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YOLO COUNTY (CALIFORNIA)  
MINORITY PROBATION AIDES

AN EVALUATION  
OF THE MEXICAN AMERICAN PROBATION  
CASE AIDE PROJECT 1971 - 1973

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*The evaluation was conducted and this report was produced by the Research Center of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Davis, California, under contract to the Yolo County Probation Department, Woodland, California. This study was in part funded by a General Research Support Grant (Public Health Service Grant No. 5-S-1-RR-05693-02) to the NCCD Research Center.*

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MARCH, 1974

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We wish to express our appreciation to Chief Probation Officer Leroy Ford and his staff, for their support and cooperation, particularly in completing Probation Information Codesheets. We especially would like to thank Lois Simmons and Janice Lange for tolerating disruption of their office by coders and assorted paraphernalia. The patience of John Cobb, Melton Losoya, and Ernesto Rios with the evaluators' endless questions and phone calls was very much appreciated.

Further, we are grateful to Stephen Gottfredson, whose early work on the project was of great help in completing this evaluation; and who would otherwise be included in the evaluation staff, but was not available for review of the report draft.

Finally, we wish to acknowledge Don M. Gottfredson, former Director of the Research Center, for his making available a portion of research funds for more complete data analyses; and for his enthusiastic moral support and encouragement to us during the evaluation period.

A.L.L.  
G.E.P.  
P.S.V.  
3/20/74

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## SUMMARY

The Mexican American Case Aide Project was operated by the Yolo County Probation Department from January, 1971, to December, 1973. Two Case Aides were employed by the project, which attempted to:

- Improve probation services to the Mexican American community.
- Increase probation staff's awareness of needs of the Mexican American community.
- Effect vocational upgrading of Case Aides to full Deputy Probation Officers within the three-year period of project operation.

The experimental approach for this evaluation was made possible by the existence of a data bank consisting of virtually all referrals to the Yolo County Probation Department for the last four years. In terms of the above goals, it was found that:

- There was no conclusive evidence for differences in outcome between probationers receiving Case Aide services and those not receiving services. However, there was some indication that Juvenile Probationers may have performed slightly better with Case Aide services than without. (Pages 26 and 27)

-- A majority of probation officers indicated that presence and availability of Case Aides within the Department helped them to understand better the problems of their own Mexican American probationers. (Pages 30 and 32)

-- Case Aides were upgraded to full Deputy Probation Officers in July, 1973, two and one-half years into the project. (Page 29)

It was further discovered that the approach of para-professionals in probation is used in at least sixteen other counties of California. Selection criteria most often cited were minority status and "special promise for effective casework." (Pages 43 and 46)

#### Background

In 1970, Mexican Americans comprised sixteen percent of the Yolo County probation population, yet none of the thirty probation officers were of Mexican American background. Additionally, none of the probation officers could speak fluent Spanish.

As seen by Probation Department administrators, the problem was twofold:

- No one within the Department was available to act as an on-the-spot interpreter for clients who spoke only Spanish. Often, as a result, these people were confused as to what was happening to them.
- Probation officers' understanding of clients' problems was hindered by language and cultural barriers. In order to provide the best services to probationers, and to enhance rehabilitation, officers must adopt treatment plans individually suited to clients. Such plans must be necessarily based upon knowledge and understanding of the probationers' environments and life problems.

In an attempt to improve the situation, a program was launched to recruit and hire into the Probation Department people of Mexican American background. In order to qualify, an applicant was required to have attained a Bachelor's degree and pass a written test. The effort met with little success. Probation Department personnel speculated that

this lack of success was due to the low starting salary and to the competition of other employers recruiting minority persons. Some members of the Mexican American community expressed the opinion that the failure was due in part to the required written test, which was considered as geared to people from an Anglo, middle-class cultural background. Some inquiries for the position, however, came from persons otherwise qualified, but who did not meet the requirement of a Bachelor's degree.

Faced by the lack of success in recruiting Mexican Americans qualified for the Deputy Probation Officer (D.P.O.) position, a proposal was then submitted to and funded by the California Council on Criminal Justice for implementation of the Mexican American Probation Case Aide Project.

Goals of the proposed project included:

- Improvement of probation services to the Mexican American community.
- An increase of probation staff's awareness as to needs of the Mexican American community.
- Vocational upgrading of Case Aides to full D.P.O.'s within the three-year period of project operation.

Two Case Aide positions, to be filled by individuals of Mexican American background, were created within the Probation Department. These persons would be expected to:

- Provide direct casework services to a limited number of Mexican American probationers, under the

supervision of D.P.O.'s assigned to the cases.

- Provide consultant services for cases which were problematic because of language and cultural differences between the probationer and the probation officer.
- Aid in the recruitment of foster homes within the Mexican American community.
- Provide liaison between Mexican American foster families and the Probation Department.
- Generally, improve and initiate probation services aimed at meeting needs specific to the Mexican American community.

With aid from the local Concilio (a community organization of Mexican Americans), Yolo County Juvenile Justice Commission members began recruiting for the two Case Aides in late 1970. The only specific requirements were that individuals should be Mexican American in ethnicity and Spanish-speaking. Applicants were expected to complete college with the goal of pursuing a career in corrections. Selection from the field of applicants was based upon an oral examination by a screening board comprised of members of the Mexican American community and the Juvenile Justice Commission.

The two Case Aides were hired by January, 1971, and were immediately provided with a two-week orientation program. Both Aides had been raised in Yolo County, spoke Spanish, and were attending colleges in the area.

### Project Operation

Probation staff searched departmental records for all current probationers with Spanish surnames. These persons comprised the target population.

This group was partitioned into two eligibility pools; Adult and Juvenile. All names for each pool were placed in a hat and drawn randomly--five adults and fifteen juveniles--for each of the Case Aides. Those persons chosen constituted an Experimental Group, which was to receive services from the Aides. All others, whose names were left in the hat, constituted a Control Group of persons who would not receive the special services.

After the initial selection, openings in the Experimental Group were filled by a flip of a coin. That is, each time a new probationer meeting criteria for the target population arrived, his group assignment was determined by chance. This process continued until all Experimental Group openings were filled. Random selection continued for the period January, 1971, through August, 1972.<sup>1</sup>

### Project Evaluation

The Yolo County Probation Department contracted with the NCCD Research Center to provide consultation and data analyses for an adequate evaluation of project effectiveness.

<sup>1</sup>Selection of clients to receive Case Aides' services continued through June, 1973, although not randomly. However, only data on randomly selected clients was used in analyses for this report.

