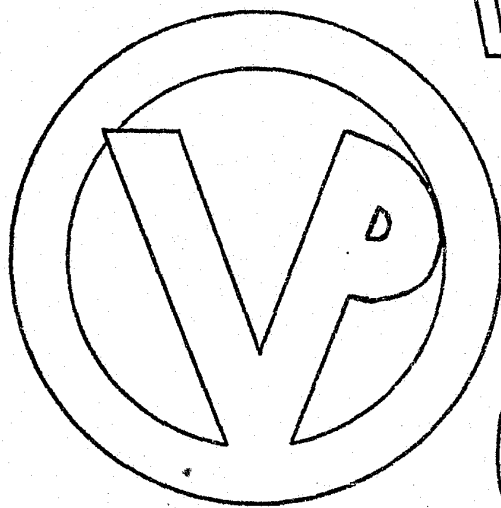


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VOLUNTEER

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VOLUNTEER PROBATION

OFFICERS PROGRAM: -

AN EVALUATION

Louisville / Jefferson County, Ky.

Metropolitan Social Services Department

Office Of Research And Planning

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January, 1975

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INTRODUCTION

Crime involving the young continues to increase steadily. It has been proven time after time that most existing programs designed to combat youthful crime and delinquent behavior are fragmentary and ineffective.

Statistics from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency reveal some startling facts:

- Over 50% of serious crime is being committed by 15% of the population....children under 17 years of age.
- Arrests of children are increasing seven times faster than that of adults.
- The number of youngsters under 18 arrested by police inflated 124% from 1960 to 1970. However, for persons over 18 years of age, the increase was only 18%.
- It costs a state between \$4,000 to \$12,000 per year to keep a young person in jail or in an institution. It is conservatively estimated that 74% of those institutionalized will return to crime and re-enter the institutions.
- One hundred thousand children are jailed and locked up each year, when as many as 60% should not even be in detention homes.
- Ninety-three per cent of the juvenile court jurisdictions do not have adequate places to house children except in county jails.

Many delinquents and misdemeanants are at a turning point. With proper help, most can go on to lead useful lives. With no one to turn to, they may become habitual criminals. For lack of funds, only five

per cent of our misdemeanor courts have professional probation programs to provide the guidance and sponsorship these youths so desperately need. Where such a program does exist, it is frequently too overburdened to be effective.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAM HISTORY

Volunteers in Probation originated in the court of Municipal Judge Keith J. Leenhouts in Royal Oak, Michigan in 1959. Deeply frustrated by the lack of facilities for providing guidance and hope to young offenders, he invited a group of friends to consider how the problem could be resolved.

A plan evolved for a program in which the judge could put young misdemeanants on probation for as long as two years. During this period, they would be brought into regular close contact with qualified specialists and sponsors before the offenders could drift into criminal habits. Unlike other probation programs that rely exclusively on professionals, private citizens were to be the sponsors---people without specialized training---who would voluntarily devote time, on a continuing basis, to help guide the youthful law-breakers.

Shortly after its initiation, the program was overloaded, and additional sponsors were recruited. Several professionally trained counselors were employed on a part-time basis to coordinate the work. Retired citizens volunteered their services either to act as counselors or to perform secretarial and clerical tasks. Business and fraternal organizations provided facilities and donated operating funds.

Later, important funding was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health and the National Board of Social Concerns of the Methodist Church to prove the program's effectiveness and to

promote the development of similar programs elsewhere.

In 1971, the VIP Program was further strengthened as a result of its merger with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. NCCD is the major non-governmental agency working to prevent and control crime and delinquency by fully utilizing citizen and professional involvement. For more than half a century, one of NCCD's principal tasks has been to help children avoid delinquent behavior, to help them grow up during the period in which they are most defenseless, and to help them become good citizens.

Starting with an idea in a judge's chamber in 1959, the Volunteers in Probation Program has expanded to more than 2,000 courts in cities across the nation.

LOUISVILLE AND JEFFERSON COUNTY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM

The Metropolitan Social Services Department's Volunteer Probation Program originated in 1969 by Ms. Jeanne Frank, then an administrative assistant at MSSD. She, along with Ms. R. Bryant, chairperson of the Kentucky PTA, attended a National Conference on Volunteers held in Pennsylvania. These two women were concerned with the fact that salaried social workers had very heavy caseloads and did not have the necessary time required to effectively bring about change in the delinquent behavior pattern of a child. They decided to approach the local PTA with their ideas and ask for volunteers. Thus, the VPO Program was initiated.

