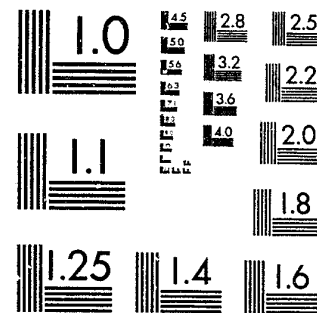


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THE JUVENILE OFFENDER INSTRUMENT: ADMINISTRATION  
AND A DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS

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THE JUVENILE OFFENDER INSTRUMENT: ADMINISTRATION  
AND A DESCRIPTION OF FINDINGS

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THE JUVENILE OFFENDER INSTRUMENT: ADMINISTRATION  
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## Introduction

As part of the Institute of Policy Analysis' national evaluation of the Juvenile Restitution Initiative, six of the 85 participating sites were selected for intensive, experimental evaluation.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the Management Information System data systematically collected in all sites, information was gathered (through the use of official court records and several surveys of youths and victims) in the intensive sites for the testing of specific hypotheses regarding the impact of restitution programs.<sup>2</sup> The present report provides a site-by-site descriptive summary of data collected during the administration of a particular experimental site survey: the Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI). The purpose of this summary is to organize and display information gathered by the JOI in much the same manner as that accomplished by the series of Monthly Evaluation Reports<sup>3</sup> for Management Information System data. A further intention of this report is the partial documentation of survey particulars (response rates, random assignment violations, etc.) needed for the eventual analysis of this experimental data. No attempt, then, is made here to analyze the findings in terms of specific hypotheses nor are explanations offered for observed differences between experimental and control groups. In this sense the report is purely descriptive.

The JOI survey was administered by IPA staff to both experimental and control group youths upon completion of their respective treatments (a copy of the instrument is included in the Appendix). This survey was constructed to obtain information on five general topics of interest. These are:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,
3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,
4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and
5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

As each of the six intensive sites constituted a separate experiment, descriptive information regarding these topics will be presented in a series of chapters covering individual sites. In this way, each of the site-specific chapters will constitute a reasonably self-contained presentation of JOI information for that site. Additionally, these chapters will follow the same organizational framework. The chapters will begin with a description of the treatment groups established in the site, proceed to a summary of particulars related to JOI administration (dates of administration, random assignment violations, group sizes, etc.), briefly discuss the salient descriptive points, and, finally, present the descriptive tables themselves.

Before entering into particular discussions of sites, however, certain issues related to survey administration and experimental design must be addressed. These include the extent of survey coverage (as measured by response rates), the frequency of random assignment violations, the experimental designs used, and the size of groups available for experimental comparison. As these are issues of documentation and validity for the survey, they are

logically prior to any description of findings. For this reason, these issues will be discussed in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER I

### Methodological and Design Issues

The material presented in this chapter will constitute partial documentation of the JOI data collection effort in the six intensive sites. First, general information regarding the various periods of data collection will be given. This is followed by an accounting of the number of completed surveys by site. As any presentation of survey findings requires discussion of possible sources of bias, the chapter will also cover survey response rates and the extent of random assignment violations. Finally, a brief overview of the experimental designs used in the several sites, as well as the size of available comparison groups, is presented. Following the text of this chapter are a series of tables which detail the issues more completely. Together the text and tables serve to methodologically bracket the results of JOI administration.

#### Data Collection

Both the dates and length of data collection varied across the six intensive sites (see Table I.1). The first JOI was administered in June of 1979 and the last in February of 1982. While the overall length of data collection spanned 2.67 years, individual sites had periods of administration ranging from nearly 2.5 years (28 months in Dane) to less than one year (11.5 months in Boise). For all sites, the average period of data collection was approximately 1.5 years.

The primary factor determining the length of data collection was the date of project start-up. For example, Dane was the first of the intensive

sites to receive referrals (12/78) while Boise, which originally began the evaluation as a nonintensive site, did not begin accepting randomly assigned referrals until November of 1980. These dates precede the first administrations of the JOI due to the posttreatment timing of the survey.

The second factor establishing the period of JOI administration was the date at which the data collection effort ended in each site. Early in 1981 the general decision was made that intensive site data collection would cease as of April, 1981. An exception to the rule was made for both Boise and Oklahoma City as they were the latest starting sites and needed additional time in order to gather information on an adequate number of referrals. Any further exceptions would be evaluated on the basis of the marginal return of continuing data collection in a particular site. In this vein, extensions were granted to both Clayton and Dane. Each had evaluation groups with very few cases but excellent response rates. It was determined that continuing the collection of data in these sites would strengthen the evaluation.

#### Completed Surveys and Response Rates

As Table I.2 indicates, wide variation exists in the total number of surveys completed by site. Not unexpectedly, Dane, which had the longest period of administration, completed the greatest number of surveys while Boise and Oklahoma City completed the smallest numbers. However, this accounting of sheer volume of JOI's has limited usefulness. Of greater importance is the response rate (ratio of completed to potential JOI's<sup>4</sup>) for a site in general and evaluation groups in particular.

For example, Ventura has more completed JOI's than Boise or Oklahoma City, but its overall response rate (.31) is poorer than either (.63 and

.46, respectively). In all, the range of response rates by site varies from Ventura's low to Clayton's high of .79. Obviously, questions of non-response bias must be raised in some sites. Table I.3 summarizes the reasons for survey noncompletion by site for those cases where such information was determined.

Besides displaying aggregate site totals, Table I.2 also breaks completed JOI's and response rates down by evaluation groups (for a brief description of evaluation group treatments, see Table I.4). Discounting Washington, D.C.'s AIR and APR groups,<sup>5</sup> evaluation group response rates display a dispersion greater than that for the sites themselves (from .23 to .98). More importantly, one-third of the evaluation groups have response rates less than .50. This circumstance is clearly not desirable. Site-by-site inspection of this table localizes the majority of the problems in Ventura though severe nonresponse problems exist as well in some Washington, D.C., Oklahoma City, and Dane evaluation groups.

#### Random Assignment and Actual Treatment

The previous observations made regarding evaluation group response rates must be tied to the further consideration of violations to random assignment. The question of random assignment integrity is important because randomization is the primary mechanism by which the validity of inference is established in an experiment. Excellent response rates for an evaluation group can be effectively nullified if a substantial percentage of cases randomly assigned into that group actually received another treatment (cases receiving other than the randomly assigned treatment are termed "crossovers").

The field experiments conducted in the six sites all had case flow designs. In contrast to the classic laboratory experiment which identifies a pool of subjects and randomly assigns them into treatment groups prior to experimentation, case flow designs continually admit new subjects and randomly assign them treatment as the experiment continues. Such a design is appropriate for the study of service delivery systems (such as juvenile courts) where the a priori identification of subjects is impossible. As in any "trickle through" design installed within an established bureaucracy, manifold opportunities existed for the nonrandom channeling of cases into particular treatment groups. The Institute of Policy Analysis closely monitored random assignment procedures (and modified them where needed) in an effort to forestall any systematic selection bias.<sup>6</sup>

Tables I.5 through I.16 present crosstabulations of randomly assigned treatments by treatments actually received. These tables provide information on the extent of crossovers for the total number of referrals in a site and for the subset of referrals which completed JOI's. Remarks in this section will be confined to cases completing JOI's.

Fortunately, the evaluation groups identified as having quite low response rates do not have extensive random assignment violations. The notable exception to this finding is Ventura's PP evaluation group which has the compound problem of low response rate and considerable crossovers. If the Washington, D.C. and Ventura placement groups are excepted from consideration, the percentage of correct treatments vis a vis random assignment by evaluation group appears rather good. Using evaluation group as the unit of aggregation, the average percentage of correctly treated cases is 91.5 percent (standard deviation, 6.4 percent). While complete correspon-

dence does not exist, substantially the same observation could be made regarding all experimental Management Information System (MIS) referrals.

#### Experimental Designs and Analysis Issues

To this point, discussion has progressed from an accounting of the number of completed JOI's by site to completion rates by evaluation group and finally to a consideration of random assignment violations. Before entering into site-specific descriptions of JOI data, two final and related topics must be addressed. These are the experimental designs implemented in each of the sites and analysis issues which bear upon the validity of inferences which can be drawn from the experiments. Comments on the latter topic will close with observations regarding the sizes of the evaluation groups available for comparison and the a priori possibility of detecting treatment effects.

a. Experimental Designs. There are four basic designs which were used in this evaluation. They are:

1. a nested or hierarchical design,
2. a 2 x 2 factorial design,
3. a fractional 2 x 2 factorial design, and
4. a single factor completely randomized design.<sup>7</sup>

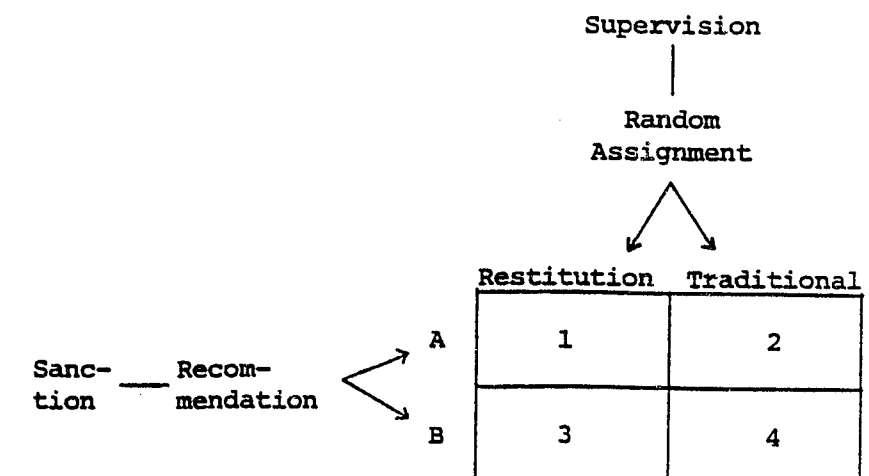
These designs will be briefly explained with emphasis given to the identification of evaluation group comparisons which can be made.

The Ventura, Washington, D.C., and Dane designs were nested or hierarchical in structure. That is, prior to random assignment, youths were nested (or hierarchically placed) into groups. In each site, these naturally formed groups were the result of predisposition recommendations (made by either the

D.A.'s office or the probation department) as to the level of sanction that should be imposed upon the youth. In Ventura and Washington, D.C., the possible recommendations were to either place the youth on probation or incarcerate. In Dane, the possibilities were recommendations for either community service hours or monetary restitution.

Following the placement of youths within a particular sanction level, random assignment was made in these sites. Random assignment was made into one of two treatment categories. The youth could be assigned to probation department or restitution project supervision. For the sake of simplicity, then, it can be said that youths were divided along two dimensions, sanction recommendation and supervision. This resulted in four evaluation groups. Schematically, this can be represented as in Figure I.1.

FIGURE I.1. NESTED DESIGN FOR VENTURA, WASHINGTON, D.C., AND DANE



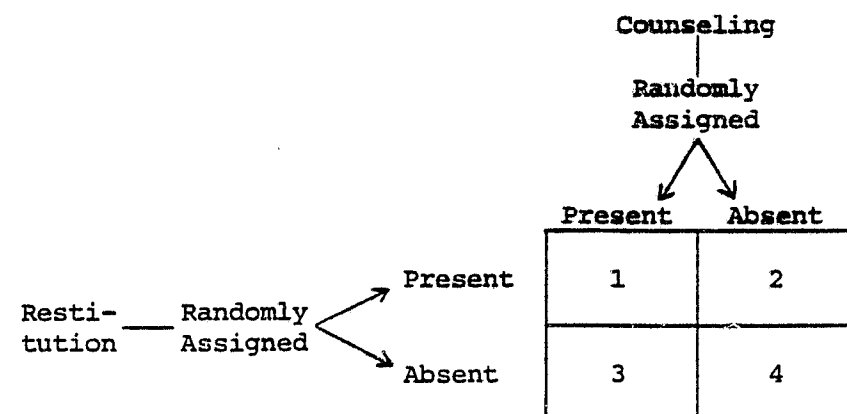
Regardless of the sanction recommendation, all eligible youths were randomly assigned into one or the other supervision category. Contrasts, then, can be made between supervision categories. However, as sanction recommendations were not randomly generated, comparisons cannot be made between these different levels. In terms of the numbered boxes in Figure I.1, the respective evaluation groups for Ventura, Washington, D.C., and Dane are:

1. PP, AI, REST
2. CP, INCAR, CONTROL
3. PNP, AP, CS \$, and
4. CNP, PROB, CS no \$

For this design, contrasts can be made between boxes 1 and 2 and boxes 3 and 4. Cross-level contrasts (e.g., boxes 1 and 4) cannot be made as these groups were nested, not randomly assigned.

The Clayton design is a straightforward 2 x 2 factorial. The two factors or dimensions randomly crossed were restitution (presence or absence) and counseling (presence or absence). This yields the configuration of four possible treatments noted in Figure I.2.

FIGURE I.2. 2 x 2 FACTORIAL DESIGN FOR CLAYTON



Youths in Clayton eligible for participation in the evaluation are randomly assigned into one of the four possible treatments prior to actual disposition.

The design is structured in a manner insuring that each level of the two independent variables (factors) is crossed with each level of the other independent variable. The advantage of this design is that it allows the estimation of the unique contribution of each independent variable (main effect) upon the dependent variable(s) as well as estimation of the effects of the various treatment combinations (interaction effects). In this way, all evaluation groups are basically contrasted simultaneously. In terms of the numbered boxes in Figure I.2, Clayton's evaluation groups are:

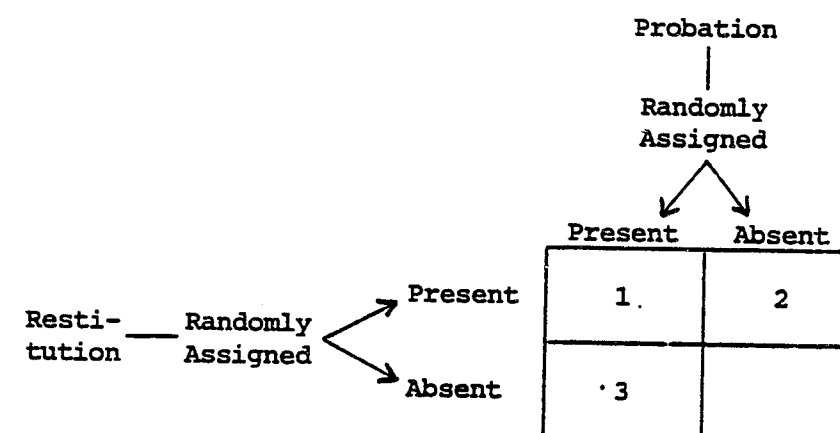
1. R & C,
2. R,
3. C, and
4. CONTROL

From the perspective of design and analysis complexity, the Boise experiment is the simplest. It has a single factor (independent variable) and assignment is completely randomized between its two categories (there is no nesting of groups). For want of a better term, the single factor can be called "sanction." The youth is either randomly assigned into an incarceration or restitution group. Obviously, there is only one experimental contrast available for the analysis of Boise data and that is between youths ordered restitution and incarceration (REST and CONTROL).

The final design used in this evaluation is the fractional 2 x 2 factorial implemented in Oklahoma City. Here, as in Clayton, there are two factors which are crossed. However, the crossing is not complete. The two factors are restitution (presence or absence) and probation (presence or absence).

Figure I.3 illustrates the crossing of the independent variables and identifies the "missing" fourth contrast.

FIGURE I.3. FRACTIONAL 2 x 2 FACTORIAL FOR OKLAHOMA CITY



Two aspects of this design are noteworthy. First, Oklahoma City has the only evaluation group where restitution constitutes a sole sanction for youths. All other experimental sites combine restitution orders with probation requirements even when, as far as the experimental design shows, restitution is the only operative factor. In this way, Oklahoma City is unique in that the impact of restitution alone as a sanction can be assessed. The second interesting characteristic of this design is the fact that the crossing of factors is incomplete (fractional). There is no evaluation group corresponding to an absence of both restitution and probation requirements. The fractional nature of the design (a result of practical and political considerations) complicates the analysis of data from Oklahoma City, but it can be heuristically said that each existing evaluation group is able to be contrasted with all others simultaneously.

b. Analysis Issues. The basic logic of experimental design and inference is straightforward. A pool of subjects is randomly divided into two or more groups which receive distinct treatments. Following a specified period of treatment, the groups are then measured on dependent variables of interest (e.g., recidivism) and any statistically significant differences between the groups is attributed to the treatments (for example, restitution and probation). The aspect of the experiment which allows such clear inference is the process of randomization. Its function is to divide the pool of subjects into groups which are, within limits, equal on all relevant characteristics. If, prior to treatment, the groups are essentially the same, then any differences measured after treatment are inferred a result of the treatments (the ceteris paribus lemma).

Clear as the logic is, a number of circumstances can mitigate against firm inference. Two such conditions have already received attention: low response rates and random assignment violations. If response rates are low, a question must be raised as to the representativeness of surveys collected. Do the respondents adequately reflect the entire group from which they came or was there a systematic factor influencing response? For example, were youths with more extensive prior exposure to the juvenile justice system more reluctant to be interviewed than those with fewer priors? Because the Institute of Policy Analysis collected MIS data on all youths included in the evaluation, it is possible that an assessment of the extent of nonresponse bias can be made. This complementary data set might also facilitate adjustments for nonresponse bias, if discovered.

Random assignment violations can also complicate the basis of inference. The primary question regarding crossovers is whether they were a systematic

or essentially random phenomenon. If systematic, the implication is that certain youths were channeled into specific treatments on the basis of some nonrandom criterion. Such a criterion could be the type of victim. For example, if the victim was an identifiable person, then youths might be channeled into a restitution project so that monetary amends are made. Conversely, if the victim was an institution or public property, then the bias could be toward probation.

Such channeling has an effect similar to nesting in that it divides youths into nonrandom groups. However, in this case, grouping takes place after random assignment and confounds, to some extent, the ceteris paribus foundation for distinguishing the effects of different treatments. If it is established that crossovers resulted from the application of a selection criterion and if the criterion can be measured, it might be possible to statistically resolve group nonequivalence through the use of covariance adjustment techniques.<sup>8</sup> In this way, some measure of experimental inference can be regained.

If crossovers were a more or less random occurrence the precision, but not the logic, of inference is affected. Consideration must be given to the proportion of cases receiving inappropriate treatments. In this case, the implication of crossovers is that the greater their number, the greater the attenuation of precision in the estimation of treatment effects. Too many crossovers might "wash out" treatment effects and make all groups appear the same.

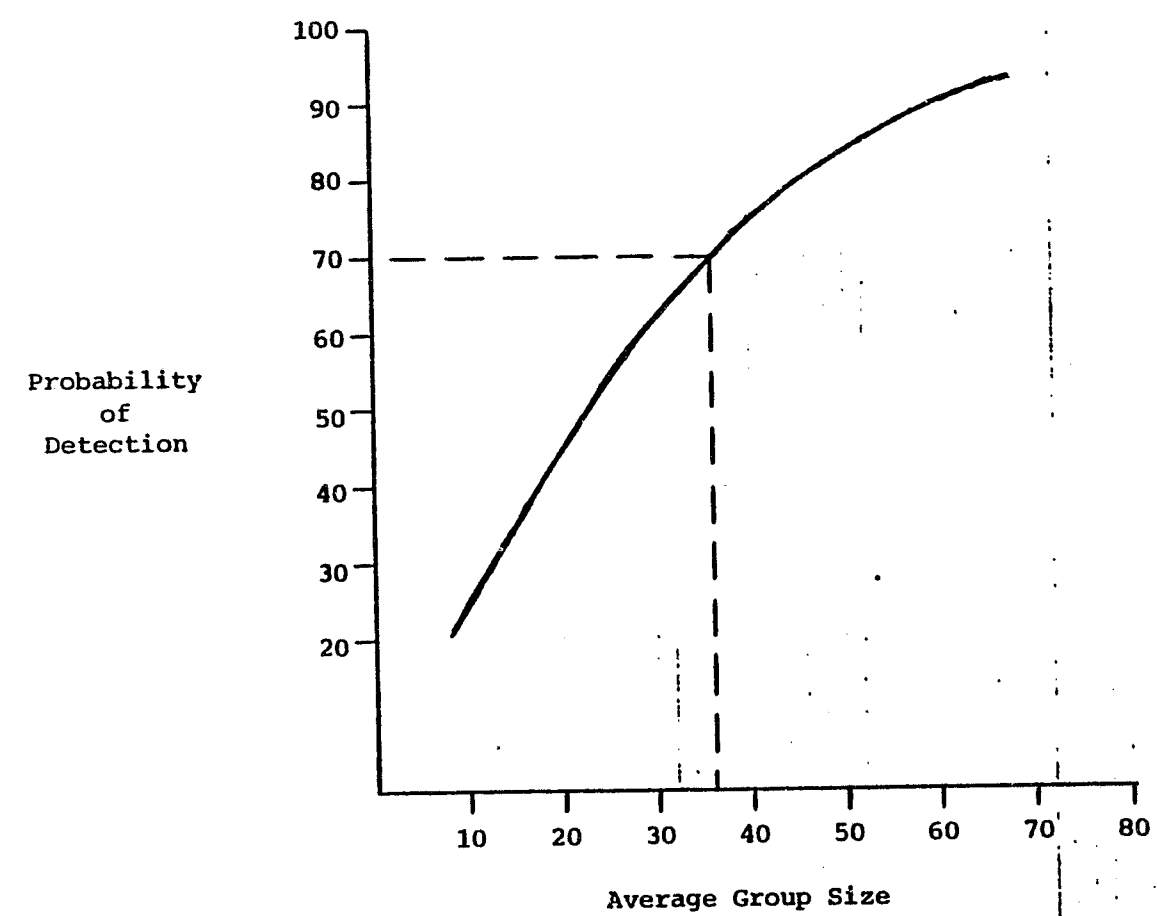
Supposing that questions of nonresponse bias and random assignment violation can be adequately resolved, another less malleable issue must be addressed. Are the evaluation groups large enough for the detection of

differences? Table I.17 displays the number of completed JOI's for the various evaluation groups. The last column of this table gives the average (note that the harmonic and not the arithmetic mean is used) size of the appropriate contrast groups. This information is important as it bears upon the viability of statistical comparisons. Quite simply, there is a positive monotonic relation between average group size and the a prior probability of detecting statistically significant differences when, in fact, one exists. The smaller the group, the lower the probability of finding actual differences.<sup>9</sup>

Assume, for illustrative purposes, that it is known for certain that the effect of restitution in Boise will be to halve reoffenses in the year following treatment from six to three (standard deviation of five). What is the chance that the experiment will detect such differences and conclude they are significant at the conventional ( $p = .05$ ) level?<sup>10</sup> Figure I.4 graphs this probability for average group sizes from eight to sixty-eight.

It is clear that group sizes smaller than twenty-two provide little chance (less than 50%) of finding experimental differences of the form hypothesized here. But, what constitutes an acceptable chance? Firm guidelines have not been established in the literature, but based upon observations made by Cohen (1977), it seems reasonable to set 70% as an acceptable minimum. This corresponds to group sizes of thirty-five and greater. If the significance criterion is relaxed to  $p = .10$ , the minimum group size becomes twenty-seven. Table I.18 presents the probability of detecting the type of difference discussed for group sizes at selected significance levels. The more stringent the significance criterion, the larger the groups must be in order to have a reasonable probability of detecting statistically significant evaluation group differences.

FIGURE I.4. PROBABILITY OF DETECTING REDUCTION IN REOFFENSES  
AT  $p = .05$  FOR GROUP SIZES 8 TO 68



### Conclusion

This chapter has provided information which partially documents the JOI data collection effort in the six intensive sites. It was noted that both the length of administration and the number of surveys completed varied across the sites. Further, sites with longer administration periods collected more surveys. However, taken as a group, in these sites there was only a moderate relation between the length of data collection and survey response rates. For example, in the aggregate, the marginal increase in response rates resulting from a one-month extension of survey administration was .011. Such observations prompted the site-by-site consideration of extensions of data collection beyond April, 1981.

The wide variation in response rates and the lack of a single factor explaining these differences underscores the unique character of each experiment. While the consideration of threats to validity, such as low response rates, random assignment violations, and comparison group sizes, is common to all sites, the determination of specific impact must be evaluated individually. Each field experiment was implemented within an existing governmental bureaucracy and experienced circumstances unique to that particular environment. For this reason, the present chapter has served to identify the issues requiring investigation, not resolve them.

It does appear, nonetheless, that the observations regarding group size and the probability of detecting treatment effects do lead to specific conclusions. The Ventura placement, the Washington, D.C. incarceration, and the Dane community service groups all have too few cases for analysis. Disappointing as this finding is, it is counterbalanced by the generally excellent

record on random assignment integrity. Such observations have served to identify potential strengths and weaknesses of the JOI survey results.

The issues discussed in this chapter serve as an introduction to the site-specific chapters that follow. Each of these chapters, in conjunction with Chapter I, constitutes a self-contained unit. Given the referential nature of this report, Chapters II through VII share a common organizational framework and textual style. For these reasons, the reader may elect to read only selected chapters or focus instead upon topics of interest across all sites. This report was written in a manner accommodating either mode of review.

TABLE I.1. JOI ADMINISTRATION DATES

| SITE           | FIRST MIS<br>REFERRAL | FIRST JOI<br>ADMINISTERED | LAST JOI<br>ADMINISTERED | MONTHS OF JOI<br>ADMINISTRATION |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Ventura        | 1/79                  | 11/79                     | 4/81                     | 17.5                            |
| Washington, DC | 5/79                  | 11/79                     | 4/81                     | 17.5                            |
| Clayton        | 6/79                  | 10/79                     | 10/81                    | 24.0                            |
| Boise          | 11/80 <sup>1</sup>    | 3/81                      | 2/82                     | 11.5                            |
| Oklahoma City  | 11/80 <sup>2</sup>    | 1/81                      | 1/82                     | 12.0                            |
| Dane           | 12/78                 | 6/79                      | 10/81                    | 28.0                            |

<sup>1</sup>Boise began the evaluation as a nonintensive site and accepted its first nonrandom referral in April of 1979. Intensive site evaluation referral did not begin until the date noted.

<sup>2</sup>Referrals prior to this date are not included in the evaluation.

TABLE I.2. JOI RESPONSE RATE BY SITE AND EVALUATION GROUP

| Site                  | Total #<br>of MIS<br>Referrals | Admissible <sup>1</sup><br>Closures | Completed<br>JOI's | Response <sup>2</sup><br>Rate |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Ventura</u>        |                                |                                     |                    |                               |
| PNP                   | 296                            | 223                                 | 64                 | .29                           |
| PP                    | 83                             | 65                                  | 24                 | .37                           |
| CNP                   | 134                            | 90                                  | 21                 | .23                           |
| CP                    | 40                             | 22                                  | 13                 | .59                           |
|                       | 553                            | 400                                 | 122                | .31                           |
| <u>Washington, DC</u> |                                |                                     |                    |                               |
| AI                    | 42                             | 33                                  | 29                 | .88                           |
| AP                    | 149                            | 111                                 | 80                 | .72                           |
| AIR                   | 32                             | 25                                  | 4                  | .16                           |
| APR                   | 143                            | 124                                 | 15                 | .12                           |
| PROB                  | 144                            | 93                                  | 37                 | .40                           |
| INCAR                 | 10                             | 10                                  | 3                  | .30                           |
|                       | 520                            | 396 (247)                           | 168 (149)          | .42 (.60) <sup>3</sup>        |
| <u>Clayton</u>        |                                |                                     |                    |                               |
| R & C                 | 77                             | 73                                  | 52                 | .71                           |
| C                     | 63                             | 40                                  | 39                 | .98                           |
| R                     | 79                             | 73                                  | 54                 | .74                           |
| CONTROL               | 60                             | 39                                  | 33                 | .85                           |
|                       | 279                            | 225                                 | 178                | .79                           |
| <u>Boise</u>          |                                |                                     |                    |                               |
| REST                  | 92                             | 75                                  | 40                 | .53                           |
| CONTROL               | 96                             | 94                                  | 66                 | .70                           |
|                       | 188                            | 169                                 | 106                | .63                           |
| <u>Oklahoma City</u>  |                                |                                     |                    |                               |
| R                     | 115                            | 79                                  | 29                 | .37                           |
| R & P                 | 118                            | 88                                  | 44                 | .50                           |
| CONTROL               | 84                             | 66                                  | 35                 | .53                           |
|                       | 317                            | 233                                 | 108                | .46                           |
| <u>Dane</u>           |                                |                                     |                    |                               |
| REST                  | 170                            | 165                                 | 117                | .71                           |
| CS \$                 | 36                             | 36                                  | 19                 | .53                           |
| CS no \$              | 24                             | 23                                  | 10                 | .43                           |
| CONTROL               | 87                             | 81                                  | 49                 | .60                           |
|                       | 317                            | 305                                 | 195                | .64                           |

<sup>1</sup>For response rate calculation, the only cases considered are those with closure dates between one month prior to earliest survey administration (two months for Dane) and the last month of administration.

<sup>2</sup>Response rate is calculated as the ratio of completed JOI's to admissible closures.

<sup>3</sup>The numbers in parentheses exclude the AIR and APR groups.

TABLE I.3. REASON FOR NONCOMPLETION OF JOI

| SITE           | COUNT<br>ROW %  | YOUTH<br>REFUSED | PARENT<br>REFUSED | YOUTH<br>MOVED | CONTACT<br>NEVER<br>MADE | OTHER    | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|----------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------|--------------|
| Ventura        |                 | 41<br>34.7       | 13<br>11.0        | 22<br>18.6     | 40<br>33.9               | 2<br>1.7 | 118          |
| Washington, DC |                 | 36<br>17.3       | 16<br>7.7         | 15<br>7.2      | 141<br>67.8              | 0<br>0.0 | 208          |
| Clayton        |                 | 14<br>46.7       | 9<br>30.0         | 5<br>16.7      | 2<br>6.7                 | 0<br>0.0 | 30           |
| Boise          |                 | 26<br>59.1       | 4<br>9.1          | 11<br>25.0     | 2<br>4.6                 | 1<br>2.3 | 44           |
| Oklahoma City  |                 | 15<br>37.5       | 4<br>10.0         | 3<br>7.5       | 18<br>45.0               | 0<br>0.0 | 40           |
| Dane           |                 | 18<br>29.0       | 15<br>24.2        | 7<br>11.3      | 22<br>35.5               | 0<br>0.0 | 62           |
|                | COLUMN<br>TOTAL | 150              | 61                | 63             | 225                      | 3        | 502          |

TABLE I.4. DESCRIPTION OF EVALUATION GROUP TREATMENTS<sup>1</sup>

| SITE           | MNEMONIC | GROUP NAME                            | ASSIGNED TREATMENT                                                                                       |
|----------------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ventura        | PNP      | Project Nonplacement                  | Recommended probation, but assigned to restitution program.                                              |
|                | CNP      | Control Nonplacement                  | Probation                                                                                                |
|                | PP       | Project Placement                     | Recommended incarceration, but assigned restitution while in semi-secure work release center.            |
|                | CP       | Control Placement                     | Incarceration                                                                                            |
| Washington, DC | AP       | Alternative to Probation              | Recommended probation, but assigned to restitution program                                               |
|                | APR      | Alternative to Probation, Refused     | Recommended probation, randomly assigned restitution, but youth opted for probation instead (nonrandom). |
|                | AI       | Alternative to Incarceration          | Recommended incarceration, but assigned to restitution program (nonrandom).                              |
|                | AIR      | Alternative to Incarceration, Refused | Recommended incarceration, assigned restitution, but judge ordered incarceration (nonrandom).            |
|                | PROB     | Control Probation                     | Probation                                                                                                |
|                | INCAR    | Control Incarceration                 | Incarceration                                                                                            |
| Clayton        | R & C    | Restitution and Counseling            | Assigned restitution combined with counseling.                                                           |
|                | C        | Counseling                            | Assigned counseling                                                                                      |
|                | R        | Restitution                           | Assigned restitution                                                                                     |
|                | CONTROL  | Control Probation                     | Probation                                                                                                |

TABLE I.4. (Continued)

| SITE          | MNEMONIC | GROUP NAME                       | ASSIGNED TREATMENT                                     |
|---------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Boise         | REST     | Restitution                      | Assigned Restitution                                   |
|               | CONTROL  | Control Incarceration            | Incarceration                                          |
| Oklahoma City | R        | Restitution                      | Assigned sole sanction restitution.                    |
|               | R & P    | Restitution and Probation        | Assigned restitution and probation.                    |
|               | CONTROL  | Control                          | Probation and other nonrestitution treatments.         |
| Dane          | REST     | Restitution                      | Assigned monetary restitution                          |
|               | CS \$    | Community Service,<br>Subsidized | Assigned community service and given monetary subsidy. |
|               | CS no \$ | Community Service,<br>No Subsidy | Assigned community service without subsidy.            |
|               | CONTROL  | Control Probation                | Probation                                              |

<sup>1</sup> More complete behavioral descriptions of assigned treatments are contained in the chapters discussing each site separately

TABLE 1.5. VENTURA MIS: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

|                   |                 | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |      |      |      |                         |              |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|--------------|
| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW %  | UNKNOWN          | PNP  | PP   | CNP  | CP   | INELIGIBLE<br>TREATMENT | ROW<br>TOTAL |
| PNP               |                 | 7                | 264  | 4    | 7    | 13   | 1                       | 296          |
|                   |                 | 2.4              | 89.2 | 1.4  | 2.4  | 4.4  | 0.3                     |              |
| PP                |                 | 0                | 13   | 61   | 0    | 6    | 3                       | 83           |
|                   |                 | 0.0              | 15.7 | 73.5 | 0.0  | 7.2  | 3.6                     |              |
| CNP               |                 | 4                | 0    | 1    | 124  | 5    | 0                       | 134          |
|                   |                 | 3.0              | 0.0  | 0.7  | 92.5 | 3.7  | 0.0                     |              |
| CP                |                 | 0                | 1    | 5    | 7    | 26   | 1                       | 40           |
|                   |                 | 0.0              | 2.5  | 12.5 | 17.5 | 65.0 | 2.5                     |              |
|                   | COLUMN<br>TOTAL | 11               | 278  | 71   | 138  | 50   | 5                       | 553          |

TABLE I.6. VENTURA COMPLETED JOIs: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |      |      |      | INELIGIBLE<br>TREATMENT | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | PNP  | PP   | CNP  | CP   |                         |              |
| PNP               |                | 1                | 56   | 1    | 3    | 3    | 0                       | 64           |
|                   |                | 1.6              | 87.4 | 1.6  | 4.7  | 4.7  | 0.0                     |              |
| PP                |                | 0                | 6    | 14   | 0    | 3    | 1                       | 24           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 25.0 | 58.3 | 0.0  | 12.5 | 4.2                     |              |
| CNP               |                | 1                | 0    | 0    | 19   | 1    | 0                       | 21           |
|                   |                | 4.8              | 0.0  | 0.0  | 90.4 | 4.8  | 0.0                     |              |
| CP                |                | 0                | 1    | 2    | 3    | 7    | 0                       | 13           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 7.7  | 15.4 | 23.1 | 53.8 | 0.0                     |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 2                | 63   | 17   | 25   | 14   | 1                       | 122          |

TABLE I.7. D.C. MIS: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |                 |           |                   |                    |                    | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | PROGRAM<br>REST | PROBATION | SUSPEND<br>COMMIT | INCAR-<br>CERATION | NO COURT<br>ACTION |              |
| AI                |                | 0                | 42              | 0         | 0                 | 0                  | 0                  | 42           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 100.0           | 0.0       | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0                |              |
| AP                |                | 0                | 148             | 1         | 0                 | 0                  | 0                  | 149          |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 99.3            | 0.7       | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0                |              |
| AIR               |                | 1                | 1               | 4         | 0                 | 25                 | 1                  | 32           |
|                   |                | 3.1              | 3.1             | 12.5      | 0.0               | 78.1               | 3.1                |              |
| APR               |                | 10               | 1               | 118       | 4                 | 7                  | 3                  | 143          |
|                   |                | 7.0              | 0.7             | 82.5      | 2.8               | 4.9                | 2.1                |              |
| PROB              |                | 5                | 0               | 120       | 12                | 7                  | 0                  | 144          |
|                   |                | 3.5              | 0.0             | 83.3      | 8.3               | 4.9                | 0.0                |              |
| INCAR             |                | 0                | 0               | 2         | 1                 | 7                  | 0                  | 10           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 0.0             | 20.0      | 10.0              | 70.0               | 0.0                |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 16               | 192             | 244       | 17                | 47                 | 4                  | 520          |

TABLE I.8. D.C. COMPLETED JOIs: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |                 |           |                   |                    | ROW<br>TOTAL |                    |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | PROGRAM<br>REST | PROBATION | SUSPEND<br>COMMIT | INCAR-<br>CERATION |              | NO COURT<br>ACTION |
| AI                |                | 0                | 29              | 0         | 0                 | 0                  | 0            | 29                 |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 100.0           | 0.0       | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0          |                    |
| AP                |                | 0                | 79              | 1         | 0                 | 0                  | 0            | 80                 |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 98.7            | 1.3       | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0          |                    |
| AIR               |                | 1                | 0               | 1         | 0                 | 2                  | 0            | 4                  |
|                   |                | 25.0             | 0.0             | 25.0      | 0.0               | 50.0               | 0.0          |                    |
| APR               |                | 1                | 0               | 11        | 1                 | 1                  | 1            | 15                 |
|                   |                | 6.7              | 0.0             | 73.2      | 6.7               | 6.7                | 6.7          |                    |
| PROB              |                | 1                | 0               | 29        | 6                 | 1                  | 0            | 37                 |
|                   |                | 2.7              | 0.0             | 78.4      | 16.2              | 2.7                | 0.0          |                    |
| INCAR             |                | 0                | 0               | 1         | 1                 | 1                  | 0            | 3                  |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 0.0             | 33.3      | 33.3              | 33.3               | 0.0          |                    |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 3                | 108             | 43        | 8                 | 5                  | 1            | 168                |

TABLE I.9. CLAYTON MIS: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |       |      |         |                   |                    |                  | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-------|------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | R    | R & C | C    | CONTROL | CONTROL<br>COMMIT | CONTROL<br>DISMISS | CONTROL<br>OTHER |              |
| R & C             |                | 2                | 1    | 70    | 2    | 0       | 1                 | 0                  | 1                | 77           |
|                   |                | 2.6              | 1.3  | 90.9  | 2.6  | 0.0     | 1.3               | 0.0                | 1.3              |              |
| C                 |                | 2                | 0    | 1     | 56   | 3       | 1                 | 0                  | 0                | 63           |
|                   |                | 3.2              | 0.0  | 1.6   | 88.9 | 4.8     | 1.6               | 0.0                | 0.0              |              |
| R                 |                | 4                | 69   | 1     | 1    | 0       | 3                 | 0                  | 1                | 79           |
|                   |                | 5.1              | 87.3 | 1.3   | 1.3  | 0.0     | 3.8               | 0.0                | 1.3              |              |
| CONTROL           |                | 1                | 1    | 0     | 2    | 47      | 3                 | 4                  | 2                | 60           |
|                   |                | 1.7              | 1.7  | 0.0   | 3.3  | 78.3    | 5.0               | 6.7                | 3.3              |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 9                | 71   | 72    | 61   | 50      | 8                 | 4                  | 4                | 279          |

TABLE I.10. CLAYTON COMPLETED JOIs: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |       |      |         |                   |                    |                  | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-------|------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | R    | R & C | C    | CONTROL | CONTROL<br>COMMIT | CONTROL<br>DISMISS | CONTROL<br>OTHER |              |
| R & C             |                | 2                | 0    | 48    | 2    | 0       | 0                 | 0                  | 0                | 52           |
|                   |                | 3.8              | 0.0  | 92.4  | 3.8  | 0.0     | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0              |              |
| C                 |                | 1                | 0    | 1     | 34   | 3       | 0                 | 0                  | 0                | 39           |
|                   |                | 2.6              | 0.0  | 2.6   | 87.1 | 7.7     | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0              |              |
| R                 |                | 3                | 50   | 0     | 1    | 0       | 0                 | 0                  | 0                | 54           |
|                   |                | 5.6              | 92.5 | 0.0   | 1.9  | 0.0     | 0.0               | 0.0                | 0.0              |              |
| CONTROL           |                | 1                | 0    | 0     | 1    | 26      | 2                 | 3                  | 0                | 33           |
|                   |                | 3.0              | 0.0  | 0.0   | 3.0  | 78.8    | 6.1               | 9.1                | 0.0              |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 7                | 50   | 49    | 38   | 29      | 2                 | 3                  | 0                | 178          |

TABLE I.11. BOISE MIS: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW %  | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |         | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------|---------|--------------|
|                   |                 | UNKNOWN          | REST | CONTROL |              |
| REST              |                 | 3                | 79   | 10      | 92           |
|                   |                 | 3.3              | 85.9 | 10.9    |              |
| CONTROL           |                 | 2                | 3    | 91      | 96           |
|                   |                 | 2.1              | 3.1  | 94.8    |              |
|                   | COLUMN<br>TOTAL | 5                | 82   | 101     | 188          |

TABLE I.12. BOISE COMPLETED JOIs: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW # | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |         | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|---------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | REST | CONTROL |              |
| REST              | 1              |                  | 35   | 4       | 40           |
|                   | 2.5            |                  | 87.5 | 10.0    |              |
| CONTROL           | 2              |                  | 0    | 64      | 66           |
|                   | 3.0            |                  | 0.0  | 97.0    |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 3                | 35   | 68      | 106          |

TABLE I.13. OKLAHOMA CITY MIS: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |            |            |          |                    |                  | ROW<br>TOTAL    |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------------|------------|----------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | R          | R & P      | CONTROL  | CONTROL<br>DISMISS | CONTROL<br>PLACE | REST &<br>OTHER |
| R                 | 5<br>4.4       | 87<br>75.7       | 2<br>1.7   | 5<br>4.3   | 0<br>0.0 | 10<br>8.7          | 6<br>5.2         | 115             |
| R & P             | 3<br>2.5       | 1<br>0.8         | 97<br>82.2 | 1<br>0.8   | 0<br>0.0 | 12<br>10.2         | 4<br>3.3         | 118             |
| CONTROL           | 3<br>3.6       | 0<br>0.0         | 1<br>1.2   | 69<br>82.2 | 1<br>1.2 | 10<br>11.9         | 0<br>0.0         | 84              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   | 11             | 88               | 100        | 75         | 1        | 32                 | 10               | 317             |

TABLE I.14. OKLAHOMA CITY COMPLETED JOI's: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |       |         |                    |                  | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|-------|---------|--------------------|------------------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | R    | R & P | CONTROL | CONTROL<br>DISMISS | CONTROL<br>PLACE |              |
| R                 | 0              | 25               | 2    | 2     | 0       | 0                  | 0                | 29           |
|                   | 0.0            | 86.2             | 6.9  | 6.9   | 0.0     | 0.0                | 0.0              |              |
| R & P             | 0              | 1                | 42   | 1     | 0       | 0                  | 0                | 44           |
|                   | 0.0            | 2.3              | 95.4 | 2.3   | 0.0     | 0.0                | 0.0              |              |
| CONTROL           | 0              | 0                | 0    | 29    | 0       | 6                  | 0                | 35           |
|                   | 0.0            | 0.0              | 0.0  | 82.9  | 0.0     | 17.1               | 0.0              |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   | 0              | 26               | 44   | 32    | 0       | 6                  | 0                | 108          |

TABLE I.15. DANE MIS: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW %  | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |         |       |          | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------|---------|-------|----------|--------------|
|                   |                 | UNKNOWN          | REST | CONTROL | CS \$ | CS NO \$ |              |
| REST              |                 | 5                | 165  | 0       | 0     | 0        | 170          |
|                   |                 | 2.9              | 97.1 | 0.0     | 0.0   | 0.0      |              |
| CS \$             |                 | 0                | 0    | 0       | 36    | 0        | 36           |
|                   |                 | 0.0              | 0.0  | 0.0     | 100.0 | 0.0      |              |
| CS NO \$          |                 | 0                | 0    | 0       | 0     | 24       | 24           |
|                   |                 | 0.0              | 0.0  | 0.0     | 0.0   | 100.0    |              |
| CONTROL           |                 | 1                | 2    | 84      | 0     | 0        | 87           |
|                   |                 | 1.1              | 2.3  | 96.6    | 0.0   | 0.0      |              |
|                   | COLUMN<br>TOTAL | 6                | 167  | 84      | 36    | 24       | 317          |

TABLE I.16. DANE COMPLETED JOIs: CROSSTABULATION OF RANDOMLY ASSIGNED BY ACTUAL TREATMENT

| RA'd<br>TREATMENT | COUNT<br>ROW % | ACTUAL TREATMENT |      |         |       |          | ROW<br>TOTAL |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|------|---------|-------|----------|--------------|
|                   |                | UNKNOWN          | REST | CONTROL | CS \$ | CS NO \$ |              |
| REST              |                | 2                | 115  | 0       | 0     | 0        | 117          |
|                   |                | 1.7              | 98.3 | 0.0     | 0.0   | 0.0      |              |
| CS \$             |                | 0                | 0    | 0       | 19    | 0        | 19           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 0.0  | 0.0     | 100.0 | 0.0      |              |
| CS NO \$          |                | 0                | 0    | 0       | 0     | 10       | 10           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 0.0  | 0.0     | 0.0   | 100.0    |              |
| CONTROL           |                | 0                | 2    | 47      | 0     | 0        | 49           |
|                   |                | 0.0              | 4.1  | 95.9    | 0.0   | 0.0      |              |
| COLUMN<br>TOTAL   |                | 2                | 117  | 47      | 19    | 10       | 195          |

TABLE I.17. JOI COMPARISON GROUP SIZES

| SITE                        | CONTRAST | COMPLETED JOI's      | HARMONIC MEAN |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------|
| Ventura                     | PNP      | 64 (56) <sup>1</sup> | 32 (28)       |
|                             | CNP      | 21 (19)              |               |
|                             | PP       | 24 (14)              | 17 (9)        |
|                             | CP       | 13 (7)               |               |
| Washington, DC <sup>2</sup> | AP       | 80 (79)              | 51 (42)       |
|                             | PROB     | 37 (29)              |               |
|                             | AI       | 29 (29)              | 5 (2)         |
|                             | INCAR    | 3 (1)                |               |
| Clayton                     | R & C    | 52 (48)              | 43 (38)       |
|                             | C        | 39 (34)              |               |
|                             | R        | 54 (50)              |               |
|                             | CONTROL  | 33 (28)              |               |
| Boise                       | REST     | 40 (35)              | 50 (45)       |
|                             | CONTROL  | 66 (64)              |               |
| Oklahoma City               | R        | 29 (25)              | 35 (32)       |
|                             | R & P    | 44 (42)              |               |
|                             | CONTROL  | 35 (35)              |               |
| Dane                        | REST     | 117 (115)            | 69 (67)       |
|                             | CONTROL  | 49 (47)              |               |
|                             | CS \$    | 19 (19)              | 13 (13)       |
|                             | CS NO \$ | 10 (10)              |               |

<sup>1</sup>The reported number of both completed JOI's and harmonic means are for cases as randomly assigned regardless of the actual treatment received. The figures in parentheses refer to noncrossover cases only.