The first-year project evaluation was comprised of five elements: (1) a description of the target population in terms of characteristics which have been shown to correlate highly with outcome;<sup>2</sup> (2) comparison between probationers in the Experimental Group and those in the Control Group on the basis of probation outcome; (3) a questionnaire administered to Mexican American probationers, and family members whenever possible; (4) a questionnaire administered to casework officers in the Probation Department; and (5) interviews with leaders in the Mexican American community. However, due to the relatively short time the project had been operating and the small number of probationers in the Control and Experimental Groups at that time, results of the evaluation were inconclusive.<sup>3</sup>

Funds available under the contract were limited and could not provide for the testing of several assumptions necessary for the evaluation. These untested assumptions constituted a severe weakness in the evaluation results--reducing them to informed suppositions. Additional funds<sup>4</sup> were obtained to allow examination of the following:

<sup>2</sup>Venezia, Peter S., and Alvin W. Cohn, *Probation Information: a Tentative Model*, Davis, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, December, 1968, p. 31.

<sup>3</sup>Complete results of the preliminary evaluation are available upon request from the Yolo County Probation Department.

<sup>4</sup>Funds were used from a General Research Support Grant, no. 5-S-1-RR-05693-02, from the National Institute of Health, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to the NCCD Research Center.



-- A basic assumption underlying the project is that, due to cultural and language differences, probationers of Mexican American background receive poorer services from a probation department whose staff is predominantly of white, middle-class background than do white probationers. If this assumption is accurate, the poorer level of probation services provided to Mexican Americans might be reflected in poorer outcomes for Mexican American probationers. This assumption was tested by comparing probation outcomes for randomly selected groups of Mexican American and Other probationers.

-- The assumption that random selection produces Experimental and Control Groups which do not differ in ways which might bias the result of comparisons of outcome between these groups was tested by comparing these groups on probationer characteristics.

Community interviews and client questionnaires are not included in this final evaluation, as they provided no conclusive results. Administration of client questionnaires was hampered by ambiguous and/or awkward phrasing in the Spanish version of the questionnaire. Additional problems stemmed from: trying to locate a Spanish-speaking volunteer qualified to administer questionnaires; time involved in tracking down probationers at the time of probation

assignment and one year subsequent; and, the small numbers of people contacted after considerable work on the part of the volunteers.

Two elements have been added to the final evaluation: an agency questionnaire and a statewide survey. Information from five sources, in all, is presented in this report. In the table on Page 8, the issues addressed, the data collected, and data instruments used for each of these sources is presented.

Other information consists of written statements solicited from the Project Director and the two persons hired as Case Aides, expressing their personal reactions to the project. These statements are provided in Appendix A, and include recommendations made regarding future services to Mexican Americans in Yolo County.

### Results

This report contains the evaluation results. Only data analyses pertinent to discussion are included. Data from each source listed in Table I are presented in respective sections, below.

Data Sources I and II (Probation Information Codesheet and Special Outcome Codesheet). These two sources provided objective data about probationer characteristics at intake (or referral) and about case outcome. (Codesheets are included in Appendix B.)

TABLE I  
Issues Addressed, Data Collected, and Data Instruments  
Used in Evaluation of the Mexican American Case Aide Project

DATA SOURCE	INSTRUMENT(S) USED	DATA COLLECTED	ISSUE(S) ADDRESSED
I. Yolo County Probation Data Bank	Probation Information Codesheet	Probationer characteristics Mexican American and non-Mexican American probationers (1970-1972); Project Experimental & Control Groups.	See Item II, below.
II. Yolo County Probation Department Files	Special Outcome Codesheet	Probation outcome for subjects in I above.	Description of pre-project Mexican American and other probationers on personal characteristics and probation outcome. Description of target population and comparison of Experimental & Control Groups on input characteristics. Comparison of Experimental & Control Groups on probation outcome. Impact and value of project within the Probation Department.
III. Yolo County Probation Case Supervisors	Questionnaire	Measure attitudes of Probation Officers regarding project, during first year of project and final project year.	Impact and value of project to criminal justice and related agencies.
IV. Yolo County Criminal Justice & Related Agencies	Questionnaire	Assess response of criminal justice & related agencies to the project.	Determine extent of minority-group Case Aide approach in probation.
V. All probation departments in California.	Questionnaire	Count number and types of minority-group Case Aide programs in California.	

The Probation Information Codesheet (Source I) has been completed on virtually every referral to the Yolo County Probation Department since October, 1969. The form was designed by the NCCD Research Center to provide a data bank for through-time: program assessment, general research, and management information. Items coded include various client characteristics, prior criminal justice involvement, information pertinent to and action taken on current referral, and closed-case outcome data. These codesheets are completed by the probation officer assigned to each case. Information on them is edited, keypunched, and stored at the NCCD Research Center.

The Special Outcome Codesheet used as Data Source II obtains outcome information for active and closed probation cases, and was completed for two follow-up periods (six months and twelve months subsequent to project assignment or probation sentence). Data were collected by Research Center staff from Probation Department files for eight groups of probationers. In Table II on the next page, the number of persons and composition of each of these groups is shown. The first six groups were for comparisons used to test pre-project assumptions.

The group samples were drawn from the data bank of persons referred to the Yolo County Probation Department during 1970, 1971, and 1972, and who had received a probation sentence, were divided into two pools: persons whose ethnic background was coded as Mexican American and persons

TABLE II

Composition and Number in Each Group  
for Six Comparison Groups and  
Experimental and Control Groups of the  
Mexican American Case Aide Project

Group	Number	Composition
<u>1970</u> Mexican American	56	1970 (Pre-Project) referrals to Probation resulting in formal probation supervision without jail term. Coded as Mexican Americans.
<u>1970</u> Other	48	Same as above except coded as other than Mexican American in ethnicity.
<u>1971</u> Mexican American	51	1971 (First Project Year) referrals to Probation resulting in formal probation supervision without jail term. Coded as Mexican Americans.
<u>1971</u> Other	48	Same as above, except coded as other than Mexican American in ethnicity.
<u>1972</u> Mexican American	68	1972 (Second Project Year) referrals to Probation resulting in formal probation supervision without jail term. Coded as Mexican Americans.
<u>1972</u> Other	62	Same as above, except coded as other than Mexican American in ethnicity.
<u>Project</u> Experimental Group	66	Persons eligible for project services (see "Program Operation" section) divided into two groups: Experimental (those receiving Case Aide services) and Control (those not receiving services)
Control Group	141	

whose ethnicity was not Mexican American. Approximately seventy persons then were chosen randomly<sup>5</sup> from each of these six pools to form the basic comparison groups.<sup>6</sup>

As described in the "Project Operation" section, Mexican Americans referred during project operation were assigned randomly to the Experimental or Control Group. Data for these groups was collected in the same manner as for the comparison groups. Using a list provided by probation staff, data was assembled for persons in the target population from the Yolo County Probation data bank.<sup>7</sup> Outcome codesheets were then coded from Probation files for the two follow-up periods.