At first, there was a reluctance on the part of MSSD workers to accept the program, however, the MSSD salaried probation officers soon recognized the need for volunteers, realized the merits of the program, and accepted the VPO as a competent individual, very capable of handling a probationary case.

A training program was initiated to give the volunteer his/her reason for being and showed actually where he/she fit into the program. During the process of training, the volunteer is taught to be totally responsible for his probation case. There are two supervisors to assist the volunteer if the need arises. However, the responsibility for the casework, monthly reports, court appearances, etc. are that of the volunteer. The one week training program (five consecutive nights) are held normally Monday through Friday from 7:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. The training schedule consists of:

1) On the first night, the Director of Volunteer Probation talks to the group about the program itself and the expectations that MSSD has for the volunteers and what the volunteers can expect from the Agency. Also, a Senior Trial Commissioner (Judge) of Jefferson County Juvenile Court discusses the history and philosophy of the Juvenile Court System, the recent decisions of the Supreme Court in reference to juveniles, the Jefferson County Juvenile Court System (its red tape and legal procedures), etc.

2) At the second session, the Administrator of Community Services discusses this division within MSSD. This lecture covers Financial Assistance, Probation Department Volunteer Services, etc. Procedures, policies, rules and the operation of each department of this Division is discussed. Also, a salaried Professional Probation Officer discusses his job, a case and its dynamics; then a VPO presents a case he has been active with to acquaint the group with the type of case they may receive.

3) For the third meeting, a psychologist from MSSD's Diagnostic and Services Department describes general behavior and the I-Level Classification System.

4) The fourth session involves a trip to Ormsby Village Treatment Center for dinner with the facility's population as well as a tour of the grounds.

5) At the fifth and final session, the basic concepts of counselling and interviewing are discussed. The expectations and roles

are also discussed as well as the I-Level preference survey test, which is given to the volunteers to determine which type of youth they can best work with in the community.

After training, the members of the group become volunteer probation officers and their names are placed in a complicated filing system until a case becomes available in the community where they live or work, or in some nearby community. The Volunteer Probation Officer Program normally attempts to match I-Level preferences of the volunteer with that of the child.

When a case becomes available, the volunteer is asked to meet with the referring agent, a supervisor and/or director to discuss the case for determination of acceptance. The volunteer has the right to refuse a case if he/she so desires. Upon acceptance, the Volunteer Probation Officer and the referring agent (usually a paid professional probation officer) appear before the Juvenile Court Judge with the youth's family to make the recommendation that this youth be placed on probation to the volunteer. The Judge explains to the youth that this person (VPO) is an officer of the court and that strict attention and cooperation must be given to him/her. After this, the case is the total responsibility of the Volunteer Probation Program and of the particular volunteer assigned to the youth.

The volunteer works under the supervision of a paid professional worker. Any problems that should develop are discussed with him/her. A monthly report is due on each case. These reports are summarized

and sent to the Juvenile Court Judge so that he may observe the progress being made. If the youth is returned to Court, the volunteer appears with him and makes a recommendation to the Judge as to what the volunteer thinks the proper disposition should be; the volunteer "sees" the case through its completion.

It is a requirement that a volunteer handle only one case. After the completion of that probationary case, the volunteer does not have to take another case.

METHODOLOGY

This study is concerned with those youth residing in Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky who, during the calendar years 1971 and 1972, were placed on probation to MSSD's Volunteer Probation Program.

It is the purpose of this study to examine the characteristics of the offenders placed under this specific treatment mode. Further, the effectiveness of the outcome of treatment will be examined. The determination of success or failure shall be based on the recidivism rates of those treated.

There is a basic problem in using recidivism as the only indicator of success or failure. Eliminated from consideration is the juveniles' community adjustment in terms of school and/or job performance, the nature of interpersonal relationships with others, or attitudinal changes after release from treatment. Recidivism tests only those who re-enter the juvenile justice system and not the behavior of those who do not; it excludes youths engaging in non-reported delinquent activities. On the other hand, a youth may be behaving very well and recidivism does not test this.