<sup>2</sup>Two Washington, D.C. evaluation groups are excluded. They are AIR and APR.

TABLE I.18. PROBABILITY OF DETECTING TREATMENT EFFECTS AT SELECTED SIGNIFICANCE LEVELS<sup>1</sup>

| SITE                       | CONTRAST | AVERAGE GROUP SIZE | PROBABILITY AT p=.01 | PROBABILITY AT p=.05 | PROBABILITY AT p=.10 |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Ventura                    | PNP      | 32                 | 40%                  | 65%                  | 77%                  |
|                            | CNP      |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            | PP       | 17                 | 18%                  | 39%                  | 53%                  |
|                            | CP       |                    |                      |                      |                      |
| Washington, DC             | AP       | 51                 | 65%                  | 85%                  | 91%                  |
|                            | PROB     |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            | AI       | 5                  | 4%                   | 14%                  | 22%                  |
|                            | INCAR    |                    |                      |                      |                      |
| Clayton <sup>2</sup>       | R & C    | 43                 | 56%                  | 78%                  | 86%                  |
|                            | C        |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            | R        |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            | CONTROL  |                    |                      |                      |                      |
| Boise                      | REST     | 50                 | 64%                  | 84%                  | 91%                  |
|                            | CONTROL  |                    |                      |                      |                      |
| Oklahoma City <sup>2</sup> | R        | 35                 | 45%                  | 70%                  | 80%                  |
|                            | R & P    |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            | CONTROL  |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            |          |                    |                      |                      |                      |
| Dane                       | REST     | 69                 | 82%                  | 93%                  | 97%                  |
|                            | CONTROL  |                    |                      |                      |                      |
|                            | CS \$    | 13                 | 12%                  | 31%                  | 44%                  |
|                            | CS NO \$ |                    |                      |                      |                      |

<sup>1</sup>See the text for a discussion of the particular treatment effect used for this example.

<sup>2</sup>For the sake of continuity, the probabilities for these sites have been computed as if the statistical test used would be a t test for differences in means. Actually, an F test on means would be used for these contrasts.

## CHAPTER II

### Ventura County, California

This chapter provides a brief overview of Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI) administration and findings for the Ventura experiment. While various issues of design, execution and analysis are touched upon, detailed discussions are not presented. The purpose of this chapter, rather, is to familiarize the reader with Ventura's experiment and JOI data.

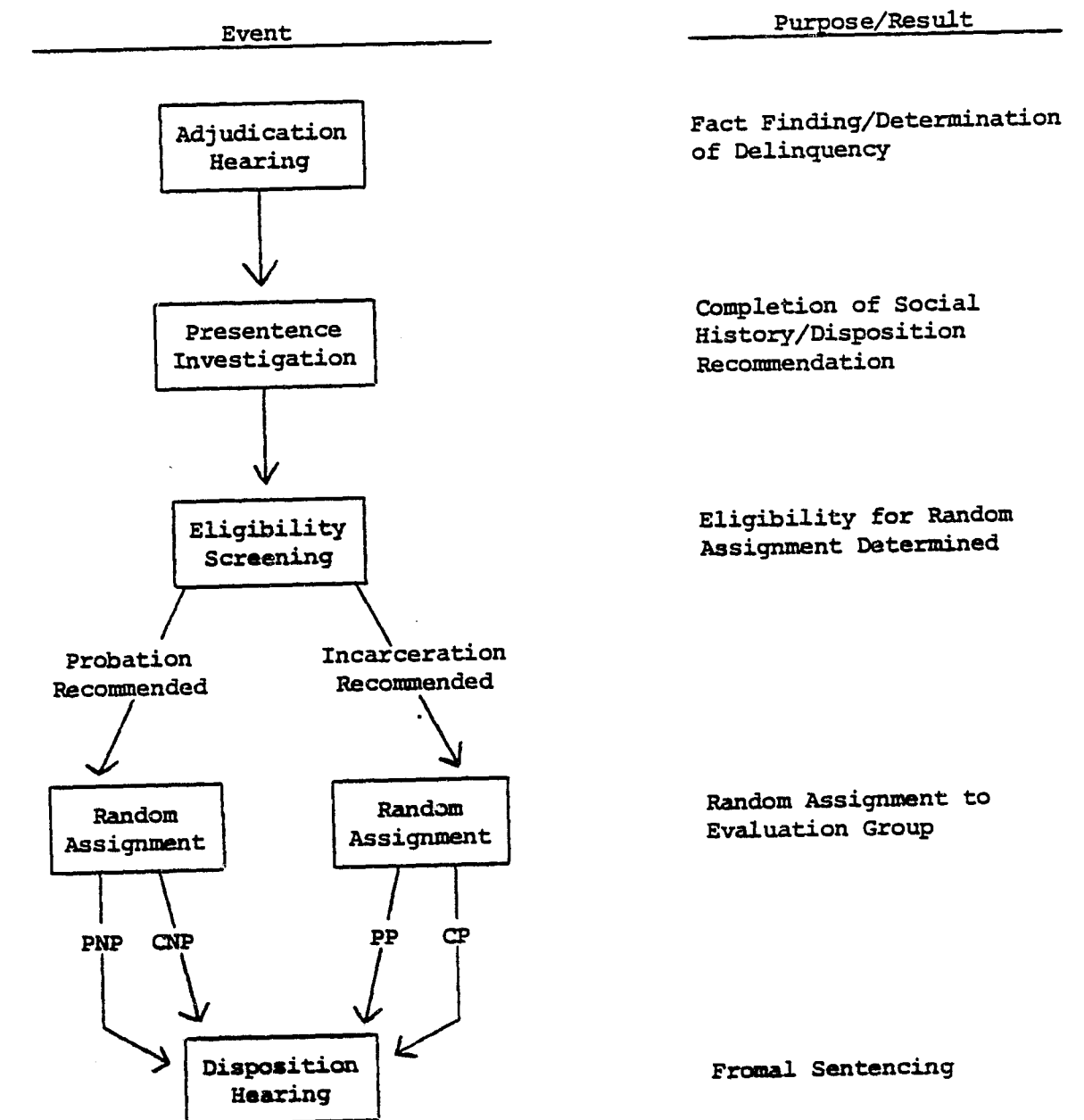
In order to accomplish this goal, the chapter is organized into five sections. First, the bureaucratic structure surrounding Ventura's experiment is described. This is done through an overview of case flow in this site. Next, a description of treatments administered to the evaluation groups is presented. The third section covers the administration of the JOI. Here, information on the length of data collection, the number of JOI's completed, response rates and random assignment integrity is provided. Section four consists of a broad introduction to JOI findings. Finally, the last section presents a tabular compilation of selected JOI data broken down by evaluation group.

#### Case Flow

Ventura's case flow can be represented as consisting of five major stages which resulted in the formation of four evaluation groups (see Figure II.1). During this process, eligible cases were split or nested into two separate groups. Based upon this grouping, two distinguishable experiments were implemented in Ventura.

Prior to the nesting of eligible referrals into two experimental populations, a case must have been formally found delinquent. This determination is made at the adjudication hearing. If established delinquent, a youth's

FIGURE II.1. VENTURA CASE FLOW



file was then forwarded to the Juvenile Investigation Unit (a branch of the Probation Department) where a presentence investigation was initiated. This investigation into the offense and the youth's social history concluded with the filing of a specific recommendation for disposition. Recommendations could include, among others, outright release, probation, placement in a drug rehabilitation facility, or incarceration.

If recommended either probation or incarceration, a case was tentatively considered appropriate for the evaluation. The next step in the processing of referrals was eligibility screening. Here cases were screened on criteria such as age, offense type, and demonstrable loss. Cases determined eligible were then randomly assigned by IPA personnel into evaluation groups. It was at this point that the two functionally separate experiments were created. For the larger experiment, cases recommended probation at the presentence investigation stage (approximately 78 percent of the total eligible referrals) were randomly assigned into either the Project Nonplacement (PNP) or Control Nonplacement (CNP) group. The smaller experiment randomly assigned youths recommended incarceration (22 percent of eligible referrals) into the Project Placement (PP) or Control Placement (CP) group.

Finally, the case went to disposition. At this hearing the youth was formally sentenced and placed in an evaluation group. The judge was not strictly obligated to follow random assignment and, in some cases, disregarded recommendations. Random assignment was followed, though, for 86 percent of referred cases (see Table I.5).

#### Treatment Groups

As noted, Ventura's design established two separate experiments each with two evaluation groups. The larger experiment was constructed to contrast

the PNP and CNP groups, while the smaller contrasted the PP and CP groups. The two project groups (PNP, PP) were supervised by Juvenile Restitution Project personnel and the remaining groups (CNP, CP) by probation officers. However, all youths, no matter the evaluation group, were placed on probation and could be ordered restitution at the disposition hearing. The contrast between experimental groups, therefore, hinges on the dimension of supervisory responsibility rather than the presence or absence of restitution.

Evaluation group treatments can be summarized in the following manner:

Project Nonplacement. Youths in this group were placed on probation and ordered to make monetary and/or community service restitution. All disposition requirements were monitored by restitution project personnel. The average period of supervision for youths in this group was 6.4 months.

Control Nonplacement. All youths in this group were placed on probation and supervised by probation officers. In addition, 87 percent of the cases were ordered to make some form of restitution. Restitution requirements were also supervised by probation officers. The average length of treatment for this group was 8.9 months.

Project Placement. If assigned to this treatment, a youth would be ordered restitution and placed in the semi-secure Work Release Center (WRC) operated by the restitution project. Most often, the period of placement in the WRC was 45 days. During the placement period, youths were allowed to leave the Center for employment purposes. If the restitution requirements were fulfilled in less than 45 days, a youth might be released early but probation requirements would still be supervised by project staff. Youths not completing restitution during the allotted WRC time would be released but still have all terms of the disposition monitored by restitution

personnel. The average period of supervision for this group was 5.4 months.

Control Placement. Youths in this group were incarcerated then placed on probation upon release. Generally, the length of incarceration was 30 days. In addition to these sanctions, 80 percent of the youths in this group were ordered to make some form of restitution. Following release from the secure facility, all probation requirements and any restitution terms were monitored by probation officers. Youths in the CP group were supervised an average of 7.4 months..

As restitution was commonly ordered for control youths and probation was a constant requirement, the major treatment distinction in Ventura is between restitution project and probation department supervision. An additional difference between experimental and control groups is the average length of supervision. Project-supervised youth were generally monitored for a shorter period of time.

#### JOI Administration

The first JOI survey was completed in the middle of November, 1979, and the last in April of 1981. During these 17.5 months of data collection, a total of 122 surveys were completed.

Contrary to expectations and in spite of considerable data collection effort, JOI administration was not very successful in Ventura. The overall response rate for the site was .31 (see Table I.2). Given such a poor response rate, the possibility of nonresponse bias must be taken quite seriously. Further analysis must determine whether the two-thirds of referred youths not surveyed systematically differ from those who completed

JOI's. Fortunately, the MIS data set (which covers all referred youths) is available for this purpose. It might be possible with the MIS data to estimate, and adjust for, nonresponse bias.

For evaluation groups in the smaller experiment, crossovers compounded the problem of low response rates. In approximately 40 percent of the PP and CP group cases, random assignment was not followed at disposition (see Table I.6). Cases in this particular experiment, then, experienced poor survey response rates and extensive random assignment violations. These conditions are made worse by the small number of youths actually in the experiment.

Throughout the period of experimentation, Ventura processed approximately half the number of youths recommended for incarceration as originally projected. With an average group size of 17, it is unlikely that any experimental effect can be detected (see Tables I.17 and I.18). Considering these problems, it seems unwarranted to pursue a discussion of findings for this experiment at present.

While not ideal, the circumstances surrounding the second Ventura experiment are nonetheless more promising. Nonresponse bias is a very real possibility, but random assignment violations were relatively less frequent. Only about 10 percent of the PNP and CNP cases were crossed over to inappropriate treatments at disposition. In addition, the average group size is greater. Though marginal in group size (see Table I.18) and suffering from survey undercoverage, it is still reasonable at this point to discuss the results of JOI administration for the PNP and CNP evaluation groups.

#### JOI Data

This final section of text will overview a portion of the data collected by the JOI. Whereas the tables immediately following the text present information gathered from all of Ventura's evaluation groups, only data from the PNP and CNP groups will be discussed here. The decision to restrict consideration to these groups follows from observations made in the previous section. Basically, the small size and existence of extensive random assignment violations in the PP and CP groups make comparisons tenuous at best. They will not be pursued here.

In the introduction to this report, mention was made of the five general areas the JOI was designed to survey. These were presented as:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,
3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,
4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and
5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Though the tables in this chapter provide a sampling of data relating to each of these areas, discussion will only cover a subset of these topics. Of the sixteen tables appended, only the first four will receive comment. These four tables give some indication of the range of data collected regarding the first three general areas mentioned in this report's introduction. While the text is restricted for reasons outlined below, the range of subjoined tables is relatively broad. These tables are included so as to provide the

reader an indication of the breadth of information collected by the JOI. Subsequent reports will build upon the foundations laid here and investigate more directly various substantive issues.

Tables II.5 through II.16 present additional information on introductory topics two through five. However, their relatively raw form and the use to which these data will be put make them inappropriate for present comment. Tables II.5 and II.6 report average self-rated reoffense probabilities and sanction severity, respectively, by evaluation group. Future investigations will analyze these indicators in the context of concomitant information (to reduce residual variation). For this reason, comment on the unadjusted data would be premature.

Tables II.7 through II.16 present information of a somewhat different nature. They report item by item semantic differential group scores for ten specific response cues. The obtained responses will be used in the construction of scales measuring labeling perceptions. In advance of scaling, the interpretation of individual items (which may or may not be included in a particular scale) is, at least, ambiguous and therefore foregone. Instead, comments will be directed toward the more accessible Tables II.1 through II.4.

Table II.1 presents information regarding offenses and their circumstances for youths in the Ventura evaluation. The most frequently reported offense for both the PNP and CNP groups is burglary. Some distinctions between the groups do exist in the ranking of the second, third, and fourth most common offenses (larceny, vandalism, and other property offenses for PNP and motor vehicle theft, other property offenses, then vandalism for CNP). However, the fact that over 90 percent of the reported offenses in each group were property crimes indicates similarity more than difference.

The relative impression of comparability is strengthened when the number of cooffenders is considered. Approximately the same number of offenses were committed with and without cooffenders in the two groups (about an 80/20 split). The PNP group, however, reported some participation in offenses with three or more cooffenders while the CNP group did not.

Some interesting differences arise in the area of perceived responsibility for the offense. PNP youths were most likely to attribute offense initiation equally among all involved, while CNP youths modally gave responsibility to someone other than themselves. This does not mean responsibility was shunned, though. CNP youths more often named themselves as the initiator of the offense than youths in the PNP group (28.6 percent versus 17.4 percent). In one area there was substantial agreement between groups. Neither claimed to any significant extent that the offense was the result of an accident or that they were innocent of any wrongdoing. The vast majority of youths appear to have accepted the determination of delinquency for their actions.

Turning attention toward victims and victim related questions, Table II.2 yields some unexpected, as well as expected, findings. While both groups reported persons or households as victims in the majority of cases, the PNP group had a disproportionately large percentage in this category. Here, persons or households accounted for slightly over three-fourths of the victims, while businesses and public property were victimized only about one-quarter of the time. In contrast, the CNP groups of victims was more evenly split between persons/households (57.9 percent) and businesses/public property (47.3 percent). There was, nonetheless, substantial agreement between these groups as to whether the victim was known prior to the offense. For both, it was slightly more probable that the victim wasn't known.

Further expected similarities occur in the area of subsequent victim/offender contact. In Ventura, neither the restitution project or the terms of probation actively encouraged such contact. For this reason, the existence and/or frequency of subsequent meetings between the offender and victim would be assumed more a function of proximity and prior familiarity than the fulfillment of restitution requirements. This supposition is given added weight as the ratio of contact to no contact is approximately 3:7.

An expected distinction between the PNP and CNP groups arises in the restitution reported by youths. Both groups performed some community service work about 40 percent of the time. However, in the case of monetary restitution, PNP youths made payment more often and were less likely to report not making any form of amends. These distinctions are along the lines anticipated when a restitution project is contrasted with probation supervision.

Except for the dimension of random assignment placement (in the restitution project or under probation department supervision), Table II.3 shows that most of the sanctions imposed and the youth's response to them were quite alike. It does show that CNP youths were detained somewhat more often (and, when detained, for a longer period of time). But, as expected, nearly all youths in both groups report being placed on probation. Even the reported lengths of probation have a rough equivalence, though it is known from MIS data that PNP supervision averages closer to seven months than nine. As to the perception of fairness, the fit between groups is perfect. Both predominately believe the sanctions imposed were fair (68.4 percent). Interestingly, this finding is reproduced in each of the intensive sites surveyed. Perhaps this agreement is a reflection of the similarity of the sanctions as well as the acceptance of the offense as a delinquent act.

In the area of employment patterns and history, Table II.4 most often displays a similarity in the experiences of PNP and CNP youths. Even though PNP youths are shown to be somewhat more likely to have ever worked (94.7 percent to 89.4 percent), the distributions of number of jobs held match rather well. While over half the youths in each group have held only one or two jobs, nearly a quarter have had four or more.

When the conditions of employment are examined, the similarity in job history for these groups is reinforced. The average length of employment was something over five months. The average work week was slightly over half-time at 24 hours. Finally, the hourly wage hovered about the minimum level. Taken together, these findings imply that working conditions for PNP and CNP youths were quite alike. The average job obtained by a Ventura youth lasts about five months during which time he/she makes about \$80.00 per week before taxes.

This picture of youth employment becomes somewhat differentiated when the most recent job held is considered. Both groups had about one-fourth of their number employed in trade-related jobs and relatively few in either clerical or semi-autonomous service positions. The most frequently held job for each group, however, is different. Youths in the PNP group were most likely to have been employed as general laborers (41.5 percent) while the modal employment category for the CNP group was in the service-supervised industry (41.2 percent). No explanation can be offered at present for this contrast in employment patterns, although it might be speculated that this phenomenon is tied to the completion of monetary restitution orders. Perhaps for the PNP youths given monetary orders some form of "networking" steered them toward general labor in a manner not felt by youths under probation

department supervision. In this vein, Table II.2 indicates that PNP youths were more than twice as likely as their CNP counterparts to have fulfilled their order through employment.

As a final note, it is interesting to observe the optimism shared by unemployed youths in each group regarding future employment. Nine out of ten youths looking for work expect to find a job. Given the extent of teenage unemployment in Ventura, this might be more an expression of hope than probability. By and large, this optimism is expressed in all of the sites surveyed.

TABLE II.1. VENTURA: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

|                                                   | PNP   | PP    | CNP   | CP    |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>                            |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                      | (57)  | (24)  | (19)  | (12)  |
| Burglary                                          | 42.1% | 62.5% | 42.1% | 41.7% |
| Larceny                                           | 22.8  | 16.7  | 15.8  | 0.0   |
| Vandalism                                         | 10.5  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 8.3   |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 5.3   | 12.5  | 21.1  | 16.7  |
| Assault                                           | 5.3   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Robbery                                           | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Rape                                              | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Other personal offenses                           | 1.8   | 4.2   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| Other property offenses                           | 8.8   | 4.2   | 21.1  | 25.0  |
| Other minor offenses                              | 3.5   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 8.3   |
| Victimless offenses                               | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| <u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>                        |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                      | (56)  | (23)  | (17)  | (10)  |
| None                                              | 19.6% | 13.0% | 17.6% | 60.0% |
| One cooffender                                    | 41.1  | 43.5  | 41.2  | 40.0  |
| Two cooffenders                                   | 25.0  | 21.7  | 41.2  | 0.0   |
| Three or more cooffenders                         | 14.3  | 21.7  | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| <u>(IF COOFFENDERS) PERSON INITIATING OFFENSE</u> |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                      | (46)  | (21)  | (14)  | (5)   |
| Self                                              | 17.4% | 9.5%  | 28.6% | 0.0%  |
| All equally responsible                           | 50.0  | 57.1  | 28.6  | 100.0 |
| Someone else responsible                          | 32.6  | 28.6  | 35.7  | 0.0   |
| Accident, innocent, other                         | 0.0   | 4.8   | 7.1   | 0.0   |
| <u>METHOD OF APPREHENSION</u>                     |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                      | (36)  | (16)  | (15)  | (11)  |
| Detained at scene                                 | 13.9% | 31.3% | 26.7% | 27.3% |
| Witness/victim observed & later identified        | 61.1  | 12.5  | 13.3  | 27.3  |
| Physical evidence led to subsequent apprehension  | 11.1  | 6.3   | 26.7  | 27.3  |
| Implicated by cooffender                          | 2.8   | 18.8  | 26.7  | 9.1   |
| Other method                                      | 11.1  | 31.3  | 6.7   | 9.1   |
| <u>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION</u>        |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                      | (50)  | (19)  | (16)  | (10)  |
| Victim                                            | 14.0% | 0.0%  | 0.0%  | 10.0% |
| Witness                                           | 42.0  | 21.1  | 18.8  | 30.0  |
| Police                                            | 8.0   | 42.1  | 31.3  | 30.0  |
| Private security                                  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 10.0  |
| Relative, friend, cooffender                      | 28.0  | 31.6  | 43.8  | 20.0  |
| Turned self in                                    | 6.0   | 5.3   | 6.3   | 0.0   |
| Other                                             | 2.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |

TABLE II.2. VENTURA: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS\*

|                                                | PNP   | PP    | CNP   | CP    |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <u>TYPE OF VICTIM(S)</u>                       |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                   | (57)  | (24)  | (19)  | (12)  |
| Person                                         | 36.8% | 25.0% | 26.3% | 33.3% |
| Household                                      | 38.6  | 16.7  | 31.6  | 41.7  |
| Business                                       | 12.3  | 54.2  | 36.8  | 33.3  |
| Public property                                | 14.0  | 4.2   | 10.5  | 0.0   |
| Other                                          | 0.0   | 4.2   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| <u>OFFENDER KNEW VICTIM(S)</u>                 |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                   | (57)  | (24)  | (18)  | (12)  |
| Yes, very well                                 | 33.3% | 20.8% | 27.8% | 41.7% |
| Yes, somewhat                                  | 15.8  | 16.7  | 22.2  | 16.7  |
| No                                             | 52.6  | 66.7  | 55.6  | 50.0  |
| <u>OFFENDER LIVED IN VICTIM'S NEIGHBORHOOD</u> |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                   | (57)  | (23)  | (17)  | (12)  |
| Yes                                            | 63.2% | 43.5% | 52.9% | 50.0% |
| No                                             | 38.6  | 60.9  | 52.9  | 50.0  |
| <u>SUBSEQUENT VICTIM/OFFENDER CONTACT</u>      |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                   | (57)  | (24)  | (19)  | (12)  |
| Yes                                            | 31.6% | 25.0% | 26.3% | 50.0% |
| No                                             | 68.4  | 75.0  | 73.7  | 50.0  |
| <u>WHAT OFFENDER DID TO MAKE AMENDS</u>        |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                   | (57)  | (24)  | (19)  | (12)  |
| Nothing                                        | 5.3%  | 12.5% | 10.5% | 16.7% |
| Paid money to victim                           | 89.5  | 87.5  | 78.9  | 75.0  |
| Performed community service                    | 43.9  | 29.2  | 42.1  | 25.0  |
| Worked for victim                              | 1.8   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   |
| <u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>          |       |       |       |       |
| (# of cases)                                   | (48)  | (21)  | (14)  | (8)   |
| From employment                                | 60.4% | 71.4% | 28.6% | 87.5% |
| From other                                     | 39.6  | 28.6  | 71.4  | 12.5  |

\*Percentage totals in some columns may exceed 100% where multiple victims for a single youth are reported upon.

TABLE II.3. VENTURA: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS

|                                               | PNP   | PP     | CNP    | CP     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| <u>YOUTH WAS DETAINED</u>                     |       |        |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                  | (57)  | (23)   | (19)   | (12)   |
| No                                            | 57.9% | 21.7%  | 47.4%  | 33.3%  |
| Yes                                           | 42.1% | 78.3%  | 52.6%  | 66.7%  |
| Average # of days held                        | 10.7  | 23.4   | 15.4   | 15.6   |
| s.d.                                          | (9.3) | (14.9) | (16.7) | (12.5) |
| <u>YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION</u>              |       |        |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                  | (55)  | (24)   | (19)   | (12)   |
| No                                            | 5.5%  | 4.2%   | 0.0%   | 8.3%   |
| Yes                                           | 94.5% | 95.8%  | 100.0% | 91.7%  |
| Average # of months on probation              | 9.0   | 8.9    | 9.7    | 8.2    |
| s.d.                                          | (7.5) | (8.4)  | (3.2)  | (2.9)  |
| <u>YOUTH ORDERED INTO RESTITUTION PROJECT</u> |       |        |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                  | (57)  | (24)   | (19)   | (12)   |
| No                                            | 10.5% | 20.8%  | 94.7%  | 75.0%  |
| Yes                                           | 89.5  | 79.2   | 5.3    | 25.0   |
| <u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION JOB</u>                |       |        |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                  | (43)  | (15)   | (9)    | (8)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                    | 14.0% | 6.7%   | 22.2%  | 0.0%   |
| Clerical and related                          | 7.0   | 6.7    | 0.0    | 12.5   |
| Service, semi-autonomous                      | 4.7   | 6.7    | 0.0    | 12.5   |
| Service, supervised                           | 27.9  | 60.0   | 11.1   | 25.0   |
| General labor                                 | 46.5  | 20.0   | 66.7   | 50.0   |
| <u>YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF COURT SANCTIONS</u>  |       |        |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                  | (57)  | (24)   | (19)   | (12)   |
| Fair                                          | 68.4% | 79.2%  | 68.4%  | 91.7%  |
| Unfair                                        | 31.6  | 20.8   | 31.6   | 8.3    |
| <u>REASONS SANCTIONS CONSIDERED UNFAIR</u>    |       |        |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                  | (17)  | (6)    | (6)    | (1)    |
| Innocent                                      | 29.4% | 0.0%   | 50.0%  | 0.0%   |
| Cooffenders treated differently               | 41.2  | 33.3   | 0.0    | 0.0    |
| Sanction(s) too harsh                         | 23.5  | 66.7   | 33.3   | 100.0  |
| Other reasons                                 | 5.9   | 0.0    | 16.7   | 0.0    |

TABLE II.4. VENTURA: EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND HISTORY

|                                          | PNP     | PP      | CNP     | CP      |
|------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <u>TOTAL # OF JOBS YOUTH HAS HELD</u>    |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (57)    | (24)    | (19)    | (12)    |
| None                                     | 5.3%    | 0.0%    | 10.5%   | 0.0%    |
| One                                      | 21.1    | 29.2    | 26.3    | 8.3     |
| Two                                      | 28.0    | 25.0    | 26.3    | 41.7    |
| Three                                    | 22.8    | 12.5    | 10.5    | 16.7    |
| Four or more                             | 22.8    | 33.3    | 26.3    | 33.3    |
| <u>CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT</u>          |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (52)    | (23)    | (17)    | (12)    |
| Average job length (in months)           | 5.5     | 4.7     | 5.3     | 2.6     |
| s.d.                                     | ( 5.6 ) | ( 5.3 ) | ( 3.9 ) | ( 1.3 ) |
| Average work week (in hours)             | 24.2    | 30.9    | 24.6    | 32.7    |
| s.d.                                     | (11.9 ) | (12.6 ) | (12.0 ) | (12.9 ) |
| Average pay (in \$/hour)                 | 3.16    | 2.98    | 3.43    | 3.74    |
| s.d.                                     | ( 1.66) | ( 0.84) | ( 0.95) | ( 1.26) |
| <u>YOUTH'S MOST RECENT JOB</u>           |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (53)    | (24)    | (17)    | (12)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade               | 22.6%   | 12.5%   | 23.5%   | 16.7%   |
| Clerical and related                     | 7.5     | 12.5    | 5.9     | 8.3     |
| Service, semi-autonomous                 | 3.8     | 12.5    | 5.9     | 16.7    |
| Service, supervised                      | 24.5    | 29.2    | 41.2    | 33.3    |
| General labor                            | 41.5    | 33.3    | 23.5    | 25.0    |
| <u>METHOD OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT</u>    |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (54)    | (24)    | (17)    | (12)    |
| Restitution project                      | 1.9%    | 8.3%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    |
| Family or relation                       | 27.8    | 16.7    | 41.2    | 25.0    |
| Friend                                   | 37.0    | 20.8    | 17.6    | 16.7    |
| Applied on own                           | 22.2    | 33.3    | 11.8    | 33.3    |
| Employment agency                        | 7.4     | 16.7    | 17.6    | 25.0    |
| Other                                    | 3.7     | 4.2     | 11.8    | 0.0     |
| <u>YOUTH PRESENTLY LOOKING FOR WORK</u>  |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (57)    | (24)    | (19)    | (12)    |
| No, still employed                       | 19.3%   | 8.3%    | 31.6%   | 33.3%   |
| No                                       | 19.3    | 25.0    | 26.3    | 33.3    |
| Yes                                      | 61.4    | 66.7    | 42.1    | 33.3    |
| <u>(IF LOOKING) EXPECTS TO FIND WORK</u> |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (33)    | (16)    | (8)     | (4)     |
| Yes                                      | 90.9%   | 93.8%   | 87.5%   | 100.0%  |
| No                                       | 9.1     | 6.3     | 12.5    | 0.0     |

TABLE II.5. VENTURA: SELF-RATED REOFFENSE PROBABILITIES\*

Average chance that in the next year youth will:

|                                      | PNP       |        | PP        |        | CNP       |        | CP        |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   |
| (# of cases)                         | (57)      |        | (24)      |        | (19)      |        | (12)      |        |
| Recommit Same Offense                | 11.1      | (23.0) | 17.8      | (26.8) | 5.8       | (9.5)  | 9.2       | (15.6) |
| Steal Something Worth Less Than \$20 | 11.0      | (18.7) | 27.9      | (32.4) | 17.5      | (20.3) | 19.2      | (21.8) |
| Go To Court If Committed Theft       | 41.3      | (29.4) | 43.6      | (32.5) | 51.4      | (32.8) | 71.7      | (35.2) |

\*Probabilities range from none (0) to definitely will (100)

TABLE II.6. VENTURA: RELATIVE RANKING OF SANCTION SEVERITY\*

|                      | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)         | (56)      |       | (24)      |       | (18)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Diversion            | 7.0       | (1.8) | 8.0       | (1.2) | 6.5       | (1.1) | 6.8       | (1.7) |
| Warn and Release     | 8.0       | (1.4) | 8.1       | (1.1) | 8.2       | (0.8) | 8.4       | (0.8) |
| Youth Program        | 6.8       | (1.3) | 6.9       | (1.1) | 6.9       | (1.9) | 6.8       | (1.5) |
| Probation            | 6.1       | (1.4) | 6.2       | (1.4) | 6.0       | (1.6) | 5.7       | (1.6) |
| Restitution          | 4.7       | (1.5) | 5.3       | (1.2) | 4.8       | (1.3) | 5.9       | (1.3) |
| Secure Facility      | 2.4       | (1.1) | 2.5       | (1.0) | 2.1       | (0.8) | 2.8       | (0.5) |
| Juvenile Institution | 2.6       | (0.8) | 2.7       | (0.8) | 2.6       | (0.7) | 2.4       | (1.0) |

\*The rankings range from most severe (1) to least severe (7)

TABLE II.7. VENTURA: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (57)      |       | (24)      |       | (19)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.9       | (1.3) | 4.0       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.2) | 3.6       | (1.6) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.2) | 3.0       | (1.6) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.8       | (1.6) | 4.2       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.2) | 4.3       | (2.0) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 4.1       | (1.7) | 4.3       | (2.0) | 3.1       | (1.7) | 4.0       | (1.8) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.1       | (1.0) | 2.3       | (1.0) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.5       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.3) | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.2       | (1.3) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 3.0       | (1.4) | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.9       | (1.5) | 3.0       | (1.6) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.3       | (1.1) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.4       | (1.4) | 3.4       | (1.4) | 3.6       | (1.1) | 3.4       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.3       | (2.1) | 3.0       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (1.9) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.8       | (1.2) | 3.1       | (1.1) | 3.3       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.0) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.3       | (1.6) | 4.5       | (1.8) | 4.6       | (1.6) | 4.4       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.2       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.1) | 2.5       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.0) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.5       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (0.9) |

TABLE II.8. VENTURA: PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (57)      |       | (24)      |       | (19)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.9       | (1.8) | 4.1       | (2.2) | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.9       | (2.2) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.8       | (1.5) | 4.0       | (2.1) | 2.7       | (1.3) | 3.9       | (1.8) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.9       | (1.7) | 3.8       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (1.8) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.6       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (1.4) | 3.8       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.3       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.5) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.2       | (1.6) | 3.0       | (1.7) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.4) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 3.0       | (1.0) | 2.8       | (1.2) | 3.5       | (1.5) | 2.8       | (1.5) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.9       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.2) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.2       | (1.4) | 3.4       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.5       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (2.3) | 3.2       | (1.8) | 3.9       | (2.1) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.3       | (1.1) | 3.1       | (1.2) | 3.1       | (1.0) | 2.7       | (1.1) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.3       | (1.8) | 4.6       | (1.9) | 5.0       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (2.1) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.9       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.5) | 2.4       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.9) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.9       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.4) | 2.3       | (1.0) | 2.5       | (1.3) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.9       | (1.2) | 4.3       | (1.3) | 3.8       | (1.0) | 4.2       | (1.3) |

TABLE II.9. VENTURA: PERCEPTION OF PEERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (57)      |       | (24)      |       | (19)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 3.2       | (1.9) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.4) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 4.2       | (1.7) | 4.8       | (1.9) | 4.1       | (1.8) | 3.9       | (1.7) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 4.2       | (1.8) | 5.0       | (1.9) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 4.0       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.0       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (1.9) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.9       | (1.6) | 3.0       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.5) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 3.3       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.2) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.9       | (1.3) | 3.0       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.1       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.3) | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.4) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.0       | (2.0) | 2.9       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 2.2       | (1.0) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.8       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.3) | 3.7       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.0) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.7       | (1.9) | 5.1       | (2.1) | 5.3       | (1.7) | 5.0       | (1.7) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.2       | (1.6) | 3.3       | (1.4) | 3.2       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (1.8) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.0       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.3) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.4       | (1.1) | 4.0       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.1) | 3.7       | (1.3) |

TABLE II.10. VENTURA: SELF-LABELING BY YOUTH

|                                         | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (57)      |       | (24)      |       | (19)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.4       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.5) | 2.4       | (1.2) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.1       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.1) | 2.6       | (1.2) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.9       | (1.6) | 4.3       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.3) | 3.6       | (1.9) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.9       | (1.7) | 4.1       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (1.6) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.8       | (1.4) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.2       | (1.4) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.2       | (1.0) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.3) | 3.5       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.6) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.7       | (1.3) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 2.9       | (1.6) | 2.0       | (0.9) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.2) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.1       | (2.1) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 2.2       | (1.9) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.9       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.0) | 3.3       | (1.3) | 2.2       | (1.0) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.9       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 4.5       | (1.3) | 3.9       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.7       | (1.5) | 2.7       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.2) | 1.9       | (1.0) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.8       | (1.3) | 2.4       | (1.1) | 2.2       | (1.0) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.6       | (1.0) | 4.5       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.4) | 4.2       | (1.3) |

TABLE II.11. VENTURA: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OCCURRENCES FROM APPREHENSION TO COURT APPEARANCE

|                                 | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (55)      |       | (24)      |       | (19)      |       | (11)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 3.3       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (2.1) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 4.0       | (2.6) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 3.5       | (2.0) | 4.3       | (2.2) | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 3.2       | (2.0) | 3.6       | (2.0) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (1.9) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.7       | (1.7) | 4.4       | (1.9) | 4.5       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (2.1) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.1       | (1.7) | 4.5       | (1.9) | 4.9       | (1.4) | 4.3       | (1.7) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 3.2       | (2.2) | 2.2       | (1.5) | 2.5       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.9) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 5.4       | (1.8) | 6.1       | (1.3) | 5.4       | (1.9) | 5.1       | (2.1) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 3.5       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (1.7) | 4.1       | (2.4) | 3.5       | (2.3) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.8       | (1.8) | 5.1       | (1.9) | 5.1       | (1.9) | 5.4       | (1.7) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 4.4       | (2.2) | 4.0       | (2.4) | 3.8       | (2.0) | 4.8       | (2.2) |

TABLE II.12. VENTURA: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT PROBATION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (54)      |       | (21)      |       | (19)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.9       | (2.0) | 2.6       | (2.1) | 2.9       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (2.6) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (2.3) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.7       | (1.7) | 2.5       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (2.3) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 4.4       | (2.1) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.0       | (1.4) | 3.9       | (1.6) | 4.3       | (2.1) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.3       | (1.5) | 2.0       | (1.4) | 2.4       | (1.7) | 2.2       | (1.9) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 5.0       | (1.9) | 5.0       | (1.5) | 5.4       | (1.3) | 5.5       | (1.6) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.2       | (1.5) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.8) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.6       | (1.9) | 4.7       | (1.7) | 5.2       | (1.6) | 5.2       | (2.2) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.6       | (2.2) | 3.8       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (1.5) | 4.6       | (2.6) |

TABLE II.13. VENTURA: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (52)      |       | (20)      |       | (14)      |       | (9)       |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.8       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (2.2) | 2.3       | (1.7) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 3.0       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 3.6       | (1.8) | 1.9       | (1.4) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.8       | (1.8) | 2.8       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (2.2) | 2.9       | (1.5) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 4.1       | (1.7) | 4.2       | (1.4) | 4.6       | (1.2) | 4.0       | (1.9) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.2       | (1.7) | 4.5       | (1.7) | 4.9       | (1.4) | 3.9       | (1.8) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.3       | (1.7) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.2       | (1.6) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 5.1       | (1.9) | 4.6       | (1.5) | 5.9       | (1.5) | 5.2       | (2.0) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.5       | (1.5) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.3       | (1.3) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 5.1       | (1.8) | 4.9       | (2.0) | 5.3       | (2.2) | 4.7       | (1.9) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.5       | (2.2) | 3.4       | (2.1) | 3.9       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (2.4) |

TABLE II.14. VENTURA: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION JOB

|                                 | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (44)      |       | (14)      |       | (7)       |       | (7)       |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.4       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (2.1) | 1.4       | (0.5) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.2       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.8) | 1.7       | (0.8) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.2       | (1.4) | 2.4       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (1.5) | 2.0       | (1.8) |
| Rough/Easy                      | 3.6       | (1.8) | 4.1       | (1.9) | 4.3       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (2.4) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 3.5       | (1.6) | 3.0       | (1.4) | 4.1       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.8) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.1       | (1.5) | 2.2       | (1.9) | 2.4       | (1.5) | 1.1       | (0.4) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.5       | (2.0) | 4.5       | (2.1) | 4.6       | (2.6) | 2.1       | (1.1) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 1.9       | (1.4) | 2.2       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 2.1       | (2.0) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.4       | (2.1) | 3.5       | (2.2) | 4.3       | (2.6) | 1.6       | (1.1) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.8       | (2.1) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 3.6       | (2.0) | 2.1       | (1.9) |

TABLE II.15. VENTURA: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OFFENSE

|                                                 | PNP       |       | PP        |       | CNP       |       | CP        |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                                    | (55)      |       | (23)      |       | (19)      |       | (12)      |       |
| Sorry/Glad                                      | 5.7       | (1.7) | 5.4       | (1.5) | 6.0       | (1.2) | 6.7       | (0.5) |
| Would Not Do It Again/<br>Would Do It Again     | 5.9       | (2.0) | 5.9       | (1.8) | 6.2       | (1.7) | 6.3       | (1.4) |
| Victim Deserved It/<br>Victim Didn't Deserve It | 5.1       | (2.4) | 5.7       | (2.0) | 5.4       | (2.1) | 5.4       | (1.8) |
| Wrong/Right                                     | 5.9       | (1.9) | 6.4       | (1.5) | 6.1       | (1.7) | 6.5       | (0.8) |
| Brave/Cowardly                                  | 4.1       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (2.4) | 3.8       | (1.9) |
| Legal/Illegal                                   | 6.1       | (1.7) | 6.9       | (0.3) | 6.6       | (1.4) | 6.8       | (0.4) |
| Dangerous/Safe                                  | 5.5       | (1.6) | 4.6       | (2.3) | 5.6       | (2.0) | 6.1       | (1.6) |
| My Fault/Not My Fault                           | 2.8       | (2.0) | 3.2       | (2.2) | 2.0       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (2.6) |
| Exciting/Dull                                   | 3.1       | (1.9) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.2       | (2.1) | 3.4       | (2.2) |
| Not Fun/Fun                                     | 3.6       | (2.0) | 4.2       | (2.3) | 3.7       | (2.1) | 4.4       | (2.4) |
| Cruel/Kind                                      | 5.9       | (1.4) | 5.8       | (1.5) | 6.2       | (1.0) | 6.7       | (0.7) |
| Nice/Mean                                       | 6.3       | (1.1) | 6.0       | (1.2) | 6.2       | (1.4) | 6.6       | (0.9) |

TABLE II.16. VENTURA: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT VICTIM

|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| (# of cases)                            | (49)      |       | (20)      |       | (18)      |       | (8)       |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 4.1       | (2.1) | 3.6       | (2.2) | 2.7       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (2.1) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 2.8       | (2.2) | 3.6       | (2.1) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.2       | (2.0) | 3.6       | (2.1) | 2.5       | (1.6) | 4.1       | (2.2) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 2.8       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.7) | 2.5       | (1.5) | 4.4       | (2.0) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.8       | (2.0) | 3.8       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (2.6) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.3       | (1.9) | 4.6       | (1.7) | 3.1       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (2.1) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 3.7       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 4.0       | (1.9) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 3.2       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.6       | (2.2) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.5       | (2.1) | 4.0       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (2.0) | 3.9       | (1.6) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.3       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 4.1       | (2.0) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.7       | (1.6) | 4.1       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (1.5) | 4.6       | (2.0) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.1       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.6) | 2.4       | (1.4) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.6       | (1.7) | 3.9       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (1.5) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.7       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (1.8) | 3.0       | (1.9) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.5       | (1.5) | 3.0       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.0) | 3.4       | (1.1) |
| Enemy/Friend                            | 4.4       | (1.8) | 4.4       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.9) | 4.5       | (1.8) |

CHAPTER III

Washington, D.C.