<sup>5</sup>Using table of random numbers from Myers, Jerome L., *Fundamentals of Experimental Design*, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1966, p. 377.

<sup>6</sup>The goal was fifty persons for each sample group. Sixty-five to seventy-five were chosen initially to allow for an expected dropout rate. "Dropouts" included sealed records, files which could not be easily located, or those persons who had received a sentence of both jail and probation. It was decided to exclude all individuals who had served any time in jail as a condition of their initial probation sentence for two reasons: (1) it was considered more difficult for a probationer to recidivate while in jail, and (2) it was difficult to determine accurately which length of jail sentence would significantly effect violation rate.

<sup>7</sup>Since individuals may have more than one coded Probation Information Codesheet (due to multiple referrals to probation), it should be noted that the information included in this section was taken from the codesheet relevant to the probation referral which placed the person in the Mexican American Case Aide Project eligibility pool.

Comparison of Pre-Project Groups. An initial project assumption was that language and cultural differences between D.P.O.'s and clients produced, at least in some instances, substantial difficulties in providing probation services. Thus, Mexican Americans could have been receiving inferior services prior to the project. If the assumption was correct, poorer probation outcomes would have been expected prior to the project for Mexican Americans, as compared to others. This assumption was examined by direct comparison between the "1970 Mexican American" and "1970 Other" samples. In Table III on the next page, the outcome items are compared and values for the two groups are shown. As is shown, no significant differences were found between the two groups on outcome items. However, two probationer characteristics were found to differ for the two groups.

Twenty-six percent of the "1970 Mexican American Group" was coded as having been residents of Yolo County for less than five years, whereas fifty-eight percent of the "1970 Other Group" was so coded.<sup>8</sup> This greater residential stability for the Mexican American group might imply better probation outcomes for these persons, even though probation services were not as good for them.

<sup>8</sup> Difference significant at  $p = .01$ , by Chi-square.

TABLE III  
Probation Outcome  
of Pre-Project (1970) Comparison Groups  
of the Mexican American  
Case Aide Project Evaluation

Outcome Measure	1970 Mex Amer	1970 Other
Probation Status for six-month follow-up		
No. Coded	56	46
% Terminated (not revoked) or reduced (summary or informal probation)	1.8%	10.4%
-----	-----	-----
Probation Violation (six months)		
No. Coded	56	48
% No violation	76.8%	83.3%
Mean number of violations for those with any	1.00	1.5
Number with any violations	13	8
Probation Status for twelve-month follow-up		
No. Coded	55	46
% Terminated (not revoked) or reduced (summary or informal probation)	21.8%	32.6%
-----	-----	-----
Probation Violation (twelve months)		
No. Coded	55	46
% No violation	76.4%	80.4%
Mean number of violations for those with any	1.30	1.22
Number with any violations	13	9

Seventy percent of the 1970 Other group was coded as having less than a high school education versus ninety-two percent for the 1970 Mexican American group.<sup>8</sup> This difference is not explained by the mean ages for the groups since the mean age for the "Mexican American Group" did not differ significantly from that of the "Other Group." Regardless of its cause, the difference in education might be expected to affect outcomes in favor of the 1970 Other group.

Thus, we find two differences between the groups: one difference would be expected to bias outcome comparisons in favor of the Mexican American group;<sup>9</sup> and the other might be related, etc., to bias comparisons in favor of the 1970 Other group. However, due to the relatively small samples the outcome results are not very definitive. That is, real differences may exist in the outcome rates for the groups which have gone undetected because of small samples.

Conclusion. It was hypothesized that, prior to the employment of the Case Aides, due to cultural and language differences, Mexican American probationers might be expected to do more poorly on probation than would other persons who are more similar to their probation officers. However, the data do not support this hypothesis.

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<sup>9</sup>Venezia and Cohn, *op. cit.*

Project Group Comparisons. In this section, objective data about persons deemed eligible for project services are reported and compared. First, probationer attributes are considered. Then the two project groups are compared and found to be associated with probation outcome.

Probationer Attributes. Before comparing probation outcomes for the two groups, it is necessary to compare them on various probationer characteristics so as to insure that observed differences in outcome are in fact the result of project services rather than of pre-project differences in the persons assigned to the Experimental and Control Groups. For example, if Control Group clients had a higher incidence of drug related problems, prior to project assignment, than did the Experimental Group, then any post-project outcome differences in favor of the Experimentals could not be attributed to the program's effectiveness. In that case, the conclusion might be that the outcome differences are due not to program services, but to the more serious drug involvement of Control Group persons.

To investigate the possibility of Control/Experimental Group inequality, the two groups were compared for the items found on the Probation Information Code-sheet. As shown in Table IV, a result of assigning to each Aide a caseload of approximately fifteen juvenile and five adult clients was an extremely dissimilar adult to juvenile ratio for the Experimental and Control Groups.

TABLE IV

Differences Compared between Adult and Juvenile Composition of the Experimental and Control Groups of the Mexican American Case Aide Project

GROUP	CLASSIFICATION Juvenile Adult		TOTAL	PERCENT JUVENILE
Experimental	51	15	66	77.3
Control	34	107	141	24.1
$\chi^2 = 52.49$ $p < .001$				

Adult and juvenile probationers are governed by different statutes and are thus differentially liable to probation violation (for similar behavior). Additionally, the age of the probationer has been shown to be related to probation outcome.<sup>10</sup> It is necessary, therefore, to make two comparisons for each item: one for adult and one for juvenile.

These comparisons are summarized in Table V, beginning on the next page. Values for the entire target population (eligibility pool) are also reported.