However, for purposes of analytical research, recidivism yields a measurement of concrete actions and events which can be statistically analyzed and interpreted. Most importantly, the major goal of any treatment mode is to affect the rate at which offenders avoid or revert to delinquent behavior in a given period following treatment efforts. Measurement of this goal gauges effectiveness.

Post-treatment performance must be evaluated realistically and equitably. Purists would require an immediate cessation of deviant behavior as proof of treatment value, while others would require an intricate analysis of life-style ten years from release as proof of a program's success. Neither of these are realistic.

What must be developed is a multi-level rating scheme with an adequate follow-up period. Success and failure cannot be rated by a multiplicity of vague concepts concerning life-style but, rather, an adequate reflection of their behavior through further contact or lack of contact with police and the Courts.

A four level rating scheme was used in this study:

- Success - no offenses and no institutionalizations after treatment;
- Moderate Success - minor offenses and no institutionalizations;
- Minimal Success - major offenses and no institutionalizations;
- Failure - offenses resulting in an institutionalization or Grand Jury referral.

The difficulty also arises in tracking juveniles after treatment. Those who are re-arrested or re-institutionalized are visible and create few problems. However, a success presents three distinct possibilities: 1) he may truly be a success, 2) he may be committing deviant acts but has not been caught, or 3) he may have moved out of the geographical area of study. The latter is the only one that can possibly be eliminated but even that presents difficulties when records do not reflect mobility.

During the calendar years 1971 and 1972, over one hundred juveniles were referred to the Volunteer Probation Program. However, because of

various reasons (i.e. having less than six months of follow-up, turning age 18 with insufficient follow-up, still on probation, etc.) only 70 individuals will be examined in this study. Still this number allows an accurate evaluation of the Volunteer Probation Program.

Each juvenile was followed-up for a period of at least six months after release from probation. Demographic information was collected from the Metropolitan Social Services Department intake form concerning sex, race, living arrangement, number of siblings, receipt of public assistance, school status and education claimed. Further information was obtained concerning number and type of referrals prior to the referral which led to the treatment disposition, reason referred^{*}, age at treatment disposition, length of treatment, and number of in-treatment offenses.

To determine the type of cases referred to the Volunteer Probation Program, a classification scheme delineating prior delinquency history was developed. It consisted of the following categories:

1. No Referrals - no prior delinquent history;
2. Social Delinquent - majority of prior history referrals for social offenses;
3. Minor Delinquent - majority of prior history referrals for minor offenses; and
4. Major Delinquent - majority of prior history referrals for major offenses against persons or against property.

^{*}The reason referred for treatment was grouped into one of four categories: 1) major offenses against person, 2) major offenses against property, 3) minor offenses and 4) social offenses. See Appendix for an explanation of each category.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Tables 1 and 2 (see Appendix for all tables mentioned) demonstrate the distribution of the entire study population within the master score by race and sex. Table 1 indicates that the Volunteer Probation Program is slightly more successful with whites than blacks (63.8% of whites as compared to 58.3% for blacks were successes). However, only 12 individuals or 17.1 per cent of the entire population were black. The VPO Program seems to have the same effect on males (62.7% successful) and (females 63.7% successful). Yet over 84 per cent of the entire population was male.

By way of comparison with the salaried Probation Department of MSSD, the VPO Program's total successes of almost 64 per cent is slightly higher than the 57 per cent success rate for MSSD's Probation Department for the period July 1, 1967 through June 30, 1970.

Tables 3 and 4 show a breakdown by race and sex of the reasons referred which resulted in the adjudication of volunteer probation. Nearly 20 per cent of all white referrals were for Dwellinghouse Breaking, while half of the black referrals were for social offenses. It is interesting to note that while approximately 16 per cent of the total reasons referred were for dwellinghouse breaking, no blacks were referred for this offense.

Table 5 illustrates the master scores by reasons referred (grouped). (See the Appendix for a definition of each reason referred category.) Almost one-half of the referrals to the VPO Program were for major

versus property offenses. Being a most unusual situation, the VPO Program is quite successful with those individuals referred for major offenses while having a minimal success with those referred for minor and social offenses. The MSSD Probation Department does not reflect this unusual pattern of success; instead its success rating is fairly consistent among the four categories of reasons referred.

The age at referral to the VPO Program is reflected in Table 6. Almost two-thirds of the population were 14 or 15 years of age. The mean age of 14.3 years for VPO Program referrals is slightly younger than those referred to the MSSD Probation Department (15.1 years of age).