This chapter provides a brief overview of Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI) administration and findings for the Washington, D.C. experiment. While various issues of design, execution, and analysis are touched upon, detailed discussions are not presented. The purpose of this chapter, rather is to familiarize the reader with Washington, D.C.'s experiment and JOI data.

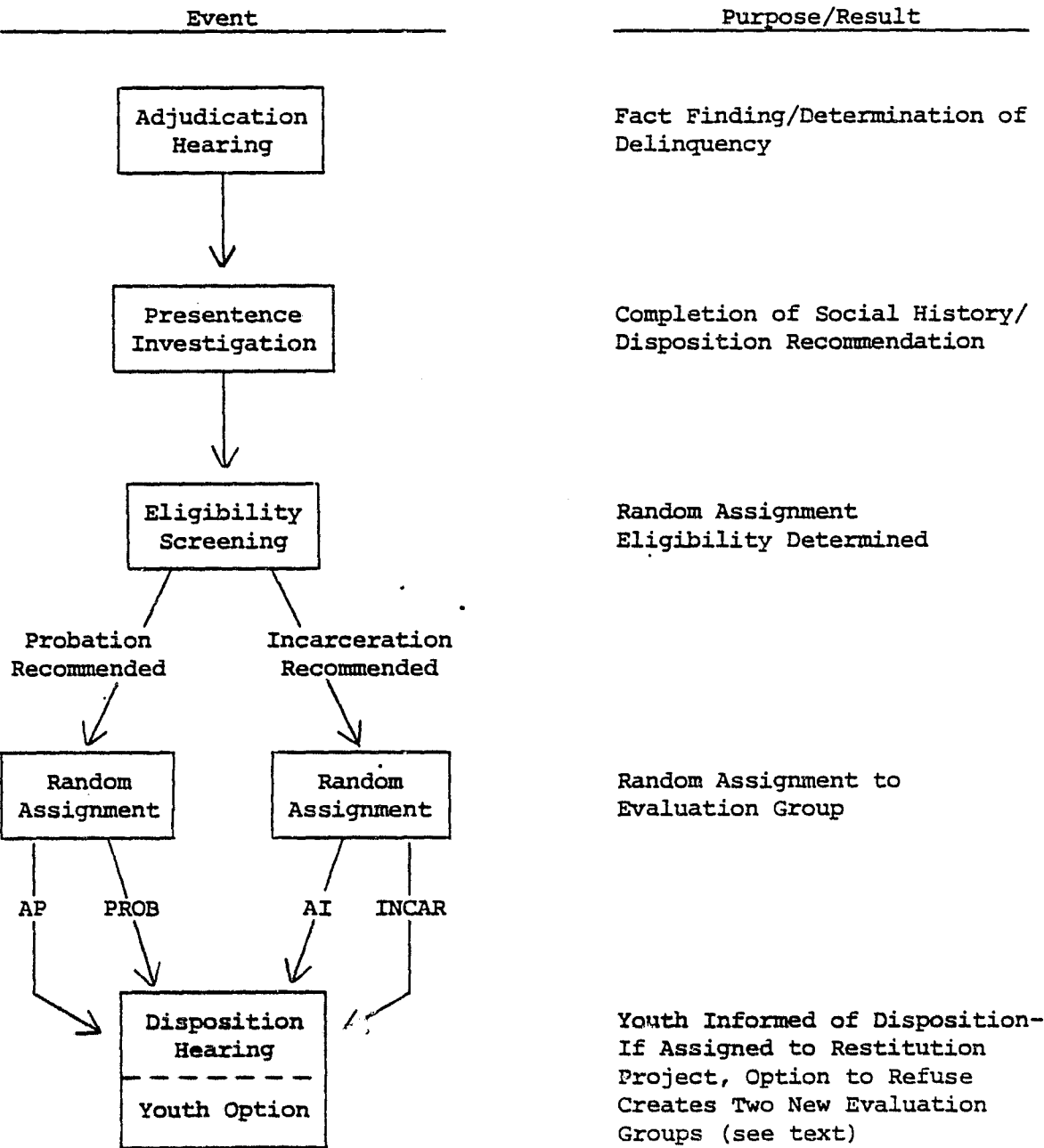
In order to accomplish this goal, the chapter is organized into five sections. First, the bureaucratic structure surrounding Washington, D.C.'s experiment is described. This is done by providing an overview of case flow in Washington, D.C. Next, a description of treatments administered to the evaluation groups is presented. The third section covers the administration of the JOI. Here, information on the length of data collection, the number of JOI's completed, response rates, and random assignment integrity is provided. Section four consists of a broad introduction to JOI findings. Finally, the last section presents a tabular compilation of selected JOI data broken down by evaluation group.

Case Flow

Washington, D.C.'s design was unique in that it incorporated an element of offender choice within the disposition hearing. This volunteer aspect facilitated the formation of nonrandom evaluation groups.

Prior to disposition, Washington, D.C.'s case flow was very similar to Ventura's. There were five major stages through which a case must have passed for inclusion in the evaluation (see Figure III.1). The first step was a formal determination of delinquency. Youths not found delinquent at

FIGURE III.1. WASHINGTON, D.C. CASE FLOW



the disposition hearing were excluded from the evaluation. If delinquent, the youth's file was forwarded to court personnel (usually probation officers) for presentence investigation. During this investigation, a social history was prepared and a specific recommendation for disposition made and recorded. Only cases with recommendations for probation or incarceration were considered appropriate for the evaluation. The recommendation separated cases into two experimental populations. Cases slated for incarceration entered one experiment and probation cases entered the other experiment.

Following an appropriate recommendation, all cases were screened on additional eligibility criteria such as age and offense type. Eligible cases were then randomly assigned into evaluation groups. If advised probation, a case was randomly assigned into either the Alternative to Probation (AP) or Probation (PROB) group. Cases recommended incarceration were originally randomized into the Alternative to Incarceration (AI) or Incarceration (INCAR) group (an early modification to the design ended this experiment).

The last stage of this process was the disposition hearing. At this point, the unique feature of the Washington, D.C. restitution project arises--youths were allowed to accept or reject a restitution order. This created an additional evaluation group, Alternative to Probation, Refused (APR). The creation of this group and the subsequently formed Alternative to Incarceration, Refused (AIR) group were consequences of site-specific considerations. Their existence complicates data collection and analysis so a brief explanation of their formation will be presented.

The Washington, D.C. restitution project philosophy stated that, to be successful, youths ordered restitution had to be at least minimally committed

to the idea that they were responsible for their offenses. If so, the rehabilitative effect of being held accountable would be realized. If a youth did not feel responsible for his/her action, then restitution would not be an effective sanction. With this in mind, all youths assigned AP or AI treatments were given the opportunity at disposition to refuse the restitution order. Through this mechanism, approximately half of the youths randomly assigned AP opted for straight probation (APR) rather than probation plus restitution (see Table I.7). This volunteer component of the design had very little impact on the AI group as few chose incarceration. The AIR group was brought into existence as a result of other site-specific considerations.

As outlined above, the Washington, D.C. evaluation was originally conceived as containing two experiments. In one of the experiments, youths were to be randomly assigned into either the AI or INCAR group. This design was adhered to for a few months until it became obvious that too few cases with incarceration recommendations were going to disposition. Given the observed percentage of eligible cases recommended incarceration (16 percent) and the projected time span for data collection, it was quickly established that too few cases would enter this experiment to allow confident analysis. As a response, random assignment was discontinued and all cases recommended incarceration were subsequently assigned AI. The AIR group was formed because substantial numbers of cases were being refused the AI assignment at disposition by the judge. Most often (78 percent of the time) cases denied AI were incarcerated (see Table I.7).

The consequences of Washington, D.C.'s volunteer component and design modification were to establish nonrandom AI and AIR groups and end the incarceration experiment. Information gained by the JOI is not rendered

unusable by these facts. However, analysis is substantially complicated.

#### Treatment Groups

While there were six evaluation groups in Washington, D.C., only three distinct treatments were administered. The distinctions between treatments resulted from whether or not restitution was ordered and if the youth was incarcerated. All youths were placed on probation. The treatments administered to the various evaluation groups can be summarized as follows:

Alternative to Probation. Youths in this group were ordered to make restitution and placed on probation. All dispositional requirements were supervised by restitution project staff. The average period of supervision for youths in this group was 8.3 months.

Probation. Cases assigned regular probation were never ordered restitution. Youths were, instead, placed on probation which was monitored by probation officers. The average length of supervision for this group was 10.6 months.

Alternative to Incarceration. Youths in this group received the same treatment as those in the AP group. On the average, however, their length of supervision (8.6 months) was slightly longer.

Incarceration. If ordered incarceration, restitution was not required. Youths in this group were incarcerated and then placed on probation following release. Probation officers supervised disposition requirements. The average length of supervision (including incarceration) for this group was 11.5 months.

Alternative to Probation, Refused. If the youth opted out of the restitution program, he/she received the same treatment as the PROB group.

Alternative to Incarceration, Refused. Where the judge overruled assignment into the AI group, the most common treatment ordered was incarceration (78.7 percent of the time). Slightly over 12 percent of the cases were ordered regular probation.

In a simplified manner, it can be said that the three Washington, D.C. treatments were restitution, probation, and incarceration and that each treatment was experienced by two evaluation groups. The major distinction between evaluation groups within a particular treatment was the length of supervision.

#### JOI Administration

The first Washington, D.C. JOI was completed in November of 1979. Data collection with this instrument continued for the next 17.5 months with the final JOI being administered in April, 1981. During this period, a total of 168 JOI's were completed.

Considering all evaluation groups, the Washington, D.C. survey response rate was only .42 (see Table I.2). This rate, however, is misleading. Data collection was never really pursued for either the APR or AIR groups and so they should be excluded from response rate calculation. If this is done, the rate increases to a more respectable .60. Even this improved rate means that over one-third of the admissible cases were never surveyed. There is, therefore, a possibility of extensive nonresponse bias. This threat will have to be assessed and, if possible, obviated through the analysis of MIS data.

The consideration of random assignment violation is only reasonable for cases recommended probation (and here only tenuously because of the

volunteerism in the design). Because of this, the remaining discussion will be restricted to the AP and PROB evaluation groups. Disregarding refusals, crossovers were rare for the AP group and more frequent in the PROB group. About 20 percent of the cases experienced random assignment violation in this experiment, but, fortunately, only 1.3 percent of assigned AP youth received probation only, and no PROB youth were ordered restitution (see Table I.8). It is not expected, therefore, that treatment dilution will be severe as a result of random assignment violation. This assumption is provided some face validity when the average size (51) of these groups is considered. Admittedly skirting the issue of nonrandom comparison group composition, the relatively large number of cases available for analysis afford some measure of confidence.

#### JOI Data

This final section of text will overview a portion of the data collected by the JOI. Whereas the tables immediately following the text present information gathered from all of Washington, D.C.'s evaluation groups, only data on the AP and PROB groups will be discussed here. The decision to restrict textual consideration to these groups follows from observations made in the previous section.

In the introduction to this report, mention was made of the five general areas the JOI was designed to survey. These were presented as:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,

3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,
4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and
5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Though the tables in this chapter provide a sampling of data relating to each of these areas, discussion will only cover a subset of these topics. Of the sixteen tables appended, only the first four will receive comment. These four tables give some indication of the range of data collected regarding the first three general areas mentioned in this report's introduction. While the text is restricted for reasons outlined below, the range of subjoined tables is relatively broad. These tables are included so as to provide the reader an indication of the breadth of information collected by the JOI. Subsequent reports will build upon the foundations laid here and investigate more directly the various substantive issues.

Tables III.5 through III.16 present additional information on introductory topics two through five. However, their relatively raw form and the use to which these data will be put make them inappropriate for present comment. Tables III.5 and III.6 report average self-rated reoffense probabilities and sanction severity, respectively, by evaluation group. Future investigations will analyze these indicators in the context of concomitant information (to reduce residual variation). For this reason, comment on the unadjusted data would be premature.

Tables III.7 through III.16 present information of a somewhat different nature. They report item by item semantic differential group scores for ten specific response cues. The obtained responses will be used in the construction of scales measuring labeling perceptions. In advance of scaling, the

**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

interpretation of individual items (which may or may not be included in a particular scale) is, at least, ambiguous and therefore foregone. Instead, comments will be directed toward the more accessible Tables III.1 through III.4.

Table III.1 presents information on reported offenses by evaluation group in Washington, D. C. and circumstances surrounding their commission. Regarding offenses, somewhat greater than expected distinctions appear between the AP and PROB groups. For the AP group, burglary was the most frequently cited offense (25.3 percent) with larceny (21.5 percent) and robbery (19.0 percent) following rather closely. Together, these constitute nearly two-thirds of all AP offenses. The distribution of offenses for the PROB group displays a greater dispersion. Here, larceny (35.1 percent) and motor vehicle theft (13.5 percent) are the first and second most common offenses. There is a tie between burglary, assault, and other property offenses, however, for the third slot. It appears that while certain offenses are common to both groups, the PROB evaluation group displayed a greater overall diversity in delinquent behavior.

Another unexpected distinction between these groups arises in the number of reported cooffenders. Youths in the PROB group primarily committed offenses alone or, at most, with a single cooffender (84.4 percent of the time). In contrast, this was the case for AP youths only slightly over half the time. In addition, it was nearly three times more common for AP youths to report having two or more cooffenders (42.5 percent versus 15.7 percent). While youths in the PROB group exhibited a greater range of delinquent acts, this behavior appears to have been more often a singular activity.

Though Table III.1 illuminates some interesting differences between the evaluation groups, some notable similarities do exist. Perhaps most telling are the similar distributions in the area of responsibility attribution. The majority of youths in both groups claimed that the responsibility for initiating the offense resided with someone else. When this attribution is combined with the claim that the offense was the result of an accident or that the youth was innocent, it becomes the case that about two-thirds of Washington, D.C. youths surveyed did not report accepting direct responsibility for their actions.

Turning to a consideration of victims, Table III.2 tends to give more an impression of cross-group similarity. Both the AP and PROB groups reported the victim as either persons or households over 70 percent of the time. Also, businesses were victimized nearly 20 percent of the time for each group. Finally, most victims in both groups were not known by the offender prior to the commission of the offense.

It is at this point, however, that a pattern of sorts begins to emerge. Youths in the AP group were more likely to have lived in the victim's neighborhood than PROB youths. This is matched by the slight increased frequency with which AP youths knew their victims. The pattern is not quite borne out in the area of subsequent victim/offender contact. By and large, the frequency of such contacts is the same for the two evaluation groups. Though a relationship of sorts might exist between residence and knowing the victim, the general case is that offenders most often did not know the victim and seldom had contact with them after the offense.

As would be expected, the largest difference between the AP and PROB groups vis-a-vis victims is in the area of restitution. The great majority

(88.9 percent) of PROB youth made no amends. Conversely, only 1.3 percent of AP victims were not amended through some form of restitution, either direct or symbolic.

Except for the differential imposition of restitution orders, Table III.3 shows that, following apprehension, the sanctions imposed and group responses to them were rather alike. It is the case that AP youths were more frequently detained but, when held, it was for a shorter average period than their PROB counterparts. This trade-off between frequency and length of detention is considered less significant than the fact that in both groups over half of the youths reported being detained.

As expected, essentially all youths in the AP and PROB groups were placed on probation (only one PROB youth did not report having probation being imposed). In addition, the average lengths of probation supervision for these groups conforms reasonably close to that obtained from MIS data (see page 70). They reflect the finding that PROB youths were supervised relatively longer than youths in the AP group. In addition, Table III.3 demonstrates the expected differential ordering of youths into the restitution project. In this table, crossovers are not in evidence.

A final similarity between groups in this area has to do with the youth's perception as to the fairness of sanctions imposed. Over three quarters of AP and PROB youths believed the sanctions fair. This stands in contrast to their rather high incidence of claiming the offense was accidental or that they were innocent. Nonetheless, the general concession of sanction fairness conforms to findings in all other sites.

Table III.4 displays some rather remarkable differences in group employment patterns and history. When the distributions of total number

of jobs held are compared, one (PROB) appears skewed left, clustering at the lower end of the scale, and the other (AP) skewed right. Nearly 60 percent of the youths in the AP group report having held three or more jobs. This is double the proportion of PROB youths having this amount of employment experience. For this group, over 70 percent of those surveyed reported a total of two or fewer jobs held. There is an obvious difference in the employment patterns of the two groups.

This distinction between the groups is dramatically widened when the conditions of employment are considered. Though the average length of employment for each group is approximately the same, little else is. AP youth had a shorter average work week (17.7 hours) than their PROB counterparts (28.1 hours). Even more puzzling is the wide gap in average hourly wage. Youths in the PROB group averaged \$3.43 per hour, while AP youths received a less-than-minimum wage (\$1.76). Using these average figures, the implication is that the PROB group earned \$96 per week before taxes against the AP average of \$31. Though having more employment experience, AP youths report the counter-intuitive circumstance of markedly poorer remuneration. Incidentally, the AI group also distinguishes itself in this regard.

Consideration of youths' most recent job does little to illuminate the situation. Both groups report general labor as the most common type of employment with supervised service and clerical as reasonably frequent. Perhaps the most significant difference between the groups is in the job category skilled/semi-skilled trade. A greater proportion of PROB youths were employed in the generally higher paying trade-related positions. Even so, the 10 percent difference here is not sufficient to explain a

differential of the magnitude reported. Further investigation is needed in this area.

This overview of selected JOI data has pointed out some of the more obvious similarities and differences between the AP and PROB groups. In many areas (offenses, number of cooffenders, and employment patterns), there are distinguishing characteristics for each group. This is most notable in the area of employment where the AP group reports an hourly wage only half that of the PROB group. This differential is the largest observed in all the sites. In some areas, the two evaluation groups were quite alike (types of victims, detention and probation sanctions, and responsibility attribution). Perhaps most interesting of the agreements between groups is the relatively frequent disclaimer of responsibility for the offense because it was either the result of an accident or the youths claimed innocence. On this score also, Washington, D.C. was unusual among the sites surveyed.

TABLE III.1. WASHINGTON, DC: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

|                                                   | AI    | AP    | AIR    | APR   | PROB  | INCAR  |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| <u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>                            |       |       |        |       |       |        |
| (# of cases)                                      | (29)  | (79)  | (4)    | (15)  | (37)  | (3)    |
| Burglary                                          | 24.1% | 25.3% | 25.0%  | 13.3% | 10.8% | 66.7%  |
| Larceny                                           | 41.4  | 21.5  | 25.0   | 46.7  | 35.1  | 0.0    |
| Vandalism                                         | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 5.4   | 0.0    |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 10.3  | 7.6   | 0.0    | 6.7   | 13.5  | 33.3   |
| Assault                                           | 10.3  | 7.6   | 0.0    | 6.7   | 10.8  | 0.0    |
| Robbery                                           | 3.4   | 19.0  | 0.0    | 13.3  | 8.1   | 0.0    |
| Rape                                              | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    |
| Other personal offenses                           | 3.4   | 2.5   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 5.4   | 0.0    |
| Other property offenses                           | 3.4   | 10.1  | 25.0   | 0.0   | 10.8  | 0.0    |
| Other minor offenses                              | 3.4   | 3.8   | 0.0    | 13.3  | 0.0   | 0.0    |
| Victimless offenses                               | 0.0   | 2.5   | 25.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    |
| <u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>                        |       |       |        |       |       |        |
| (# of cases)                                      | (23)  | (73)  | (2)    | (11)  | (32)  | (3)    |
| None                                              | 17.4% | 23.3% | 100.0% | 18.2% | 40.6% | 33.3%  |
| One cooffender                                    | 60.9  | 34.2  | 0.0    | 36.4  | 43.8  | 66.7   |
| Two cooffenders                                   | 8.7   | 24.7  | 0.0    | 27.3  | 9.4   | 0.0    |
| Three or more cooffenders                         | 13.0  | 17.8  | 0.0    | 18.2  | 6.3   | 0.0    |
| <u>(IF COOFFENDERS) PERSON INITIATING OFFENSE</u> |       |       |        |       |       |        |
| (# of cases)                                      | (19)  | (56)  | (0)    | (9)   | (20)  | (2)    |
| Self                                              | 26.3% | 8.9%  |        | 22.2% | 0.0%  | 100.0% |
| All equally responsible                           | 26.3  | 30.4  |        | 33.3  | 30.0  | 0.0    |
| Someone else responsible                          | 47.4  | 50.0  |        | 44.4  | 55.0  | 0.0    |
| Accident, innocent, other                         | 0.0   | 10.7  |        | 0.0   | 15.0  | 0.0    |
| <u>METHOD OF APPREHENSION</u>                     |       |       |        |       |       |        |
| (# of cases)                                      | (27)  | (67)  | (3)    | (13)  | (36)  | (3)    |
| Detained at scene                                 | 66.7% | 58.2% | 66.7%  | 69.2% | 63.9% | 100.0% |
| Witness/victim observed & later identified        | 25.9  | 32.8  | 33.3   | 30.8  | 27.8  | 0.0    |
| Physical evidence led to subsequent apprehension  | 0.0   | 3.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    |
| Implicated by cooffender                          | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    |
| Other method                                      | 7.4   | 6.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 8.3   | 0.0    |
| <u>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION</u>        |       |       |        |       |       |        |
| (# of cases)                                      | (29)  | (71)  | (4)    | (15)  | (35)  | (3)    |
| Victim                                            | 20.7% | 22.5% | 0.0%   | 13.3% | 22.9% | 33.3%  |
| Witness                                           | 13.8  | 19.7  | 25.0   | 26.7  | 14.3  | 33.3   |
| Police                                            | 41.4  | 35.2  | 25.0   | 33.3  | 37.1  | 0.0    |
| Private security                                  | 20.7  | 1.4   | 25.0   | 6.7   | 14.3  | 33.3   |
| Relative, friend, cooffender                      | 3.4   | 14.1  | 0.0    | 0.0   | 2.9   | 0.0    |
| Turned self in                                    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    | 6.7   | 0.0   | 0.0    |
| Other                                             | 0.0   | 7.0   | 25.0   | 13.3  | 8.6   | 0.0    |

TABLE III.2. WASHINGTON, DC: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

|                                                | AI    | AP    | AIR    | APR   | PROB   | INCAR  |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| <u>TYPE OF VICTIM(S)</u>                       |       |       |        |       |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (80)  | (3)    | (15)  | (37)   | (3)    |
| Person                                         | 51.7% | 56.3% | 33.3%  | 80.0% | 64.9%  | 33.3%  |
| Household                                      | 13.8  | 15.0  | 33.3   | 13.3  | 10.8   | 33.3   |
| Business                                       | 37.9  | 17.5  | 33.3   | 6.7   | 18.9   | 33.3   |
| Public property                                | 0.0   | 7.5   | 0.0    | 6.7   | 2.7    | 0.0    |
| Other                                          | 0.0   | 5.1   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 5.4    | 0.0    |
| <u>OFFENDER KNEW VICTIM(S)</u>                 |       |       |        |       |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (77)  | (3)    | (15)  | (35)   | (3)    |
| Yes, very well                                 | 34.5% | 27.3% | 33.3%  | 20.0% | 20.0%  | 66.7%  |
| Yes, somewhat                                  | 24.1  | 20.8  | 0.0    | 46.7  | 17.1   | 33.3   |
| No                                             | 44.8  | 53.2  | 66.7   | 40.0  | 62.9   | 0.0    |
| <u>OFFENDER LIVED IN VICTIM'S NEIGHBORHOOD</u> |       |       |        |       |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (75)  | (3)    | (15)  | (34)   | (3)    |
| Yes                                            | 41.4% | 61.3% | 0.0%   | 60.0% | 50.0%  | 66.7%  |
| No                                             | 62.1  | 40.0  | 100.0  | 46.7  | 50.0   | 33.3   |
| <u>SUBSEQUENT VICTIM/OFFENDER CONTACT</u>      |       |       |        |       |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (78)  | (3)    | (14)  | (37)   | (3)    |
| Yes                                            | 37.9% | 35.9% | 0.0%   | 21.4% | 32.4%  | 33.3%  |
| No                                             | 62.1  | 64.1  | 100.0  | 78.6  | 67.6   | 66.7   |
| <u>WHAT OFFENDER DID TO MAKE AMENDS</u>        |       |       |        |       |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (80)  | (4)    | (15)  | (36)   | (3)    |
| Nothing                                        | 0.0%  | 1.3%  | 75.0%  | 80.0% | 88.9%  | 100.0% |
| Paid money to victim                           | 34.5  | 30.0  | 25.0   | 6.7   | 5.6    | 0.0    |
| Performed community service                    | 100.0 | 98.8  | 0.0    | 13.3  | 0.0    | 0.0    |
| Worked for victim                              | 0.0   | 1.3   | 0.0    | 0.0   | 2.8    | 0.0    |
| <u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>          |       |       |        |       |        |        |
| (# of cases)                                   | (9)   | (21)  | (1)    | (1)   | (2)    | (0)    |
| From employment                                | 88.9% | 52.4% | 100.0% | 0.0%  | 100.0% |        |
| From other                                     | 11.1  | 47.6  | 0.0    | 100.0 | 0.0    |        |

\*Percentage totals in some columns may exceed 100 percent where multiple victims for a single youth are reported upon.

TABLE III.3. WASHINGTON, DC: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS

|                                               | AI     | AP     | AIR    | APR    | PROB   | INCAR   |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <u>YOUTH WAS DETAINED</u>                     |        |        |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (29)   | (79)   | (4)    | (15)   | (37)   | (3)     |
| No                                            | 20.7%  | 34.2%  | 25.0%  | 46.7%  | 43.2%  | 33.3%   |
| Yes                                           | 79.3%  | 65.8%  | 75.0%  | 53.3%  | 56.8%  | 66.7%   |
| Average # of days held                        | 46.3   | 21.3   | 59.3   | 12.1   | 25.8   | 77.0    |
| s.d.                                          | (75.2) | (47.2) | (79.4) | (22.2) | (45.8) | (107.5) |
| <u>YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION</u>              |        |        |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (29)   | (80)   | (4)    | (15)   | (37)   | (3)     |
| No                                            | 0.0%   | 0.0%   | 25.0%  | 0.0%   | 2.7%   | 0.0%    |
| Yes                                           | 100.0% | 100.0% | 75.0%  | 100.0% | 97.3%  | 100.0%  |
| Avg. # of mos. on probation                   | 7.6    | 7.1    | 11.5   | 12.1   | 11.9   | 17.0    |
| s.d.                                          | (2.6)  | (3.4)  | (0.7)  | (4.0)  | (6.0)  | (9.9)   |
| <u>YOUTH ORDERED INTO RESTITUTION PROJECT</u> |        |        |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (29)   | (80)   | (4)    | (15)   | (37)   | (3)     |
| No                                            | 0.0%   | 0.0%   | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0%  |
| Yes                                           | 100.0  | 100.0  | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0     |
| <u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION JOB</u>                |        |        |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (29)   | (75)   | (0)    | (2)    | (0)    | (0)     |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                    | 3.4%   | 2.7%   |        | 0.0%   |        |         |
| Clerical and related                          | 37.9   | 30.7   |        | 0.0    |        |         |
| Service, semi-autonomous                      | 17.2   | 18.7   |        | 0.0    |        |         |
| Service, supervised                           | 13.8   | 18.7   |        | 50.0   |        |         |
| General labor                                 | 27.6   | 29.3   |        | 50.0   |        |         |
| <u>YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF COURT SANCTIONS</u>  |        |        |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (29)   | (8)    | (4)    | (15)   | (37)   | (3)     |
| Fair                                          | 75.9%  | 76.3%  | 50.0%  | 73.3%  | 81.1%  | 100.0%  |
| Unfair                                        | 24.1   | 23.8   | 50.0   | 26.7   | 18.9   | 0.0     |
| <u>REASONS SANCTIONS CONSIDERED UNFAIR</u>    |        |        |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (7)    | (16)   | (2)    | (1)    | (7)    | (0)     |
| Innocent                                      | 14.3%  | 37.5%  | 0.0%   | 100.0% | 57.1%  |         |
| Cooffenders treated differently               | 42.9   | 18.8   | 0.0    | 0.0    | 14.3   |         |
| Sanction(s) too harsh                         | 42.9   | 43.8   | 100.0  | 0.0    | 28.6   |         |
| Other reasons                                 | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0    |         |

TABLE III.4. WASHINGTON, DC: EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND HISTORY

|                                          | AI       | AP       | AIR      | APR      | PROB     | INCAR    |
|------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <u>TOTAL # OF JOBS YOUTH HAS HELD</u>    |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)     | (79)     | (4)      | (15)     | (36)     | (3)      |
| None                                     | 0.0%     | 0.0%     | 0.0%     | 6.7%     | 2.8%     | 0.0%     |
| One                                      | 27.6     | 10.1     | 50.0     | 13.3     | 38.9     | 0.0      |
| Two                                      | 13.8     | 27.8     | 25.0     | 60.0     | 33.3     | 33.3     |
| Three                                    | 31.0     | 27.8     | 0.0      | 6.7      | 13.9     | 66.7     |
| Four or more                             | 27.6     | 34.2     | 25.0     | 13.3     | 13.9     | 0.0      |
| <u>CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT</u>          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| (# of cases)                             | (27)     | (76)     | (4)      | (14)     | (36)     | (3)      |
| Avg. job length (in mos.)                | 3.9      | 4.2      | 3.8      | 6.0      | 4.8      | 3.3      |
| s.d.                                     | ( 2.3 )  | ( 3.4 )  | ( 3.0 )  | ( 5.1 )  | ( 4.3 )  | ( 1.5 )  |
| Avg. work week (in hrs.)                 | 17.6     | 17.7     | 32.3     | 26.9     | 28.1     | 24.7     |
| s.d.                                     | ( 9.0 )  | ( 7.6 )  | (13.3 )  | (13.0 )  | ( 9.4 )  | (18.8 )  |
| Average pay (in \$/hr.)                  | 1.91     | 1.76     | 3.07     | 3.02     | 3.43     | 3.41     |
| s.d.                                     | ( 0.76 ) | ( 0.75 ) | ( 0.84 ) | ( 1.33 ) | ( 2.15 ) | ( 0.42 ) |
| <u>YOUTH'S MOST RECENT JOB</u>           |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)     | (79)     | (4)      | (14)     | (35)     | (3)      |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade               | 6.9%     | 6.3%     | 25.0%    | 14.3%    | 17.1%    | 0.0%     |
| Clerical and related                     | 27.6     | 21.5     | 0.0      | 7.1      | 14.3     | 33.3     |
| Service, semi-autonomous                 | 10.3     | 15.2     | 25.0     | 7.1      | 8.6      | 0.0      |
| Service, supervised                      | 17.2     | 19.0     | 50.0     | 21.4     | 28.6     | 66.7     |
| General labor                            | 37.9     | 38.0     | 0.0      | 50.0     | 31.4     | 0.0      |
| <u>METHOD OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT</u>    |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)     | (78)     | (4)      | (14)     | (35)     | (2)      |
| Restitution project                      | 72.4%    | 62.8%    | 0.0%     | 0.0%     | 5.7%     | 0.0%     |
| Family or relation                       | 0.0      | 5.1      | 0.0      | 14.3     | 11.4     | 0.0      |
| Friend                                   | 3.4      | 5.1      | 0.0      | 21.4     | 20.0     | 0.0      |
| Applied on own                           | 3.4      | 7.7      | 75.0     | 14.3     | 11.4     | 0.0      |
| Employment agency                        | 13.8     | 16.7     | 25.0     | 42.9     | 34.3     | 0.0      |
| Other                                    | 6.9      | 2.6      | 0.0      | 7.1      | 17.1     | 100.0    |
| <u>YOUTH PRESENTLY LOOKING FOR WORK</u>  |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)     | (80)     | (4)      | (15)     | (37)     | (3)      |
| No, still employed                       | 17.2%    | 10.0%    | 0.0%     | 6.7%     | 5.4%     | 100.0%   |
| No                                       | 13.8     | 11.3     | 25.0     | 13.3     | 10.8     | 0.0      |
| Yes                                      | 69.0     | 78.8     | 75.0     | 80.0     | 83.8     | 0.0      |
| <u>(IF LOOKING) EXPECTS TO FIND WORK</u> |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| (# of cases)                             | (18)     | (55)     | (3)      | (10)     | (29)     | (3)      |
| Yes                                      | 94.4%    | 90.0%    | 100.0%   | 90.0%    | 93.1%    |          |
| No                                       | 5.6      | 9.1      | 0.0      | 10.0     | 6.9      |          |

TABLE III.5. WASHINGTON, DC: SELF-RATED REOFFENSE PROBABILITIES\*

Average chance that in the next year youth will:

|                                      | AI        |        | AP        |        | APR       |        | PROB      |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   |
| (# of cases)                         | (29)      |        | (78)      |        | (15)      |        | (37)      |        |
| Recommit Same Offense                | 9.5       | (15.1) | 6.6       | (14.5) | 7.7       | (14.3) | 9.1       | (15.5) |
| Steal Something Worth Less Than \$20 | 17.2      | (22.5) | 11.1      | (21.2) | 12.5      | (17.8) | 10.9      | (15.1) |
| Go To Court If Committed Theft       | 54.5      | (34.9) | 49.7      | (33.0) | 34.1      | (39.6) | 43.9      | (31.5) |

\*Probabilities range from none (0) to definitely will (100)

TABLE III.6. WASHINGTON, DC: RELATIVE RANKING OF SANCTION SEVERITY\*

|                      | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)         | (29)      |       | (77)      |       | (15)      |       | (37)      |       |
| Diversion            |           |       |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Warn and Release     | 4.8       | (0.6) | 4.9       | (0.5) | 4.7       | (1.0) | 5.0       | (0.3) |
| Youth Program        | 3.2       | (1.0) | 3.5       | (0.9) | 3.7       | (0.8) | 3.6       | (0.7) |
| Probation            | 2.8       | (0.8) | 2.6       | (0.8) | 2.7       | (0.6) | 3.3       | (0.7) |
| Restitution          | 3.1       | (1.0) | 3.2       | (0.8) | 2.7       | (0.8) | 2.2       | (0.4) |
| Secure Facility      | 1.1       | (0.4) | 1.1       | (0.2) | 1.3       | (1.0) | 1.0       | (0.2) |
| Juvenile Institution |           |       |           |       |           |       |           |       |

\*The rankings range from most severe (1) to least severe (7)

TABLE III.7. WASHINGTON, DC: PERCEPTION OF PARENT'S LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (29)      |       | (75)      |       | (15)      |       | (37)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.7       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 3.5       | (2.0) | 2.8       | (1.5) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.1       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.5) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 4.2       | (1.5) | 3.4       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.4) | 3.4       | (1.4) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.7       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.9) | 3.1       | (1.9) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.9       | (1.8) | 2.2       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.9) | 2.2       | (1.2) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.8       | (2.0) | 1.9       | (1.1) | 2.3       | (1.7) | 1.8       | (1.2) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 1.9       | (1.4) | 2.0       | (1.3) | 2.0       | (1.0) | 2.2       | (1.2) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.1       | (1.1) | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.3) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.7       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.8) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.0       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (1.9) | 2.8       | (1.9) | 2.3       | (1.7) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.3       | (1.4) | 2.2       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.1) | 2.1       | (1.3) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.1       | (2.0) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (2.3) | 3.2       | (2.3) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.6       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.8) | 2.5       | (1.7) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.1       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.3) | 1.8       | (1.2) |