As shown in Table V, the Experimental and Control Juvenile Groups were found to differ on five probation characteristics: percent receiving public assistance, percent with drug involvement connected with current case, percent living with both parents, percent whose natural parents are married and living together, and

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

TABLE V

Comparisons on Client Characteristics Between Experimental and Control Groups, Adults and Juveniles, From the Mexican American Case Aide Project

Item	Characteristics	Target Pop.	Exp. Juv.	Contr. Juv.	Exp. Adult	Contr. Adult
2	Classification No. Coded % Adult	207 58.9	51 0.0	34 0.0	15 100.0	107 100.0
3	Sex No. Coded % Male	207 88.4	51 76.5	34 85.3	15 93.3	107 94.4
4	Annual Income No. Coded % Receiving Public Assist.	163 25.2	43 62.8	22 13.6***	12 8.3	86 11.6
6	Length of Residence No. Coded % Less Than Five Years	207 37.6	51 35.3	34 35.3	15 6.7	107 42.1**
7	Marital Status No. Coded % Single	207 62.8	51 94.1	34 85.3	15 66.7	107 40.2
8a	School Status No. Coded % Out of School	207 62.7	51 9.8	33 24.2	15 100.0	105 95.2
8b	Employment Status No. Coded % Not Employed	204 62.7	51 90.2	33 87.9	15 53.3	105 42.9
9	School Attainment No. Coded % Grades 1-8	206 30.1	51 37.3	34 41.2	15 0.0	106 27.4**
10	Reason Referred No. Coded % Juvenile Noncriminal % Weapons, Drugs, Alcohol	207 10.1 29.0	51 31.4 13.7	34 14.7 20.6	15 0.0 60.0	107 0.0 34.6

\* =  $p \leq .05$ ,    \*\* =  $p \leq .02$     \*\*\* =  $p \leq .01$

Item	Characteristics	Target Pop.	Exp. Juv.	Contr. Juv.	Exp. Adult	Contr. Adult
12	Referred by No. Coded	207	51	34	15	107
	% by Law Enforcement	28.5	64.7	73.5	0.0	0.9
	% by Lower Court	31.4	3.9	2.9	33.3	53.3
13	Status at Referral No. Coded	206	51	33	15	107
	% New or Informal	83.5	74.5	75.8	73.3	91.6
14	Number of Prior Referrals No. Coded	207	51	34	15	107
	% None	54.1	27.5	32.4	66.7	62.0
	% None or one	73.9	51.0	61.8	93.3	86.0
15	Alcohol Involve. No. Coded	207	51	34	15	107
	% None	58.9	70.6	82.4	80.0	43.0**
16	Drug Involve. No. Coded	207	51	34	15	107
	% None	65.7	74.5	67.6	40.0	64.5
	% Connected w/Current Case	26.1	9.8	29.4*	53.3	29.0
18	Action Pending Adjudication No. Coded	195	45	28	15	107
	% Released	72.3	62.2	82.1	73.3	73.8
19	Court Action Pending Disp. No. Coded	195	45	28	15	107
	% Released	71.8	66.7	85.7	73.3	70.1
22	Offense Proven/ Allegation Sustained No. Coded	196	45	29	15	107
	% Juvenile, Noncriminal	9.7	33.3	13.8	0.0	0.0
	% Drug, Weapons, Alcohol	30.6	15.6	24.1	60.0	34.6

Item	Characteristics	Target Pop.	Exp. Juv.	Contr. Juv.	Exp. Adult	Contr. Adult
23	How Proven No. Coded	193	45	26	15	107
	% Admitted	82.4	64.4	61.5	80.0	95.3
27	Hearing Represen. No. Coded	195	45	28	15	107
	% None	14.4	6.7	25.0	6.7	15.9
33	Prior Petitions (Dep. & Neglect) No. Coded		51	33		
	% None		100.0	94.9		
	(Incorrigible) No. Coded		51	34		
	% None		92.2	91.2		
	(Delinquent) No. Coded		51	34		
	% None		78.4	88.2		
30	Number Prior Convictions No. Coded				15	107
	% None				46.7	51.4
31	Number Prior Prison Sentences No. Coded				15	107
	% None				80.0	89.7
36	School Achievement and Adjustment No. Coded		51	31		
	% Below Grade Level/Special Education		54.9	65.5		
37	Living Arrange. of Child No. Coded		51	33		
	% w/Both Parents		41.2	78.8***		
38	Marital Status of Natural Parents No. Coded		51	33		
	% Married & Living Together		43.1	78.8***		

Item	Characteristics	Target Pop.	Exp. Juv.	Contr. Juv.	Exp. Adult	Contr. Adult
--	Age at Project Assignment					
	No. Coded	206	51	34	15	106
	Mean Age (in years)	23.36	15.89	16.72*	25.64	28.77

age. The Experimental and Control Adult Groups were found to differ on three characteristics: percent living in Yolo County less than five years, percent with eight years or less education, and percent with alcohol use difficulties.

While these differences may be due to chance sampling error, the statistical tests indicate that differences that large would be expected to occur no more frequently than five times out of one hundred by chance alone. Another possible explanation for these differences is that, although the assignment of persons from the eligibility pool into project groups was intended to be random, it was not. This possibility always exists and it is stronger when group assignment is under the control of treatment rather than research staff. Regardless of the source of these differences in client attributes, they have serious consequences for the attempt to measure project impact.

If these differences did not exist, differences between outcome rates for the Experimental and Control Groups could be taken as a measure of program impact.

In light of the inequality in client characteristics, however, measured differences in outcome do not constitute firm evidence for or against program effectiveness; rather, they must be taken as indicators to be interpreted cautiously.

To determine how these pre-project differences in probation characteristics are likely to affect the comparisons between project groups, each item on which the groups were found to differ was examined for a relationship with probation outcome. The outcome measure used in this examination was the presence or absence of one or more probation violations during the twelve-month follow-up period. This measure is felt to be both robust and reasonably sensitive.

In Table VI is presented a summary of the results of these comparisons. As can be seen, two Juvenile characteristics were found to be related to probation outcome in this sample. They are: Living Arrangement of Child, and Marital Status of Natural Parents. These items are very similar and probably measure the same things. For the purposes of this analysis they are considered equivalent.