Table 7 indicates that nearly 50 per cent of the individuals referred to the VPO Program were from a stable family environment. In comparison, less than 40 per cent of all referrals to the Juvenile Court in 1971 and 1972 came from a living arrangement of both parents. Also, the Volunteer Probation Program is slightly more successful with those individuals from a living arrangement of both parents than with those youth from a single parent living arrangement.

As can be seen in Table 8, the tendency exists for the VPO Program to be less successful with those youth from larger sized families.

Table 9 indicates that approximately three-fourths of the VPO referrals came from families who did not receive public assistance. This ratio is comparable with that for all Juvenile Court referrals in 1971 and 1972.

Tables 10 and 11 deal with education claimed and school status. Over 95 per cent of the youth referred to the VPO Program were attending school. In comparison, only 75 per cent of all Juvenile Court referrals in 1971 were attending school and about two-thirds were attending school in 1972.

As seen in Table 12, the VPO Program tends to do well with suburban youth (namely those youth residing in Planning Service Communities 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14). However, the program is not successful in the inner city and appears to be quite a failure in Planning Service Community 10--South Central area of Louisville and Jefferson County.

Tables 13 and 14 show the number of prior history referrals and their pattern. Over one-half of the VPO referrals had between two and five prior delinquent referrals and the program was most successful with first offenders. In examining the prior history pattern, it is interesting to note that the VPO Program is more successful with those youth with a minor delinquent history background than with those youth from a major delinquent or social delinquent background. This is quite the opposite of Table 5 which showed that the Program was successful with those youth adjudicated to the VPO Program for committing major offenses and was less successful with those individuals referred to the program for committing minor offenses. In other words, besides first offenders, the VPO Program is successful with a youth referred to the program for a major offense with a minor delinquent history background.

Tables 15, 16 and 17 deal with the number of in-treatment offenses and length of treatment. Approximately one-half of the VPO cases committed an in-treatment offense. One can fairly accurately predict by the number of in-treatment offenses whether or not that referral will be a success or a failure. Also, the longer the length of treatment for VPO cases, the greater the success rate. However, this is not the case for referrals to the program whose length of treatment is over 19 months. The average length of treatment for VPO cases is 9.7 months.

In summary, the VPO Program is a successful mode of treatment. However, caution should be shown in comparing the program's success rate with other treatment programs. This study's population was for the majority white and male. Almost half of the cases resided in a stable home environment and nearly three-fourths of the cases lived in homes not receiving public assistance. Also, nearly all of the youths were attending school. These are indicators of a higher social class.

In "Social Class and Delinquency" it was demonstrated that an individual's chances of rehabilitation are either enhanced or debilitated by his social environment. Treatment failures have been shown to correlate highly with the indicators of a lower social class, while treatment successes have been shown to correlate with indicators of a higher social class.¹

¹Office of Research and Planning, Metropolitan Social Services Department, Social Class and Delinquency, An Analysis, p. 36.

However, this should not detract from the basic fact that the VPO Program is an useful method of treatment for a particular group of youths. An effective treatment program must assist the juvenile to adequately function in his community by dealing with his/her particular problem in the community whenever possible.² Truly, this is an important function of the VPO Program.

²Ibid, p. 37.

CONCLUSIONS

With the ever increasing number of delinquent children being processed through the Juvenile Court, the burden of effective rehabilitation is growing at an unprecedented pace. The caseloads of probation officers have, in many instances, reached such magnitude that it is unrealistic to assume that they can any longer provide as much real help and treatment for probationers as they would like. Through the use of Volunteer Probation Officers, an effective rehabilitation in the probationer's home community can be facilitated.

Besides being a fairly successful treatment mode, there are other advantages in utilizing a VPO Program. They are:¹

- The VPO Program increases the amount of total court contacts with the probationer. Using volunteers in the VPO capacity gives court personnel more information on the probationer via the volunteer who is having frequent and direct contact with the probationer, thereby improving the counseling services or any other service which the court would like to give the juveniles on probation.
- The probationer has frequent contacts with an influential person who can fill various roles and act in a meaningful way to aid the youth. By influential is meant an older person, whether slightly

¹"A Volunteer Probation Officer Manual", Dr. Gordon H. Barker and Ronald R. Matson, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pps. 54-57.

older in the case of college students or older in the sense of a "father figure" who will have a steady positive impact on the life and behavior of the probationer. Regular probation officers can do this too, or could, except that with large caseloads they rarely have the time for it. By contrast, the VPO has a caseload of one.