TABLE III.8. WASHINGTON, DC: PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (19)      |       | (64)      |       | (10)      |       | (27)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 2.4       | (2.1) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 2.9       | (1.9) | 2.4       | (1.5) |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.8       | (2.1) | 2.6       | (1.4) | 2.4       | (0.8) | 2.6       | (1.5) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.2       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 2.7       | (1.7) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.3       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.9) | 2.2       | (1.7) | 2.2       | (1.1) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.1       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.3) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.1       | (1.3) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.4       | (1.4) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.2) | 2.0       | (1.0) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 1.8       | (1.2) | 2.1       | (1.1) | 3.4       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.4) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.3       | (1.7) | 2.5       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.1) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.3       | (1.8) | 2.5       | (1.4) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 2.1       | (1.1) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.8       | (2.0) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 2.4       | (1.3) | 2.3       | (1.4) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.4) | 2.4       | (1.5) | 2.7       | (1.5) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.1       | (2.2) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.9       | (2.2) | 3.3       | (1.8) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.0       | (2.0) | 2.5       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.1) | 2.3       | (1.4) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.0       | (2.0) | 2.4       | (1.5) | 1.9       | (0.7) | 2.1       | (1.2) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 4.3       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.3) | 3.8       | (1.6) |

TABLE III.9. WASHINGTON, DC: PERCEPTION OF PEERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (29)      |       | (74)      |       | (15)      |       | (37)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 2.9       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (2.0) | 2.6       | (1.6) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.8       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.7) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.7       | (1.9) | 3.4       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (1.7) | 3.1       | (1.8) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 4.7       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.9) | 4.2       | (2.1) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.7) | 2.5       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.4) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.2       | (2.2) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 2.0       | (1.2) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.0       | (1.4) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 2.2       | (1.3) | 1.8       | (1.0) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.3       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.6) | 2.1       | (1.1) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.5       | (2.1) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.0       | (1.7) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.2       | (1.9) | 2.5       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (2.1) | 2.3       | (1.3) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.6       | (1.9) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 2.1       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.4) |
| Now Wild/Wild                           | 3.3       | (2.1) | 3.8       | (2.2) | 3.7       | (1.9) | 4.4       | (2.2) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.0       | (1.7) | 3.6       | (2.1) | 2.6       | (1.2) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.8       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.8) | 2.4       | (1.5) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 4.2       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.3) | 3.9       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.2) |

TABLE III.10. WASHINGTON, DC: SELF-LABELING BY YOUTH

|                                         | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (29)      |       | (75)      |       | (15)      |       | (37)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 2.5       | (1.5) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 3.3       | (2.0) | 1.9       | (1.1) |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.6       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.0       | (0.9) | 1.9       | (1.1) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.4       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.6       | (1.7) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.9       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 2.6       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.5       | (1.9) | 2.2       | (1.4) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 1.6       | (1.0) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.4       | (1.8) | 1.8       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (2.0) | 1.5       | (1.0) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 1.8       | (1.4) | 1.6       | (1.1) | 1.7       | (0.7) | 1.5       | (0.8) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 1.6       | (1.0) | 2.1       | (1.1) | 2.1       | (1.0) | 2.1       | (1.2) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.9) | 1.9       | (1.3) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.2       | (1.7) | 1.7       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.8) | 1.7       | (1.0) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.2       | (1.4) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 1.7       | (0.7) | 2.0       | (1.3) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.3       | (2.1) | 2.7       | (1.8) | 3.1       | (2.2) | 3.0       | (2.0) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.2       | (2.1) | 2.1       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.6) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.8       | (1.7) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.3) | 1.6       | (1.0) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 2.8       | (1.7) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.3) | 1.6       | (1.0) |

TABLE III.11. WASHINGTON, DC: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OCCURRENCES FROM APPREHENSION TO COURT APPEARANCE

|                                 | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (29)      |       | (75)      |       | (15)      |       | (37)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 3.2       | (2.1) | 4.0       | (2.3) | 4.2       | (2.2) | 3.9       | (2.4) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 3.6       | (1.9) | 3.6       | (2.1) | 3.7       | (2.1) | 3.6       | (2.0) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 3.3       | (2.1) | 4.0       | (2.3) | 4.3       | (2.4) | 3.5       | (2.2) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 4.5       | (1.8) | 4.7       | (2.0) | 5.2       | (1.2) | 4.1       | (2.2) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.7       | (1.8) | 5.0       | (1.7) | 4.9       | (1.7) | 4.3       | (1.6) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 3.1       | (2.2) | 3.6       | (2.2) | 5.0       | (2.2) | 3.1       | (1.9) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 5.1       | (1.9) | 5.6       | (1.7) | 5.5       | (1.6) | 4.6       | (2.0) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 3.4       | (2.1) | 3.8       | (2.2) | 3.8       | (2.3) | 3.8       | (2.3) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 5.0       | (1.9) | 5.0       | (2.1) | 4.3       | (2.3) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 4.4       | (2.0) | 4.2       | (2.3) | 4.3       | (2.3) | 4.1       | (2.4) |

TABLE III.12. WASHINGTON, DC: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT PROBATION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |      | PROB      |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. |
| (# of cases)                    | (29)      |       | (75)      |       | (1)       |      | (1)       |      |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.3       | (1.9) | 1.9       | (1.5) |           |      |           |      |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.2       | (1.8) | 1.8       | (1.2) |           |      |           |      |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.5       | (2.0) | 2.0       | (1.5) |           |      |           |      |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.9       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (1.9) |           |      |           |      |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 3.1       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.8) |           |      |           |      |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.0       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.6) |           |      |           |      |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.6       | (2.2) |           |      |           |      |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.8       | (2.0) | 2.4       | (1.9) |           |      |           |      |
| Interesting/Boring              | 2.8       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (2.3) |           |      |           |      |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.1       | (2.2) | 2.5       | (2.0) |           |      |           |      |

TABLE III.13. WASHINGTON, DC: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (28)      |       | (75)      |       | (13)      |       | (35)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.3       | (2.1) | 2.3       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.8) | 2.5       | (1.6) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.1       | (1.6) | 2.1       | (1.3) | 2.0       | (1.0) | 2.5       | (1.5) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.1       | (1.5) | 2.3       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 4.1       | (2.2) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (2.0) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 3.0       | (1.8) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 3.8       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.7) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.2       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (2.4) | 2.5       | (1.6) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 3.9       | (1.9) | 4.0       | (2.1) | 5.2       | (1.5) | 4.2       | (1.9) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.4       | (1.9) | 2.7       | (2.1) | 2.5       | (1.7) | 2.3       | (1.5) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 3.3       | (2.0) | 3.7       | (2.3) | 3.9       | (1.6) | 4.0       | (2.0) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.9       | (2.2) | 2.7       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (1.6) | 3.3       | (2.0) |

TABLE III.14. WASHINGTON, DC: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION JOB

|                                 | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |      | PROB      |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. |
| (# of cases)                    | (29)      |       | (71)      |       | (2)       |      | (0)       |      |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 1.9       | (1.6) | 2.3       | (1.6) |           |      |           |      |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.0       | (1.1) | 2.0       | (1.4) |           |      |           |      |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.3       | (1.7) | 2.1       | (1.5) |           |      |           |      |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.4       | (2.1) | 3.3       | (2.0) |           |      |           |      |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 2.9       | (1.7) | 2.8       | (1.7) |           |      |           |      |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.0       | (1.3) | 2.3       | (1.7) |           |      |           |      |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 2.8       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.9) |           |      |           |      |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.2       | (1.6) | 2.0       | (1.5) |           |      |           |      |
| Interesting/Boring              | 2.5       | (1.9) | 2.7       | (2.0) |           |      |           |      |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.3       | (1.6) | 2.3       | (1.6) |           |      |           |      |

TABLE III.15. WASHINGTON, DC: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OFFENSE

|                                                 | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |       | PROB      |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                                    | (29)      |       | (71)      |       | (15)      |       | (31)      |       |
| Sorry/Glad                                      | 6.0       | (1.4) | 6.3       | (1.2) | 6.5       | (1.2) | 5.8       | (1.8) |
| Would Not Do It Again/<br>Would Do It Again     | 6.4       | (1.0) | 6.6       | (1.1) | 6.1       | (1.8) | 6.2       | (1.7) |
| Victim Deserved It/<br>Victim Didn't Deserve It | 5.2       | (2.1) | 5.1       | (2.3) | 4.8       | (2.8) | 5.6       | (1.8) |
| Wrong/Right                                     | 6.6       | (0.9) | 6.4       | (1.4) | 6.3       | (1.4) | 6.4       | (1.2) |
| Brave/Cowardly                                  | 4.6       | (1.9) | 4.0       | (2.3) | 3.9       | (1.9) | 4.3       | (2.1) |
| Legal/Illegal                                   | 6.5       | (1.3) | 6.5       | (1.2) | 5.9       | (2.2) | 6.5       | (1.2) |
| Dangerous/Safe                                  | 6.0       | (1.5) | 6.0       | (1.5) | 5.6       | (1.9) | 5.8       | (1.8) |
| My Fault/Not My Fault                           | 2.8       | (2.2) | 3.4       | (2.6) | 3.2       | (2.5) | 3.0       | (2.7) |
| Exciting/Dull                                   | 4.2       | (1.9) | 4.9       | (2.0) | 4.3       | (2.1) | 3.5       | (2.0) |
| Not Fun/Fun                                     | 5.8       | (1.9) | 5.4       | (2.0) | 5.0       | (2.4) | 5.3       | (2.1) |
| Cruel/Kind                                      | 5.8       | (1.6) | 6.2       | (1.3) | 6.2       | (1.5) | 6.3       | (1.0) |
| Nice/Mean                                       | 5.8       | (1.3) | 5.9       | (1.6) | 5.9       | (1.4) | 5.8       | (1.7) |

TABLE III.16. YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT VICTIM

|                                         | AI        |       | AP        |       | APR       |      | PROB      |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (13)      |       | (31)      |       | (5)       |      | (12)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 4.5       | (2.4) | 3.3       | (2.0) |           |      | 3.9       | (2.4) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.3) | 3.4       | (1.9) |           |      | 4.0       | (2.0) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.3       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (2.1) |           |      | 3.7       | (2.4) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.2       | (2.3) | 3.0       | (1.8) |           |      | 3.4       | (2.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.7       | (2.3) | 3.3       | (2.2) |           |      | 3.5       | (2.2) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.2       | (2.0) |           |      | 3.5       | (2.1) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 4.2       | (2.6) | 3.8       | (2.1) |           |      | 3.7       | (2.0) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 3.0       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.9) |           |      | 2.9       | (1.8) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.8       | (2.5) | 3.4       | (2.1) |           |      | 4.3       | (2.1) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.0       | (2.4) | 3.1       | (2.0) |           |      | 2.9       | (2.1) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.3       | (2.0) | 4.4       | (1.9) |           |      | 4.0       | (1.9) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.6       | (2.1) | 3.9       | (2.0) |           |      | 4.5       | (2.4) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.4       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (2.0) |           |      | 3.2       | (2.0) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.3       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (2.1) |           |      | 3.6       | (1.9) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 4.2       | (1.4) | 3.5       | (1.4) |           |      | 3.2       | (1.3) |
| Enemy/Friend                            | 4.3       | (2.2) | 3.9       | (2.0) |           |      | 3.4       | (2.0) |

# CHAPTER IV

## Clayton County, Georgia

The Clayton experiment had the only full factorial design used in any intensive site. Clayton was also one of the more successful implementations in terms of evaluation group size and response rates. These circumstances combine to make Clayton a generally excellent test of evaluation hypotheses.

This chapter provides a brief overview of Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI) administration and findings for the Clayton experiment. While various issues of design, execution, and analysis are touched upon, detailed discussions are not presented. The purpose of this chapter, rather, is to familiarize the reader with Clayton's experiment and JOI data.

In order to accomplish this goal, the chapter is organized into five sections. First, the bureaucratic structure surrounding Clayton's experiment is described. This is done by providing an overview of case flow in Clayton. Next, a description of treatments administered to the evaluation groups is presented. The third section covers the administration of the JOI. Here, information on the length of data collection, the number of JOI's completed, response rates, and random assignment integrity is provided. Section four consists of a broad introduction to JOI findings. Finally, the last section presents a tabular compilation of selected JOI data broken down by evaluation group.

### Case Flow

In a manner quite similar to that described for Ventura and Washington, D.C., cases entering the Clayton evaluation filter through a five-tiered

process (see Figure IV.1). The outcome of this process is the establishment of an experimental evaluation with four treatment groups.

Before entering the evaluation, all cases must be formally found delinquent. This determination is made at the adjudication hearing. If, at the adjudication stage, a youth was found delinquent, his/her case file was then forwarded to the probation department where a presentence investigation was initiated. This investigation culminated in the preparation of a social history and the making of specific recommendations for disposition.

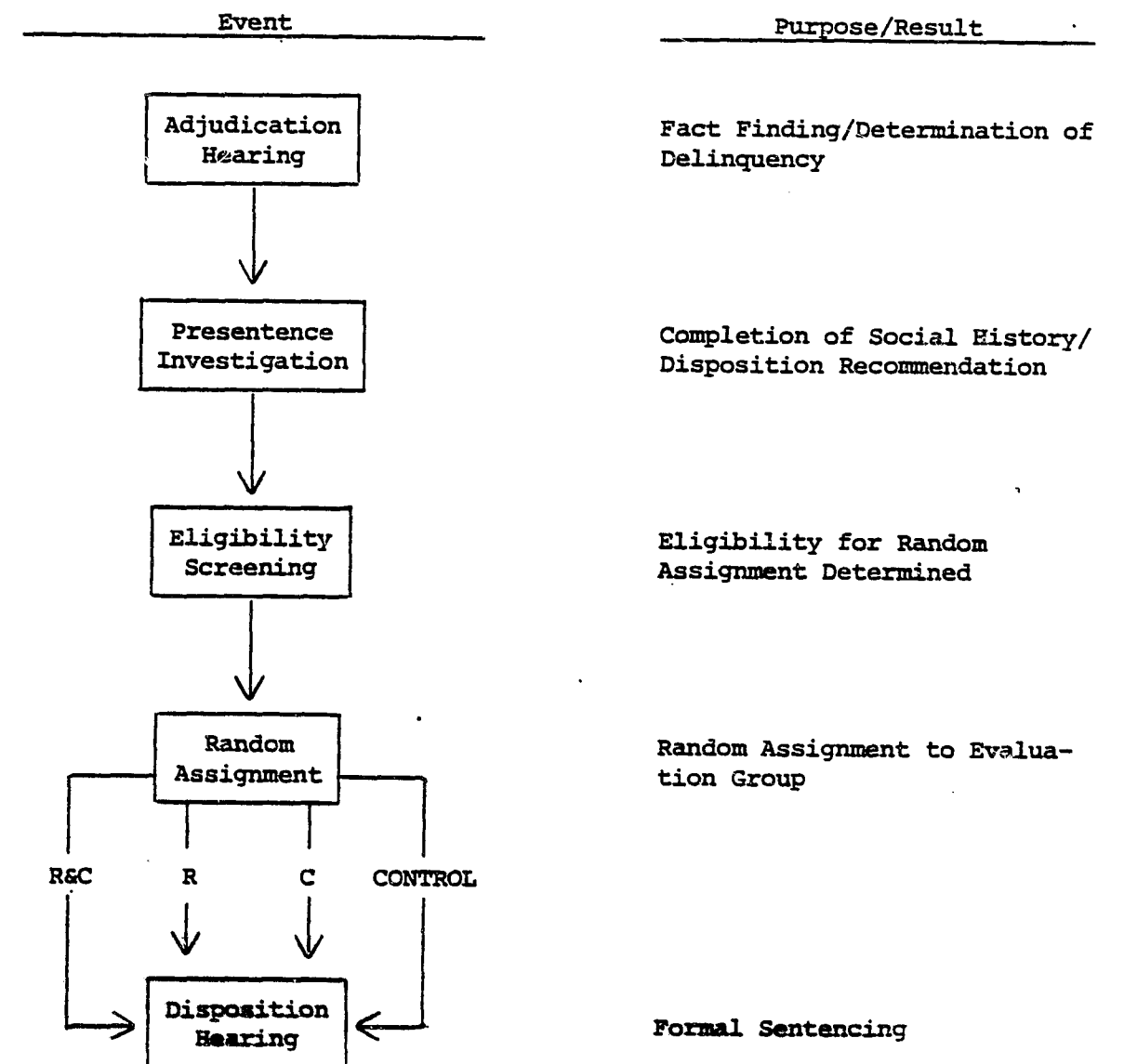
Following the investigation stage, each case was screened for eligibility in the restitution project. Here, characteristics such as age, demonstrable loss, offense history, etc. were reviewed. In addition, further screening criteria were used which addressed the overall appropriateness of a case for restitution (for example, was the youth mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, or did he/she have a serious drug problem?). Eligible cases were then randomly assigned into one of the four treatment/evaluation groups.

The actual placement of youths in treatment groups was done by the judge at disposition. At this time, the disposition recommendation of the investigating probation officer and random assignment were reviewed. While the judge could overrule random assignment, it was followed 85 percent of the time (see Table I.9).

#### Treatment Groups

Clayton's experimental design established four distinct treatment groups. These groups were created in order to assess the effect of three treatment strategies--restitution, counseling, and restitution combined with counseling--in contrast to more traditional dispositions such as probation

FIGURE IV.1. Clayton Case Flow



alone or probation combined with incarceration. The treatments associated with the four evaluation groups can be summarized as follows:

Restitution. Youths in this group were ordered at disposition to make monetary and/or community service restitution. The monitoring of restitution compliance and any other court ordered requirements (such as probation terms) was done by restitution project staff. The average period of supervision for youths in this group was 3.5 months.

Counseling. Restitution or incarceration was not ordered for youths in this group. Instead, youths received counseling by a mental health therapist. Cases assigned counseling were initially supervised by restitution project staff. After the first year of project operation, supervision for these youth transferred to the probation department. Cases in this group received an average 5.6 months of treatment.

Restitution and Counseling. Both restitution and mental health counseling was ordered for cases in this evaluation group. As in the Restitution only group, monetary and/or community service restitution was required. Similar to the Counseling only group, counseling was done by a mental health therapist (not, for example, by a private psychologist). Supervision of disposition requirements for youths in this group was the responsibility of restitution project staff. The average length of supervision for cases in the R&C group was 5.8 months.

Control. Generally, any disposition that did not include restitution or counseling was viewed as appropriate for this group. The great majority of youths in this group were placed on probation (78.3 percent), while only about five percent were incarcerated (see Table I.9). The mean period of supervision by probation staff for youths in the control group was 6.1 months.

The Clayton experiment, then, contrasted youths ordered restitution, counseling, and restitution and counseling with those given more traditional dispositions. With the proviso that all youths were given probation terms, this constituted a true factorial experiment.

#### JOI Administration

The administration of JOI surveys in Clayton began during October of 1979 and ended in October of 1981. In the two years of data collection, 178 surveys were completed.

Clayton had the best overall response rate (.79) of the six intensive sites (see Table I.2). Further, this rate was reasonably stable across all the evaluation groups. Considering the relatively complete case coverage of this instrument, it is not expected that nonresponse bias will prove a serious problem. Of course, this expectation must be substantiated through an examination of nonrespondent MIS data.

This assumption of JOI data integrity in Clayton is given further support when random assignment is considered. Approximately 90 percent of the randomly assigned cases surveyed received the correct treatment (see Table I.10). Even the group with the highest percentage of crossovers (Control) had a respectable 85 percent success in random assignment placement at disposition.

The generally favorable results of JOI administration in Clayton are reinforced by the relatively large number of cases available for analysis. With an average group size of 43, there is a reasonable a priori expectation that treatment effects, if they exist, can be detected (see Table I.18).

#### JOI Data

This final section of text will overview a portion of the data collected by the JOI. In the introduction to this report, mention was made of the five general areas the JOI was designed to survey. These were presented as:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,
3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,
4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and
5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Though the tables in this chapter provide a sampling of data relating to each of these areas, discussion will only cover a subset of these topics. Of the sixteen tables appended, only the first four will receive comment. These four tables give some indication of the range of data collected regarding the first three general areas mentioned in this report's introduction. While the text is restricted for reasons outlined below, the range of subjoined tables is relatively broad. These tables are included so as to provide the reader an indication of the breadth of information collected by the JOI. Subsequent reports will build upon the foundations laid here and investigate more directly various substantive issues.

Tables IV.5 through IV.16 present additional information on introductory topics two through five. However, their relatively raw form and the use to which these data will be put make them inappropriate for present comment. Table IV.5 and IV.6 report average self-rated reoffense probabilities and

sanction severity, respectively, by evaluation group. Future investigations will analyze these indicators in the context of concomitant information (to reduce residual variation). For this reason, comment on the unadjusted data would be premature.

Tables IV.7 through IV.16 present information of a somewhat different nature. They report item by item semantic differential group scores for ten specific response cues. The obtained responses will be used in the construction of scales measuring labeling perceptions. In advance of scaling, the interpretation of individual items (which may or may not be included in a particular scale) is, at least, ambiguous and therefore foregone. Instead, comments will be directed toward the more accessible Tables IV.1 through IV.4.

Table IV.1 presents information on reported offenses in Clayton and circumstances surrounding their commission. In most respects, Clayton's four randomly generated evaluation groups are alike in their compositions and frequencies of reported offenses. In each group, larceny is the most frequently cited offense. For all but one group, burglary and vandalism round out the list of most common offenses. The greatest departure from group similarity is the case of the R group where a larger proportion of motor vehicle thefts and other property offenses were reported. This distinction, however, is not considered sufficient to make this group an outlier for two reasons. First, the additional offense types are still property related. Second, for all groups, larceny, burglary, and vandalism account for two-thirds or more of the offenses committed.

Significant group differences do appear, however, when the reported number of cooffenders is considered. Here the R and CONTROL groups distinguish themselves through the strong tendency for one cooffender to be

involved (over 45 percent of the time). In contrast, the distributions of cooffender numbers for the R&C and C groups are more spread out and lack such a strongly modal category. An additional departure from group homogeneity exists in the attribution of responsibility. When asked who initiated the offense, youths in the CONTROL group more frequently answered that all involved were responsible than any other response. This is in direct contrast to all other evaluation groups who responded that someone else was responsible in the majority of cases. Interestingly, and unlike the findings in Washington, D.C., in all groups the least common answer to this question was that either an accident or innocence negated the attribution of responsibility.

Turning attention toward victims, Table IV.2 yields some interesting findings. Across all evaluation groups, the most common victims were persons and the second most common, businesses. Together these offenses accounted for between 70 percent and 94 percent of the total reported by an evaluation group. This basic agreement is more or less expected given the similarities in offenses committed. The differences in reported households or public property victims is not particularly explainable given the information at hand. Given the congruence between the groups as to the most likely victims, though, these differences are considered secondary.

There is also substantial agreement as to whether the offender knew the victim prior to the offense. In the majority of responses, this was not the case. An interesting pattern begins to develop at this point, though. Youths in the R&C group were slightly more often acquainted with their victims than youths in the other evaluation groups. This familiarity carries over to residence. R&P youths constitute the only group where residence in the victim's neighborhood occurred over half the time. A relationship, not

entirely unexpected, seems to exist between knowing the victim and residence proximity. This pattern extends to subsequent victim/offender contacts. No group had a larger percentage of subsequent victim/offender meetings. It should be noted that the CONTROL group reported the same proportion of subsequent contacts and was the group second most likely to have had youths who knew the victim and lived in the same neighborhood.

In one area the subsequent behavior of offenders vis-a-vis victims conformed to all expectations. This was in the payment of restitution, either direct or symbolic. Over 90 percent of the R and R&C youth performed some form of restitution while the circumstances were approximately reversed for the C and CONTROL groups.

Excepting differential restitution project supervision, Table IV.3 indicates that sanctions imposed and the perceptions of their fairness were rather alike for all evaluation groups. The greatest deviation from this general finding is in the area of detention. As detention was an acceptable treatment for the CONTROL group, it is not unexpected that youths in this group were incarcerated more frequently than observed in the other evaluation groups. However, the margin of difference is somewhat larger than might be expected given the MIS data presented in Table I.10. Nonetheless, it is still the case that less than half of the youths in each evaluation group were detained.

Table IV.3 also shows that the great majority of youths in each group were placed on probation. Furthermore, the reported average lengths of probation for the various evaluation groups are reasonably close to those obtained by MIS data. A final similarity between the groups is the general perception that the sanctions imposed by the court, regardless of what they were, were

fair. There is some fluctuation in the tabulated frequencies, but it is sufficient to say that three-fourths or more of the youths in every group conceded that the sanctions were applicable and justly imposed.

The major difference between groups this table displays is in the area of restitution project supervision. As expected, youths in the R and R&C groups predominately reported being ordered into the project while just the opposite was the case for CONTROL youths. The responses recorded for the C group pose an anomaly, however. Previously, in Table IV.2 it was noted that 94.9 percent of these youths made no restitution. Further, Tables I.9 and I.10 reveal no crossovers from Counseling Only to one of the restitution groups. In spite of these findings, 43.6 percent of the C youths indicate that they were ordered into the restitution project. No explanation can be offered here for these conflicting results. Future analysis, though, must investigate this inconsistency in responses.

Turning to Table IV.4, the consideration of employment patterns and histories leads to an interpretable clustering of evaluation groups. In both the total number of jobs ever held and the most recent type of employment, those groups ordered restitution demonstrate a basic similarity and common distinctions from the remaining evaluation groups. Less than one out of every five of the youths ordered restitution reported never having held a job. In contrast, one out of every three youths in the C and CONTROL groups reported no prior employment. Further, when looking at the distributions of types of jobs most recently held, the R and R&C groups are basically conformable and different from the C and CONTROL distributions. While the observed clustering of evaluation groups is not entirely hard and fast, the basic patterning was more or less expected given the employment requirements

often associated with restitution order compliance. It might be said that youths in the R and R&C groups have had an enforced enhancement of employment experience not felt by C and CONTROL youths. In addition, the most recent employment concentration in the general labor and supervised service categories coincides rather well with the types of restitution jobs obtained.

It does appear, however, that once a youth found employment in Clayton the conditions of work were basically the same regardless of the evaluation group placement. Job length varied between three and one-half months and five months. The work week was about thirty hours long and the wage was in the neighborhood of \$3.25 an hour. Before taxes, these figures yield a weekly wage of \$98. While not a particularly poor amount of spending money for an adolescent, it should be noted that over three-quarters of the youths reported, at the time surveyed, being unemployed. Over 80 percent of those looking for work, though, expressed optimism about the chances of gaining employment.

This overview of selected JOI data has pointed out some of the more obvious similarities and differences between Clayton's evaluation groups. In some areas (number of cooffenders, victim/offender proximity, and employment history), there appeared to be distinguishing characteristics for some groups. However, in the main the evaluation groups displayed expected similarities. Serving as an introduction to the JOI data, this section has also pointed out areas for future analysis (e.g., the possible relation between victim contact and offender residence proximity).

TABLE IV.1. CLAYTON: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

|                                                   | R     | R&C   | C     | CONTROL |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| <u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>                            |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (54)  | (52)  | (38)  | (32)    |
| Burglary                                          | 13.0% | 32.7% | 34.2% | 9.4%    |
| Larceny                                           | 35.2  | 40.4  | 34.2  | 56.3    |
| Vandalism                                         | 14.8  | 13.5  | 10.5  | 18.8    |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 16.7  | 1.9   | 7.9   | 9.4     |
| Assault                                           | 1.9   | 3.8   | 5.3   | 3.1     |
| Robbery                                           | 0.0   | 0.0   | 2.6   | 0.0     |
| Rape                                              | 1.9   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Other personal offenses                           | 0.0   | 1.9   | 0.0   | 3.1     |
| Other property offenses                           | 13.0  | 3.8   | 5.3   | 0.0     |
| Other minor offenses                              | 3.7   | 1.9   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Victimless offenses                               | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| <u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>                        |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (54)  | (52)  | (38)  | (31)    |
| None                                              | 18.5% | 25.0% | 15.8% | 9.7%    |
| One cooffender                                    | 46.3  | 28.8  | 26.3  | 48.4    |
| Two cooffenders                                   | 14.8  | 26.9  | 28.9  | 22.6    |
| Three or more cooffenders                         | 20.4  | 19.2  | 28.9  | 19.4    |
| <u>(IF COOFFENDERS) PERSON INITIATING OFFENSE</u> |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (45)  | (41)  | (33)  | (30)    |
| Self                                              | 20.0% | 9.8%  | 6.1%  | 16.7%   |
| All equally responsible                           | 20.0  | 34.1  | 36.4  | 43.3    |
| Someone else responsible                          | 53.3  | 56.1  | 57.6  | 33.3    |
| Accident, innocent, other                         | 6.7   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 6.7     |
| <u>METHOD OF APPREHENSION</u>                     |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (37)  | (31)  | (27)  | (20)    |
| Detained at scene                                 | 54.1% | 45.2% | 37.0% | 45.0%   |
| Witness/Victim observed & later identified        | 40.5  | 38.7  | 40.7  | 45.0    |
| Physical evidence led to subsequent apprehension  | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Implicated by cooffender                          | 2.7   | 12.9  | 11.1  | 5.0     |
| Other method                                      | 2.7   | 3.2   | 11.1  | 5.0     |
| <u>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION</u>        |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (47)  | (43)  | (31)  | (29)    |
| Victim                                            | 17.0% | 16.3% | 9.7%  | 17.2%   |
| Witness                                           | 31.9  | 32.6  | 38.7  | 31.0    |
| Police                                            | 21.3  | 11.6  | 12.9  | 13.8    |
| Private security                                  | 14.9  | 9.3   | 9.7   | 20.7    |
| Relative, friend, cooffender                      | 6.4   | 20.9  | 22.6  | 10.3    |
| Turned self in                                    | 6.4   | 2.3   | 0.0   | 3.4     |
| Other                                             | 2.1   | 7.0   | 6.5   | 3.4     |

TABLE IV.2. CLAYTON: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

|                                                | R     | R&C   | C     | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| <u>TYPE OF VICTIM(S)</u>                       |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (53)  | (52)  | (39)  | (31)    |
| Person                                         | 45.3% | 46.2% | 46.2% | 58.2%   |
| Household                                      | 13.2  | 25.0  | 15.4  | 9.7     |
| Business                                       | 24.5  | 30.8  | 30.8  | 35.5    |
| Public property                                | 18.9  | 1.9   | 10.3  | 3.2     |
| Other                                          | 1.9   | 1.9   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| <u>OFFENDER KNEW VICTIM(S)</u>                 |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (52)  | (52)  | (39)  | (32)    |
| Yes, very well                                 | 15.4% | 19.2% | 17.9% | 25.0%   |
| Yes, somewhat                                  | 19.2  | 32.7  | 28.2  | 21.9    |
| No                                             | 67.3  | 51.9  | 56.4  | 56.3    |
| <u>OFFENDER LIVED IN VICTIM'S NEIGHBORHOOD</u> |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (47)  | (52)  | (36)  | (32)    |
| Yes                                            | 34.0% | 59.6% | 38.9% | 46.9%   |
| No                                             | 68.1  | 44.2  | 66.7  | 59.4    |
| <u>SUBSEQUENT VICTIM/OFFENDER CONTACT</u>      |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (52)  | (51)  | (36)  | (30)    |
| Yes                                            | 23.1% | 33.3% | 22.2% | 33.3%   |
| No                                             | 76.9  | 66.7  | 77.8  | 66.7    |
| <u>WHAT OFFENDER DID TO MAKE AMENDS</u>        |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (54)  | (52)  | (39)  | (30)    |
| Nothing                                        | 5.6%  | 9.6%  | 94.9% | 83.3%   |
| Paid money to victim                           | 42.6  | 44.2  | 5.1   | 6.7     |
| Performed community service                    | 59.3  | 57.7  | 0.0   | 3.3     |
| Worked for victim                              | 3.7   | 1.9   | 0.0   | 3.3     |
| <u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>          |       |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (21)  | (20)  | (2)   | (1)     |
| From employment                                | 95.2% | 90.0% | 50.0% | 0.0%    |
| From other                                     | 4.8   | 10.0  | 50.0  | 100.0   |

\*Percentage totals in some columns may exceed 100 percent where multiple victims for a single youth are reported upon.

TABLE IV.3. CLAYTON: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS

|                                               | R      | R&C    | C      | CONTROL |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| <u>YOUTH WAS DETAINED</u>                     |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (54)   | (52)   | (39)   | (32)    |
| No                                            | 64.8%  | 67.3%  | 71.8%  | 53.1%   |
| Yes                                           | 35.2%  | 32.7%  | 28.2%  | 46.9%   |
| Average # of days held                        | 5.1    | 3.8    | 12.8   | 13.1    |
| s.d.                                          | (10.9) | ( 5.7) | (18.2) | (20.3)  |
| <u>YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION</u>              |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (54)   | (51)   | (39)   | (32)    |
| No                                            | 1.9%   | 0.0%   | 5.1%   | 12.5%   |
| Yes                                           | 98.1%  | 100.0% | 94.9%  | 87.5%   |
| Average # of months on probation              | 3.7    | 7.0    | 6.3    | 5.6     |
| s.d.                                          | ( 2.5) | ( 5.4) | ( 7.0) | ( 2.9)  |
| <u>YOUTH ORDERED INTO RESTITUTION PROJECT</u> |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (53)   | (52)   | (39)   | (32)    |
| No                                            | 11.3%  | 3.8%   | 56.4%  | 93.8%   |
| Yes                                           | 88.7   | 96.2   | 43.6   | 6.3     |
| <u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION JOB</u>                |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (49)   | (42)   | (1)    | (1)     |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                    | 6.1%   | 4.8%   | 100.0% | 0.0%    |
| Clerical and related                          | 10.2   | 9.5    | 0.0    | 0.0     |
| Service, semi-autonomous                      | 6.1    | 4.8    | 0.0    | 0.0     |
| Service, supervised                           | 46.9   | 45.2   | 0.0    | 100.0   |
| General labor                                 | 30.6   | 35.7   | 0.0    | 0.0     |
| <u>YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF COURT SANCTIONS</u>  |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (53)   | (52)   | (39)   | (31)    |
| Fair                                          | 83.0%  | 75.0%  | 89.7%  | 80.6%   |
| Unfair                                        | 17.0   | 25.0   | 10.3   | 19.4    |
| <u>REASONS SANCTIONS CONSIDERED UNFAIR</u>    |        |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (8)    | (12)   | (4)    | (4)     |
| Innocent                                      | 25.0%  | 8.3%   | 0.0%   | 0.0%    |
| Cooffenders treated differently               | 37.5   | 50.0   | 100.0  | 50.0    |
| Sanction(s) too harsh                         | 37.5   | 33.3   | 0.0    | 25.0    |
| Other reasons                                 | 0.0    | 8.3    | 0.0    | 25.0    |

TABLE IV.4. CLAYTON: EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND HISTORY

|                                          | R       | R&C     | C       | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <u>TOTAL # OF JOBS YOUTH HAS HELD</u>    |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (53)    | (52)    | (37)    | (31)    |
| None                                     | 18.9%   | 13.5%   | 32.5%   | 35.5%   |
| One                                      | 35.8    | 30.8    | 21.6    | 9.7     |
| Two                                      | 18.9    | 28.8    | 5.4     | 41.9    |
| Three                                    | 18.9    | 25.0    | 24.3    | 12.9    |
| Four or more                             | 7.5     | 1.9     | 16.2    | 0.0     |
| <u>CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT</u>          |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (41)    | (42)    | (23)    | (20)    |
| Average job length (in months)           | 4.2     | 3.6     | 3.4     | 4.9     |
| s.d.                                     | ( 5.1 ) | ( 3.4 ) | ( 2.2 ) | ( 4.9 ) |
| Average work week (in hours)             | 27.8    | 30.5    | 30.1    | 27.0    |
| s.d.                                     | (13.2 ) | (13.3 ) | (11.8 ) | (15.3 ) |
| Average pay                              | 3.26    | 3.12    | 3.21    | 3.29    |
| s.d.                                     | ( 1.32) | ( 1.51) | ( 0.88) | ( 1.20) |
| <u>YOUTH'S MOST RECENT JOB</u>           |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (43)    | (43)    | (24)    | (19)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade               | 14.0%   | 18.6%   | 29.2%   | 21.1%   |
| Clerical and related                     | 7.0     | 2.3     | 16.7    | 21.1    |
| Service, semi-autonomous                 | 14.0    | 2.3     | 0.0     | 5.3     |
| Service, supervised                      | 34.9    | 48.8    | 16.7    | 36.8    |
| General labor                            | 30.2    | 27.9    | 37.5    | 15.8    |
| <u>METHOD OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT</u>    |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (44)    | (44)    | (25)    | (21)    |
| Restitution project                      | 20.5%   | 4.5%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    |
| Family or relation                       | 18.2    | 27.3    | 32.0    | 38.1    |
| Friend                                   | 36.4    | 22.7    | 40.0    | 9.5     |
| Applied on own                           | 18.2    | 31.8    | 16.0    | 42.9    |
| Employment agency                        | 4.5     | 6.8     | 4.0     | 0.0     |
| Other                                    | 2.3     | 6.8     | 8.0     | 9.5     |
| <u>YOUTH PRESENTLY LOOKING FOR WORK</u>  |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (53)    | (49)    | (39)    | (31)    |
| No, still employed                       | 17.0%   | 24.5%   | 17.9%   | 22.6%   |
| No                                       | 34.0    | 28.6    | 38.5    | 35.5    |
| Yes                                      | 49.1    | 46.9    | 43.6    | 41.9    |
| <u>(IF LOOKING) EXPECTS TO FIND WORK</u> |         |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (25)    | (23)    | (16)    | (12)    |
| Yes                                      | 96.0%   | 95.7%   | 93.7%   | 83.3%   |
| No                                       | 4.0     | 4.3     | 6.3     | 16.7    |

TABLE IV.5. CLAYTON: SELF-RATED REOFFENSE PROBABILITIES\*

Average chance that in the next year youth will:

|                                      | R         |        | R&C       |        | C         |        | CONTROL   |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   |
| (# of cases)                         | (52)      |        | (39)      |        | (54)      |        | (52)      |        |
| Recommit Same Offense                | 5.5       | (15.5) | 2.9       | (9.2)  | 8.8       | (17.7) | 2.7       | (6.7)  |
| Steal Something Worth Less Than \$20 | 9.2       | (21.3) | 8.5       | (13.3) | 10.0      | (20.4) | 9.4       | (16.5) |
| Go To Court If Committed Theft       | 56.3      | (37.4) | 61.1      | (37.5) | 58.0      | (37.4) | 63.8      | (35.2) |

\*Probabilities range from none (0) to definitely will (100)

TABLE IV.6. CLAYTON: RELATIVE RANKING OF SANCTION SEVERITY\*

|                      | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)         | (52)      |       | (39)      |       | (53)      |       | (32)      |       |
| Diversion            | 5.1       | (1.4) | 4.7       | (1.8) | 5.2       | (1.5) | 4.8       | (1.4) |
| Warn and Release     | 6.5       | (1.2) | 6.3       | (1.6) | 6.9       | (1.0) | 6.3       | (1.8) |
| Youth Program        | 4.1       | (1.4) | 4.3       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.6) |
| Probation            | 3.9       | (1.2) | 4.7       | (1.3) | 4.0       | (1.3) | 5.3       | (1.1) |
| Restitution          | 4.4       | (1.3) | 3.5       | (1.4) | 4.3       | (1.2) | 3.8       | (1.2) |
| Secure Facility      | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.0) |
| Juvenile Institution | 1.1       | (0.4) | 1.2       | (1.0) | 1.5       | (1.2) | 1.4       | (1.4) |

\*The rankings range from most severe (1) to least severe (7)

TABLE IV.7. CLAYTON: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (52)      |       | (39)      |       | (53)      |       | (32)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.5       | (1.4) | 3.5       | (1.5) | 3.5       | (1.2) | 3.9       | (1.3) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.5) | 3.4       | (1.1) | 3.4       | (1.2) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.6       | (1.4) | 3.5       | (1.3) | 3.6       | (1.4) | 3.4       | (1.3) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.0       | (1.9) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 3.0       | (1.5) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.7       | (1.5) | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.1) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.2       | (1.1) | 2.8       | (1.6) | 2.4       | (1.0) | 2.1       | (1.0) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.6       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.1) | 2.1       | (1.3) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.8       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.2) | 2.8       | (1.5) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.4) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.3       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (2.2) | 3.1       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 2.6       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.2) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.1       | (1.8) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 3.8       | (1.8) | 4.0       | (1.9) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.0       | (1.6) | 2.9       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.3) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.6       | (1.3) | 2.4       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.1) |

TABLE IV.8. CLAYTON: PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (50)      |       | (39)      |       | (52)      |       | (32)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.7) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.5       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.5) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (1.7) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (1.7) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.0       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.8) | 3.1       | (1.5) | 2.8       | (1.5) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.7) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.9       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.4) | 3.0       | (1.6) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.7       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.0) | 2.6       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.3) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 3.1       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.5) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.7) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 2.6       | (1.4) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (1.7) | 3.6       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.8) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.0       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 2.6       | (1.0) | 2.9       | (1.1) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.9       | (1.9) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 4.1       | (1.8) | 3.9       | (1.8) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.0       | (1.5) | 2.7       | (1.5) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 3.0       | (1.6) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.4       | (1.3) | 2.8       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.5) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 4.0       | (1.1) | 3.9       | (1.3) | 3.8       | (0.9) | 3.8       | (1.3) |