Although the small samples employed in this study did not provide evidence of relationships between the other six characteristics and outcome, it is not justified to assume that none exists. A previous study showed four of these characteristics (age, drugs, alcohol, and



TABLE VI

Association Between Probationer Characteristics  
and Number of Probation Violations for Juveniles  
(Experimental and Control Combined)  
and Adults (Experimental and Control Combined)  
from the Mexican American Case Aide Project

Characteristic	Group Used	No.	% No Violations
Family receiving public assistance	<u>Juvenile</u>		
Is		30	50.0
Is Not		34	61.8
Length of Residence	<u>Adult</u>		
Less than 5 Years		45	68.9
Five Years or More		74	70.3
School Attainment	<u>Adult</u>		
Eight Years or Less		29	75.9
More Than Eight Years		90	67.8
Alcohol Difficulties	<u>Adult</u>		
None		57	77.2
Some		63	63.5
Drug Difficulties	<u>Juvenile</u>		
Connected w/ Current Case		13	61.5
None or Not Connected w/ Current Case		70	60.0
Living Arrangement of Child	<u>Juvenile</u>		
In home with both Parents		46	78.3
Other		36	38.9***

\*\*\* =  $p \leq .01$

Characteristic	Group Used	No.	% No Violations
Marital Status of Natural Parents	<u>Juvenile</u>		
Married & Living Together		47	76.6
Not		35	40.0***
Age	<u>Juvenile</u>		
Mean of Those with Probation Violation		35	16.14 Years
Mean of Those w/out Probation Violation		50	16.28 Years

income) to be related to outcome.<sup>11</sup> Moreover, the two others (residential stability and amount of education) were not included in the cited study but appear to be of sufficient importance to warrant caution against discounting them on the basis of the small sample.

From Table V, it can be seen that Experimental Juveniles, as compared to Control Juveniles, more often came from families receiving public assistance, less often were referred for cases involving drugs, more often lived with both parents (who were married) and were younger. Based on the data analyzed in this evaluation, and other studies of probation, these characteristics would lead to the expectation that this group would have a higher rate of probation violation and do more poorly on other measures of probation performance.

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

The data presented in Table V indicates that the Adult Experimental Group, when compared to the Adult Control Group, had been residents of the county for longer, had completed more years of schooling, and less often had difficulties related to alcohol use. These characteristics would lead to an expectation of lower probation violation rates and generally better performance on measures of probation outcome for the Adult Experimental as compared to the Adult Control Group.

In Table VII on the next page, the values obtained on various measures of probation outcome for the four groups are presented.

Juvenile Group Outcomes. As can be seen from Table VII, no significant difference exists between the Juvenile Experimental and Control Groups. If significant differences in probation outcome, favoring the Experimental Group had been discovered, it would be justified to state that the project's clients were more successful on probation than were another group of juveniles who would be expected, by virtue of their attributes, to do better. This finding would have demonstrated that the services provided by the project had resulted in a measurable improvement in probation outcome for those juveniles who received the services.

The absence of outcome differences between the Juvenile Control and Experimental Groups may be explained by either of two possibilities: (1) Project services had no effect on juvenile probation outcome,

TABLE VII

Values Obtained for Various Measures  
of Probation Outcome  
for Experimentals and Controls (Adults and Juveniles)  
from the Mexican American Case Aide Project

Measure	Exp. Juv.	Contr. Juv.	Exp. Adult	Contr. Adult
<u>Probation Status (6 mo.)</u>				
No. Coded	51	33	15	106
% Terminated (not revoked) or reduced (summary or informal probation)	25.5	18.2	6.7	8.5
<u>Probation Violations (6 mo.)</u>				
No. Coded	50	33	15	106
% None	68.0	78.8	100.0	86.8
Mean No. of Violations for those with any	1.44	1.43	--	1.07
No. of those w/violations	16	7	0	14
<u>Court Appearances (6 mo.)</u>				
No. Coded	51	33	15	107
% None	70.6	87.9	100	88.8
No. with Some	15	4	0	
Mean for Those w/Some	1.20	1.25	--	1.08
<u>Probation Status (12 mo.)</u>				
No. Coded	51	33	15	105
% Terminated (not revoked) or reduced (summary or informal probation)	25.5	33.3	20.0	10.5
<u>Probation Violations (12 mo.)</u>				
No. Coded	51	32	15	105
% None	60.8	59.4	100.0	65.7***
No. with Some	20	13	0	36
Mean No. for Those with Some	1.70	1.31	--	1.11
<u>Court Appearances (12 mo.)</u>				
No. Coded	51	33	15	106
% None	62.7	69.7	100.0	67.0*
No. with Some	19	10	0	35
Mean for Those w/Some	1.53	1.10	--	1.11

\* =  $p \leq .05$

\*\*\* =  $p \leq .01$

(2) Project services improved outcomes but the improvement was masked or cancelled by the Experimental Group being composed of juveniles more likely to fail on probation.

The second possibility is made more credible by the finding reported above that the Experimental and Control Groups did differ on probation characteristics and that these differences lead to the expectation that the Experimental Group would have poorer outcome.

A statistical technique, the analysis of covariance, exists which is designed to differentiate between two possibilities such as those above. Specifically, it performs an analysis of variance on data adjusted or "corrected" for differences which may confound the desired comparison. This technique was applied to the Juvenile Experimental and Control Groups. The results are reported in Table VIII, below.

TABLE VIII<sup>12</sup>

Analysis of Covariance  
of Presences or Absences of Probation Violation (12 mo.)  
Adjusted for Living Arrangement of Child

Source	df	SS (adj.)	MS (adj.)	F	p
Total	81	16.98			
Between Groups	1	1.64	1.64	8.57	.01
Error	80	15.34	0.192		

<sup>12</sup> See Appendix C for an analysis of the assumptions involved in this analysis of covariance.

It can be seen that, when the Experimental and Control Groups are adjusted (or statistically equated) for child's living arrangement, the Experimental Group exhibits a lower rate of probation violation. The analysis of covariance suggests that this difference is significant. The most conservative interpretation is that the project is at least as successful with Juvenile Probationers as is the regular approach, and possibly moreso.

Adult Group Outcomes. As shown in Table VII on Page 25, none of the Adult Experimental Group are coded as having unfavorable probation outcome (violations). This result is surprising in light of the finding of a thirty-three percent violation rate for the Control Group (after twelve months). Interpretation of comparisons between groups, one of which evidences no variation is problematic. Its difficulty is compounded in this instance by the previously reported findings that the Adult Experimental and Control Groups differed on probation characteristics in a manner which would suggest an advantage for the Experimental Group. Furthermore, the very small sample size of the Experimental Group (n=15) introduces greater uncertainty. It is the belief of the evaluators that in light of the bias in favor of the Experimental Group, and the small group size, that the significant differences shown in Table VII should not be taken as

definitive evidence that the project can be expected to be more successful with adult probationers.