The VPO can be an authority figure, guiding the probationer as to what he/she can and cannot do; and/or a friend, being with the probationer and giving friendly advice or counsel; or just doing things together and listening to problems the boy or girl may have. The VPO may fill any number of roles on a daily basis---helping to get the individual a job, helping him/her with schoolwork, taking him/her to a ballgame, etc.

- There is an economic advantage, especially if the Court does not have sufficient funds to hire adequate numbers of paid professional staff.

- The program helps take some of the probation load off the regular staff. This reduced probation load directly impacts the amount of time the probation officer will spend looking for and talking to the probationer directly. This is what the VPO does best and where he/she can be most effective in assisting the regular probation staff.

- The program facilitates community involvement in dealing with the delinquents in the community and educates the community to local problems. The least the VPO Program can do is to create public support for the Juvenile Court and its endeavors.

- Volunteer contact with probationers is often less threatening to probationers than contact with paid court staff. Since the VPO is a volunteer, unpaid, and perceived as wanting to help for its own sake, the type of relationship which develops between the VPO and the probationer is one which can be effective in a special way in terms of the goals of probation. The probationers are less threatened by the VPO's and perhaps more willing to listen and respond to their advice.

- Volunteers give the court an additional source of information and a different viewpoint with regard to the juvenile. A VPO program provides the court with a contact to the probationer's family and other environmental influences which otherwise might be less accessible. Via the VPO's time, commitment, and involvement, the probationer's life circumstances, school, home, peers, etc., may be more completely known.

As there are advantages, so must there exist disadvantages with the Volunteer Probation Program. They are:

- Although the costs of operating this program are minimal, there does exist the spending of professional staff time with volunteers which might otherwise be spend performing regular or more traditional duties as probation officers.

- Even after careful screening, there is the possibility that some volunteers may create a negative image of the court in the community, and be a negative influence on the probationer.

• By involving an additional person with the probationer extra communication problems can be created. If the regular probation officer learns of something regarding the probationer, this information must be relayed to the VPO and vice versa. Also, a special kind of communication problem can develop if the VPO is expected to report probation violations of his probationer. Loyalties to the probationer on the part of the VPO may sometimes be stronger than his loyalties to the court.

• Staff people become administrators as well as probation officers and undergo role changes due to implementation of voluntary programs.

In conclusion, the advantages of the Volunteer Probation Program far exceed the disadvantages. It is an effective method in the treatment of juvenile delinquents.

A P P E N D I X

TABLE 1.

MASTER SCORE BY RACE

MASTER SCORES	WHITE		BLACK		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	20	34.5	3	25.0	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	7	12.1	3	25.0	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	10	17.2	1	8.3	11	15.7
FAILURE	21	36.2	5	41.7	26	37.1
TOTAL	58	100.0 (82.9)	12	100.0 (17.1)	70	100.0 (100.0)

TABLE 2.

MASTER SCORE BY SEX

MASTER SCORES	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	19	32.2	4	36.4	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	8	13.6	2	18.2	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	10	16.9	1	9.1	11	15.7
FAILURE	22	37.3	4	36.4	26	37.1
TOTAL	59	100.0 (84.3)	11	100.1 (15.7)	70	100.0 (100.0)

TABLE 3.

RACE BY REASON REFERRED

REASON REFERRED	WHITE		BLACK		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arson	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Assault: Aggravated	2	3.5	0	-	2	2.9
Unauthorized Use of Auto	5	8.6	0	-	5	7.1
Disorderly Conduct	5	8.6	0	-	5	7.1
Drunkenness	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Dwellinghouse Breaking	11	19.0	0	-	11	15.8
Grand Larceny	4	6.9	0	-	4	5.7
Loitering	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Robbery: Purse Snatching	0	-	1	8.3	1	1.4
Robbery	2	3.5	2	16.7	4	5.7
Runaway: In County	5	8.6	1	8.3	6	8.6
School House Breaking	2	3.5	1	8.3	3	4.3
Shoplifting	3	5.2	1	8.3	4	5.7
Storehouse Breaking	5	8.6	1	8.3	6	8.6
Truancy	1	1.7	3	25.0	4	5.7
Ungovernable Behavior	5	8.6	2	16.7	7	10.0
Violation Drug Laws: Narcotic	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Violation Drug Laws	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing	2	3.5	0	-	2	2.9
False Alarms	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
TOTAL	58	100.0	12	99.9	70	99.9