TABLE IV.9. CLAYTON: PERCEPTION OF PEERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | R        |             | R&C      |             | C        |             | CONTROL  |             |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
|                                         | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> |
| (# of cases)                            | (52)     |             | (39)     |             | (53)     |             | (32)     |             |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 2.3      | (1.0)       | 3.2      | (1.3)       | 3.0      | (1.6)       | 2.5      | (1.3)       |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.7      | (1.5)       | 3.4      | (1.5)       | 3.3      | (1.6)       | 2.8      | (1.4)       |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.3      | (1.6)       | 3.5      | (1.5)       | 4.0      | (1.5)       | 3.2      | (1.3)       |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.2      | (1.4)       | 3.2      | (1.7)       | 4.0      | (1.7)       | 2.8      | (1.4)       |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.5      | (1.1)       | 3.0      | (1.3)       | 3.0      | (1.4)       | 2.7      | (1.3)       |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.4      | (1.1)       | 3.1      | (1.3)       | 2.5      | (1.4)       | 2.7      | (1.6)       |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.6      | (1.3)       | 2.5      | (1.5)       | 2.2      | (1.1)       | 2.2      | (1.3)       |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.9      | (1.5)       | 3.3      | (1.4)       | 2.5      | (1.1)       | 2.7      | (1.3)       |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.7      | (1.2)       | 3.1      | (1.7)       | 2.8      | (1.6)       | 2.8      | (1.3)       |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.1      | (1.6)       | 2.9      | (1.8)       | 3.2      | (1.7)       | 2.6      | (1.4)       |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.9      | (1.3)       | 2.8      | (1.7)       | 2.6      | (1.5)       | 2.7      | (1.3)       |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.5      | (2.1)       | 4.6      | (1.8)       | 5.0      | (1.9)       | 5.1      | (1.7)       |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.8      | (1.6)       | 3.1      | (1.7)       | 3.6      | (1.6)       | 3.3      | (1.6)       |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.8      | (1.4)       | 2.9      | (1.3)       | 3.1      | (1.3)       | 2.6      | (1.1)       |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.6      | (1.3)       | 3.7      | (1.3)       | 3.7      | (1.2)       | 3.9      | (1.3)       |

TABLE IV.10. CLAYTON: SELF-LABELING BY YOUTH

|                                         | R        |             | R&C      |             | C        |             | CONTROL  |             |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
|                                         | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> |
| (# of cases)                            | (52)     |             | (39)     |             | (53)     |             | (32)     |             |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.1      | (1.7)       | 2.9      | (1.7)       | 2.7      | (1.5)       | 2.9      | (1.5)       |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.2      | (1.6)       | 3.0      | (1.5)       | 3.2      | (1.5)       | 2.9      | (1.3)       |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.0      | (1.5)       | 3.4      | (1.6)       | 3.1      | (1.6)       | 3.0      | (1.4)       |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 2.6      | (1.6)       | 2.8      | (1.4)       | 3.3      | (1.6)       | 2.9      | (1.6)       |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.1      | (1.0)       | 2.7      | (1.1)       | 2.8      | (1.4)       | 2.8      | (1.3)       |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.3      | (1.0)       | 2.4      | (1.1)       | 2.5      | (1.4)       | 2.3      | (1.1)       |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.6      | (1.3)       | 2.5      | (1.4)       | 2.2      | (1.2)       | 2.3      | (1.3)       |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.8      | (1.4)       | 2.9      | (1.4)       | 2.3      | (1.3)       | 2.7      | (1.7)       |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.6      | (1.3)       | 2.7      | (1.4)       | 2.5      | (1.4)       | 2.4      | (1.2)       |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.8      | (1.6)       | 2.8      | (1.7)       | 2.6      | (1.6)       | 2.1      | (1.2)       |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.6      | (1.3)       | 2.6      | (1.4)       | 2.3      | (1.2)       | 2.8      | (1.4)       |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.3      | (1.9)       | 4.2      | (1.6)       | 4.3      | (1.9)       | 4.0      | (1.8)       |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.8      | (1.3)       | 2.6      | (1.5)       | 2.9      | (1.4)       | 2.9      | (1.3)       |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.8      | (1.3)       | 2.6      | (1.2)       | 2.7      | (1.3)       | 2.4      | (1.0)       |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.9      | (1.1)       | 3.8      | (1.3)       | 3.9      | (1.2)       | 3.9      | (1.1)       |

TABLE IV.11. CLAYTON: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OCCURRENCES FROM APPREHENSION TO COURT APPEARANCE

|                                 | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (52)      |       | (39)      |       | (52)      |       | (32)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 3.1       | (1.9) | 2.4       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.8) | 3.1       | (2.0) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 3.1       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (2.0) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 3.2       | (1.8) | 2.5       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.9) | 3.2       | (2.1) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 4.3       | (1.8) | 4.1       | (2.1) | 3.9       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (2.2) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.8       | (1.5) | 4.7       | (1.5) | 4.5       | (1.7) | 4.8       | (1.8) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.4       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (2.0) | 2.4       | (1.8) | 2.4       | (1.8) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 5.1       | (1.6) | 5.0       | (1.7) | 5.1       | (1.5) | 5.0       | (1.7) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 4.3       | (2.2) | 4.1       | (2.1) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 4.4       | (1.6) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.4       | (1.7) | 4.6       | (1.8) | 4.1       | (2.0) | 4.3       | (1.9) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.0       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 2.4       | (1.7) |

TABLE IV.12. CLAYTON: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT PROBATION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (52)      |       | (39)      |       | (51)      |       | (26)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.5       | (1.6) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 1.8       | (1.5) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.6       | (1.4) | 2.2       | (1.3) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 1.9       | (1.1) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.4       | (1.2) | 2.0       | (1.2) | 2.4       | (1.5) | 1.9       | (1.2) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.3       | (1.9) | 3.6       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (2.0) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.0       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (1.4) | 3.6       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (1.6) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.0       | (1.3) | 2.2       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.6) | 1.6       | (1.1) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.3       | (1.7) | 4.4       | (1.5) | 4.4       | (1.7) | 4.6       | (2.0) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 3.0       | (1.9) | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.7       | (1.8) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.0       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (1.7) | 4.4       | (1.8) | 4.1       | (1.8) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.9       | (1.8) | 3.1       | (2.0) | 2.7       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.8) |

TABLE IV.13. CLAYTON: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. |
| (# of cases)                    | (48)      |       | (17)      |       | (52)      |       | (4)       |      |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (2.0) | 2.9       | (2.0) |           |      |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.7       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.8) | 3.0       | (1.7) |           |      |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.8       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.8) |           |      |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (2.1) | 3.9       | (1.9) |           |      |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.3       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.4) | 4.1       | (1.5) |           |      |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.3       | (1.6) | 1.9       | (0.9) | 2.2       | (1.6) |           |      |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.8       | (1.7) | 4.4       | (1.7) | 4.7       | (1.9) |           |      |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.9       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.6) |           |      |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.7       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (2.0) | 4.4       | (2.0) |           |      |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.1       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (2.3) | 3.1       | (1.9) |           |      |

TABLE IV.14. CLAYTON: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION JOB

|                                 | R         |       | R&C       |      | C         |       | CONTROL   |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. |
| (# of cases)                    | (42)      |       | (1)       |      | (52)      |       | (1)       |      |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.4       | (1.5) |           |      | 2.9       | (1.9) |           |      |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.5       | (1.5) |           |      | 2.6       | (1.4) |           |      |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.2       | (1.3) |           |      | 2.5       | (1.5) |           |      |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.3       | (1.8) |           |      | 3.1       | (1.8) |           |      |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.0       | (1.4) |           |      | 3.4       | (1.5) |           |      |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 1.8       | (1.1) |           |      | 2.1       | (1.5) |           |      |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.2       | (1.9) |           |      | 4.2       | (2.2) |           |      |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.3       | (1.5) |           |      | 2.0       | (1.4) |           |      |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.1       | (1.9) |           |      | 3.9       | (2.3) |           |      |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.7       | (1.6) |           |      | 2.6       | (1.8) |           |      |

TABLE IV.15. CLAYTON: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OFFENSE

|                                                 | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                                    | (51)      |       | (39)      |       | (54)      |       | (31)      |       |
| Sorry/Glad                                      | 6.0       | (1.5) | 6.0       | (1.4) | 5.9       | (1.5) | 6.5       | (0.9) |
| Would Not Do It Again/<br>Would Do It Again     | 6.5       | (1.2) | 6.4       | (1.3) | 6.3       | (1.5) | 6.5       | (1.4) |
| Victim Deserved It/<br>Victim Didn't Deserve It | 5.9       | (1.7) | 5.1       | (2.5) | 5.1       | (2.4) | 5.5       | (2.1) |
| Wrong/Right                                     | 6.5       | (1.2) | 6.6       | (0.7) | 6.4       | (1.2) | 6.7       | (0.8) |
| Brave/Cowardly                                  | 5.0       | (2.0) | 4.5       | (2.1) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 4.9       | (1.8) |
| Legal/Illegal                                   | 6.5       | (1.3) | 6.7       | (0.8) | 6.6       | (1.1) | 6.8       | (0.6) |
| Dangerous/Safe                                  | 5.9       | (1.6) | 5.7       | (1.4) | 5.7       | (2.0) | 5.6       | (1.7) |
| My Fault/Not My Fault                           | 3.0       | (2.3) | 2.7       | (2.1) | 3.4       | (2.4) | 2.3       | (1.8) |
| Exciting/Dull                                   | 4.0       | (2.0) | 3.5       | (1.9) | 4.1       | (2.0) | 4.0       | (1.6) |
| Not Fun/Fun                                     | 4.9       | (1.9) | 4.3       | (1.9) | 4.9       | (1.9) | 5.0       | (2.0) |
| Cruel/Kind                                      | 6.3       | (1.1) | 6.1       | (1.3) | 5.8       | (1.5) | 6.0       | (1.4) |
| Nice/Mean                                       | 6.3       | (1.1) | 6.3       | (1.2) | 6.0       | (1.3) | 5.7       | (1.5) |

TABLE IV.16. CLAYTON: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT VICTIM

|                                         | R         |       | R&C       |       | C         |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (46)      |       | (37)      |       | (47)      |       | (32)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 4.4       | (1.8) | 3.9       | (2.3) | 3.7       | (2.1) | 4.1       | (2.1) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (2.1) | 3.7       | (1.9) | 4.2       | (2.0) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.6       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (1.7) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.4       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (2.1) | 3.0       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.9       | (1.9) | 3.8       | (2.3) | 4.1       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (2.1) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.6       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (2.2) | 3.4       | (1.7) | 3.8       | (1.8) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 3.5       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (1.5) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 3.5       | (1.9) | 3.4       | (2.1) | 3.7       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (1.6) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.7       | (2.0) | 3.6       | (2.1) | 3.9       | (2.0) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (1.8) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.7) | 4.1       | (1.7) | 4.0       | (1.6) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.1       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (2.2) | 3.5       | (2.0) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.9       | (1.7) | 3.8       | (2.2) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (2.1) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 4.0       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.5       | (1.3) | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (1.5) |
| Enemy/Friend                            | 4.0       | (1.9) | 4.4       | (1.9) | 4.3       | (1.9) | 4.4       | (1.7) |

CHAPTER V

Boise (Ada County), Idaho

Boise's history as an evaluation site was unlike that of any other site discussed in this report. The Ada County restitution project was originally monitored by IPA as a nonintensive site. Due to the collapse of the Seattle project as an intensive site and because of IPA's desire to include experiments contrasting incarceration and restitution, subsequent negotiations established an experimental design in Boise. The information presented in this chapter covers only those aspects of Boise's restitution project related to the intensive evaluation. No discussion of nonintensive particulars is entered into.

This chapter provides a brief overview of Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI) administration and findings for the Boise experiment. While various issues of design, execution, and analysis are touched upon, detailed discussions are not presented. The purpose of this chapter, rather, is to familiarize the reader with Boise's experiment and JOI data.

In order to accomplish this goal, the chapter is organized into five sections. First, the bureaucratic structure surrounding Boise's experiment is described. This is done by providing an overview of case flow in Boise. Next, a description of treatments administered to the evaluation groups is presented. The third section covers the administration of the JOI. Here, information on the length of data collection, the number of JOI's completed, response rates, and random assignment integrity is provided. Section four consists of a broad introduction to JOI findings. Finally, the last section

presents a tabular compilation of selected JOI data broken down by evaluation group.

Case Flow

Cases included in the Boise intensive evaluation filtered through five major steps before actually entering one of the two evaluation groups (see Figure V.1). The first stage of this process took place at the detention hearing. During this hearing it was decided whether or not a youth should be immediately detained pending further court action or if the youth could be released to a responsible party (parent or guardian).

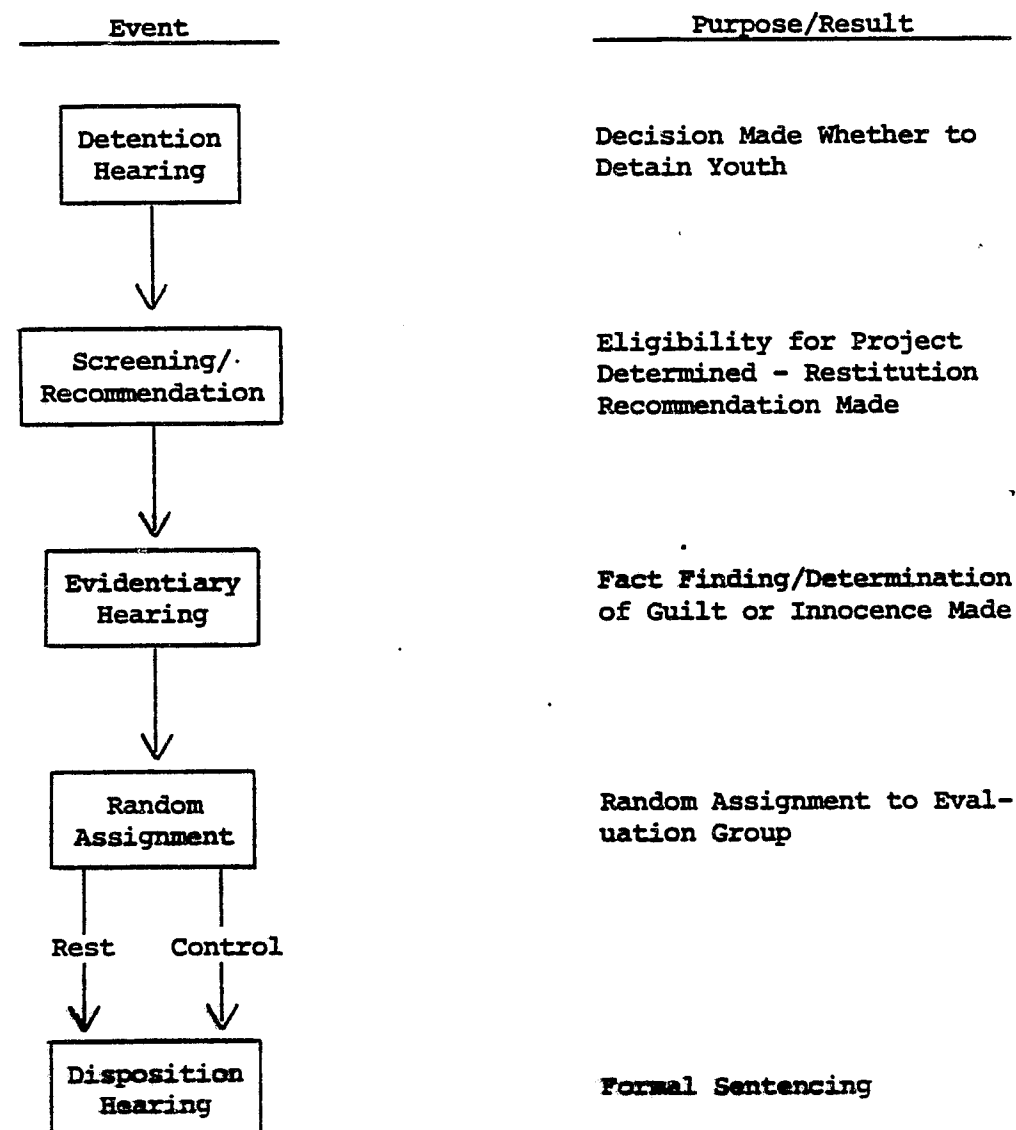
If not immediately placed in detention, the potential evaluation case was then screened for eligibility. Here the casefile was forwarded to a probation officer who determined eligibility. Cases deemed appropriate for restitution orders next had a restitution recommendation (amount and type) prepared by restitution project staff.

The next major stage of case flow was the evidentiary hearing. This was the trial stage. Here guilt or innocence was established. After this proceeding, delinquent cases were randomly assigned into either the restitution or control group. Finally, the case went to disposition. At this point, the actual placement of youths in treatments took place. While not compelled to always adhere to random assignment, judges in Boise conformed to the disposition recommendation somewhat over 90 percent of the time (see Table I.11).

Treatment Groups

Boise's experimental design was relatively straightforward. Eligible youths were randomly assigned into one of two evaluation groups. The major

FIGURE V.1. BOISE CASE FLOW



research questions posed revolved around the differences between youths incarcerated and those ordered restitution. The treatments administered can be summarized as follows:

Restitution. Cases randomly assigned into this group were ordered monetary and/or community service restitution. In addition to the amount ordered, youths were also given a specified period of time within which the restitution was to be completed. For youths in this group, all terms of the disposition order were supervised by restitution project staff. The average length of project monitoring was 2.0 months.

Control. Incarceration (generally, for a period of one week) was ordered for youths in this group. After release from the secure facility the youth was placed on probation. The treatment (including incarceration) lasted an average of 2.8 months for this group. Restitution was not ordered at disposition.

Boise's treatment groups were quite distinct. Unlike Ventura, where restitution could be ordered of any referral, control group youths in Boise were never required to pay restitution. This distinctiveness in group treatments facilitates the testing of experimental hypotheses.

#### JOI Administration

Boise's first JOI was completed in March of 1981. During the next 11.5 months, a total of 106 youths were surveyed. Data collection with this instrument ended in February, 1982.

While not as high as ideally desired, considering the performance of the other intensive sites, Boise's JOI response rate was at least respectable (see Table I.2). The .63 rate means that approximately two out of every three

potential JOI's were completed. An inspection of nonresponse by evaluation group reveals that the restitution group experienced the lowest response rate. While both groups must be scrutinized for nonresponse bias, it is believed more likely that any such bias will occur in the experimental group.

Fortunately, the implementation of random assignment was quite successful in Boise. Over 90 percent of the recommended assignments were followed at disposition (see Table I.11). As with nonresponse, more random assignment problems occurred in the experimental group. However, the problem was not severe. If attention is restricted to only those restitution cases available for JOI administration (Table I.12), the percentage of crossovers is seen to be a moderate 12.5 percent (only 3.0 percent of control cases were crossovers).

Finally, the average group size in Boise of 50 is adequate for analysis (Tables I.17 and I.18). Despite the fairly short period of data collection in this site, Boise maintained a reasonably high referral rate (very close to the projected estimate of 100 in one year) and generally sustained the integrity of random assignment. In spite of less-than-expected response rates, the administration of the JOI is considered a qualified success.

#### JOI Data

This final section of text will overview a portion of the data collected by the JOI. In the introduction to this report, mention was made of the five general areas the JOI was designed to survey. These were presented as:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,
3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,

4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and

5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Though the tables in this chapter provide a sampling of data relating to each of these areas, discussion will only cover a subset of these topics. Of the sixteen tables appended, only the first four will receive comment. These four tables give some indication of the range of data collected regarding the first three general areas mentioned in this report's introduction. While the text is restricted for reasons outlined below, the range of subjoined tables is relatively broad. These tables are included so as to provide the reader an indication of the breadth of information collected by the JOI. Subsequent reports will build upon the foundations laid here and investigate more directly various substantive issues.

Tables V.5 through V.16 present additional information on introductory topics two through five. However, their relatively raw form and the use to which these data will be put make them inappropriate for present comment. Tables V.5 and V.6 report average self-rated reoffense probabilities and sanction severity, respectively, by evaluation group. Future investigations will analyze these indicators in the context of concomitant information (to reduce residual variation). For this reason, comment on the unadjusted data would be premature.

Tables V.7 through V.16 present information of a somewhat different nature. They report item by item semantic differential group scores for ten specific response cues. The obtained responses will be used in the construction of scales measuring labeling perceptions. In advance of scaling, the interpretation of individual items (which may or may not be included in a particular

scale) is, at least, ambiguous and therefore foregone. Instead, comments will be directed toward the more accessible Tables V.1 through V.4.

Table V.1 presents information on reported offenses in Boise and circumstances surrounding their commission. In most respects, Boise's REST and CONTROL groups are quite alike in both the composition and frequency of offenses. Both groups report larceny, then burglary as the first and second most common offenses. Each evaluation group ranks other property offenses as the third most frequent offense, though the CONTROL group has vandalism tied as the third most common delinquent act (larceny is ranked fourth among REST group offenses). If the percentage contribution of each of the three (including ties) most common offenses is summed for the groups, it becomes the case that over 80 percent of all reported offenses are accounted for by larceny, burglary, other property offenses, and vandalism.

The Boise evaluation groups also display homogeneity in the area of responsibility attribution. No youth in either group contended that they were innocent or that the offense was the result of an accident. The modal response for these groups was that one of the other cooffenders was responsible for initiating the offense. This does not imply, however, that the majority of youths attempted to disengage themselves from the offense. Over half of the REST and CONTROL youths conceded they initiated the offense or that all involved were equally responsible. As was the case with reported offenses, the frequency ranking of responsibility attribution was the same for both the REST and CONTROL groups.

Perhaps the most interesting distinction between these groups Table V.1 reveals is the difference in cooffender numbers. Over one-third of the REST youths reported no cooffenders while the corresponding figure for the CONTROL

group is slightly over one-fifth. The great majority of REST youths (86.8 percent) either acted singly or had one cooffender. In contrast, the distribution of cooffender numbers is more evenly spread for the CONTROL group. This group evidenced four times the frequency of three or more cooffenders and three times the frequency of two cooffenders than the REST group. In all, it appears that delinquent activities were a less social occurrence for REST group youths.

Turning attention toward victims, Table V.2 continues to reinforce the general impression of evaluation group similarity. For both groups, persons were the most common victims and together persons, households, and businesses account for over 90 percent of reported victims. The switching of the second and third rankings between the evaluation groups is considered less significant than the fact that both groups reported less than eight percent of all victims to be public property. This general agreement overshadows the differences.

A similar congruence of REST and CONTROL responses is observed when the offender's relation to the victim is considered. Less than half of the offenders knew the victim. It is also found that less than half the youths lived in the victim's neighborhood. Finally, in only something over one-third of the cases was there any subsequent contact between the offender and victim. As is the case in most other sites, there is a seeming correlation between residence proximity and whether the victim was known. This pattern in both evaluation groups is extended when the frequency of subsequent offender/victim meetings are considered.

One major expected difference between REST and CONTROL youths is chronicled in Table V.2. This is in the area of restitution. Nine out of every ten CONTROL youths did nothing to make amends. In contrast, only one of

ten REST youths performed no form of restitution. This reversal of restitution frequencies was expected in Boise as restitution orders were not an appropriate treatment for the incarceration group.

The sanctions imposed upon evaluation youths and their perceptions as to fairness also conforms rather closely to expectations. A preponderance (97 percent) of CONTROL youths were detained while most (82.5 percent) REST youths were not. This circumstance is reversed when restitution project placement is considered. Here, few (3.1 percent) of the CONTROL youths were ordered into the project while the great majority (90 percent) of the REST youths were so ordered. In two areas, these evaluation groups displayed similarity. Over 90 percent of the youths in each group were placed on probation. Additionally, the groups agreed, by and large, that the court ordered sanctions were fair. Regarding these issues, Table V.3 shows the Boise findings to be substantially in line with treatment distinctions and perceptions of fairness observed in other evaluation sites. An interesting sidelight to these comments is the fact that ten of the fourteen youths in the CONTROL group responding that the sanctions were unfair did so because offenders were treated differently. They did not primarily think the sanction (incarceration), by itself, was too harsh.

With few exceptions, Table V.4 reveals that Boise youths, regardless of their evaluation group, tend to have similar aggregate employment patterns and histories. Nearly one-third of all youths report having never held a job. In comparison to most other sites surveyed, this figure is on the high side for nonemployment. If ever employed, it is most likely that Boise youths have held only one job. Only three youths in either group reported having had two or more jobs. It seems to be the case that the majority of Boise

youths have had one, or at most two, employment experiences.

The type of job most recently held is also strikingly similar for both groups. Approximately 89 percent of the youths responding answered that their employment was either in the general labor or supervised service category.

With such similarities in job patterns and histories, the reported differences in employment conditions are rather unexpected. Though REST youths tended to keep their jobs about one month longer than their counterparts in the CONTROL group (4.9 vs. 3.7 months), they worked shorter work weeks and received a lower rate of pay on the average. The CONTROL group average work week was 27.8 hours while that for the REST youths averaged 21 hours. Even more telling is the hourly wage. On the average, CONTROL youths received 50 cents an hour more than reported by the REST group. Using aggregate averages, the implication is that, before taxes, the expected CONTROL group weekly wage was \$96, but only \$62 for the REST group. This 3:2 ratio in wages, while not nearly so large as that seen in Washington, D.C., is unexpected given the general similarities in employment observed in Boise.

This overview of selected JOI data has pointed out some of the more obvious similarities and differences between Boise's evaluation groups. In some areas (number of cooffenders and employment conditions), there appeared to be characteristics which distinguished the two groups. However, in the main the tables discussed displayed expected similarities between the REST and CONTROL groups. Anticipated treatment differences were observed regarding the ordering of detention or restitution project participation. Serving as an introduction to the JOI data, this section has also highlighted areas for future analysis (e.g., the wage differential between evaluation groups).

TABLE V.1. BOISE: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

|                                                   | REST  | CONTROL |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| <u>TYPE OF OFFENSE</u>                            |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (40)  | (66)    |
| Burglary                                          | 25.0% | 30.3%   |
| Larceny                                           | 45.0  | 31.8    |
| Vandalism                                         | 5.0   | 13.6    |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 2.5   | 3.0     |
| Assault                                           | 5.0   | 1.5     |
| Robbery                                           | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Rape                                              | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Other personal offenses                           | 2.5   | 3.0     |
| Other property offenses                           | 12.5  | 13.6    |
| Other minor offenses                              | 2.5   | 1.5     |
| Victimless offenses                               | 0.0   | 1.5     |
| <u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>                        |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (38)  | (66)    |
| None                                              | 36.8% | 22.7%   |
| One cooffender                                    | 50.0  | 33.3    |
| Two cooffenders                                   | 10.5  | 33.3    |
| Three or more cooffenders                         | 2.6   | 10.6    |
| <u>(IF COOFFENDERS) PERSON INITIATING OFFENSE</u> |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (32)  | (57)    |
| Self                                              | 21.9% | 19.3%   |
| All equally responsible                           | 37.5  | 33.3    |
| Someone else responsible                          | 40.6  | 47.4    |
| Accident, innocent, other                         | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| <u>METHOD OF APPREHENSION</u>                     |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (23)  | (41)    |
| Detained at scene                                 | 26.1% | 34.1%   |
| Witness/Victim observed & later identified        | 17.4  | 29.4    |
| Physical evidence led to subsequent apprehension  | 4.3   | 7.3     |
| Implicated by cooffender                          | 17.4  | 19.5    |
| Other method                                      | 34.8  | 9.8     |
| <u>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION</u>        |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (33)  | (60)    |
| Victim                                            | 9.1%  | 13.3%   |
| Witness                                           | 24.2  | 11.7    |
| Police                                            | 6.1   | 16.7    |
| Private security                                  | 6.1   | 6.7     |
| Relative, friend, cooffender                      | 30.3  | 16.7    |
| Turned self in                                    | 3.0   | 8.3     |
| Other                                             | 21.2  | 26.7    |

TABLE V.2. BOISE: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

|                                               | REST  | CONTROL |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| <u>YOUTH WAS DETAINED</u>                     |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (40)  | (66)    |
| No                                            | 82.5% | 3.0%    |
| Yes                                           | 17.5% | 97.0%   |
| Average # of days held                        | 7.9   | 8.0     |
| s.d.                                          | (7.9) | (8.2)   |
| <u>YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION</u>              |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (40)  | (66)    |
| No                                            | 2.5%  | 6.1%    |
| Yes                                           | 97.5% | 93.9%   |
| Average # of months on probation              | 9.2   | 8.6     |
| s.d.                                          | (6.4) | (4.4)   |
| <u>YOUTH ORDERED INTO RESTITUTION PROJECT</u> |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (40)  | (64)    |
| No                                            | 10.0% | 96.9%   |
| Yes                                           | 90.0  | 3.1     |
| <u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION JOB</u>                |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (17)  | (3)     |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                    | 5.9%  | 0.0%    |
| Clerical and related                          | 5.9   | 0.0     |
| Service, semi-autonomous                      | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Service, supervised                           | 23.5  | 0.0     |
| General labor                                 | 64.7  | 100.0   |
| <u>YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF COURT SANCTIONS</u>  |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (40)  | (65)    |
| Fair                                          | 85.0% | 76.9%   |
| Unfair                                        | 15.0  | 23.1    |
| <u>REASONS SANCTIONS CONSIDERED UNFAIR</u>    |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (5)   | (14)    |
| Innocent                                      | 0.0%  | 7.1%    |
| Cooffenders treated differently               | 20.0  | 71.4    |
| Sanction(s) too harsh                         | 60.0  | 21.4    |
| Other reasons                                 | 20.0  | 0.0     |

\*Percentage totals in some columns may exceed 100 percent where multiple victims for a single youth are reported upon.

TABLE V.3. BOISE: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS

|                                                | REST  | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| <u>TYPE OF VICTIM(S)</u>                       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (40)  | (66)    |
| Person                                         | 40.0% | 36.4%   |
| Household                                      | 22.5  | 33.3    |
| Business                                       | 30.0  | 22.7    |
| Public property                                | 7.5   | 7.6     |
| Other                                          | 2.5   | 1.5     |
| <u>OFFENDER KNEW VICTIM(S)</u>                 |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (38)  | (61)    |
| Yes, very well                                 | 21.1% | 24.6%   |
| Yes, somewhat                                  | 23.7  | 26.2    |
| No                                             | 57.9  | 50.8    |
| <u>OFFENDER LIVED IN VICTIM'S NEIGHBORHOOD</u> |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (40)  | (66)    |
| Yes                                            | 45.0% | 39.4%   |
| No                                             | 57.5  | 62.1    |
| <u>SUBSEQUENT VICTIM/OFFENDER CONTACT</u>      |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (39)  | (65)    |
| Yes                                            | 38.5% | 35.4%   |
| No                                             | 61.5  | 64.6    |
| <u>WHAT OFFENDER DID TO MAKE AMENDS</u>        |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (40)  | (62)    |
| Nothing                                        | 10.0% | 90.3%   |
| Paid money to victim                           | 40.0  | 6.5     |
| Performed community service                    | 80.0  | 3.2     |
| Worked for victim                              | 5.0   | 0.0     |
| <u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>          |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (13)  | (2)     |
| From employment                                | 69.2% | 50.0%   |
| From other                                     | 30.8  | 50.0    |

TABLE V.4. BOISE: EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND HISTORY

|                                          | REST    | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| <u>TOTAL # OF JOBS YOUTH HAS HELD</u>    |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (40)    | (66)    |
| None                                     | 30.0%   | 31.8%   |
| One                                      | 55.0    | 45.5    |
| Two                                      | 15.0    | 18.2    |
| Three                                    | 0.0     | 4.5     |
| Four or more                             | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| <u>CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT</u>          |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (26)    | (42)    |
| Average job length (in months)           | 4.9     | 3.7     |
| s.d.                                     | ( 7.1 ) | ( 2.9 ) |
| Average work week (in hours)             | 21.0    | 27.8    |
| s.d.                                     | (11.2 ) | (16.5 ) |
| Average pay (in \$/hour)                 | 2.95    | 3.46    |
| s.d.                                     | ( 0.73) | ( 1.57) |
| <u>YOUTH'S MOST RECENT JOB</u>           |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (28)    | (45)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade               | 3.6%    | 6.7%    |
| Clerical and related                     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| Service, semi-autonomous                 | 7.1     | 4.4     |
| Service, supervised                      | 53.6    | 44.4    |
| General labor                            | 35.7    | 44.4    |
| <u>METHOD OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT</u>    |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (28)    | (44)    |
| Restitution project                      | 0.0%    | 0.0%    |
| Family or relation                       | 7.1     | 18.2    |
| Friend                                   | 25.0    | 27.3    |
| Applied on own                           | 64.3    | 52.3    |
| Employment agency                        | 3.6     | 0.0     |
| Other                                    | 0.0     | 2.3     |
| <u>YOUTH PRESENTLY LOOKING FOR WORK</u>  |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (40)    | (65)    |
| No, still employed                       | 22.5%   | 20.0%   |
| No                                       | 37.5    | 30.8    |
| Yes                                      | 40.0    | 49.2    |
| <u>(IF LOOKING) EXPECTS TO FIND WORK</u> |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (14)    | (31)    |
| Yes                                      | 71.4%   | 67.7%   |
| No                                       | 28.6    | 32.3    |

TABLE V.5. BOISE: SELF-RATED REOFFENSE PROBABILITIES\*

Average chance that in the next year youth will:

|                                         | REST      |        | CONTROL   |        |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   |
| (# of cases)                            | (40)      |        | (66)      |        |
| Recommit Same Offense                   | 7.9       | (12.6) | 5.6       | (10.7) |
| Steal Something<br>Worth Less Than \$20 | 10.4      | (14.1) | 9.2       | (15.0) |
| Go To Court If<br>Committed Theft       | 75.0      | (27.1) | 71.2      | (32.6) |

\*Probabilities range from none (0) to definitely will (100)

TABLE V.6. BOISE: RELATIVE RANKING OF SANCTION SEVERITY\*

|                      | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)         | (40)      |       | (66)      |       |
| Diversion            | 5.7       | (1.0) | 5.7       | (1.1) |
| Warn and Release     | 6.7       | (1.3) | 6.7       | (0.7) |
| Youth Program        | 3.7       | (1.0) | 3.9       | (1.2) |
| Probation            | 4.4       | (0.7) | 4.5       | (0.8) |
| Restitution          | 4.1       | (0.9) | 4.1       | (1.0) |
| Secure Facility      | 2.1       | (0.2) | 2.2       | (0.6) |
| Juvenile Institution | 1.6       | (0.0) | 1.0       | (0.0) |

\*The rankings range from most severe (1) to least severe (7)

TABLE V.7. BOISE: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                     | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                     | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                        | (40)      |       | (66)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative             | 3.5       | (1.2) | 3.7       | (1.2) |
| Good/Bad                            | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.3) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules            | 4.1       | (1.6) | 4.0       | (1.4) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws              | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                         | 2.8       | (1.4) | 3.2       | (1.3) |
| Helpful to Others/Harmful to Others | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.9       | (1.3) |
| Cowardly/Brave                      | 2.9       | (1.3) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Dumb/Smart                          | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.5       | (1.3) |
| Honest/Dishonest                    | 3.3       | (1.3) | 3.4       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                    | 3.6       | (1.6) | 4.3       | (1.8) |
| Tough/Weak                          | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.2) |
| Not Wild/Wild                       | 4.1       | (1.7) | 4.5       | (1.7) |
| Mean/Nice                           | 2.9       | (1.2) | 3.3       | (1.4) |
| Kind/Cruel                          | 2.7       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.3) |

TABLE V.8. BOISE: PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                     | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                     | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                        | (39)      |       | (66)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative             | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.7) |
| Good/Bad                            | 3.3       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.4) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules            | 3.6       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.5) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws              | 3.3       | (1.6) | 3.4       | (1.5) |
| Rude/Polite                         | 2.9       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.4) |
| Helpful to Others/Harmful to Others | 2.7       | (1.2) | 3.4       | (1.4) |
| Cowardly/Brave                      | 2.9       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.3) |
| Dumb/Smart                          | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (1.3) |
| Honest/Dishonest                    | 2.7       | (1.1) | 3.2       | (1.1) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                    | 3.8       | (1.9) | 4.2       | (1.4) |
| Tough/Weak                          | 3.1       | (1.2) | 3.1       | (1.1) |
| Not Wild/Wild                       | 4.6       | (1.8) | 4.5       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                           | 3.2       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.5) |
| Kind/Cruel                          | 2.8       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.2) |
| Rich/Poor                           | 3.8       | (1.1) | 4.0       | (1.1) |

TABLE V.9. BOISE: PERCEPTION OF PEERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                     | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                     | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                        | (40)      |       | (66)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative             | 3.3       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.5) |
| Good/Bad                            | 3.2       | (1.5) | 3.5       | (1.6) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules            | 4.0       | (1.6) | 4.2       | (1.6) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws              | 4.0       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                         | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.3) |
| Helpful to Others/Harmful to Others | 2.6       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.3) |
| Cowardly/Brave                      | 2.7       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.3) |
| Dumb/Smart                          | 3.1       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.5) |
| Honest/Dishonest                    | 2.9       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                    | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.9       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Weak                          | 2.8       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.3) |
| Not Wild/Wild                       | 5.1       | (1.6) | 5.0       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                           | 3.1       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.5) |
| Kind/Cruel                          | 2.9       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.2) |
| Rich/Poor                           | 3.5       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.1) |

TABLE V.10. BOISE: SELF-LABELING BY YOUTH

|                                     | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                     | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                        | (40)      |       | (66)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative             | 3.1       | (1.4) | 3.5       | (1.4) |
| Good/Bad                            | 3.1       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.2) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules            | 3.6       | (1.6) | 3.7       | (1.3) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws              | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.5) |
| Rude/Polite                         | 2.4       | (1.3) | 2.8       | (1.2) |
| Helpful to Others/Harmful to Others | 2.5       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.2) |
| Cowardly/Brave                      | 3.0       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.3) |
| Dumb/Smart                          | 3.0       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.2) |
| Honest/Dishonest                    | 2.7       | (1.2) | 3.0       | (1.2) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                    | 3.5       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.7) |
| Tough/Weak                          | 3.0       | (1.8) | 2.8       | (1.1) |
| Not Wild/Wild                       | 4.4       | (1.6) | 4.7       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                           | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.3) |
| Kind/Cruel                          | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.1) |
| Rich/Poor                           | 3.9       | (1.3) | 4.1       | (1.1) |

TABLE V.11. BOISE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OCCURRENCES FROM APPREHENSION TO COURT APPEARANCE

|                             | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                             | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                | (15)      |       | (38)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                 | 2.7       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Helpful/Harmful             | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.5) |
| Wrong/Right                 | 2.5       | (1.6) | 3.3       | (1.5) |
| Tough/Easy                  | 2.8       | (1.9) | 4.1       | (2.0) |
| Pleasant/Painful            | 3.4       | (2.2) | 4.9       | (1.4) |
| Illegal/Legal               | 1.8       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.9) |
| Exciting/Dull               | 5.2       | (2.0) | 5.8       | (1.5) |
| Frightening/Not Frightening | 3.5       | (2.4) | 3.8       | (2.0) |
| Interesting/Boring          | 4.6       | (1.8) | 5.8       | (1.6) |
| Useful/Worthless            | 3.6       | (2.1) | 3.9       | (1.9) |

TABLE V.12. BOISE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT PROBATION REQUIREMENTS

|                             | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                             | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                | (38)      |       | (60)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                 | 2.7       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.6) |
| Helpful/Harmful             | 2.7       | (1.6) | 2.4       | (1.3) |
| Wrong/Right                 | 2.4       | (1.5) | 2.5       | (1.4) |
| Tough/Easy                  | 3.9       | (1.4) | 3.8       | (1.6) |
| Pleasant/Painful            | 4.2       | (1.1) | 3.8       | (1.2) |
| Illegal/Legal               | 1.3       | (0.7) | 1.8       | (1.2) |
| Exciting/Dull               | 5.0       | (1.2) | 5.0       | (1.5) |
| Frightening/Not Frightening | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Interesting/Boring          | 4.9       | (1.5) | 4.2       | (1.6) |
| Useful/Worthless            | 3.0       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.7) |

TABLE V.13. BOISE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

|                             | REST                        |             | CONTROL                     |             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
|                             | <u><math>\bar{x}</math></u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u><math>\bar{x}</math></u> | <u>s.d.</u> |
| (# of cases)                | (34)                        |             | (5)                         |             |
| Fair/Unfair                 | 2.1                         | (1.2)       |                             |             |
| Helpful/Harmful             | 2.4                         | (1.2)       |                             |             |
| Wrong/Right                 | 2.0                         | (1.2)       |                             |             |
| Tough/Easy                  | 3.6                         | (1.7)       |                             |             |
| Pleasant/Painful            | 3.7                         | (1.4)       |                             |             |
| Illegal/Legal               | 1.5                         | (1.3)       |                             |             |
| Exciting/Dull               | 5.2                         | (1.6)       |                             |             |
| Frightening/Not Frightening | 2.4                         | (1.9)       |                             |             |
| Interesting/Boring          | 4.7                         | (1.7)       |                             |             |
| Useful/Worthless            | 3.0                         | (1.7)       |                             |             |

TABLE V.14. BOISE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION JOB

|                             | REST     |             | CONTROL  |             |
|-----------------------------|----------|-------------|----------|-------------|
|                             | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> | <u>x</u> | <u>s.d.</u> |
| (# of cases)                | (20)     |             | (3)      |             |
| Fair/Unfair                 | 2.1      | (1.4)       |          |             |
| Helpful/Harmful             | 3.1      | (1.4)       |          |             |
| Wrong/Right                 | 2.1      | (1.0)       |          |             |
| Tough/Easy                  | 3.7      | (1.6)       |          |             |
| Pleasant/Painful            | 3.8      | (1.1)       |          |             |
| Illegal/Legal               | 1.1      | (0.3)       |          |             |
| Exciting/Dull               | 4.8      | (1.5)       |          |             |
| Frightening/Not Frightening | 2.2      | (1.3)       |          |             |
| Interesting/Boring          | 4.7      | (1.5)       |          |             |
| Useful/Worthless            | 3.2      | (1.7)       |          |             |

TABLE V.15. BOISE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OFFENSE

|                                             | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                             | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                                | (39)      |       | (65)      |       |
| Sorry/Glad                                  | 6.2       | (1.6) | 6.3       | (1.2) |
| Wouldn't Do It Again/Would Do It Again      | 6.5       | (1.2) | 6.4       | (1.4) |
| Victim Deserved It/Victim Didn't Deserve It | 5.6       | (2.3) | 6.1       | (1.7) |
| Wrong/Right                                 | 6.7       | (1.1) | 6.6       | (1.0) |
| Brave/Cowardly                              | 4.7       | (2.0) | 5.0       | (1.9) |
| Legal/Illegal                               | 6.2       | (2.0) | 6.1       | (2.0) |
| Dangerous/Safe                              | 5.7       | (1.6) | 5.4       | (1.9) |
| My Fault/Not My Fault                       | 2.4       | (1.9) | 2.4       | (2.0) |
| Exciting/Dull                               | 4.0       | (1.7) | 3.6       | (2.0) |
| Not Fun/Fun                                 | 4.5       | (1.6) | 4.5       | (1.9) |
| Cruel/Kind                                  | 6.2       | (1.1) | 6.4       | (1.0) |
| Nice/Mean                                   | 6.4       | (1.1) | 6.5       | (0.9) |

TABLE V.16. BOISE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT VICTIM

|                                     | REST      |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                     | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                        | (19)      |       | (25)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative             | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.0       | (1.8) |
| Good/Bad                            | 3.1       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.9) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules            | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.9) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws              | 3.3       | (1.8) | 2.6       | (1.8) |
| Rude/Polite                         | 3.3       | (2.1) | 3.2       | (1.9) |
| Helpful to Others/Harmful to Others | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (1.8) |
| Cowardly/Brave                      | 3.8       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.8) |
| Dumb/Smart                          | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Honest/Dishonest                    | 3.6       | (2.3) | 3.2       | (1.6) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                    | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.5       | (1.8) |
| Tough/Weak                          | 3.8       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (1.8) |
| Not Wild/Wild                       | 3.5       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.9) |
| Mean/Nice                           | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (1.9) |
| Kind/Cruel                          | 2.9       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.9) |
| Rich/Poor                           | 3.8       | (1.4) | 3.4       | (1.3) |
| Enemy/Friend                        | 4.4       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (2.1) |

## CHAPTER VI

### Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

The OKC evaluation is unusual in two respects. First, it contains the only evaluation group where restitution was ordered as a sole sanction. In all other sites, restitution, when ordered, was most often combined with additional requirements such as probation. Second, OKC experienced several upheavals in the bureaucracies surrounding the restitution project. These abrupt changes in policy and personnel interrupted the continuity of the evaluation and necessitated renegotiations of the terms of the evaluation. While the restitution project and evaluation were operational prior to October of 1980, for reasons of continuity, only cases referred after that date are discussed in this chapter.