Probation Officer Questionnaire. One of the responsibilities of project Case Aides was to provide consultative services to probation officers. Consequently, a questionnaire was constructed for administration to D.P.O.'s to:

- (1) determine what services were being provided to the Probation Department staff by Case Aides, (2) obtain professional opinions on the effectiveness of the Case Aides, (3) elicit suggestions for improvements in the project, and (4) assess departmental reaction to the project.

In December of 1971, and again in August, 1973, questionnaires were mailed to twenty-two of the twenty-five officers of the Yolo County Probation Department; no questionnaires were administered to the two Case Aides or the project director.

In an attempt to achieve a return rate as near as possible to 100 percent: the questionnaire was short; answers to the most important items were accomplished by a checkmark; and questionnaires were returned via an NCCD representative who visited the Department on specified days (in the case of the first questionnaire) or officers were supplied with a pre-addressed stamped envelope with which to return their responses (in the case of the second questionnaire).

Results of the two questionnaires are presented in Table IX, which begins on Page 31.

It should be noted that in July, 1973, the two Case Aides were upgraded to full Deputy Probation Officers. However, for at least one year previous they had both been functioning D.P.O.'s, with all the responsibilities inherent to that position. They were working less under the supervision of officers assigned to specific cases than having their own cases to supervise independently. This change in responsibility may be the cause of some response differences obtained in the probation officer questionnaires.

On the basis of results of the two questionnaires presented in Table IX, the following conclusions may be reached:

- As indicated by responses to the August, 1973, questionnaire, contact between probation officers and Aides was high--only two persons reported having little or no contact with either Case Aide.
- There appeared to be a shift in services provided to probation officers by Case Aides between the end of the first year of project operation and the middle of the third year. At the end of the first year, consultative services came in first with interpreter's services second. By the middle of the third

year, interpreter's services were first and consultative services second. Average number of services provided per respondent also declined somewhat--from 2.6 services per respondent to 2.1. This decline may have been due to a decline in the return rate of questionnaires from first administration to the second. Or, the decline in services, along with the shift in services, may reflect the Case Aides' shift in responsibilities from assisting probation officers to independently-functioning probation officers.

-- General departmental opinion is positive toward the project, Case Aides, and their work. This did not appear to vary appreciably from the end of the first project year to the middle of the third. In the August, 1973, questionnaire, sixteen probation officers stated they felt the Case Aides generally had been very effective in the program. Additionally, fifteen of the officers categorized the project as successful. Further, seventeen felt the Case Aides were not too easy on Mexican American probationers, and twelve felt the program should be expanded.

-- Case Aides appeared to be more integrated into departmental functioning (on the basis of response to Question Number Three) by the middle

TABLE IX

RESULTS OF PROBATION OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRES  
ADMINISTERED DECEMBER 1971 AND AUGUST 1973 TO  
TWENTY-TWO PROBATION OFFICERS FROM THE  
YOLO COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT

FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE December 1971		SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE August 1973	
Mailed 22	Received 22	Mailed 22	Received 19 <sup>13</sup>
1. How many cases are you currently supervising to which a Case Aide is assigned?		1. How much contact have you had with the Case Aides?	
Frequency      No. of Cases		None      1	
13      0		Little      1	
3      1		Some      8	
1      3		A Great Deal      8	
1      4		No Response 1	
1      5			
2      6			
2. What services have been provided to you by the Case Aides?		2. What services have been provided to you by the Case Aides?	
Consultation      17		Consultation      10	
Interpreter      14		Interpreter      13	
Crisis Intervention      10		Crisis Intervention      7	
Regular Caseload      12		Regular Caseload      8	
Supervision      12		Supervision      (1)	
Other:      4		None      2	
--Suggestions on appropriate reading matter.		Other:      2	
--Library resource material.		--Friendship and insight.	
--Feedback from the Mexican American community; assistance in program development.		--Transporting probationers.	
--Transportation of probationers and delivering papers.			
[Approximately 2.6 services per respondent]		[Approximately 2.1 services per respondent]	

<sup>13</sup> Two did not return their questionnaires, even after a reminder; one was new to the Department and felt unable to respond adequately to questions asked.

FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE December 1971	SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE August 1973																																																																																																				
<p>3. What has been the involvement of the Case Aides in departmental programs other than the Mexican American Case Aide Project?</p> <p>--No response (3) --"Unknown" (4) --"None" (3) --Assistance in interviewing/reports (1) --Compiling county resource file (1) --Department of Mental Health conferences, family counseling training (1) --Mental Health. Counseling. Liaison between related agencies and local schools. Foster homes. (1) --As full members of department (like D.P.O.'s) (8)</p>	<p>3. What has been the involvement of the Case Aides in departmental programs other than the Mexican American Case Aide Project?</p> <p>--No response (2) --Do not know (2) --Social activities in and out of the department, departmental meetings, CPPCA. (1) --Affirmative action program (1) --Community relations (2) --Interpreter (2) --Duties/responsibilities of regular D.P.O. (9)</p>																																																																																																				
<p>4. How much has the functioning of the Case Aides within the Department helped you to understand better the problems of your own Mexican American probationers?</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Rating</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>Not</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>very</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>15</td></tr><tr><td>much</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>10 45%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>7</td><td>2</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8</td><td>4</td><td>20</td></tr><tr><td>Very</td><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>much</td><td>10</td><td>3</td><td>15 55%</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>20</td><td>100</td></tr><tr><td>No Response</td><td></td><td>2</td><td></td></tr></table>		Rating	No.	%		1	2	10	Not	2	1	5	very	3	3	15	much	4	1	5		5	2	10 45%		6	2	10		7	2	10		8	4	20	Very	9			much	10	3	15 55%	TOTAL		20	100	No Response		2		<p>4. How much has the functioning of the Case Aides within the Department helped you to understand better the problems of your own Mexican American probationers?</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>Rating</th><th>No.</th><th>%</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>10.5</td></tr><tr><td>Not</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>very</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>much</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>10.5</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>5</td><td></td><td>42%</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>6</td><td>4</td><td>21</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>7</td><td>3</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>8</td><td>3</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><td>Very</td><td>9</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Much</td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td>5 58%</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL</td><td></td><td>19</td><td>100</td></tr></table>		Rating	No.	%		1	2	10.5	Not	2	1	5	very	3	3	16	much	4	2	10.5		5		42%		6	4	21		7	3	16		8	3	16	Very	9			Much	10	1	5 58%	TOTAL		19	100
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FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE December 1971		SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE August 1973	
NO COMPARABLE QUESTION ASKED.	7. For me, this statement is generally:	For the majority of department, this statement is generally:	
	<u>T</u> <u>F</u> <u>NR</u>	<u>T</u> <u>F</u> <u>NR</u>	
	2 <u>17</u> <sup>14</sup>	The Case Aides are too easy on Mexican American probationers.	3 <u>15</u> 1
	6 <u>13</u>	Regular D.P.O.'s are as effective with Mexican Americans as are the Case Aides.	6 <u>11</u> 2
	9 <u>10</u>	The Case Aides should meet all usual requirements before being given full D.P.O. status.	11 <u>7</u> 1
	2 <u>17</u>	The program was not needed in the first place.	3 <u>15</u> 1
	<u>12</u> 7	The Case Aides should be given full D.P.O. status.	<u>10</u> 8 1
	1 <u>17</u> 1	The Case Aides are excluded from departmental activities.	1 <u>17</u> 1
	3 <u>16</u>	The Case Aides couldn't handle full caseloads.	3 <u>15</u> 1
	<u>12</u> 7	The program should be expanded.	<u>10</u> 7 2
	4 <u>14</u> 1	The Case Aides see themselves as "outsiders."	1 <u>16</u> 2
	5 <u>14</u>	The program is poorly managed.	4 <u>14</u> 1
	<u>16</u> 3	The Case Aides are as competent as most D.P.O.'s in this department.	<u>13</u> 5 1
	6 <u>13</u>	Some members of the department feel intimidated at times by the Case Aides.	6 <u>12</u> 1