TABLE 4.
SEX BY REASON REFERRED

REASON REFERRED	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Arson	0	-	1	9.1	1	1.4
Assault: Aggravated	2	3.4	0	-	2	2.9
Unauthorized Use of Auto	5	8.5	0	-	5	7.1
Disorderly Conduct	5	8.5	0	-	5	7.1
Drunkenness	0	-	1	9.1	1	1.4
Dwellinghouse Breaking	11	18.5	0	-	11	15.8
Grand Larceny	3	5.1	1	9.1	4	5.7
Loitering	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Robbery: Purse Snatching	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Robbery	3	5.1	1	9.1	4	5.7
Runaway: In County	4	6.8	2	18.2	6	8.6
School House Breaking	2	3.4	1	9.1	3	4.3
Shoplifting	3	5.1	1	9.1	4	5.7
Storehouse Breaking	6	10.2	0	-	6	8.6
Truancy	3	5.1	1	9.1	4	5.7
Ungovernable Behavior	5	8.5	2	18.2	7	10.0
Violation Drug Laws: Narcotic	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Violation Drug Laws	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
Weapons: Carrying/Possessing	2	3.4	0	-	2	2.9
False Alarms	1	1.7	0	-	1	1.4
TOTAL	59	100.1	11	100.1	70	99.9

TABLE 5.

MASTER SCORES BY REASON REFERRED (GROUPED)

MASTER SCORES	MAJ. VS. PERSON		MAJ. VS. PROPERTY		MINOR OFFENSES		SOCIAL OFFENSES		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	3	42.9	12	35.3	2	16.7	6	35.3	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	1	14.3	6	17.6	1	8.3	2	11.8	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	1	14.3	6	17.6	2	16.7	2	11.8	11	15.7
FAILURE	2	28.6	10	29.4	7	58.3	7	41.2	26	37.1
TOTAL	7	100.1 (10.0)	34	99.9 (48.6)	12	100.0 (17.1)	17	100.1 (24.3)	70	100.0 (100.0)

TABLE 6.

MASTER SCORES BY AGE AT TREATMENT DISPOSITION

MASTER SCORES	13 & Under		14		15		16		17		TOTAL		MEAN AGE
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SUCCESS	3	23.1	3	17.6	10	34.5	5	55.6	2	100.0	23	32.9	14.8
MODERATE SUCCESS	2	15.4	4	23.5	4	13.8	0	-	0	-	10	14.3	14.0
MINIMAL SUCCESS	2	15.4	3	17.6	3	10.3	3	33.3	0	-	11	15.7	14.6
FAILURE	6	46.2	7	41.2	12	41.4	1	11.1	0	-	26	37.1	14.0
TOTAL	13	100.1 (18.6)	17	99.9 (24.3)	29	100.0 (41.4)	9	100.0 (12.9)	2	100.0 (2.9)	70	100.0 (100.1)	14.3

TABLE 7.

MASTER SCORES BY LIVING ARRANGEMENT

MASTER SCORES	BOTH PARENTS		PARENT STEP-PARENT		SINGLE PARENT		OTHER		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	13	38.2	1	25.0	9	31.0	0	-	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	3	8.8	1	25.0	4	13.8	2	66.7	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	6	17.6	1	25.0	4	13.8	0	-	11	15.7
FAILURE	12	35.3	1	25.0	12	41.4	1	33.3	26	37.1
TOTAL	34	99.9 (48.6)	4	100.0 (5.7)	29	100.0 (41.4)	3	100.0 (4.3)	70	100.0 (100.0)

TABLE 8.

MASTER SCORES BY NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

MASTER SCORES	NONE		1		2-3		4-6		7-9		TOTAL		MEAN NO. SIBLINGS
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SUCCESS	0	-	2	40.0	13	44.8	7	25.0	1	14.3	23	32.9	3.3
MODERATE SUCCESS	1	100.0	2	40.0	4	13.8	2	7.1	1	14.3	10	14.3	3.0
MINIMAL SUCCESS	0	-	0	-	1	3.4	8	28.6	2	28.6	11	15.7	5.2
FAILURE	0	-	1	20.0	11	37.9	11	39.3	3	42.9	26	37.1	4.0
TOTAL	1	100.0 (1.4)	5	100.0 (7.1)	29	99.9 (41.4)	28	100.0 (40.0)	7	100.0 (10.0)	70	100.0 (99.9)	3.8

TABLE 9.