This chapter provides a brief overview of Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI) administration and findings for the OKC experiment. While various issues of design, execution, and analysis are touched upon, detailed discussions are not presented. The purpose of this chapter, rather, is to familiarize the reader with OKC's experiment and JOI data.

In order to accomplish this goal, the chapter is organized into five sections. First, the bureaucratic structure surrounding OKC's experiment is described. This is done by providing an overview of case flow in OKC. Next, a description of treatments administered to the evaluation groups is presented. The third section covers the administration of the JOI. Here, information on the length of data collection, the number of JOI's completed, response rates, and random assignment integrity is provided. Section four

consists of a broad introduction of JOI findings. Finally, the last section presents a tabular compilation of selected JOI data broken down by evaluation group.

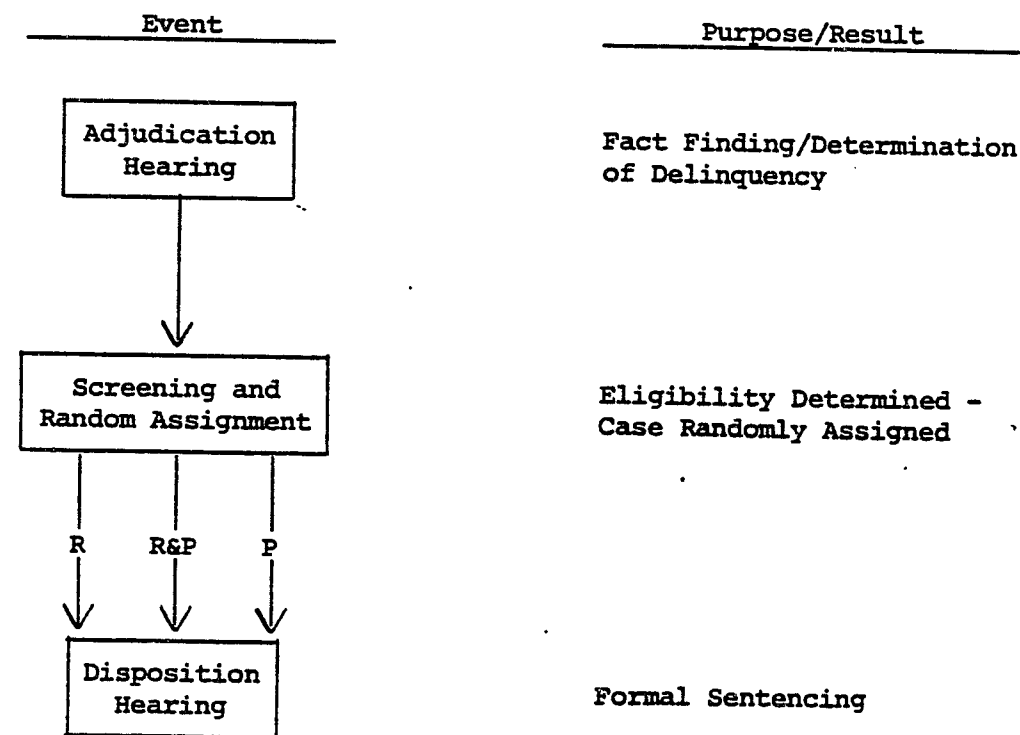
#### Case Flow

Compared with the other sites included in the intensive evaluation, OKC's case flow was relatively simple and direct. It consisted of three major stages and resulted in the formation of three evaluation groups (see Figure VI.1). Prior to any consideration for inclusion in the evaluation, a case must first have been formally found delinquent. This determination was made at the adjudication hearing.

Cases found delinquent then entered the second stage of this process. After adjudication (usually on the same day), probation officers, restitution project staff, and IPA's on-site data coordinator met to discuss the eligibility of cases for restitution. If the case met eligibility criteria (age, offense type, demonstrable loss, etc.), random assignment was made into one of the three evaluation groups. While, in most sites, eligibility determination, sanction recommendation, and random assignment were separate activities, the OKC design consolidated these steps into a single meeting.

Following the joint meeting of parties concerned, the case went to disposition. At this hearing, the judge reviewed the particulars of the case and the random assignment recommendation. Not being strictly obligated to follow the recommendation, adherence to random assignment was not complete. The most frequent disposition contrary to random assignment was the incarceration of youths recommended for restitution plus probation (Table I.13).

FIGURE VI.1. OKLAHOMA CITY CASE FLOW



### Treatment Groups

Previously, it was mentioned that the OKC experiment was unusual in that it created an evaluation group having restitution as its sole sanction. An additional feature distinguishing the OKC site is the fact that case supervision was split between two separate organizations for another evaluation group. The configuration of evaluation groups established in OKC were designed to investigate the relative effects of restitution, restitution plus probation, and (most often) probation as dispositions.

The treatments associated with each of the evaluation groups can be summarized as follows:

Restitution. Youths assigned restitution as a sole sanction were referred to the restitution project and ordered to make monetary and/or community service restitution. Basically, youths, upon referral, were instructed to find employment and make regular payments to the restitution project. The average period of project monitoring for youths in this group was 4.3 months.

Restitution and Probation. If placed in the R&P group, a case was given a restitution order and placed on probation. The youth was then assigned both a restitution and probation officer. Each officer administered their aspect of the treatment without regard to the other. The average length of treatment for this group was 4.0 months.

Control. Procedurally, treatment for this group could include any sanction except restitution and restitution plus probation. In the great majority of cases, however, the actual treatment administered was probation only (see Table I.13). Probation in OKC generally required youths to obey certain rules (e.g., attend school regularly) and "check in" with their

probation officer once a week. Youths in this treatment averaged 4.3 months of supervision.

The average lengths of treatment for OKC's three evaluation groups are quite similar. The major distinctions arise as a result of whether restitution and/or probation was ordered at the disposition hearing. These factors should make the OKC experiment an important contribution to the intensive evaluation.

#### JOI Administration

At the beginning of this chapter, it was noted that this report covers only a subset of the total number of cases entering the OKC restitution project evaluation. Even though the first OKC referral was received in May of 1979, in order to preserve comparability, only referrals received from November, 1980 onward are considered. With this in mind, OKC's first JOI was administered in January of 1981. Data collection continued for one year with the last survey completed in January, 1982. During this span of time, 108 JOI's were completed.

The data collection effort in OKC was not as successful as wished. As Table I.2 indicates, the response rate was only .46. The fact that less than half of the youths available were surveyed points to a real possibility of nonresponse bias. As will be done in other sites, the MIS data set can be used for determining whether nonresponse was a random or systematic phenomenon.

While nonresponse poses a potential problem for the JOI data set, crossovers do not generally exacerbate the situation. For all referrals, about 83 percent of cases received the correct treatment (see Table I.13). It should be noted, though, that the Restitution only group has the

distinction of having both the lowest response rate and highest crossover percentage. When only those cases available for survey are considered (Table I.14), however, the percentage of correct treatments for this group jumps over ten points to 86 percent. This percentage is less than the remaining evaluation groups, but is considered no cause for great alarm.

Fortunately, the final count of completed JOI's provides some additional confidence in administration. The average group size of 35 is admittedly marginal (see Tables I.17 and I.18), but still large enough to warrant further analysis.

#### JOI Data

This final section of text will overview a portion of the data collected by the JOI. In the introduction to this report, mention was made of the five general areas the JOI was designed to survey. These were presented as:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,
3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,
4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and
5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Though the tables in this chapter provide a sampling of data relating to each of these areas, discussion will only cover a subset of these topics. Of the sixteen tables appended, only the first four will receive comment. These four tables give some indication of the range of data collected regarding the first three general areas mentioned in this report's introduc-

tion. While the text is restricted for reasons outlined below, the range of subjoined tables is relatively broad. These tables are included so as to provide the reader an indication of the breadth of information collected by the JOI. Subsequent reports will build upon the foundations laid here and investigate more directly various substantive issues.

Tables VI.5 through VI.16 present additional information on introductory topics two through five. However, their relatively raw form and the use to which these data will be put make them inappropriate for present comment. Table VI.5 and VI.6 report average self-rated reoffense probabilities and sanction severity, respectively, by evaluation group. Future investigations will analyze these indicators in the context of concomitant information (to reduce residual variation). For this reason, comment on the unadjusted data would be premature.

Tables VI.7 through VI.16 present information of a somewhat different nature. They report item by item semantic differential group scores for ten specific response cues. The obtained responses will be used in the construction of scales measuring labeling perceptions. In advance of scaling, the interpretation of individual items (which may or may not be included in a particular scale) is, at least, ambiguous and therefore foregone. Instead, comments will be directed toward the more accessible Tables VI.1 through VI.4.

Table VI.1 presents information on reported offenses in OKC and the circumstances surrounding their commission. In most respects the frequency distributions of offenses for the evaluation groups are quite similar. All groups indicated larceny as the most common offense and burglary as the second most frequent. The groups did, though, differ as to the third ranking

offense. The R group reported vandalism, the R & P group responded motor vehicle theft, and the CONTROL group said other property offenses were the third most frequent form of delinquent behavior. This observed difference does not override, however, the basic similarity in offense patterns as all offenses were property related.

The evaluation groups do begin to distinguish themselves in their distributions of cooffender numbers. CONTROL group youths most often (79.5 percent of the time) committed the offense alone or with one cooffender. This was also the general pattern for the R group though the percentage (70.3 percent) was slightly lower. It is the R & P group which is the outlier here. In contrast with the R and CONTROL groups, nearly half (47.7 percent) of the R & P youths reported participating with two or more cooffenders in the offense. In addition, the R & P group distribution across cooffender numbers was more evenly spaced than those for the other evaluation groups.

This group differentiation continues into the consideration of responsibility. Here, R & P youths distinguish themselves by most frequently attributing offense initiation to someone else (45 percent). This is also the case for the CONTROL group (39.3 percent), though the distribution of responsibility is more evenly spread across categories. Youths in the R group are so evenly distributed that it is reasonable to say the one-third of the youths attributed initiation responsibility to each of the cited categories of response. In one respect, all three evaluation groups concurred--responsibility for the offense was not disavowed due to accident or innocence. Only one of the 93 youths surveyed responded in this manner.

Turning attention toward victims, Table VI.2 reveals both similarities and differences in evaluation group responses regarding victim types and

characteristics. On one matter, all the groups agreed. Public property was the least common victim. The CONTROL group, however, distinguishes itself from the other evaluation groups by reporting persons and households as the most frequent victims (55.9 percent of the time). Both the R and R & P groups, in contrast, cited businesses as the most common type of victim. For these groups, the frequency of business victimization approximately equalled the combined proportion of victims in the person and household categories.

This particular clustering of evaluation groups does not carry over, however, to the area of victim/offender relations. All groups responded that the victim was seldom known and subsequent victim/offender relations. All groups responded that the victim was seldom known and subsequent victim/offender contacts occurred in less than 15 percent of all cases. In one regard, residence, there was a marked differentiation of evaluation groups. The R & P youths least frequently reported living in the victim's neighborhood (31.8 percent of the time) while CONTROL group youths were neighbors of the victim somewhat less than half the time (44.1 percent) and R youths somewhat more than half (53.6 percent). Unlike patterns observed in other sites, OKC does not evidence a consistent relationship between victim/offender proximity, familiarity, and subsequent contact. Though youths in the R group reported living in the victim's neighborhood more often than any other group, these same youths least often reported knowing the victim. In a like manner, CONTROL group youths responded affirmatively most often when asked if the victim was known, but they were also the group that said subsequent contacts took place least frequently. In one area, however, the data in Table VI.2 conform to expectations. No youths in the CONTROL group made

any form of restitution while approximately 80 percent of the R and R & P youths made some form, either direct or symbolic, of restitution. This is in line with expectations given treatment distinctions.

Table VI.3 further highlights some of the anticipated treatment/sanction characteristics for the various evaluation groups. All of the CONTROL and the great majority of R & P youths noted that they were placed on probation. In contrast, only one in five R youths reported being placed on probation. This distinction of the R group in the area of probation follows from this group's restitution as a sole sanction treatment. Even so, the 22.2 percent of youths in the R group reporting probation as a sanction exceeds the expected proportion by 1.6 times given the extent of crossovers seen in Table I.14. The resolution of this discrepancy will be a task for future analysis.

A different, but equally expected, clustering of evaluation groups takes place on the issue of restitution project participation. All but one of the youths in the R and R & P groups reported being placed in the restitution project. None of the CONTROL youths said they were ordered into the project. This conforms well with frequencies observed in Table VI.2 regarding amends. Here, no CONTROL youths mentioned the making of any restitution.

In two areas, the various evaluation group responses were quite alike. These were the frequency of detention and youth's perception of sanction fairness. Though the incidence varies from 44.8 percent to 51.4 percent, it can be generally said that about half of the youths surveyed were detained at some point between apprehension and completion of court ordered sanctions. In addition, the average lengths of detention for the groups are reasonably similar with only about a one day difference between the longest and shortest average. As to the perception of sanction fairness, the great majority of

youths in all evaluation groups considered the court's sanctions fair. This finding is in line with those observed in other surveyed sites.

With few exceptions, Table VI.4 reveals that OKC youths, regardless of their evaluation group, tend to have similar aggregate employment patterns and histories. About two-thirds of all youths have held only one job while approximately 30 percent have had two employment experiences. Very few youths (4) reported having held three jobs and only half that number (2) responded that they have never been employed. In OKC it is most common that youths have had one or, at most, two jobs.

The types of employment most recently engaged also displays reasonable similarity across groups. The modal category of employment for all groups was supervised service and the least common reported was semi-autonomous service. There are differences between the evaluation groups as to the middle frequency jobs, but no distinctive patterns seem to emerge. The general conditions of employment for the groups appear to bear out the impression of relative consistency across groups in employment patterns and histories. Youths in the R & P group do distinguish themselves by reporting a somewhat longer job tenure, work week, and slightly higher average hourly wage. Even taking these into consideration, however, the differentials are not nearly as great as those reported in Washington, D.C. and Boise. Using the computed group averages, the R & P group received approximately \$106 per week before taxes while the CONTROL group made about 72 percent of this figure. It seems reasonable to state, then, that youths in OKC worked between 24 and 30 hours a week and were paid minimum wage. Further, for approximately two-thirds of the youths surveyed, this represented their first employment experience.

This overview of selected JOI data has pointed out some of the more obvious similarities and differences between OKC's evaluation groups. In some areas (offenses, victim/offender familiarity, and employment patterns), the groups were basically alike. In other areas (number of cooffenders, responsibility attribution, victim types, and victim/offender proximity), there were characteristics distinguishing the group. Expected differences were observed between the evaluation groups on the variables related to treatment sanctions. In all, this section has served as an introduction to the JOI data and indicator of some topics requiring future analysis (e.g., discrepant percentages of R group youths reporting probation requirements).

TABLE VI.1. OKLAHOMA CITY: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

| TYPE OF OFFENSE                                   | R     | R&P   | CONTROL |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (# of cases)                                      | (27)  | (42)  | (34)    |
| Burglary                                          | 33.3% | 26.2% | 23.5%   |
| Larceny                                           | 44.4  | 42.9  | 35.3    |
| Vandalism                                         | 11.1  | 4.8   | 5.9     |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 3.7   | 9.5   | 8.8     |
| Assault                                           | 0.0   | 7.1   | 2.9     |
| Robbery                                           | 0.0   | 0.0   | 5.9     |
| Rape                                              | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Other personal offenses                           | 0.0   | 0.0   | 2.9     |
| Other property offenses                           | 7.4   | 4.8   | 14.7    |
| Other minor offenses                              | 0.0   | 4.8   | 0.0     |
| Victimless offenses                               | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| <u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>                        |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (27)  | (44)  | (34)    |
| None                                              | 29.6% | 22.7% | 32.4%   |
| One cooffender                                    | 40.7  | 29.5  | 47.1    |
| Two cooffenders                                   | 11.1  | 29.5  | 14.7    |
| Three or more cooffenders                         | 18.5  | 18.2  | 5.9     |
| <u>(IF COOFFENDERS) PERSON INITIATING OFFENSE</u> |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (25)  | (40)  | (28)    |
| Self                                              | 32.0% | 27.5% | 25.0%   |
| All equally responsible                           | 36.0  | 27.5  | 32.1    |
| Someone else responsible                          | 32.0  | 45.0  | 39.3    |
| Accident, innocent, other                         | 0.0   | 0.0   | 3.6     |
| <u>METHOD OF APPREHENSION</u>                     |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (27)  | (42)  | (30)    |
| Detained at scene                                 | 40.7% | 54.8% | 53.3%   |
| Witness/victim observed & later identified        | 40.7  | 31.0  | 40.0    |
| Physical evidence led to subsequent apprehension  | 3.7   | 2.4   | 3.3     |
| Implicated by cooffender                          | 0.0   | 4.8   | 0.0     |
| Other method                                      | 14.8  | 7.2   | 3.3     |
| <u>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION</u>        |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (27)  | (43)  | (34)    |
| Victim                                            | 11.1% | 9.3%  | 8.8%    |
| Witness                                           | 22.2  | 18.6  | 26.5    |
| Police                                            | 29.6  | 30.2  | 35.3    |
| Private security                                  | 22.2  | 27.9  | 11.8    |
| Relative, friend, cooffender                      | 0.0   | 9.3   | 5.9     |
| Turned self in                                    | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| Other                                             | 14.8  | 4.7   | 11.8    |

TABLE IV.2. OKLAHOMA CITY: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

| TYPE OF VICTIM(S)                              | R     | R&P   | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (44)  | (34)    |
| Person                                         | 24.1% | 20.5% | 35.3%   |
| Household                                      | 17.2  | 20.5  | 20.6    |
| Business                                       | 41.4  | 47.7  | 29.4    |
| Public property                                | 13.8  | 13.6  | 11.8    |
| Other                                          | 3.4   | 4.5   | 8.8     |
| <u>OFFENDER KNEW VICTIM(S)</u>                 |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (35)  | (30)    |
| Yes, very well                                 | 10.3% | 14.3% | 13.3%   |
| Yes, somewhat                                  | 10.3  | 14.3  | 16.7    |
| No                                             | 79.3  | 77.1  | 73.3    |
| <u>OFFENDER LIVED IN VICTIM'S NEIGHBORHOOD</u> |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (28)  | (44)  | (34)    |
| Yes                                            | 53.6% | 31.8% | 44.1%   |
| No                                             | 46.4  | 72.7  | 58.8    |
| <u>SUBSEQUENT VICTIM/OFFENDER CONTACT</u>      |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (28)  | (43)  | (34)    |
| Yes                                            | 14.3% | 11.6% | 8.8%    |
| No                                             | 85.7  | 88.4  | 91.2    |
| <u>WHAT OFFENDER DID TO MAKE AMENDS</u>        |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (29)  | (40)  | (34)    |
| Nothing                                        | 20.7% | 17.5% | 100.0%  |
| Paid money to victim                           | 44.8  | 45.0  | 0.0     |
| Performed community service                    | 37.9  | 37.5  | 0.0     |
| Worked for victim                              | 3.6   | 0.0   | 0.0     |
| <u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>          |       |       |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (14)  | (23)  | (0)     |
| From employment                                | 92.9% | 73.9% |         |
| From other                                     | 7.1   | 26.1  |         |

\*Percentage totals in some columns may exceed 100 percent where multiple victims for a single youth are reported upon.

TABLE VI.3. OKLAHOMA CITY: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS

|                                               | R      | R&P    | CONTROL |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| <u>YOUTH WAS DETAINED</u>                     |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (29)   | (44)   | (35)    |
| No                                            | 55.2%  | 50.0%  | 48.6%   |
| Yes                                           | 44.8%  | 50.0%  | 51.4%   |
| Average # of days held                        | 6.5    | 5.6    | 6.7     |
| s.d.                                          | (15.2) | (12.3) | ( 8.6)  |
| <u>YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION</u>              |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (27)   | (44)   | (35)    |
| No                                            | 77.8%  | 6.8%   | 0.0%    |
| Yes                                           | 22.2%  | 93.2%  | 100.0%  |
| Average # of months on probation              | 2.0    | 3.8    | 4.0     |
| s.d.                                          | ( 1.2) | ( 1.2) | ( 1.4)  |
| <u>YOUTH ORDERED INTO RESTITUTION PROJECT</u> |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (28)   | (44)   | (35)    |
| No                                            | 0.0%   | 2.3%   | 100.0%  |
| Yes                                           | 100.0  | 97.7   | 0.0     |
| <u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION JOB</u>                |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (12)   | (15)   | (0)     |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                    | 0.0%   | 0.0%   |         |
| Clerical and related                          | 0.0    | 20.0   |         |
| Service, semi-autonomous                      | 8.3    | 6.7    |         |
| Service, supervised                           | 41.7   | 6.7    |         |
| General labor                                 | 50.0   | 66.7   |         |
| <u>YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF COURT SANCTIONS</u>  |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (28)   | (41)   | (35)    |
| Fair                                          | 85.7%  | 85.4%  | 82.9%   |
| Unfair                                        | 14.2   | 14.6   | 17.1    |
| <u>REASONS SANCTIONS CONSIDERED UNFAIR</u>    |        |        |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (4)    | (6)    | (6)     |
| Innocent                                      | 0.0%   | 50.0%  | 50.0%   |
| Cooffenders treated differently               | 75.0   | 16.7   | 33.3    |
| Sanction(s) too harsh                         | 25.0   | 33.3   | 16.7    |
| Other reasons                                 | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.0     |

TABLE VI.4. OKLAHOMA CITY: EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND HISTORY

|                                          | R       | R&P     | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| <u>TOTAL # OF JOBS YOUTH HAS HELD</u>    |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)    | (44)    | (35)    |
| None                                     | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 5.7%    |
| One                                      | 62.1    | 68.2    | 60.0    |
| Two                                      | 31.0    | 29.5    | 31.4    |
| Three                                    | 6.9     | 2.3     | 2.9     |
| Four or more                             | 0.0     | 0.0     | 0.0     |
| <u>CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT</u>          |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (28)    | (42)    | (31)    |
| Average job length (in months)           | 3.6     | 4.8     | 3.1     |
| s.d.                                     | ( 3.1 ) | ( 5.6 ) | ( 3.6 ) |
| Average work week (in hours)             | 23.5    | 31.7    | 24.5    |
| s.d.                                     | (13.3 ) | (15.5 ) | (15.6 ) |
| Average pay (in \$/hour)                 | 3.31    | 3.40    | 3.11    |
| s.d.                                     | ( 1.27) | ( 1.49) | ( 0.89) |
| <u>YOUTH'S MOST RECENT JOB</u>           |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)    | (44)    | (33)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade               | 20.7%   | 13.6%   | 21.2%   |
| Clerical and related                     | 20.7    | 20.5    | 6.1     |
| Service, semi-autonomous                 | 3.4     | 4.5     | 0.0     |
| Service, supervised                      | 44.8    | 36.4    | 57.6    |
| General labor                            | 10.3    | 25.0    | 15.2    |
| <u>METHOD OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT</u>    |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)    | (44)    | (33)    |
| Restitution project                      | 13.8%   | 0.0%    | 0.0%    |
| Family or relation                       | 20.7    | 18.2    | 24.2    |
| Friend                                   | 13.8    | 25.0    | 24.2    |
| Applied on own                           | 44.8    | 45.5    | 42.4    |
| Employment agency                        | 6.9     | 4.5     | 3.0     |
| Other                                    | 0.0     | 6.8     | 6.1     |
| <u>YOUTH PRESENTLY LOOKING FOR WORK</u>  |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (29)    | (41)    | (35)    |
| No, still employed                       | 27.6%   | 26.8%   | 42.9%   |
| No                                       | 20.7    | 19.5    | 8.6     |
| Yes                                      | 51.7    | 53.7    | 48.6    |
| <u>(IF LOOKING) EXPECTS TO FIND WORK</u> |         |         |         |
| (# of cases)                             | (14)    | (24)    | (16)    |
| Yes                                      | 92.9%   | 83.3%   | 100.0%  |
| No                                       | 7.1     | 16.7    | 0.0     |

TABLE VI.5. OKLAHOMA CITY: SELF-RATED REOFFENSE PROBABILITIES\*

Average chance that in the next year youth will:

|                                         | R         |        | R&P       |        | CONTROL   |        |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   |
| (# of cases)                            | (28)      |        | (44)      |        | (35)      |        |
| Recommit Same Offense                   | 14.4      | (25.5) | 10.5      | (23.7) | 10.3      | (20.6) |
| Steal Something<br>Worth Less Than \$20 | 11.7      | (22.2) | 11.5      | (23.6) | 10.1      | (15.6) |
| Go To Court If<br>Committed Theft       | 82.1      | (29.4) | 84.7      | (22.2) | 74.0      | (33.5) |

\*Probabilities range from none (0) to definitely will (100)

TABLE VI.6. OKLAHOMA CITY: RELATIVE RANKING OF SANCTION SEVERITY\*

|                      | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)         | (28)      |       | (43)      |       | (35)      |       |
| Diversion            | 5.4       | (1.7) | 5.5       | (1.3) | 4.6       | (1.2) |
| Warn and Release     | 6.6       | (1.2) | 6.8       | (1.3) | 6.5       | (1.3) |
| Youth Program        | 4.5       | (1.3) | 5.0       | (1.3) | 4.7       | (1.7) |
| Probation            | 6.2       | (6.8) | 4.7       | (1.6) | 5.3       | (1.7) |
| Restitution          | 4.9       | (1.5) | 4.6       | (1.6) | 4.5       | (1.1) |
| Secure Facility      | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.2       | (1.0) | 2.1       | (1.2) |
| Juvenile Institution | 2.1       | (2.0) | 1.7       | (1.1) | 1.7       | (0.9) |

\*The rankings range from most severe (1) to least severe (7)

TABLE VI.7. OKLAHOMA CITY: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (29)      |       | (44)      |       | (35)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.1       | (1.5) | 3.0       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.7) |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (1.7) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.4       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.6) | 3.5       | (1.6) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.0       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.8       | (1.6) | 2.3       | (1.3) | 2.5       | (1.5) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.2       | (1.2) | 2.1       | (1.4) | 2.2       | (1.1) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.4       | (1.3) | 2.4       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.2) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.5) | 3.5       | (1.6) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.7       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.9       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.9) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.5       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.6) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.0       | (2.2) | 2.6       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (2.2) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.9       | (1.7) | 2.3       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.8) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.1       | (1.4) | 2.5       | (1.4) |

TABLE VI.8. OKLAHOMA CITY: PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (27)      |       | (39)      |       | (30)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.2       | (1.9) | 2.7       | (2.0) | 3.1       | (1.6) |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.9       | (1.9) | 2.3       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.3) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.3       | (2.0) | 2.9       | (1.8) | 3.0       | (1.8) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 2.9       | (1.8) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.6) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.9       | (2.0) | 2.2       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.7) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.7       | (2.0) | 2.3       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.7) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.4       | (1.3) | 2.2       | (1.3) | 2.2       | (1.1) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 3.0       | (1.9) | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.5) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.8       | (1.8) | 2.6       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.9       | (2.0) | 2.7       | (2.0) | 3.2       | (1.7) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.5       | (1.4) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 2.1       | (1.2) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.3       | (2.1) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (2.1) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.7       | (1.8) | 2.1       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.5) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.7       | (1.8) | 2.1       | (1.3) | 2.4       | (1.4) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.6       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (1.5) | 4.1       | (1.6) |

TABLE IV.9. OKLAHOMA CITY: PERCEPTION OF PEERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (29)      |       | (44)      |       | (35)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.3       | (1.3) | 3.0       | (1.7) |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.7       | (1.7) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.3) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.2       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (1.5) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 2.8       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 3.4       | (1.8) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.8       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.8       | (1.6) | 2.4       | (1.2) | 2.1       | (1.0) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.0       | (0.9) | 2.1       | (0.9) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.8       | (1.2) | 2.8       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.2) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.4       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.4) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.8       | (1.7) | 2.4       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.7       | (1.7) | 2.1       | (1.0) | 2.4       | (1.4) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.6       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.9) | 4.3       | (1.9) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.8) | 3.0       | (1.5) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.5       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.5) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.7       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.4) | 4.0       | (1.4) |

TABLE VI.10. OKLAHOMA CITY: SELF-LABELING BY YOUTH

|                                         | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (29)      |       | (43)      |       | (35)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.0       | (1.1) | 2.3       | (1.3) |
| Good/Bad                                | 2.6       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (0.9) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 2.7       | (1.6) | 2.5       | (1.8) | 2.7       | (1.5) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 2.3       | (1.5) | 2.5       | (1.8) | 2.5       | (1.4) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.2       | (1.4) | 1.9       | (1.3) | 2.1       | (1.3) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.0       | (1.1) | 1.7       | (0.9) | 2.2       | (1.6) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.0       | (1.1) | 1.9       | (1.0) | 2.3       | (1.5) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.8       | (1.4) | 3.2       | (1.4) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.2       | (1.4) | 2.3       | (1.6) | 2.3       | (1.1) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.7       | (1.8) | 2.1       | (1.5) | 2.5       | (1.7) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.4       | (1.6) | 2.2       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.6) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.2       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (2.0) | 3.5       | (1.9) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.4       | (1.6) | 2.0       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.3) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.4       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.4       | (1.2) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.5       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.5) | 4.1       | (1.3) |

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

TABLE VI.11. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OCCURRENCES  
FROM APPREHENSION TO COURT APPEARANCE

|                                 | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (28)      |       | (43)      |       | (35)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.3       | (1.8) | 2.7       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (2.1) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.8       | (2.0) | 2.5       | (1.5) | 3.2       | (2.0) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.5       | (2.0) | 2.6       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (2.1) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 4.0       | (2.2) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (1.7) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.6       | (1.7) | 4.3       | (1.7) | 4.5       | (1.5) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.6       | (2.0) | 2.7       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (2.3) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.1       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (1.9) | 4.7       | (1.8) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 4.7       | (2.1) | 4.7       | (2.0) | 4.8       | (1.9) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (1.9) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.8       | (2.0) | 3.2       | (2.2) | 3.5       | (2.1) |

TABLE VI.12. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT PROBATION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | R         |      | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (2)       |      | (35)      |       | (30)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     |           |      | 1.7       | (1.2) | 1.9       | (1.3) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 |           |      | 2.0       | (1.3) | 2.2       | (1.2) |
| Wrong/Right                     |           |      | 2.0       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.1) |
| Tough/Easy                      |           |      | 2.6       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.9) |
| Pleasant/Painful                |           |      | 2.9       | (1.6) | 3.3       | (1.8) |
| Illegal/Legal                   |           |      | 1.5       | (0.9) | 2.2       | (1.9) |
| Exciting/Dull                   |           |      | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.4       | (1.8) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening |           |      | 2.2       | (1.9) | 3.2       | (2.0) |
| Interesting/Boring              |           |      | 3.1       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (2.0) |
| Useful/Worthless                |           |      | 1.8       | (1.3) | 2.2       | (1.4) |

TABLE VI.13. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. |
| (# of cases)                    | (25)      |       | (31)      |       | (1)       |      |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 1.7       | (1.3) | 2.1       | (1.5) |           |      |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.0       | (1.5) | 2.2       | (1.6) |           |      |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.0       | (1.6) | 2.2       | (1.7) |           |      |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.0       | (2.1) | 3.0       | (1.8) |           |      |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 2.7       | (1.7) | 3.1       | (1.8) |           |      |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 1.6       | (1.1) | 2.2       | (1.8) |           |      |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (2.1) |           |      |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.4       | (2.0) | 2.2       | (1.6) |           |      |
| Interesting/Boring              | 2.5       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (2.2) |           |      |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.6       | (2.1) | 2.4       | (1.7) |           |      |

TABLE VI.14. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION JOB

|                                 | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |      |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d. |
| (# of cases)                    | (12)      |       | (14)      |       | (0)       |      |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.5       | (2.4) | 1.9       | (1.3) |           |      |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.4       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.4) |           |      |
| Wrong/Right                     | 3.3       | (2.5) | 1.9       | (1.2) |           |      |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.2       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (2.1) |           |      |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 3.1       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (1.7) |           |      |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.8       | (2.2) | 1.6       | (1.1) |           |      |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.6       | (2.6) | 4.3       | (2.5) |           |      |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 1.8       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (2.0) |           |      |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.0       | (2.6) | 3.6       | (2.2) |           |      |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.9       | (2.4) | 2.6       | (1.5) |           |      |

TABLE VI.15. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OFFENSE

|                                                 | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                                    | (28)      |       | (41)      |       | (33)      |       |
| Sorry/Glad                                      | 6.5       | (1.0) | 6.0       | (1.9) | 5.7       | (2.0) |
| Wouldn't Do It Again/<br>Would Do It Again      | 6.6       | (0.8) | 6.3       | (1.7) | 6.1       | (1.6) |
| Victim Deserved It/<br>Victim Didn't Deserve It | 6.0       | (1.6) | 5.6       | (2.2) | 5.8       | (2.0) |
| Wrong/Right                                     | 6.8       | (0.7) | 6.1       | (2.0) | 5.8       | (1.9) |
| Brave/Cowardly                                  | 4.6       | (2.0) | 4.9       | (2.0) | 4.4       | (1.9) |
| Legal/Illegal                                   | 6.3       | (1.5) | 6.3       | (1.6) | 5.8       | (2.0) |
| Dangerous/Safe                                  | 6.0       | (1.4) | 6.0       | (1.8) | 5.8       | (1.6) |
| My Fault/Not My Fault                           | 2.7       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (2.3) | 2.8       | (2.3) |
| Exciting/Dull                                   | 4.0       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (2.0) | 4.2       | (1.8) |
| Not Fun/Fun                                     | 5.0       | (2.0) | 5.0       | (2.0) | 5.0       | (2.0) |
| Cruel/Kind                                      | 5.7       | (1.5) | 5.4       | (1.7) | 5.2       | (1.7) |
| Nice/Mean                                       | 5.8       | (1.6) | 5.6       | (1.8) | 5.4       | (1.7) |

TABLE VI.16. OKLAHOMA CITY: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT VICTIM

|                                         | R         |       | R&P       |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (17)      |       | (23)      |       | (22)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.1       | (1.2) | 4.1       | (2.2) | 3.3       | (2.0) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.6       | (2.2) | 3.8       | (1.9) | 3.2       | (2.1) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 2.9       | (1.9) | 2.6       | (1.9) | 2.4       | (1.6) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 2.4       | (2.0) | 2.6       | (2.1) | 2.2       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.9       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (2.0) | 3.3       | (2.3) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.6       | (2.0) | 2.9       | (2.0) | 3.5       | (1.9) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 3.1       | (2.2) | 3.3       | (2.0) | 3.0       | (1.8) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.8       | (2.1) | 2.8       | (2.0) | 2.7       | (1.8) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.1       | (2.2) | 2.7       | (2.1) | 3.2       | (2.3) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.6       | (1.9) | 2.8       | (2.0) | 2.7       | (1.9) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.9) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 2.9       | (2.2) | 2.9       | (2.0) | 2.2       | (1.8) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.0       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (2.3) | 2.9       | (1.7) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.1       | (1.9) | 3.4       | (2.2) | 3.2       | (1.8) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.1       | (2.1) | 3.0       | (1.9) | 2.7       | (1.5) |
| Enemy/Friend                            | 3.4       | (1.7) | 4.1       | (2.2) | 3.1       | (1.8) |

CHAPTER VII

Dane County, Wisconsin

The popularity of restitution as a disposition in Dane prior to the beginning of IPA's evaluation had a material effect on the treatment contrasts available for experimentation. Basically, the situation was similar to that encountered in the Ventura site where nearly all evaluation youths were ordered restitution. In Dane, the distinctions between treatments were operationalized as differences in the agency supervising youths and/or the presence or absence of subsidized employment.

The present chapter provides a brief overview of the administration and findings from one of the evaluation surveys used in the Dane site--the Juvenile Offender Instrument (JOI). While various issues of design, execution, and analysis are touched upon, detailed discussions are not presented. The purpose of this chapter, rather, is to familiarize the reader with Dane's experiment and JOI data.

In order to accomplish this goal, the chapter is organized into five sections. First, the bureaucratic structure surrounding Dane's experiment is described. This is done by providing an overview of case flow in Dane. Next, a description of treatments administered to the evaluation groups is presented. The third section covers the administration of the JOI. Here, information on the length of data collection, the number of JOI's completed, response rates, and random assignment integrity is provided. Section four consists of a broad introduction to JOI findings. Finally, the last section presents a tabular compilation of selected JOI data broken down by evaluation group.

Case Flow

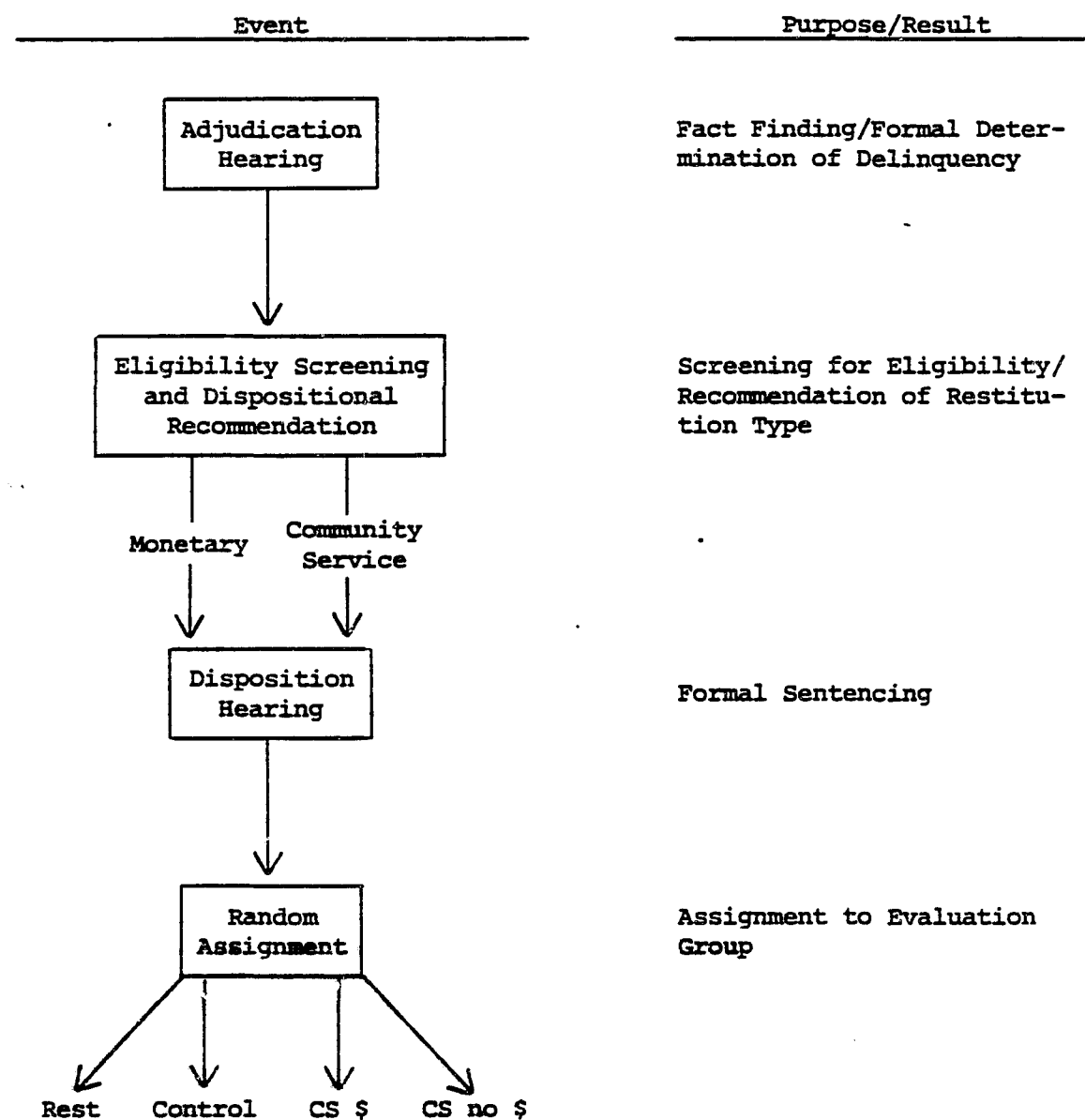
Dane's case flow and experimental design was unique among the intensive sites because random assignment occurred after disposition. This feature of the Dane evaluation allowed considerable control over the placement of cases and yielded very low crossover rates.