<sup>14</sup> An underline indicates the response which would show a positive attitude toward the project.

FIRST QUESTIONNAIRE December 1971	SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE August 1973
6. Additional comments, criticisms, or suggestions:	8. Additional comments, criticisms, or suggestions:
No comment 6	No comment 12
Comments 16	Comments 7

of the third year than at the end of the first. Involvement according to the first questionnaire was more in the line of assistance--county resource files, family counseling training, liaison work, etc.--while departmental involvement by the middle of the third year appeared to be more in line with regular probation officer functioning--social activities, community relations, affirmative action, regular duties, CPPCA, etc.

-- Question Number Seven on the second questionnaire asked probation officers to respond to short statements about the project and Case Aides according to how they felt generally and how they thought the majority of the department felt generally. There was little difference between the attitudes of most officers and how they predicted the rest of the department would respond. This may be due to a tendency of a person to shade what he thinks others' opinions may be by his own opinions. The only drastic difference was for the statement: "The Case

Aides should meet all usual requirements before being given full D.P.O. status." A slim majority of respondents indicated that Case Aides should not have to meet all the usual requirements, whereas a clear majority indicated they thought most of the department would be in favor of upholding the requirements.

In short, the Probation Officer Questionnaire indicated a generally positive attitude toward both the Project and the Case Aides. The promotion of the latter to full D.P.O. responsibilities can be seen in the change of services provided to other D.P.O.'s and Case Aide integration into the departmental activities.

Agency Questionnaire. A short-form questionnaire, similar to the one administered to probation officers, was sent to key people in public agencies of Yolo County, having contact with probation clients. Types of agencies polled were: law enforcement (6), judicial/legal (5), governmental (1), school (7), and other (10), for a total of twenty-nine. The purpose was to assess the attitudes of people in these agencies toward Case Aides' effectiveness and contribution toward meeting community needs.

The director of the Case Aide project supplied a list of twenty-nine persons whom he felt were key people

from public agencies in Yolo County. Presumably, the agencies represented those with which the Case Aides had the most contact in their work. Of the twenty-nine questionnaires mailed in November, 1973, twenty-four were returned. Table X, below, presents a tabulation of responses obtained.

TABLE X

Responses to a Questionnaire  
Administered to Key People in Public Agencies  
of Yolo County, in November, 1973

1. How much contact have you had with Melton Losoya and/or Ernesto Rios?
 

None	Not Very Much	Quite A Bit	A Great Deal	No Response
0	6	9	8	1
2. What services have been provided to you by Mr. Losoya and/or Mr. Rios?
 

Consultation	17
Interpreter	6
Crisis Intervention	4
No Response	1
Other:	11
Group Counseling (1)	
Visited our offices, asked about a youth (1)	
Probation officer (3)	
Help in follow-up on health problems of juvenile hall inmates (1)	
Information on their program (1)	
Presentence and OR reports (1)	
Family and agency contacts; interpretation of program (1)	
Home visit requests by parents (1)	
To Mexican American Concilio (1)	
3. What has been the involvement of either or both of these two persons with your agency or department?
 

Discussion of specific youths (3)
Availability at school to talk to probationers and others (2)
Worked closely with Public Defender's office (1)



3. (Continued)

Law enforcement-probation interaction regarding disposition of juvenile cases (2)  
 Contact inmates in jail (1)  
 Probation reports (1)  
 Working closely with agency to aid probationer; education of agency personnel (1)  
 Contact with agency administrators; availability at school to talk to probationers and others (1)  
 Family counseling (1)  
 As court interpreter in emergency situations (1)  
 Work experience for youth: jobs, job corps, high school equivalency program (1)  
 Group and individual meetings (1)  
 Reporting to agency re: Mexican American community (1)  
 Special assistance to agency in working w/clients (1)  
 Seeing that probationers meet appointments with agency and follow through on agreed goals (1)  
 Administrative matters (4)  
 No Response (1)

4. To your knowledge, what has been the involvement of either or both of these two persons in the community?

No Response (3)  
 Don't know (6)  
 Has been involved enough to get to know community and its problems (1)  
 Worked with the junior high Mexican American parent advisory group (1)  
 Involved with one, maybe two youth to my knowledge (1)  
 As probation officers and they are well received (1)  
 They have done a good job for Mexican Americans on probation (1)  
 Both are involved (1)  
 Erratic (1)  
 Worked with some of the most difficult Mexican American families whose children are probationers (1)  
 Worked with local Chicanos in migrant workers' problems and church activities (1)  
 Frequent agency and family contacts (1)  
 Active in Mexican American community. I know that Mr. Losoya is active in at least one organization that has no ethnic thrust (1)  
 School counseling, exploring organization (Boy Scouts), school counseling for parents, foster placement (1)  
 Working with students (1)  
 Community has learned more about the meaning of probation in their own language and have been able to communicate with their probation officer. (1)  
 Spends off-duty hours working with probationers (1)

5. How much has the functioning of either or both of these persons helped you to understand better the problems of Mexican Americans with whom you come in contact?