MASTER SCORES BY RECEIPT OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

MASTER SCORES	YES		NO		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	3	15.8	20	39.2	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	3	15.8	7	13.7	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	0	-	11	21.6	11	15.7
FAILURE	13	68.4	13	25.5	26	37.1
TOTAL	19	100.0 (27.1)	51	100.0 (72.9)	70	100.0 (100.0)

TABLE 10.

MASTER SCORES BY EDUCATION CLAIMED

MASTER SCORES	6 or Less		7		8		9		10		TOTAL		MEAN GR. ED. CL.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SUCCESS	5	29.4	4	26.7	5	31.3	7	36.8	2	66.7	23	32.9	7.8
MODERATE SUCCESS	1	5.9	4	26.7	3	18.8	2	10.5	0	-	10	14.3	7.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	3	17.6	1	6.7	4	25.0	2	10.5	1	33.3	11	15.7	7.7
FAILURE	8	47.1	6	40.0	4	25.0	8	42.1	0	-	26	37.1	7.2
TOTAL	17	100.0 (24.3)	15	100.1 (21.4)	16	100.1 (22.9)	19	99.9 (27.1)	3	100.0 (4.3)	70	100.0 (100.0)	7.5

TABLE 11.

MASTER SCORES BY SCHOOL STATUS

	ATTENDING		COMPLETED		WITHDRAWN		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	20	29.9	0	-	3	100.0	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	10	14.9	0	-	0	-	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	11	16.4	0	-	0	-	11	15.7
FAILURE	26	38.8	0	-	0	-	26	37.1
TOTAL	67	100.0 (95.7)	0	-	3	100.0 (4.3)	70	100.0

TABLE 12.

MASTER SCORES BY PLANNING SERVICE COMMUNITIES

P.S.C.	SUCCESS		MODERATE SUCCESS		MINIMAL SUCCESS		FAILURE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	2	66.7	1	33.3	0	-	0	-	3	100.0
2	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
3	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
4	1	25.0	2	50.0	0	-	1	25.0	4	100.0
5	0	-	1	100.0	0	-	0	-	1	100.0
6	1	50.0	0	-	0	-	1	50.0	2	100.0
7	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
8	0	-	0	-	0	-	3	100.0	3	100.0
9	2	25.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	3	37.5	8	100.0
10	2	22.2	0	-	0	-	7	77.8	9	100.0
11	3	27.3	1	9.1	3	27.3	4	36.4	11	100.1
12	5	38.5	2	15.4	3	23.1	3	23.1	13	100.1
13	4	66.7	0	-	1	16.7	1	16.7	6	100.1
14	2	40.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
15	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
TOTAL	23	32.9	10	14.3	11	15.7	26	37.1	70	100.0

TABLE 13.

MASTER SCORES BY NUMBER OF PRIOR HISTORY REFERRALS

MASTER SCORES	NONE		1		2-5		6+		TOTAL		MEAN PRIOR HIST. REF.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SUCCESS	2	16.7	5	26.3	15	41.7	1	33.3	23	32.9	2.4
MODERATE SUCCESS	5	41.7	3	15.8	2	5.6	0	-	10	14.3	.7
MINIMAL SUCCESS	2	16.7	4	21.1	5	13.9	0	-	11	15.7	1.7
FAILURE	3	25.0	7	36.8	14	38.9	2	66.7	26	37.1	2.9
TOTAL	12	100.1 (17.1)	19	100.0 (27.1)	36	100.1 (51.4)	3	100.0 (4.3)	70	100.0 (99.9)	2.2

TABLE 14.

MASTER SCORES BY PRIOR HISTORY PATTERN

MASTER SCORES	NO REFERRALS		SOCIAL DELINQUENT		MINOR DELINQUENT		MAJOR DELINQUENT		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
SUCCESS	2	16.7	4	23.5	5	31.1	12	48.0	23	32.9
MODERATE SUCCESS	5	41.7	3	17.6	2	12.5	0	-	10	14.3
MINIMAL SUCCESS	2	16.7	2	11.8	4	25.0	3	12.0	11	15.7
FAILURE	3	25.0	8	47.1	5	31.3	10	40.0	26	37.1
TOTAL	12	100.1 (17.1)	17	100.0 (24.3)	16	100.1 (22.9)	25	100.0 (35.7)	70	100.0 (100.0)

TABLE 15.