Dane's case flow was a four-stage process which resulted in the establishment of four evaluation groups. Similar to the Ventura and (original) Washington, D.C. designs, eligible referrals were split prior to random assignment into two distinct experimental populations. This created, in effect, two experiments. Also like Ventura and Washington, D.C., one of Dane's experiments experienced problems severe enough to cast doubt on the possibility of analyzing JOI findings. Before discussing this matter, though, a description of case flow is in order.

The first stage in case flow was adjudication. At this fact-finding session, it was determined whether or not the youth was delinquent. If found delinquent, the youth's file was then forwarded to the District Attorney's office for further processing. It was the responsibility of this office to determine the eligibility of a case for restitution. Eligible cases were then recommended a specific type (monetary or community service) and amount of restitution. The specific recommendation was made on the basis of offense type and the existence or absence of a monetary loss.

After the District Attorney's review and recommendation, the case went to disposition. Here, formal sentencing took place. In this evaluation, only two dispositions were considered appropriate--monetary and community service restitution. At this stage, the bifurcation of eligible cases into two experimental populations occurred.

FIGURE VII.1. DANE CASE FLOW



Random assignment into evaluation groups was made according to the type of restitution ordered. The post-dispositional random assignment of cases ordered monetary restitution was made into either the Restitution (REST) or Control group. Community service cases were placed into the Community Service-Subsidy (CS \$) or the Community Service-No Subsidy (CS no \$) group.

#### Treatment Groups

Prior to the start of IPA's evaluation in Dane, restitution had already become an extremely popular disposition. This was due, in part, to the fact that Dane had a well-received, operational restitution project even before the receipt of federal funds. This widespread support made it unfeasible to establish an experiment contrasting restitution with some other disposition as done in Boise. Instead, it was realized that all evaluation groups would be ordered restitution. In Dane, much as in Ventura, treatment differences would have to arise from the manner in which the restitution order was implemented. For youths given monetary orders, the implementation difference would be whether the case was monitored by the Youth Restitution Program (YRP) or the Dane County Department of Social Services (DCDSS). Cases ordered community service were distinguished by the presence or absence of a subsidy being made available during the completion of the order.

The treatments administered in the evaluation groups can be summarized as follows:

Restitution. Youths in this group were ordered at disposition to make monetary restitution. The monitoring of payment was done by the YRP

which also placed youths in subsidized work sites. In addition, youths were assigned DCDSS caseworkers who supervised any additional disposition requirements. The average program time for this group was 3.6 months.

Control. Cases in this group were also ordered monetary restitution. However, supervision of restitution and any other requirements was done by a DCDSS caseworker. Though subsidized work sites were not available for youths in this group, DCDSS caseworkers did attempt to help find employment. The monitoring of cases in this group lasted an average of 5.3 months.

Community Service-Subsidized. As with all the evaluation groups, CS \$ cases were assigned a DCDSS caseworker who supervised school attendance, youth and family counseling, etc. The further requirement of community service restitution was facilitated by the YRP caseworker given the case. The distinguishing feature of this group vis-a-vis its comparison group (CS no \$) was the subsidy paid for work. While the youth's obligation was counted in hours, not dollars, it was possible for the youth to receive monetary compensation for hours worked. The average period of treatment for this evaluation group was 2.9 months.

Community Service-No Subsidy. Youths in this group received substantially the same treatment as those in the CS \$ group. They were supervised by DCDSS caseworkers and placed in community service positions by YRP staff. No subsidy was available, however, for this group. Youths were not paid for hours worked. Average program time for this treatment was 1.9 months.

As these brief summaries of evaluation group treatments indicate, the major differences between comparable groups is the method used for implementation of the restitution order. Monetary orders were supervised by either YRP or DCDSS personnel while community service was accomplished both with and without subsidy.

#### JOI Administration

The Dane evaluation had the longest data collection period of all the intensive sites. The first JOI was administered in June of 1979. Twenty-eight months later (October, 1981), the last survey was completed. In these nearly 2.5 years, 195 JOI's were collected. This was, incidentally, the greatest number of JOI's collected in any site.

While the second highest among the intensive sites, Dane's response rate of .64 is not particularly impressive (see Table I.2). This rate means that somewhat over one-third of the cases available to be surveyed were missed. In line with most of the intensive sites, the possibility of nonresponse bias during the administration of this posttreatment instrument must be seriously entertained. The resolution of this issue will be approached through an analysis of MIS data which covers all referrals regardless of whether they were surveyed.

It turns out that the location of random assignment after disposition resulted in a very low incidence of crossovers. All groups had less than five percent random assignment violations (see Tables I.15 and I.16). Given this excellent history of conformity to random assignment, it is considered quite unlikely that any dilution of findings will occur as a result of crossovers.

When the sizes of the groups available for experimental analyses are considered, the conclusions reached are not all favorable. The evaluation groups ordered monetary restitution have the largest average size of any experimental contrast in the evaluation even though the groups are rather unbalanced (see Table I.17). With this large a number of cases, Table I.18 shows that there is a 93 percent chance of detecting treatment differences

at the .05 significance level of the form discussed in Chapter I (p. 15). The situation is just the opposite for the groups ordered community service. These have an average size of 13 which is very low. In this case, Table I.18 reports only a 31 percent chance of detecting treatment differences using a .05 significance level. This is an unacceptably low probability, so further analysis of these groups is not advised.

#### JOI Data

This final section of text will overview a portion of the data collected by the JOI. Whereas the tables immediately following the text present information gathered from all of Dane's evaluation groups, only data concerning the REST and CONTROL groups will be discussed here. This decision to restrict textual consideration follows from observations made in the previous section.

In the introduction to this report, mention was made of the five general areas the JOI was designed to survey. These were presented as:

1. Background characteristics of the youths (e.g., demographics, employment history, living situation, etc.),
2. Factual and attitudinal information about the offense, cooffenders (if any), and victim,
3. Opinions about the fairness and severity of juvenile court sanctions,
4. The youth's perceptions as to labeling by teachers, parents, and peers of him/herself, and
5. The self-rated likelihood of future criminal behavior.

Though the tables in this chapter provide a sampling of data relating to each of these areas, discussion will only cover a subset of these topics. Of the sixteen tables appended, only the first four will receive comment.

These four tables give some indication of the range of data collected regarding the first three general areas mentioned in this report's introduction. While the text is restricted for reasons outlined below, the range of subjoined tables is relatively broad. These tables are included so as to provide the reader an indication of the breadth of information collected by the JOI. Subsequent reports will build upon the foundations laid here and investigate more directly the various substantive issues.

Tables VII.5 through VII.16 present additional information on introductory topics two through five. However, their relatively raw form and the use to which these data will be put make them inappropriate for present comment. Tables VII.5 and VII.6 report average self-rated reoffense probabilities and sanction severity, respectively, by evaluation group. Future investigations will analyze these indicators in the context of concomitant information (to reduce residual variation). For this reason, comment on the unadjusted data would be premature.

Tables VII.7 through VII.16 present information of a somewhat different nature. They report item by item semantic differential group scores for ten specific response cues. The obtained responses will be used in the construction of scales measuring labeling perceptions. In advance of scaling, the interpretation of individual items (which may or may not be included in a particular scale) is, at least, ambiguous and therefore foregone. Instead, comments will be directed toward the more accessible Tables VII.1 through VII.4.

Table VII.1 presents information on reported offenses in Dane and circumstances surrounding their commission. Both the REST and CONTROL groups cited burglary as the most common offense. Further, no personal

offenses were ranked among the top four in frequency. There is among property crimes, however, some shifting between the groups as to the second, third, and fourth most frequently reported offenses. These distinctions between the evaluation groups (except for the CONTROL groups's 12.5 percent other property offense contribution), nonetheless, tend to reinforce the impression that delinquent activity for surveyed youths was confined to rather similar offenses. The REST group reported nearly twice the CONTROL group's proportion of vandalism, but the fact that the four most frequent offenses accounted for over 80 percent of the total belies any strong conjecture that a patterned difference exists.

When the number of cooffenders is considered, however, meaningful distinctions do appear. Youths in the CONTROL group responded that nearly one-quarter of the offenses were committed in the company of three or more cooffenders. The corresponding figure for the REST group was only 10.6 percent. While both groups report one cooffender as the modal number, youths in the CONTROL group more evenly distributed themselves across the range of cooffender numbers. In contrast, the REST group most frequently had two or fewer cooffenders. This difference in the frequency distributions of cooffenders does not carry over to the area of responsibility attribution, though. The majority of youths in both evaluation groups said all participants were equally responsible for initiating the offense while approximately one-third of those responding placed responsibility on someone else. It is also the case that only two of the 137 youths surveyed disclaimed responsibility due to innocence or accident.

Turning attention toward victims, Table VII.2 yields primarily expected findings and some interesting patternings of aggregate responses. Regarding

victimization, both the REST and CONTROL evaluation groups display similar frequency distributions. Persons and households constituted over two-thirds of total victims in each case. This dominant clustering of victim types was then followed in rank order by businesses then public property. The greatest departure from relative agreement in victim frequency was in the incidence of households as victims. Even this 13.5 percent frequency differential, however, does not detract from the impression of similar configurations of victimization for the REST and CONTROL groups.

It is during the consideration of victim/offender familiarity, proximity, and subsequent contact that the most baffling patterning of results emerge. Taking offender/victim familiarity first, it is the case that a larger percentage of REST youths knew their victims than youths in the CONTROL group (55.4 percent vs. 39.6 percent). Residence proximity, however, does not seem to consistently covary with this finding, though, as more CONTROL youths (53.2 percent) reported living in their victim's neighborhood than REST youths (48.6 percent). The tentatively identified relationship between familiarity and proximity observed in some surveyed sites, then, does not appear to hold in Dane. There seems, however, a positive relation between familiarity and subsequent victim/offender contact. Where REST youths reported familiarity with their victims 1.4 times the frequency of CONTROL youths, they also had 1.6 times more subsequent meetings with the victim. The evidence for a victim/offender familiarity, proximity, and contact nexus is mixed but suggestive.

In one respect, Table VII.2 provides unambiguous results. Nearly all youths in both evaluation groups performed some type of restitution. As treatment distinctions were not based on the presence or absence of resti-

tution orders, this finding was entirely expected. Further, the bulk of restitution was monetary--also appropriate given treatment descriptions.

Excepting differential restitution project supervision, Table VII.3 indicates that the sanctions imposed and the perceptions as to their fairness were rather alike for the REST and CONTROL groups. The greatest deviation from this general observation is in the area of detention. When detained, REST youths were incarcerated an average of 5.5 days to the CONTROL group's average of 2.4 days. This three-day difference is considered less significant, though, than the fact that only about 20 percent of youths in either group were ever detained.

Expected treatment characteristics emerge when probation orders and restitution project participation are examined. In both evaluation groups, the reported frequencies mimic those obtained from MIS data and presented in Table I.16. Nearly all surveyed youths were placed on probation and, generally speaking, only youths in the REST group were ordered into the restitution project. Only two REST youths were not so ordered and only two CONTROL youths entered the restitution project. Finally, as noted in the other surveyed sites, the great majority of youths perceived the court ordered sanctions as fair. Additionally, in the majority of cases where the sanctions were considered unfair, both groups responded that differential cooffender treatment was the rationale.

Turing to Table VII.4, in all but a few categories the aggregate employment patterns and histories for REST and CONTROL youths are substantially the same. One area of noticeable difference is the number of jobs ever held. Both groups report four or more jobs as the modal number, but the CONTROL group reports 23 percent of youth have had either only one

employment experience or none. This is in contract to the corresponding 9.6 percent figure for the REST group. While both groups report rather extensive employment experience as the norm (compared to the other sites surveyed), the REST group holds a slight edge in this regard. It might be speculated that this is a reflection of the higher incidence of paying monetary restitution through employment (Table VII.2).

It does appear, however, that once a youth found employment in Dane, the types of work obtained and the conditions of employment were, in the aggregate, much the same regardless of evaluation group. The most common job type was general labor followed by supervised service. Together, these job categories accounted for 78 percent of all most recent jobs in both groups. The frequency distributions among the remaining job types fluctuates between groups, but not significantly. The relative agreement as to job categories carries over to the conditions of employment. Jobs lasted an approximate average of six months with work weeks averaging about 20 hours. Payment for this half-time employment was at the rate of \$2.75 per hour. Using aggregate figures, these averages result in a weekly wage, before taxes, of \$55. This is one of the lower averages observed across all sites. While youths in Dane tended to have more extensive employment experience than those in, say, Clayton, they generally received a smaller weekly remuneration.

This overview of selected JOI data has pointed out some of the more obvious similarities and differences between Dane's evaluation groups. In some areas (number of cooffenders, victim familiarity and subsequent contact, and employment experience), there appeared to be characteristics distinguishing the evaluation groups. However, in the main, the groups

displayed expected similarities and treatment contrasts. Serving as an introduction to the JOI data, this section has also pointed out some apparent anomolous findings worthy of future analysis.

TABLE VII.1. DANE: TYPES AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENSES

| TYPE OF OFFENSE                                   | REST  | CS \$ | CS no \$ | CONTROL |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|----------|---------|
| (# of cases)                                      | (113) | (19)  | (10)     | (48)    |
| Burglary                                          | 33.6% | 5.3%  | 10.0%    | 41.7%   |
| Larceny                                           | 12.4  | 31.6  | 60.0     | 18.8    |
| Vandalism                                         | 21.2  | 0.0   | 0.0      | 12.5    |
| Motor vehicle theft                               | 15.0  | 21.1  | 10.0     | 10.4    |
| Assault                                           | 3.5   | 5.3   | 10.0     | 0.0     |
| Robbery                                           | 1.8   | 10.5  | 0.0      | 0.0     |
| Rape                                              | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0      | 0.0     |
| Other personal offenses                           | 0.9   | 5.3   | 10.0     | 0.0     |
| Other property offenses                           | 6.2   | 10.5  | 0.0      | 12.5    |
| Other minor offenses                              | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0      | 0.0     |
| Victimless offenses                               | 5.3   | 10.5  | 0.0      | 4.2     |
| <u>NUMBER OF OFFENDERS</u>                        |       |       |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (113) | (17)  | (10)     | (47)    |
| None                                              | 23.0% | 29.4% | 30.0%    | 19.1%   |
| One cooffender                                    | 41.6  | 29.4  | 50.0     | 36.2    |
| Two cooffenders                                   | 24.8  | 35.3  | 10.0     | 21.3    |
| Three or more cooffenders                         | 10.6  | 5.9   | 10.0     | 23.4    |
| <u>(IF COOFFENDERS) PERSON INITIATING OFFENSE</u> |       |       |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (96)  | (14)  | (9)      | (41)    |
| Self                                              | 14.6% | 21.4% | 33.3%    | 12.2%   |
| All equally responsible                           | 52.1  | 35.7  | 44.4     | 51.2    |
| Someone else responsible                          | 31.3  | 42.9  | 22.2     | 36.6    |
| Accident, innocent, other                         | 2.1   | 0.0   | 0.0      | 0.0     |
| <u>METHOD OF APPREHENSION</u>                     |       |       |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (87)  | (17)  | (8)      | (39)    |
| Detained at scene                                 | 29.9% | 23.5% | 37.5%    | 20.5%   |
| Witness/victim observed & later identified        | 36.8  | 52.9  | 25.0     | 25.6    |
| Physical evidence led to subsequent apprehension  | 9.2   | 0.0   | 0.0      | 12.8    |
| Implicated by cooffender                          | 14.9  | 11.8  | 0.0      | 28.2    |
| Other method                                      | 9.2   | 11.8  | 37.5     | 12.8    |
| <u>PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR APPREHENSION</u>        |       |       |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                      | (109) | (18)  | (9)      | (45)    |
| Victim                                            | 18.3% | 11.1% | 22.2%    | 6.7%    |
| Witness                                           | 20.2  | 33.3  | 33.3     | 22.2    |
| Police                                            | 25.7  | 27.8  | 33.3     | 24.4    |
| Private security                                  | 0.9   | 0.0   | 0.0      | 0.0     |
| Relative, friend, cooffender                      | 25.7  | 16.7  | 0.0      | 33.3    |
| Turned self in                                    | 1.8   | 5.6   | 0.0      | 2.2     |
| Other                                             | 7.3   | 5.6   | 11.1     | 11.1    |

TABLE VII.2. DANE: VICTIM TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

|                                                | REST  | CS \$  | CS no \$ | CONTROL |
|------------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|---------|
| <u>TYPE OF VICTIM(S)</u>                       |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (113) | (19)   | (10)     | (47)    |
| Person                                         | 43.4% | 47.4%  | 70.0%    | 38.3%   |
| Household                                      | 24.8  | 5.3    | 20.0     | 38.3    |
| Business                                       | 24.8  | 42.1   | 20.0     | 23.4    |
| Public property                                | 15.0  | 0.0    | 0.0      | 12.8    |
| Other                                          | 2.7   | 5.3    | 0.0      | 0.0     |
| <u>OFFENDER KNEW VICTIM(S)</u>                 |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (110) | (18)   | (10)     | (48)    |
| Yes, very well                                 | 23.6% | 38.9%  | 30.0%    | 25.0%   |
| Yes, somewhat                                  | 31.8  | 16.7   | 20.0     | 14.6    |
| No                                             | 51.8  | 44.4   | 50.0     | 70.8    |
| <u>OFFENDER LIVED IN VICTIM'S NEIGHBORHOOD</u> |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (109) | (18)   | (10)     | (47)    |
| Yes                                            | 48.6% | 50.0%  | 50.0%    | 53.2%   |
| No                                             | 58.7  | 50.0   | 50.0     | 48.9    |
| <u>SUBSEQUENT VICTIM/OFFENDER CONTACT</u>      |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (115) | (18)   | (10)     | (48)    |
| Yes                                            | 39.1% | 44.4%  | 60.0%    | 25.0%   |
| No                                             | 60.9  | 55.6   | 40.0     | 75.0    |
| <u>WHAT OFFENDER DID TO MAKE AMENDS</u>        |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (115) | (19)   | (10)     | (48)    |
| Nothing                                        | 0.9%  | 0.0%   | 10.0%    | 4.2%    |
| Paid money to victim                           | 94.8  | 5.3    | 10.0     | 89.6    |
| Performed community service                    | 11.3  | 100.0  | 80.0     | 6.3     |
| Worked for victim                              | 1.7   | 0.0    | 0.0      | 4.2     |
| <u>SOURCE OF MONETARY RESTITUTION</u>          |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                   | (108) | (1)    | (2)      | (37)    |
| From employment                                | 84.3% | 100.0% | 50.0%    | 54.1%   |
| From other                                     | 15.7  | 0.0    | 50.0     | 45.9    |

\*Percentage totals in some columns may exceed 100 percent where multiple victims for a single youth are reported upon.

TABLE VI.3. DANE: JUSTICE SYSTEM RESPONSE AND OFFENDER PERCEPTIONS

|                                               | REST  | CS \$  | CS no \$ | CONTROL |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------|--------|----------|---------|
| <u>YOUTH WAS DETAINED</u>                     |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (115) | (19)   | (10)     | (47)    |
| No                                            | 78.3% | 63.2%  | 70.0%    | 83.0%   |
| Yes                                           | 21.7% | 36.8%  | 30.0%    | 17.0%   |
| Average # of days held                        | 5.5   | 4.7    | 2.0      | 2.4     |
| s.d.                                          | (8.5) | (10.3) | (1.7)    | (3.9)   |
| <u>YOUTH PLACED ON PROBATION</u>              |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (114) | (19)   | (10)     | (47)    |
| No                                            | 6.1%  | 0.0%   | 10.0%    | 4.3%    |
| Yes                                           | 93.9% | 100.0% | 90.0%    | 95.7%   |
| Average # of months on probation              | 8.5   | 8.8    | 8.3      | 8.6     |
| s.d.                                          | (4.7) | (4.1)  | (3.4)    | (7.4)   |
| <u>YOUTH ORDERED INTO RESTITUTION PROJECT</u> |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (114) | (19)   | (10)     | (48)    |
| No                                            | 1.8%  | 0.0%   | 0.0%     | 95.8%   |
| Yes                                           | 98.2  | 100.0  | 100.0    | 4.2     |
| <u>TYPE OF RESTITUTION JOB</u>                |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (107) | (19)   | (9)      | (30)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                    | 4.7%  | 10.5%  | 0.0%     | 3.3%    |
| Clerical and related                          | 8.4   | 5.3    | 0.0      | 13.3    |
| Service, semi-autonomous                      | 3.7   | 0.0    | 0.0      | 3.3     |
| Service, supervised                           | 28.0  | 15.8   | 33.3     | 30.0    |
| General labor                                 | 55.1  | 68.4   | 66.7     | 50.0    |
| <u>YOUTH'S PERCEPTION OF COURT SANCTIONS</u>  |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (115) | (19)   | (10)     | (48)    |
| Fair                                          | 72.2% | 84.2%  | 60.0%    | 72.9%   |
| Unfair                                        | 27.8  | 15.8   | 40.0     | 27.1    |
| <u>REASONS SANCTIONS CONSIDERED UNFAIR</u>    |       |        |          |         |
| (# of cases)                                  | (31)  | (3)    | (4)      | (10)    |
| Innocent                                      | 12.9% | 33.3%  | 0.0%     | 10.0%   |
| Cooffenders treated differently               | 58.1  | 66.7   | 25.0     | 50.0    |
| Sanction(s) too harsh                         | 22.6  | 0.0    | 75.0     | 30.0    |
| Other reasons                                 | 6.5   | 0.0    | 0.0      | 10.0    |

TABLE VII.4. DANE: EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS AND HISTORY

|                                                          | REST    | CS \$   | CS no \$ | CONTROL |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| <u>TOTAL # OF JOBS YOUTH HAS HELD</u><br>(# of cases)    | (115)   | (19)    | (10)     | (48)    |
| None                                                     | 0.0%    | 0.0%    | 0.0%     | 4.2%    |
| One                                                      | 9.6     | 0.0     | 20.0     | 18.8    |
| Two                                                      | 27.0    | 31.6    | 0.0      | 20.8    |
| Three                                                    | 26.1    | 52.6    | 10.0     | 27.1    |
| Four or more                                             | 37.4    | 15.8    | 70.0     | 29.2    |
| <u>CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT</u><br>(# of cases)          | (113)   | (19)    | (10)     | (44)    |
| Average job length (in months)                           | 5.8     | 4.7     | 4.9      | 5.9     |
| s.d.                                                     | ( 5.7 ) | ( 5.6 ) | ( 5.2 )  | ( 7.1 ) |
| Average work week (in hours)                             | 21.4    | 20.5    | 9.5      | 18.0    |
| s.d.                                                     | (10.1 ) | (11.0 ) | (6.4 )   | (10.7 ) |
| Average pay (in \$/hour)                                 | 2.75    | 1.94    | 2.12     | 2.78    |
| s.d.                                                     | ( 0.89) | ( 0.89) | (0.92)   | ( 0.89) |
| <u>YOUTH'S MOST RECENT JOB</u><br>(# of cases)           | (115)   | (19)    | (10)     | (46)    |
| Skilled/semi-skilled trade                               | 9.6%    | 21.1%   | 0.0%     | 6.5%    |
| Clerical and related                                     | 6.1     | 21.1    | 0.0      | 13.0    |
| Service, semi-autonomous                                 | 6.1     | 0.0     | 0.0      | 2.2     |
| Service, supervised                                      | 30.4    | 26.3    | 80.0     | 34.8    |
| General labor                                            | 47.8    | 31.6    | 20.0     | 43.5    |
| <u>METHOD OF OBTAINING EMPLOYMENT</u><br>(# of cases)    | (114)   | (19)    | (10)     | (46)    |
| Restitution project                                      | 31.6%   | 36.8%   | 40.0%    | 2.2%    |
| Family or relation                                       | 13.2    | 15.8    | 0.0      | 15.2    |
| Friend                                                   | 19.3    | 10.5    | 20.0     | 17.4    |
| Applied on own                                           | 28.1    | 21.1    | 30.0     | 43.5    |
| Employment agency                                        | 4.4     | 10.5    | 0.0      | 10.9    |
| Other                                                    | 3.5     | 5.3     | 10.0     | 10.9    |
| <u>YOUTH PRESENTLY LOOKING FOR WORK</u><br>(# of cases)  | (115)   | (19)    | (10)     | (48)    |
| No, still employed                                       | 27.0%   | 21.1%   | 20.0%    | 29.2%   |
| No                                                       | 22.6    | 42.1    | 30.0     | 20.8    |
| Yes                                                      | 50.4    | 36.8    | 50.0     | 50.0    |
| <u>(IF LOOKING) EXPECTS TO FIND WORK</u><br>(# of cases) | (53)    | (7)     | (5)      | (22)    |
| Yes                                                      | 77.4%   | 85.7%   | 100.0%   | 95.5%   |
| No                                                       | 22.6    | 14.3    | 0.0      | 4.5     |

TABLE VII.5. DANE: SELF-RATED REOFFENSE PROBABILITIES\*

Average chance that in the next year youth will:

|                                      | REST      |        | CS \$     |        | CS no \$  |        | CONTROL   |        |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.   |
| (# of cases)                         | (115)     |        | (18)      |        | (10)      |        | (48)      |        |
| Recommit Same Offense                | 9.7       | (16.8) | 12.4      | (16.2) | 23.0      | (26.4) | 4.8       | (9.0)  |
| Steal Something Worth Less Than \$20 | 19.4      | (21.5) | 25.6      | (24.9) | 42.8      | (37.5) | 20.3      | (24.5) |
| Go To Court If Committed Theft       | 50.4      | (33.4) | 66.9      | (35.7) | 36.7      | (41.5) | 60.0      | (35.1) |

\*Probabilities range from none (0) to definitely will (100)

TABLE VII.6. DANE: RELATIVE RANKING OF SANCTION SEVERITY\*

|                      | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                      | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)         | (115)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Diversion            |           |       |           |       |           |       |           |       |
| Warn and Release     | 6.0       | (0.5) | 5.3       | (1.7) | 6.0       | (0.0) | 6.0       | (0.3) |
| Youth Program        | 4.0       | (1.0) | 3.6       | (1.1) | 3.9       | (1.1) | 4.0       | (0.9) |
| Probation            | 4.3       | (1.0) | 4.5       | (0.8) | 4.4       | (0.7) | 4.4       | (0.8) |
| Restitution          | 3.8       | (0.9) | 3.4       | (0.9) | 3.4       | (1.0) | 3.4       | (1.0) |
| Secure Facility      | 2.2       | (0.6) | 2.4       | (0.9) | 2.3       | (0.5) | 2.2       | (0.7) |
| Juvenile Institution | 1.1       | (0.4) | 1.3       | (1.1) | 1.0       | (0.0) | 1.1       | (0.2) |

\*The rankings range from most severe (1) to least severe (7).

TABLE VII.7. DANE: PERCEPTION OF PARENTS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (114)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.0) | 3.6       | (1.4) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.0) | 3.2       | (0.8) | 3.3       | (1.3) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 4.2       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.3) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.9       | (1.6) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.8       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (1.5) | 3.5       | (1.4) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.8) | 2.7       | (1.3) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.0       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.5) | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.5       | (1.1) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.9       | (1.1) | 2.8       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (0.9) | 2.9       | (1.1) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.6       | (1.1) | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.6       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.3) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.5       | (1.3) | 3.7       | (1.6) | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.5       | (1.5) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.8) | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.4       | (1.5) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.1       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.0) | 2.8       | (1.1) | 2.8       | (1.1) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.5       | (1.7) | 4.6       | (1.8) | 5.5       | (1.6) | 4.5       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.1       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.1) | 3.5       | (1.9) | 3.0       | (1.1) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.0       | (1.3) | 3.1       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.7) | 2.9       | (1.0) |

TABLE VII.8. DANE: PERCEPTION OF TEACHERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (114)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.5       | (1.4) | 3.8       | (1.7) | 3.8       | (1.7) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.5       | (1.6) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 4.4       | (1.5) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.7       | (1.6) | 3.7       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (1.9) | 3.8       | (1.7) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.1       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 3.0       | (2.1) | 3.5       | (1.6) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.0       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.6) | 3.3       | (1.8) | 3.1       | (1.4) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.8       | (1.0) | 2.8       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.1) | 3.1       | (1.1) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.4       | (1.0) | 2.9       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.1) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.0       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.4) | 3.0       | (1.9) | 3.2       | (1.2) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.7       | (1.6) | 4.0       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (1.5) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 3.1       | (1.2) | 3.1       | (1.1) | 3.1       | (1.2) | 3.2       | (1.0) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.4       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (1.8) | 4.8       | (2.1) | 4.4       | (1.7) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.0       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.2) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.1       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.2) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.9       | (1.0) | 3.4       | (1.1) | 3.7       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (1.0) |

TABLE VII.9. DANE: PERCEPTION OF PEERS' LABELING OF YOUTH

|                                         | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (114)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.6       | (1.6) | 3.3       | (1.4) | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.3) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.3       | (1.4) | 3.4       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.0) | 3.0       | (1.1) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 4.4       | (1.5) | 4.8       | (1.4) | 3.8       | (1.9) | 4.1       | (1.4) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 4.0       | (1.6) | 4.8       | (1.3) | 4.6       | (1.5) | 4.2       | (1.2) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.1       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.2) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.9       | (1.3) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.3) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.6       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.0) | 2.6       | (1.1) | 2.6       | (0.9) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.8       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.5       | (1.0) | 2.9       | (1.4) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.1       | (1.5) | 3.1       | (1.2) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.4) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.0       | (1.4) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 3.0       | (1.2) | 3.5       | (1.5) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.8       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (0.9) | 2.6       | (1.1) | 2.9       | (1.1) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 5.1       | (1.5) | 5.4       | (1.8) | 5.5       | (1.4) | 5.1       | (1.4) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.1       | (1.3) | 2.7       | (1.2) | 3.0       | (1.3) | 3.0       | (1.3) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.9       | (1.3) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.2) | 3.0       | (1.0) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.7       | (1.1) | 2.8       | (1.1) | 3.6       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.2) |

TABLE VII.10. DANE: SELF-LABELING BY YOUTH

|                                         | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (114)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 3.1       | (1.3) | 3.3       | (1.6) | 2.6       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.6) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.0       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (1.3) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.8       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.5) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.8       | (1.6) | 4.0       | (1.5) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 3.8       | (1.5) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.2) | 2.9       | (1.3) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 2.6       | (1.2) | 2.5       | (1.3) | 3.2       | (1.6) | 2.8       | (1.2) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 2.6       | (1.1) | 2.4       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (0.8) | 2.5       | (0.9) |
| Dumb/Smart                              | 2.5       | (1.1) | 2.2       | (1.2) | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.5       | (1.1) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 2.9       | (1.2) | 2.8       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.6       | (1.3) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 2.7       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (2.1) | 3.2       | (1.6) | 3.1       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 2.7       | (1.1) | 2.7       | (1.1) | 3.4       | (1.0) | 2.7       | (1.0) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 4.8       | (1.6) | 5.2       | (1.8) | 5.2       | (1.3) | 4.8       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 2.7       | (1.2) | 2.6       | (1.0) | 2.8       | (1.1) | 2.7       | (1.1) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.5       | (1.0) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 2.8       | (1.1) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 4.0       | (1.1) | 3.4       | (1.3) | 3.7       | (1.5) | 4.1       | (1.2) |

TABLE VII.11. DANE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OCCURRENCES FROM APPREHENSION TO COURT APPEARANCE

|                                 | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (114)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (1.6) | 4.0       | (1.8) | 3.8       | (1.6) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 3.4       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.6) | 4.1       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.5) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 4.1       | (1.6) | 4.4       | (1.5) | 4.3       | (1.5) | 3.9       | (1.5) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.6       | (1.4) | 4.9       | (1.4) | 5.1       | (1.0) | 4.8       | (1.3) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 3.1       | (1.8) | 2.8       | (2.0) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.8) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.8       | (1.6) | 5.5       | (1.8) | 5.1       | (2.2) | 5.0       | (1.4) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 3.9       | (1.7) | 4.2       | (1.8) | 4.0       | (1.8) | 4.2       | (1.8) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.4       | (1.8) | 4.7       | (1.9) | 4.6       | (2.5) | 4.7       | (1.5) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.7       | (1.9) | 3.6       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (2.2) | 4.3       | (1.8) |

TABLE VII.12. DANE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT PROBATION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (105)     |       | (19)      |       | (9)       |       | (45)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.1       | (1.7) | 4.8       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (2.0) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 3.3       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.5) | 4.3       | (1.7) | 3.8       | (1.8) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.7) | 3.9       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.8) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.5       | (1.7) | 4.1       | (2.0) | 4.1       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.1       | (1.3) | 4.4       | (1.7) | 4.6       | (1.8) | 4.0       | (1.3) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.5       | (1.5) | 2.1       | (1.4) | 2.9       | (2.0) | 2.4       | (1.1) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 5.0       | (1.4) | 5.1       | (1.9) | 5.3       | (1.3) | 5.3       | (1.5) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.8       | (1.4) | 2.5       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 2.8       | (1.4) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.9       | (1.7) | 4.8       | (1.9) | 4.6       | (1.9) | 5.3       | (1.6) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.9       | (2.0) | 4.2       | (2.4) | 4.3       | (1.9) | 4.2       | (1.8) |

TABLE VII.13. DANE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS

|                                 | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (114)     |       | (19)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Fair/Unfair                     | 2.9       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (2.2) | 3.9       | (2.2) | 3.7       | (1.9) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.7       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.5) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.7       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.8       | (2.1) | 3.1       | (1.8) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.7       | (1.7) | 3.2       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (2.2) | 4.1       | (1.8) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 4.1       | (1.5) | 3.0       | (1.4) | 4.4       | (1.8) | 4.6       | (1.4) |
| Illegal/Legal                   | 2.3       | (1.4) | 2.1       | (1.6) | 2.7       | (1.3) | 2.5       | (1.3) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 4.6       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (2.1) | 5.0       | (2.1) | 4.9       | (1.3) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.5       | (1.4) | 2.1       | (1.2) | 2.4       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 4.2       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (2.2) | 4.9       | (2.4) | 4.5       | (1.6) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 3.0       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (2.3) | 4.0       | (2.4) | 3.7       | (1.6) |

TABLE VII.14. DANE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT RESTITUTION JOB

|                                 | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                    | (107)     |       | (19)      |       | (9)       |       | (31)      |       |
| Fiar/Unfair                     | 2.6       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (1.9) | 2.7       | (1.7) |
| Helpful/Harmful                 | 2.6       | (1.3) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 3.1       | (1.5) | 2.6       | (1.4) |
| Wrong/Right                     | 2.6       | (1.4) | 2.7       | (1.4) | 3.7       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.4) |
| Tough/Easy                      | 3.9       | (1.8) | 2.8       | (1.6) | 3.8       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (1.9) |
| Pleasant/Painful                | 3.4       | (1.5) | 2.9       | (1.4) | 4.1       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.4) |
| Illegla/Legal                   | 2.3       | (1.4) | 2.2       | (1.7) | 2.7       | (1.4) | 2.3       | (1.5) |
| Exciting/Dull                   | 3.9       | (1.8) | 4.0       | (2.2) | 4.3       | (2.1) | 4.1       | (2.0) |
| Frightening/<br>Not Frightening | 2.1       | (1.4) | 1.9       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.2) | 2.3       | (1.5) |
| Interesting/Boring              | 3.9       | (2.2) | 4.0       | (2.3) | 4.3       | (2.2) | 3.5       | (2.1) |
| Useful/Worthless                | 2.5       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (2.2) | 3.3       | (2.0) | 2.2       | (1.4) |

TABLE VII.15. DANE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT OFFENSE

|                                                 | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                                 | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                                    | (115)     |       | (18)      |       | (10)      |       | (47)      |       |
| Sorry/Glad                                      | 5.6       | (1.4) | 5.4       | (1.2) | 4.9       | (1.9) | 6.0       | (1.2) |
| Wouldn't Do It Again/<br>Would Do It Again      | 6.0       | (1.6) | 5.9       | (1.4) | 5.3       | (2.0) | 6.4       | (1.2) |
| Victim/Deserved It/<br>Victim Didn't Deserve It | 5.5       | (1.9) | 5.1       | (1.9) | 5.3       | (2.1) | 5.6       | (1.7) |
| Wrong/Right                                     | 6.2       | (1.3) | 6.3       | (1.2) | 5.5       | (1.9) | 6.6       | (0.7) |
| Brave/Cowardly                                  | 3.8       | (1.5) | 4.3       | (1.8) | 4.3       | (1.4) | 4.2       | (1.5) |
| Legal/Illegal                                   | 6.5       | (1.0) | 6.2       | (1.7) | 5.9       | (1.9) | 6.6       | (0.8) |
| Dangerous/Safe                                  | 5.5       | (1.6) | 5.4       | (1.7) | 5.2       | (2.4) | 5.7       | (1.5) |
| My Fault/Not My Fault                           | 2.9       | (1.8) | 3.1       | (2.2) | 2.7       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (2.0) |
| Exciting/Dull                                   | 3.2       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (2.1) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Not Fun/Fun                                     | 3.9       | (2.1) | 4.4       | (1.8) | 3.2       | (2.1) | 4.5       | (2.0) |
| Cruel/Kind                                      | 5.9       | (1.2) | 5.7       | (1.1) | 5.6       | (1.8) | 6.0       | (1.1) |
| Nice/Mean                                       | 5.9       | (1.3) | 5.7       | (1.3) | 5.6       | (1.8) | 6.1       | (1.0) |

TABLE VII.16. DANE: YOUTHS' FEELINGS ABOUT VICTIM

|                                         | REST      |       | CS \$     |       | CS no \$  |       | CONTROL   |       |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|                                         | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  | $\bar{x}$ | s.d.  |
| (# of cases)                            | (109)     |       | (18)      |       | (10)      |       | (48)      |       |
| Troublesome/Cooperative                 | 4.1       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (2.0) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.8) |
| Good/Bad                                | 3.8       | (1.8) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 3.5       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.8) |
| Breaks Rules/Obeys Rules                | 3.7       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (2.1) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.4       | (1.7) |
| Obeys Laws/Breaks Laws                  | 3.3       | (1.8) | 2.9       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.9) | 3.3       | (1.6) |
| Rude/Polite                             | 3.9       | (1.8) | 3.4       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (1.7) | 3.7       | (1.7) |
| Helpful to Others/<br>Harmful to Others | 3.4       | (1.6) | 3.2       | (1.9) | 3.7       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.7) |
| Cowardly/Brave                          | 4.0       | (1.5) | 3.5       | (1.9) | 3.6       | (1.6) | 3.9       | (1.4) |
| Dumb/Samrt                              | 3.7       | (1.6) | 3.6       | (1.9) | 3.9       | (2.1) | 3.5       | (1.5) |
| Honest/Dishonest                        | 3.6       | (1.7) | 3.0       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.6) |
| Lazy/Hardworking                        | 3.6       | (1.6) | 3.4       | (2.0) | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.4       | (1.6) |
| Tough/Weak                              | 4.0       | (1.4) | 3.3       | (1.5) | 3.6       | (1.4) | 3.9       | (1.4) |
| Not Wild/Wild                           | 3.5       | (1.7) | 3.3       | (1.8) | 4.6       | (1.2) | 3.4       | (1.6) |
| Mean/Nice                               | 3.8       | (1.6) | 3.4       | (1.8) | 3.7       | (1.6) | 3.7       | (1.7) |
| Kind/Cruel                              | 3.7       | (1.5) | 3.3       | (1.6) | 3.8       | (1.4) | 3.9       | (1.7) |
| Rich/Poor                               | 3.1       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (1.8) | 3.6       | (1.7) | 3.1       | (1.5) |
| Enemy/Friend                            | 4.3       | (1.5) | 3.7       | (2.0) | 4.0       | (1.9) | 4.4       | (1.4) |

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FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>This report makes a distinction between the intensive and nonintensive evaluations. All projects funded by this initiative are included in the nonintensive evaluation. This inclusion results from the participation of all sites in the Management Information System (MIS), their forwarding of aggregate data to IPA on referrals in this jurisdiction (where possible), and their response to various questionnaires administered by IPA. Together these data constitute the information base for the nonintensive evaluation.

A small subset of all sites participate as well in an intensive evaluation. The distinguishing characteristics of this intensive evaluation are (1) the experimental design used, and (2) the greater amount and detail of information gathered. Intensive sites (unlike nonintensive sites) randomly assign youths to restitution and nonrestitution groups. The methods used for the implementation of this random assignment conform to the requirements of experimental design. Such a methodology allows the direct measurement of the impact of restitution. The intensive sites also collect additional information on offenders, victims, the community, and juvenile justice professionals. This information is collected through administration of various surveys (such as the JOI which is the subject of this report) and serves to additionally provide insight on the impact of restitution on these different populations. The intensive evaluation, then, not only collects more information, its experimental design will also facilitate inferences not available in the nonintensive evaluation.

<sup>2</sup>The present report does not either enumerate or address specific research hypotheses concerning the impact of restitution programs. The

interested reader is directed to Schneider and Schneider's paper "The National Juvenile Restitution Evaluation: Experimental Designs and Research Objectives" for a more complete listing of the issues addressed by the intensive evaluations.

<sup>3</sup>These reports, prepared monthly from March, 1979 through May, 1981, presented tabular information on MIS data collected in the nonintensive sites. Though intended as vehicles for monitoring of development and progress of the National Juvenile Restitution Initiative (not analytic research reports), these reports did textually highlight selected aspects of the data by means of extended introductions. In a similar manner, the greater portion of this report presents various data collected by the JOI while the remaining text serves to highlight selected aspects of these data and methodological issues.

<sup>4</sup>Potential JOI's are defined as cases which were closed between one month prior to the earliest survey administration (two months for Dane) and the last month of administration.

<sup>5</sup>See Chapter III for a discussion of the rationale used for this exclusion.

<sup>6</sup>See P. Schneider and Bazemore, "Protecting the Integrity of Random Assignment Procedures in Field Experiments: A Description of Four 'Successful' Implementations," for a detailed discussion of the efforts made.

<sup>7</sup>The language and methodology of experimental design is highly developed and quite technical. In an effort to forestall confusion arising from nonequivalent terminology extant in this field, the phraseology adopted by Namboodiri, et al. in Applied Multivariate Analysis and Experimental Designs has been used consistently throughout this report. The specific characteristics,

design considerations, inferential frameworks, and pitfalls are not discussed. Readers desiring a more complete discussion of these issues are referred to Namboodiri, et al. or Chochran and Cox's Experimental Designs for a more technical accounting.

<sup>8</sup>Two recommended techniques are the analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) and the use of linear structural relationships (LISREL). A discussion of ANCOVA and its utility in research circumstances can be found in Wildt and Ahtola's Analysis of Covariance and DiCostanzo and Eichelberger's "Reporting ANCOVA Results in Evaluation Settings." A description of the LISREL model and its relation to confirmatory factor analysis can be found in Magidson's "Toward A Causal Model Approach for Adjusting for Preexisting Differences in the Nonequivalent Control Group Situation" and Bollen's "A Confirmatory Factor Analysis of Subjective Air Quality."

<sup>9</sup>Perhaps the most detailed contemporary social science discussion of the issues involved is contained in Cohen's Statistical Power Analysis for the Behavioral Sciences.

<sup>10</sup>The terms of this illustration, while somewhat arbitrary, are instructive. Extension to what might prove to be more realistic circumstances is rather straightforward.

## APPENDIX

### JUVENILE OFFENDER INSTRUMENT

August 28, 1980

JUVENILE INFORMATION SHEET<sup>1</sup>

September 5, 1979

\*Project \_\_\_\_\_

\*Restitution no. \_\_\_\_\_ Court file no. \_\_\_\_\_ \*Evaluation group \_\_\_\_\_

\*Referral Date \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Offense \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Offense \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Restitution \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Victim \_\_\_\_\_

Victim respondent no. \_\_\_\_\_

Co-offenders rest. no. \_\_\_\_\_ Court file no. \_\_\_\_\_ Eval. group \_\_\_\_\_

Date Consent Obtained \_\_\_\_\_ Case Closure Date \_\_\_\_\_

Interview Date \_\_\_\_\_ \*Date Interview Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Time Started \_\_\_\_\_ Time Finished \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Interview \_\_\_\_\_

Others Present at Interview? \_\_\_\_\_

\*CONTACT INFORMATION:

| <u>Reason</u> | <u>Phone or<br/>Letter</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Outcome</u> |
|---------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|
| _____         | _____                      | _____       | _____          |
| _____         | _____                      | _____       | _____          |
| _____         | _____                      | _____       | _____          |
| _____         | _____                      | _____       | _____          |
| _____         | _____                      | _____       | _____          |

\*Reason for Non-Completion of Interview:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\*Interviewer Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Please fill out one information sheet for every youth eligible to be interviewed.

JUVENILE OFFENDER INSTRUMENT (JOI)

BASIC INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do not begin the interview until you have finished with the informed consent procedures and have received signed consent from the youth and from the parent or guardian.
2. The interview should be conducted with the youth, alone.
3. In the interview schedule, instructions to the interviewer are in capital letters. Do not read anything to the youth that is in capital letters.
4. There are many places in the interview schedule where the wording of the question must be consistent with the local language and/or consistent with information already obtained in the interview. In these instances you should choose the most appropriate wording for the question. The need for interviewer discretion in wording of a question is indicated by placing the words in brackets and underlining the section where you should select the most appropriate wording.

FOR EXAMPLE: "Were you referred to the [restitution project]?"

You could use the words "restitution project" if that is what it is called in your site, but if there is a local name for the project, such as "Youth Help" then you should substitute this term.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE: "After the [offense], were you..."

At this point in the interview, you know (from previous questions) what the offense was and you should substitute words such as "after the shop-lifting" or "after you stole the car."

5. If the youth does not wish to answer, write "refused" next to the question.
6. If the youth does not know an answer, code the "don't know" category or write DK next to the question.
7. Record all comments made by the youth in response to the interview questions. Write them near the question in the margin.

Restitution no. \_\_\_\_\_ Court file no. \_\_\_\_\_ Evaluation group \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION 1:  
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The first questions I have are about you and your family:

1. First, when were you born? \_\_\_\_\_  
MONTH DAY YEAR

2. How many years have you lived in [name of city where youth lives]?

\_\_\_\_\_  
YEARS

3. Next I need to know who lives here with you.

Does your mother or stepmother live here?

1. YES
2. NO

Does your father or stepfather live here?

1. YES
2. NO

[IF "NO" TO BOTH OF THE ABOVE, ASK] Who do you live with?

4. [INTERVIEWER: ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOTHER/FATHER OR OTHER RELEVANT ADULT LIVING IN THE HOME WITH THE YOUTH. IF THE YOUTH IS IN A GROUP HOME OR OTHER SIMILAR PLACEMENT, ASK THE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MOTHER/FATHER OR OTHER RELEVANT ADULT WITH WHOM THE YOUTH WOULD BE LIVING IF S/HE WERE NOT IN THE GROUP HOME.]

How many years of schooling does your [relevant female adult] have?

\_\_\_\_\_  
YEARS

How many years of schooling does your [relevant male adult] have?

\_\_\_\_\_  
YEARS

2

5. Does your [mother/stepmother/relevant female adult] have a job?

1. yes [IF "YES" ASK QUESTION 6]
2. no [IF "NO" SKIP TO QUESTION 7]

6. What kind of job does she have and where does she work? [DESCRIBE]

7. Does your [father/stepfather/relevant male adult] have a job?

1. yes [IF "YES" ASK QUESTION 8]
2. no [IF "NO" SKIP TO QUESTION 9]

8. What kind of job does he have and where does he work? [DESCRIBE]

9. Next I need some information about whether you go to school and what grade you are in. [IF IT IS SUMMER, ASK ABOUT THE SCHOOL THAT THEY INTEND TO GO TO IN THE FALL.]

Do you go to school?

- |                                    |                                                                                                                       |                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. yes                             | 2. no                                                                                                                 | 3. not certain<br>[E.G., A SPECIAL SCHOOL<br>OF SOME KIND; PROBE<br>AND DESCRIBE] |
| What grade<br>are you in?<br>_____ | Why aren't<br>you in school?<br>1. suspended<br>2. expelled<br>3. dropped out<br>4. other [EXPLAIN]<br>_____<br>_____ | _____<br>_____<br>_____                                                           |

10. Have you ever had any jobs?

[INTERVIEWER: TRACE SUBJECT'S WORK HISTORY, BEGINNING WITH HIS/HER CURRENT JOB (IF ANY) AND WORKING BACKWARD THROUGH THE LAST THREE JOBS. FILL IN CHART ON PAGE 3.]

10. (INTERVIEWER: TRACE SUBJECT'S WORK HISTORY, BEGINNING WITH HIS/HER CURRENT JOB (IF ANY) AND WORKING BACKWARD THROUGH THE LAST THREE JOBS.

| TYPE OF JOB | HOW DID YOU GET IT? | WHY DID YOU LEAVE? | START | FINISH | MONTHS | HOURS WORKED & PAY |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|
|             |                     |                    |       |        |        |                    |
|             |                     |                    |       |        |        |                    |
|             |                     |                    |       |        |        |                    |
|             |                     |                    |       |        |        |                    |

11. Are you looking for work now?

1. yes [IF "YES" ASK QUESTIONS 12 AND 13]

2. no [IF "NO" SKIP TO QUESTION 14]

12. Do you expect to find it?

1. yes

2. no

13. Why [or why not]? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. What racial group are you in? [INTERVIEWER: SHOW THE YOUTH THE LIST BELOW OR READ IT TO HIM/HER. IF THE RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUP IS "MIXED" CHECK THE GROUPS INVOLVED IN THE MIXTURE.]

\_\_\_\_\_ White

\_\_\_\_\_ Black

\_\_\_\_\_ Asian American

\_\_\_\_\_ Native American Indian

\_\_\_\_\_ Mexican American; Chicano; Chicana

\_\_\_\_\_ Mixed

\_\_\_\_\_ Other [EXPLAIN] \_\_\_\_\_

15. [INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE THE PROPER CATEGORY BELOW.]

1. female

2. male

## SECTION 2.

For these next questions, I would like for you to look at the green page of these materials. [HAND THE YOUTH HIS/HER MATERIALS. GO OVER THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW WITH THE YOUTH UNTIL YOU ARE SURE S/HE UNDERSTANDS.]

In the following questions we will be asking you to tell us what several different people think about you. We will ask you to tell us how your parents, your teachers, other persons your own age, and you feel about you. Look at the example and I will help you understand the questions and how to answer them.

EXAMPLE: For each set of words, pick the number that best shows what kind of person your parents think you are:

|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |       |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-------|
| QUIET | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | NOISY |
| SAD   | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | HAPPY |

For each pair of words like "quiet" and "noisy," answer by picking the number that best describes the kind of person your parents think you are. If you think your parents believe that you're really quiet, you would pick number 2 or number 1; if they think you're pretty noisy, you would pick number 6 or number 7. If a person answered the example "5" on quiet/noisy and "2" on happy/sad, it would mean that that person thought his or her parents saw him or her as rather noisy and happy.

1. If you are ready to begin, look at question 1 in your materials. For the first set of words, troublesome and cooperative, tell me the number that best shows what kind of person your parents think you are.

[INTERVIEWER: MARK THE ANSWER BELOW AND CONTINUE ASKING ABOUT EACH PAIR OF WORDS UNTIL ALL HAVE BEEN ANSWERED.]

- \_\_\_\_\_ troublesome/cooperative
- \_\_\_\_\_ good/bad
- \_\_\_\_\_ breaks rules/obeys rules
- \_\_\_\_\_ obeys laws/breaks laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ rude/polite
- \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to others/harmful to others
- \_\_\_\_\_ cowardly/brave
- \_\_\_\_\_ dumb/smart
- \_\_\_\_\_ honest/dishonest
- \_\_\_\_\_ lazy-hardworking
- \_\_\_\_\_ tough/weak
- \_\_\_\_\_ not wild/wild
- \_\_\_\_\_ mean/nice
- \_\_\_\_\_ kind/cruel

2. The second group of words is for you to show how you think your teachers feel about you. Please give me the number that best shows what kind of person your teachers think you are.

- \_\_\_\_\_ troublesome/cooperative
- \_\_\_\_\_ good/bad
- \_\_\_\_\_ breaks rules/obeys rules
- \_\_\_\_\_ obeys laws/breaks laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ rude/polite
- \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to others/harmful to others
- \_\_\_\_\_ cowardly/brave
- \_\_\_\_\_ dumb/smart
- \_\_\_\_\_ honest/dishonest
- \_\_\_\_\_ lazy/hardworking
- \_\_\_\_\_ tough/weak
- \_\_\_\_\_ not wild/wild
- \_\_\_\_\_ mean/nice
- \_\_\_\_\_ kind/cruel
- \_\_\_\_\_ rich/poor

3. The third group of persons in your materials is for you to show what kind of person other persons of your own age think you are.

- \_\_\_\_\_ troublesome/cooperative
- \_\_\_\_\_ good/bad
- \_\_\_\_\_ breaks rules/obeys rules
- \_\_\_\_\_ obeys laws/breaks laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ rude/polite
- \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to others/harmful to others
- \_\_\_\_\_ cowardly/brave
- \_\_\_\_\_ dumb/smart
- \_\_\_\_\_ honest/dishonest
- \_\_\_\_\_ lazy/hardworking
- \_\_\_\_\_ tough/weak
- \_\_\_\_\_ not wild/wild
- \_\_\_\_\_ mean/nice
- \_\_\_\_\_ kind/cruel
- \_\_\_\_\_ rich/poor

4. And the next group of words is for you to tell me what kind of person you think you are.

\_\_\_\_\_ troublesome/cooperative  
 \_\_\_\_\_ good/bad  
 \_\_\_\_\_ breaks rules/obeys rules  
 \_\_\_\_\_ obeys laws/breaks laws  
 \_\_\_\_\_ rude/polite  
 \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to others/harmful to others  
 \_\_\_\_\_ cowardly/brave  
 \_\_\_\_\_ dumb/smart  
 \_\_\_\_\_ honest/dishonest  
 \_\_\_\_\_ lazy/hardworking  
 \_\_\_\_\_ tough/weak  
 \_\_\_\_\_ not wild/wild  
 \_\_\_\_\_ mean/nice  
 \_\_\_\_\_ kind/cruel  
 \_\_\_\_\_ rich/poor

SECTION 3:  
WHAT HAPPENED

[INTERVIEWER: USE AN INTRODUCTION OR LEAD-IN SIMILAR TO THE ONE BELOW.]

As I explained to you before we started, we are interviewing young people who have gotten into some kind of trouble with the law and who have had some experience with the juvenile justice system.

1. I would like you to tell me what it was you did that got you into trouble. Remember, you do not have to answer questions I ask if you don't want to. But if you don't mind, please describe for me what it was that you did. Your answer will be kept confidential.

[BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSE] \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

[INTERVIEWER: SOME OF THE QUESTIONS BELOW WILL ALREADY HAVE BEEN ANSWERED IN THE DESCRIPTION ABOVE. IF SO, JUST CODE THE ANSWERS INTO THE SPACES. IF NOT, ASK THE QUESTIONS SPECIFICALLY.]

2. Who was the victim? Was it a person, a family, a store, a school...?  
[PROMPT, IF NEEDED, WITH RESPONSES BELOW.]

1. person(s)
2. household/family/private residence
3. store/business
4. school or other public property
5. other [SPECIFY] \_\_\_\_\_

3. Before you did this, how well did you know the [victim/persons/people who own or work at the XXXX]? Did you know the victim very well, only a little, or not at all?

1. very well
2. only a little
3. not at all
9. don't know

4. Did you live in the same neighborhood as your victim?

1. yes
2. no
3. don't know
4. forgotten

5. [INTERVIEWER: WORD QUESTION 5 AS APPROPRIATE, GIVEN THE TYPE OF OFFENSE.] How much was the value of things you took or damages you caused, including anything that was returned to the victim?  
\$ \_\_\_\_\_
6. How did you get caught? [EXPLAIN] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. How many other persons were involved with you in doing this [offense]?  
\_\_\_\_\_ [IF NONE, SKIP TO QUESTION 9.]
8. Who was mainly responsible for this [offense]? Was it mainly your idea, or someone else's?
1. mainly someone else
  2. all were responsible
  3. mainly your idea
  4. other [EXPLAIN] \_\_\_\_\_
9. Were you held in [detention/jail/juvenile hall] as a result of this offense?
1. yes [IF "YES" ASK:] How many days or hours were you held? \_\_\_\_\_ days
  2. no \_\_\_\_\_ hours
10. [Were you/you were] placed on probation for this offense?
1. yes → When did you start probation? \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year  
When [did/will] you finish? \_\_\_\_\_ month \_\_\_\_\_ year  
↓  
[IF "YES"] What things were you required to do while you were on probation? What did your probation officer require you to do? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  2. no
11. [You were/were you] in the [restitution project]?
1. yes
  2. no

12. Did you get into some other special project as a result of this [offense], such as [other special project]?
1. yes [IF "YES" ASK QUESTION 13.]
  2. no [IF "NO" SKIP TO QUESTION 14.]

[INTERVIEWER: IF THE YOUTH WAS NOT IN ANY SPECIAL PROJECTS AND NOT IN THE RESTITUTION PROJECT, SKIP TO QUESTION 15.]

13. Which (other) special project were you in?

[INTERVIEWER: LIST THE OTHER SPECIAL PROJECTS OR RESTITUTION PROJECT COMPONENTS ON THE FOLLOWING CHART AND THEN ASK QUESTION 14 FOR EACH OF THE PROJECTS, INCLUDING RESTITUTION, THAT THE YOUTH WAS IN.]

TREATMENT CHART

| PROJECT       | MONTHS<br>IN IT | STILL<br>IN IT? |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| [restitution] | _____           | 1. yes<br>2. no |
| _____         | _____           | 1. yes<br>2. no |
| _____         | _____           | 1. yes<br>2. no |
| _____         | _____           | 1. yes<br>2. no |
| _____         | _____           | 1. yes<br>2. no |

14. I have a few questions about [this/these] project[s]. For the [name of each project in turn], how many months were you in it? Are you still in it? [REPEAT FOR EACH OF THE PROJECTS THE YOUTH WAS IN.]
15. [ASK EVERYONE QUESTION 15.] Did you do anything to make up for the offense? For example, did you pay any money to the [victim, etc.]?
1. yes
  2. no
- Did you do any work for the [victim, etc.]?
1. yes
  2. no
- Did you do any community service work?
1. yes
  2. no
- Did you do anything (else) like this to help make up for the offense?
1. yes [DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_
  2. no

16. [ASK EVERYONE QUESTION 16.] Did someone require or tell you to do anything to make up for the offense? [PROBE UNTIL YOU CAN CODE CORRECTLY.]

1. no, and did not do any of them [GO TO QUESTION 28.]
2. no, no one required or told; but did it on his/her own [GO TO QUESTION 19.]
3. yes, required or told to do it [ASK QUESTION 17.]

17. [INTERVIEWER: IF YOU KNOW THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 17, JUST CODE IT, IF NOT, PROBE UNTIL YOU CAN DETERMINE THE CORRECT CODING, USING THE CATEGORIES BELOW TO PROMPT IF NEEDED.]

Who required or told you to do it?

1. pre-adjudication "requirement" of probation or court that has nothing to do with the restitution project
2. pre-adjudication requirement of probation or court that is part of the restitution project
3. other pre-adjudication requirement/suggestion made by [WHOM?]
4. post-adjudication requirement not related at all to the restitution project
5. post-adjudication requirement related to or implemented by the restitution project

18. [ASK OF THOSE WHO WERE REQUIRED OR TOLD TO DO IT.] And exactly what was it that you were required or told to do? [PROBE USING CATEGORIES BELOW IF NEEDED.]

1. pay money to the victim: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ [GET EXACT AMOUNT IF POSSIBLE]
2. do community service work: \_\_\_\_\_ hours [GET EXACT AMOUNT IF POSSIBLE]
3. work for the victim: \_\_\_\_\_ hours [GET EXACT AMOUNT IF POSSIBLE]
4. pay court costs, fines, attorneys' fees: \$ \_\_\_\_\_ [GET EXACT AMOUNT IF POSSIBLE]
5. other [DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_
6. nothing specific

19. [ASK THOSE WHO ARE MAKING ANY TYPE OF RESTITUTION OR WHO WERE REQUIRED OR TOLD TO DO SO.]

At this time, what is it that you have done and how much is left to do? [PROBE USING CATEGORIES BELOW IF NEEDED.]

1. have paid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and have \$ \_\_\_\_\_ left.
2. have worked \_\_\_\_\_ community service hours and have \_\_\_\_\_ left.
3. have worked \_\_\_\_\_ hours for the victim and have \_\_\_\_\_ left.
4. have done [OTHER] \_\_\_\_\_ and have \_\_\_\_\_ left to do.

# INTERVIEWER CHECK POINT

[INTERVIEWER: IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN WHAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DONE, HOW MUCH HAS BEEN DONE, AND HOW MUCH IS LEFT TO DO, ASK THE YOUTH ABOUT IT AND EXPLAIN THE DISCREPANCY BELOW. WATCH ESPECIALLY FOR DOWNWARD ADJUSTMENTS OR CANCELLATION OF RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS. CHECK THE APPROPRIATE SPACE BELOW INDICATING THE YOUTH'S STATUS CONCERNING RESTITUTION. IF IT IS NOT CLEAR WHAT THE STATUS IS, ASK AGAIN USING THE CATEGORIES WHICH FOLLOW.]

- \_\_\_\_\_ youth has completed the restitution as originally ordered [SKIP TO QUESTION 22.]
- \_\_\_\_\_ youth has completed restitution as adjusted by [WHOM?] \_\_\_\_\_ [SKIP TO QUESTION 22.]
- \_\_\_\_\_ youth has not completed the restitution
- \_\_\_\_\_ order vacated or dismissed by [WHOM?] \_\_\_\_\_

20. [INTERVIEWER: CODE THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IF IT HAS ALREADY BEEN GIVEN. IF NOT, ASK.]

You have not finished all of the restitution. Are you going to be making restitution in the future, or have you done everything you intend to do?

1. restitution is continuing [GO TO QUESTION 22.]
2. no more restitution will be made [ASK QUESTION 21.]

21. [ASK IF RESTITUTION IS INCOMPLETE AND WILL NOT CONTINUE.]

Has anything happened to you because you did not finish the restitution? For example, did you go back to court, [get dropped from the restitution project], or get placed on probation, or has nothing happened? [PROBE, USING THE CATEGORIES BELOW IF NEEDED. CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY AND DESCRIBE MORE FULLY IF NECESSARY.]

1. placed on probation: for how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months
2. probation period extended: for how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months
3. dropped from the restitution project
4. detention center/jail: for how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months
5. returned (or returning) to court, but results not known yet
6. returned to court, but case was dismissed or nothing happened
7. restitution was just dropped; nothing is going to happen

[EXPANDED DESCRIPTIONS] \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

22. What [did/do] you think would happen to you if you [did/do] not complete the restitution? For example, [did/do] you think you would be sent back to court, [be dropped from the restitution project], or be placed on probation, or would nothing happen to you? [CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE NAMED. PROBE USING THESE CATEGORIES IF NEEDED.]

## 22. [CONTINUED]

1. placed on probation: for how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months
2. probation extended: for how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months
3. dropped from the restitution project
4. sent to detention/jail: for how long? \_\_\_\_\_ months
5. sent back to court, but the court would not do anything
6. nothing would happen; restitution would be dropped
7. other [DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_

[INTERVIEWER: IF MONETARY RESTITUTION IS NOT INVOLVED, SKIP TO QUESTION 28.]

## 23. [ASK OF THOSE WHO MADE OR ARE MAKING MONETARY RESTITUTION.]

Where did you get the money that you have paid to [victim]? Did it come from your savings, a job that you have, your parents, or where did it come from? [INTERVIEWER: PROBE AS NEEDED TO IDENTIFY SOURCES OF THE TOTAL AMOUNT PAID TO THE VICTIM. YOU MAY READ THE RESPONSES BELOW IF NEEDED.]

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ from job [ASK QUESTION 24]

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ from spending money or allowance

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ from parents/family

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ from selling things you own

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ from savings

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ from another source or other sources

[DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_

→ [SKIP TO QUESTION 28]

## 24. [ASK OF THOSE FOR WHOM ALL OR PART OF THE MONEY CAME FROM A JOB.]

How did you get the job? Did you already have it, did you find one, or did someone help you get a job? [PROBE USING CATEGORIES BELOW IF NEEDED.]

1. already had a job
2. found a job on your own
3. restitution project helped find it
4. court personnel (probation, etc.) not connected with restitution project found the job
5. other [DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_

## 25. Do you still have this job?

1. yes [ASK QUESTION 26]
2. no [ASK QUESTION 27]

## 26. Do you expect this job to end soon, or do you think it will continue for quite a while? [PROBE WITH CATEGORIES BELOW IF NEEDED.]

1. will end when restitution payments end
2. will end soon for other reasons [DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_
3. expect it to continue after restitution is finished

[GO TO QUESTION 28.]

## 27. Why is it that you no longer have this job? [PROBE WITH CATEGORIES BELOW IF NEEDED.]

1. it was supposed to last only through the restitution project period and that has ended
2. other reasons [DESCRIBE] \_\_\_\_\_

## 28. [INTERVIEWER CHECK POINT: CODE THE APPROPRIATE SPACE BELOW. IF NECESSARY, ASK THE YOUTH AGAIN.]

- \_\_\_\_\_ other offenders were involved in the offense [ASK QUESTION 29.]
- \_\_\_\_\_ no other offenders were involved [SKIP TO QUESTION 30.]

## 29. You said earlier that there were some other persons involved in the offense with you. Did these other persons pay any money to the victim, or work for the victim, or do community service work?

1. yes, all of them had to do something like this
2. yes, some of them had to do something like this, but others did not
3. none of them had to do anything like this

## 30. Not all people who go to court for their actions are treated exactly the same. If you compare the things that happened to you at the court and the project[s] with the things that happen to other people who do similar things, how do you feel you were treated, fairly, or unfairly?

1. fairly
2. unfairly

[INTERVIEWER: IF THE ANSWER IS "UNFAIR," FOLLOW UP BY ASKING "WHY?" RECORD IN DETAIL WHY S/HE THINKS THE TREATMENT WAS UNFAIR.]

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

31. Have you had any contact with the victim[s] since the [offense]?

1. yes

[DESCRIBE, ESPECIALLY HOW OFTEN AND WHAT  
KIND: I.E., IN COURT, WORKING FOR VICTIM,  
ETC.] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. no

\_\_\_\_\_

32. For the next question, look at the list in Question 32 on the gold page of your materials. The court might have done any of these things, or some combination of them, to you as a result of the [offense].

[INTERVIEWER: READ EACH OF THE ITEMS. EXPLAIN ANY ITEM WHICH IS NOT CLEAR TO THE YOUTH.]

Please tell me what you think the court should have done.

| Level                                          | Items in Youth's Materials                          |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| [PRE-COURT DIVERSION]                          | 1. Participate in _____ [NAME] _____.               |
| [WARN AND RELEASE]                             | 2. The court warns and releases you.                |
| [YOUTH PROGRAM, COUNSELING<br>OR RECREATIONAL] | 3. Referred to _____ [NAME] _____.                  |
| [PROBATION ONLY]                               | 4. Placed on probation only.                        |
| [RESTITUTION PROJECT ONLY]                     | 5. Restitution program only:<br>_____ [NAME] _____. |
| [LOCAL SECURE FACILITY]                        | 6. Sentenced to _____ [NAME] _____.                 |
| [JUVENILE INSTITUTION]                         | 7. Sent to _____ [NAME] _____.                      |
|                                                | 8. Combination of _____.                            |
|                                                | 9. Other [DESCRIBE] _____<br>_____<br>_____         |

Why do you think the court should have done that? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### SECTION 4:

#### SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIALS ON PROJECTS, COURT, PROBATION

Next I have some questions about how you feel about what happened to you as a result of this [offense]. For these questions you need to look at the yellow pages of your materials. [HAND THE MATERIALS TO THE YOUTH.] We'll do this the same way we did the last time. You tell me the number that best shows how you feel.

1. [IF THE YOUTH DID NOT GO TO COURT, SKIP TO QUESTION 2.]

The first questions are about your experiences between the time you were caught and your appearance at the [hearing with the judge/dispositional hearing]. How do you feel about the things you had to do during the time from when you were caught to your appearance in court?

[INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE WITH EACH SET OF WORDS AND RECORD THE NUMBERS BELOW.]

- \_\_\_\_\_ fair/unfair
- \_\_\_\_\_ helpful/harmful
- \_\_\_\_\_ wrong/right
- \_\_\_\_\_ tough/easy
- \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant/painful
- \_\_\_\_\_ illegal/legal
- \_\_\_\_\_ exciting/dull
- \_\_\_\_\_ frightening/not frightening
- \_\_\_\_\_ interesting/boring
- \_\_\_\_\_ useful/worthless

2. [INTERVIEWER: IF THE YOUTH DOES NOT HAVE A RESTITUTION ORDER, SKIP TO QUESTION 3.]

The next questions are about things that you were required to do by the [restitution project/control group] to complete your restitution order. How do you feel about the things you had to do to satisfy the restitution order?

- \_\_\_\_\_ fair/unfair
- \_\_\_\_\_ helpful/harmful
- \_\_\_\_\_ wrong/right
- \_\_\_\_\_ tough/easy
- \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant/painful
- \_\_\_\_\_ illegal/legal
- \_\_\_\_\_ exciting/dull
- \_\_\_\_\_ frightening/not frightening
- \_\_\_\_\_ interesting/boring
- \_\_\_\_\_ useful/worthless

3. [IF THE YOUTH WAS NOT ON PROBATION, SKIP TO QUESTION 4.]  
We are interested in how you feel about things that you were required to do by probation. The next group of words in your materials is for you to tell me how you feel about the things that probation required.

\_\_\_\_\_ fair/unfair  
\_\_\_\_\_ helpful/harmful  
\_\_\_\_\_ wrong/right  
\_\_\_\_\_ tough/easy  
\_\_\_\_\_ pleasant/painful  
\_\_\_\_\_ illegal/legal  
\_\_\_\_\_ exciting/dull  
\_\_\_\_\_ frightening/not frightening  
\_\_\_\_\_ interesting/boring  
\_\_\_\_\_ useful/worthless

[INTERVIEWER: QUESTIONS 4 AND 5 ARE OPTIONAL AND CAN BE USED TO OBTAIN THE YOUTH'S PERCEPTIONS OF A JOB S/HE HAD TO HELP PAY RESTITUTION OR OF SPECIFIC OTHER PROJECTS OF SUB-COMPONENTS WITHIN THE RESTITUTION PROJECT. IF THESE ARE BEING USED IN YOUR SITE, WRITE THE APPROPRIATE TOPIC INTO THE QUESTIONS. IF NOT, GO TO QUESTION 6.]

4. [ASK ALL YOUTHS WHO USED JOB EARNINGS TO PAY RESTITUTION OR WHO HAD A COMMUNITY SERVICE JOB OR WORKED FOR A VICTIM.]  
What kinds of things did you do on your job? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The next group of words are about the work that you did to make restitution.  
How did you feel about the things you had to do in the job?

\_\_\_\_\_ fair/unfair  
\_\_\_\_\_ helpful/harmful  
\_\_\_\_\_ wrong/right  
\_\_\_\_\_ tough/easy  
\_\_\_\_\_ pleasant/painful  
\_\_\_\_\_ illegal/legal  
\_\_\_\_\_ exciting/dull  
\_\_\_\_\_ frightening/not frightening  
\_\_\_\_\_ interesting/boring  
\_\_\_\_\_ useful/worthless

Did you like your job? [INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR YOUTH'S FEELINGS ABOUT THE JOB.] \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. [SITE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS] We also would like to know how you feel about the things that \_\_\_\_\_ required?

\_\_\_\_\_ fair/unfair  
\_\_\_\_\_ helpful-harmful  
\_\_\_\_\_ wrong/right  
\_\_\_\_\_ hard/easy  
\_\_\_\_\_ pleasant/painful  
\_\_\_\_\_ illegal/legal  
\_\_\_\_\_ exciting/dull  
\_\_\_\_\_ frightening/not frightening  
\_\_\_\_\_ interesting/boring  
\_\_\_\_\_ useful/worthless

6. Earlier in the interview we talked about the [offense] that resulted in you being [taken to court/referred to the diversion project]. The next group of words in your materials is different from the previous ones. I want you to use them to tell me how you feel about the [offense]. How do you feel about what you did? What number shows whether you are sorry you did it or glad you did it?

\_\_\_\_\_ sorry/glad  
\_\_\_\_\_ would not do it again/would do it again  
\_\_\_\_\_ victim deserved it/victim did not deserve it  
\_\_\_\_\_ wrong/right  
\_\_\_\_\_ brave/cowardly  
\_\_\_\_\_ legal/illegal  
\_\_\_\_\_ dangerous/safe  
\_\_\_\_\_ my fault/not my fault  
\_\_\_\_\_ exciting/dull  
\_\_\_\_\_ not fun/fun  
\_\_\_\_\_ cruel/kind  
\_\_\_\_\_ nice/mean

7. Did the things that happened to you at the court make you feel responsible for your actions? [INTERVIEWER: RECORD YOUTH'S COMMENTS, IF ANY.]

1. yes \_\_\_\_\_  
2. no \_\_\_\_\_

[INTERVIEWER: IF THERE WAS A PERSONAL RATHER THAN "INSTITUTIONAL" VICTIM FOR THE OFFENSE, SKIP TO QUESTION 9. IF NOT, ASK QUESTION 8 TO ESTABLISH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE "VICTIM." THEN ASK QUESTION 9 USING THE PERSONAL REFERENCE GIVEN IN QUESTION 8. IF THE YOUTH CANNOT CONCEPTUALIZE THAT THERE WERE ANY "PERSONAL" VICTIMS, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, THEN ASK QUESTION 8.]

8. Who would you say were the victims of what you did? Who got hurt or was inconvenienced by the [offense]? [CIRCLE ALL THAT ARE NAMED AND DESCRIBE MORE FULLY BELOW IF NEEDED.]

1. no one; there were no victims
2. owners
3. people who work there
4. people who use or go there

[DESCRIBE IF NEEDED] \_\_\_\_\_

[INTERVIEWER: SKIP QUESTION 8 IF THE YOUTH CANNOT CONCEPTUALIZE A "HUMAN" VICTIM.]

9. The words that are next in your materials are for you to describe what you think about the [victim]. How do you feel about the victim?

- \_\_\_\_\_ troublesome/cooperative
- \_\_\_\_\_ good/bad
- \_\_\_\_\_ breaks rules/obeys rules
- \_\_\_\_\_ obeys laws/breaks laws
- \_\_\_\_\_ rude/polite
- \_\_\_\_\_ helpful to others/harmful to others
- \_\_\_\_\_ cowardly/brave
- \_\_\_\_\_ dumb/smart
- \_\_\_\_\_ honest/dishonest
- \_\_\_\_\_ lazy/hardworking
- \_\_\_\_\_ tough/weak
- \_\_\_\_\_ not wild/wild
- \_\_\_\_\_ mean/nice
- \_\_\_\_\_ kind/cruel
- \_\_\_\_\_ rich/poor
- \_\_\_\_\_ enemy/friend

# SECTION 5:

## FUTURE ORIENTED

In order to answer the next questions, you should turn to the blue section of your materials. The line that you see there shows what you think the chances are that you would do something in the future. The example in your materials asks the question "what do you think the chances are that you will go to a movie within the next week?" If you are absolutely certain that you will go to a movie within the next week, you would give me the number 100, meaning that you are 100 percent sure you will go to a movie in the next week. If you are absolutely sure you will not go to a movie in the next week, you would give me the number zero, meaning that there is no chance at all you would go. If you think the chances are 50 out of 100 that you would go (half and half), give me the number 50. You may use any number between zero and 100, numbers such as 31 or 75 or 82, and so on, to show what the chances are that you would do something. The higher the number you give me, the greater you think the chances are that you would do it. Lower numbers mean the chances are less.

Do you have any questions about this?

EXAMPLE: What do you think the chances are that you will go to a movie within the next week?

|            |    |          |    |       |    |          |    |            |    |     |
|------------|----|----------|----|-------|----|----------|----|------------|----|-----|
| 0          | 10 | 20       | 30 | 40    | 50 | 60       | 70 | 80         | 90 | 100 |
| definitely |    | probably |    | maybe |    | probably |    | definitely |    |     |
| will not   |    | will not |    |       |    | will     |    | will       |    |     |

1. Before asking the next question, I would like to remind you that you do not have to answer questions, but I hope you will answer and all of your answers will be kept confidential.

What are the chances that you would do the same kind of thing again [brief description of offense] in the next year? What number best represents the chances that you would do this again in the next year?

[WRITE THE NUMBER ON THE LINE.]

|            |          |       |          |            |
|------------|----------|-------|----------|------------|
| definitely | probably | maybe | probably | definitely |
| will not   | will not |       | will     | will       |

[RESPONSE]

[INTERVIEWER: IF THE YOUTH'S OFFENSE WAS TAKING SOMETHING VALUED AT \$20 OR MORE, WITHOUT CONTACT WITH THE VICTIM, SUCH AS SHOPLIFTING, THEFT FROM AN AUTOMOBILE, SCHOOL LOCKER, ETC., SKIP THIS NEXT QUESTION.]

2. What are the chances that you would steal something worth \$20 or more during the next year? Look at the next question in your materials. What number shows the chances that you would steal something worth \$20 or more in the next year?

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
 definitely probably maybe probably definitely  
 will not will not will will will

[RESPONSE]

3. [ASK EVERYONE.]

We are interested in knowing what you think the chances are of getting caught and taken to court if you did this. [INTERVIEWER: "THIS" REFERENCES AN OFFENSE OF TAKING SOMETHING VALUED AT \$20 OR MORE WITHOUT CONTACT WITH THE VICTIM.] The next question in your materials asks you to give me the number that best shows what the chances are that you would get taken to court if you stole something worth \$20 or more.

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  
 definitely probably maybe probably definitely  
 will not will not will will will

[RESPONSE]

4. If you got caught and taken to court for stealing something worth \$20 or more, there are several things that the court could do. Look at the list of items on page 12 of your materials.

[INTERVIEWER: READ EACH OF THE ITEMS. EXPLAIN ANY ITEM WHICH IS NOT UNDERSTOOD BY THE YOUTH.]

What do you think actually would happen if you stole something worth \$20 or more and were taken to court for it? [PROBE TO DETERMINE WHICH SINGLE RESULT OR COMBINATION OF RESULTS IS MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR.]

| Level                                       | Items in Youth's Materials                          |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| [PRE-COURT DIVERSION]                       | 1. Participate in _____ [NAME] _____.               |
| [WARN AND RELEASE]                          | 2. The court warns and releases you.                |
| [YOUTH PROGRAM, COUNSELING OR RECREATIONAL] | 3. Referred to _____ [NAME] _____.                  |
| [PROBATION ONLY]                            | 4. Placed on probation only.                        |
| [RESTITUTION PROJECT ONLY]                  | 5. Restitution program only:<br>_____ [NAME] _____. |
| [LOCAL SECURE FACILITY]                     | 6. Sentenced to _____ [NAME] _____.                 |
| [JUVENILE INSTITUTION]                      | 7. Sent to _____ [NAME] _____.                      |
|                                             | 8. Combination of _____.                            |
|                                             | 9. Other [DESCRIBE] _____.                          |

5. We have only one more set of questions for you. Please look at the example on page 14. In the example, the question asks you to decide which of the three things you dislike the most, which one is next, and which one of the three bothers you the least. The person who answered that question (in the example) disliked "being sick" the most, disliked "being grounded" next, and "not watching television for two weeks" bothered him/her the least. After that, the person was asked to tell how much s/he disliked each of these. The number 100 means that the person disliked it more than anything s/he could think of. The number zero would mean the person would not be bothered by it at all. As you can see, the person who answered the question said that s/he disliked being sick "50," being grounded "45," and not watching TV "40." You may use any number between zero and 100 to show how much you dislike something. Do you understand what the numbers mean?

[IF NOT, GO OVER THE EXAMPLE AGAIN.]

Now look at Question 5 on page 15 of your materials. The court might do any of these things. [INTERVIEWER: READ EACH ITEM; EXPLAIN ANY ITEM AS NEEDED.] Which of these things do you dislike the most?

[INTERVIEWER: RANK THE SIX, USING "1" FOR THE ONE DISLIKE THE MOST, "2" FOR THE ONE THAT IS NEXT, AND SO ON. CONTINUE PROBING UNTIL ALL HAVE BEEN RANKED.]

| Level                      | Items in Youth's Materials                          | Rank  | Score |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| [PRE-COURT DIVERSION]      | 1. Participate in _____ [NAME] _____.               | _____ | _____ |
| [WARN AND RELEASE]         | 2. The court warns and releases you.                | _____ | _____ |
| [YOUTH PROGRAM, ETC]       | 3. Referred to _____ [NAME] _____.                  | _____ | _____ |
| [PROBATION ONLY]           | 4. Placed on probation only.                        | _____ | _____ |
| [RESTITUTION PROJECT ONLY] | 5. Restitution program only:<br>_____ [NAME] _____. | _____ | _____ |
| [LOCAL SECURE FACILITY]    | 6. Sentenced to _____ [NAME] _____.                 | _____ | _____ |
| [JUVENILE INSTITUTION]     | 7. Sent to _____ [NAME] _____.                      | _____ | _____ |
|                            | 8. Combination of _____.                            | _____ | _____ |
|                            | 9. Other [DESCRIBE] _____.                          | _____ | _____ |

Now look at the scale below the list. I would like for you to tell me the number between zero and 100 that shows how much you dislike each one. How much do you dislike [highest ranked item]? And what number shows how much you dislike [second ranked item]?

[INTERVIEWER: IF THE YOUTH IS CONFUSED, GO BACK OVER THE INSTRUCTIONS AGAIN. IF NOT, ONCTINUE UNTIL A "DISLIKE" SCORE HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR EACH ITEM. THE YOUTH MAY GIVE THE SAME SCORE TO MORE THAN ONE ITEM IF BOTH ARE EQUALLY DISLIKE.] DOJ-1985-03

**END**