MASTER SCORES BY NUMBER OF IN-TREATMENT OFFENSES

MASTER SCORES	0		1		2		3		4+		TOTAL		MEAN
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SUCCESS	18	54.5	3	21.4	2	20.0	0	-	0	-	23	32.9	.3
MODERATE SUCCESS	9	27.3	0	-	1	10.0	0	-	0	-	10	14.3	.2
MINIMAL SUCCESS	5	15.2	3	21.4	2	20.0	0	-	1	16.7	11	15.7	1.0
FAILURE	1	3.0	8	57.1	5	50.0	7	100.0	5	83.3	26	37.1	2.3
TOTAL	33	100.0 (47.1)	14	99.9 (20.0)	10	100.0 (14.3)	7	100.0 (10.0)	6	100.0 (8.6)	70	100.0 (100.0)	1.1

TABLE 16.

MASTER SCORES BY LENGTH OF TREATMENT (MONTHS)

MASTER SCORES	5 or LESS		6-8		9-12		13-18		19+		TOTAL		MEAN
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
SUCCESS	5	23.8	4	26.7	6	37.5	5	55.6	3	33.3	23	32.9	11.0
MODERATE SUCCESS	2	9.5	3	20.0	4	25.0	0	-	1	11.1	10	14.3	8.8
MINIMAL SUCCESS	2	9.5	3	20.0	4	25.0	2	22.2	0	-	11	15.7	9.4
FAILURE	12	57.1	5	33.3	2	12.5	2	22.2	5	55.6	26	37.1	9.1
TOTAL	21	99.9 (30.0)	15	100.0 (21.4)	16	100.0 (22.9)	9	100.0 (12.9)	9	100.0 (12.9)	70	100.0 (100.1)	9.7

TABLE 17.

LENGTH OF TREATMENT BY NUMBER OF IN-TREATMENT OFFENSES

LENGTH OF TREATMENT	0		1		2		3		4+		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
5 Months or Less	9	27.3	6	42.9	4	40.0	2	28.6	0	-	21	30.0
6-8 Months	9	27.3	2	14.3	1	10.0	1	14.3	2	33.3	15	21.4
9-12 Months	9	27.3	2	14.3	2	20.0	2	28.6	1	16.7	16	22.9
13-18 Months	3	9.1	3	21.4	1	10.0	1	14.3	1	16.7	9	12.9
19 Months +	3	9.1	1	7.1	2	20.0	1	14.3	2	33.3	9	12.9
TOTAL	33	100.1 (47.1)	14	100.0 (20.0)	10	100.0 (14.3)	7	100.1 (10.0)	6	100.0 (8.6)	70	100.1 (100.0)
\bar{X} Length of Treatment	9.2		8.1		9.8		10.6		15.0		9.7	

REASONS REFERRED

MAJOR OFFENSES AGAINST PERSON

Assault: Aggravated
Assault: All Except Aggravated
Forcible Rape
Murder and Manslaughter
Robbery: Purse Snatching
Robbery: All Except Purse Snatching
Sex Offenses Other Than Rape

MAJOR OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

Arson
Auto Tampering
Auto Theft: All Except Unauthorized Use
Auto Theft: Unauthorized Use
Banding Together to Commit A Felony
Dwellinghouse Breaking
Grand Larceny
Outhouse Breaking
School House Breaking
Storehouse Breaking
Uttering a Forged Instrument
Violation of Drug Laws: Narcotic
Violation of Drug Laws: All Except Narcotics
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing
Burglary
Possessing Burglary Tools

MINOR OFFENSES

Disorderly Conduct
Destruction of Property
Drunkenness
Loitering
Petit Larceny
Possessing or Drinking Liquor
Runaway: AWOL From Institution
Shoplifting
Traffic Offenses
Neighborhood Complaint
Other
False Alarms
Glue/Paint Sniffing

SOCIAL OFFENSES

Attempted Suicide
Runaway: In County
Runaway: Out of County
Runaway: Out of State
Truancy
Ungovernable Behavior

DEPENDENCY

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