None	Not Very Much	Quite A Bit	A Great Deal	No Response
4	5	5	7	1

[Two persons wrote in an answer of "some," between the responses "not very much" and "quite a bit."]

6. How effective do you feel either or both of these two persons have been in general?

Not	Not Very Much	Quite A Bit	A Great Deal	No Response
0	1	13	8	2

7. Additional comments, criticisms, or suggestions.

No comment	(7)
Comment	(17)

It is interesting to note that, although the questionnaires were distributed with definitive allowances for anonymity and no one was asked to sign his questionnaire, nine persons signed their comments section and two felt compelled to write letters to express more adequately their opinions. Additionally, seventeen of the twenty-four persons took the time to respond to the last item, which asked for comments, criticisms, and suggestions.

It is difficult to draw truly definitive conclusions from the results of this questionnaire, due to the following reasons:

-- The number of individuals polled was small.

-- There is a possibility of unconscious bias in the choosing of the sample. Respondents were not randomly chosen from a master list of all persons employed in all of the public agencies in Yolo County. Rather, a list was drawn up by the Project Director and, in recalling and listing individuals, unintentional bias may have crept in. For example, among the agencies not polled, were the Washington and Davis Justice Courts, the District Attorney's Office, and the counseling office at Davis Senior High School.

Even given the above weaknesses, it would seem that the responses may be viewed as indicators of county-wide agency opinions regarding Case Aide functioning. The respondents chosen do encompass the population centers of the county (East Yolo, Woodland, Davis) and include the rural areas as well. Agencies chosen would seem fairly distributed in terms of contacts with adults and juveniles in terms of placement in the criminal justice process.

In light of the above, then, the following conclusions are reached.

- Case Aides would appear to have had a fair to frequent contact with the various agencies.
- Although these contacts lean heavily toward consultative (to the agency), a large portion were in the "other" category which included

conferences regarding specific persons and duties regarded as common for a probation officer. Less often, contacts took the form of need of an interpreter and for crisis intervention.

- Effectiveness of the Case Aides was generally regarded as better than average in terms of their work with probationers. However, in terms of increasing understanding on the part of agency personnel toward needs of the Mexican American community, they rated average to just above.
- Public agency personnel opinions were generally positive, with twelve stating that the functioning of the Case Aides had helped them to understand better the problems of Mexican Americans with whom they come in contact. Twenty-one stated the Case Aides had been quite a bit to a great deal effective. The comments and short answers also demonstrate a positive reaction (although it must be remembered that those who did not take the time to enter written answers to questions might not have cared or might have held a negative opinion).
- It would appear that there was some, but not much, overlap in the Case Aides' areas of concern. In other words, most agencies seemed

to have experienced more of one Case Aide than another, with few experiencing both. It would appear, then, that Case Aides were not duplicating each other's work.

-- Agency personnel appeared to be of the opinion that the Case Aides showed concern for their probationers and in meeting their needs.

Statewide Survey. In March, 1973, a letter was sent to the fifty-nine probation departments<sup>15</sup> in California, in order to determine the extent of and types of para-professional programs similar to the Mexican American Case Aide Project. On an enclosed stamped, self-addressed postcard, probation chiefs were asked to respond to two questions:

*Does your department have a program similar to that described in the cover letter, or employ probation aides who are not fully qualified for a D.P.O. position, but possess a special skill or characteristic?*

☐ Yes    ☐ No

*If yes, whom may we contact for additional information about this program or these case aides?*

Forty-five postcards were returned (a response rate of eighty-one percent). The high rate of return in this survey, coupled with previous experience of high return

<sup>15</sup> The mailing list was compiled from: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Probation and Parole Directory for the United States and Canada, sixteenth edition, New York: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1970.

rates<sup>16</sup> indicates an admirable cooperativeness and responsiveness on the part of probation administrators.

Of those postcards returned, twenty-nine (64%) indicated that they had no such program, sixteen (36%) indicated they did have such a program. On a closer look, it was indicated that one "no" agency planned one in the near future, and one "no" agency used Spanish-speaking volunteers who were assigned as caseworkers.

If the response to the postcard question was "yes," the chief was asked to indicate who should be contacted for further information. A follow-up questionnaire was then sent to the contact person in order to obtain more definitive information regarding the program; a gratifying fifteen out of sixteen responded. Results obtained are presented below, in Table XI.

TABLE XI

Results of a Questionnaire Administered  
to All California Probation Departments  
in March, 1973

1. How many Deputy Probation Officers are employed by your department?	
1 - 50 officers	2
51 -100 officers	2
101 -200 officers	4
More than 500	2
No response, or entered no. of officers in Special Supv. Unit	5

<sup>16</sup> From a nationwide survey on unofficial, or informal, probation mentioned in: Venezia, Peter S., Unofficial Probation: An Evaluation of Its Effectiveness, Davis, California: National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center, June 30, 1972, p. 5.

2. Does your department employ (for pay) paraprofessionals?

Yes	15	No	0
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3. How many paraprofessionals do you currently employ?

1 - 5	7
6 -10	3
11 -20	3
22	1
289	1

---

4. Are any special selection criteria used in the decision to employ them.

Yes	14	No	1
-----	----	----	---

If so, what criteria?

Minority*	8
Financial need	4
Special promise for effective casework	9
Other**	10

---

*Black & Chicano	5
Any ethnic minor.	1
Black (only)	1
Not specified	1

\*\* --Special tasks or talents; availability.  
 --HRD deprived or underprivileged.  
 --Bi-lingual skills.  
 --Community organizing.  
 --Community organizing.  
 --Residents of culturally deprived area.  
 --Actual life experience as a delinquent, addict, parolee, or probationer.  
 --Ability to relate to people.  
 --Knowledge of community served. (2)  
 --Possession of Associate Arts degree.

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5. Is it intended to eventually upgrade them to full D.P.O.'s?

Yes*	10	No**	5
------	----	------	---

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\*Two respondents qualified this, saying a paraprofessional would be upgraded upon receiving his BA degree.

\*\* One "no" specified upgrading could be done upon receipt of a BA degree, if paraprofessional did not have a felony conviction record.

6. What duties do they perform?

Intake interview	4
Court report	6
Crisis intervention	9
Case supervision	11
Pre-sentence report	3
Special programs*	10
Diagnostic testing	1
Community liaison	9
Other**	5

---

\* Drug and alcohol rehabilitation.  
 Transportation.  
 Community probation officer (indigenous to target community).  
 Alcoholic safety program; volunteer coordinators; narcotics testing and counseling; juvenile gang member counseling.  
 Unspecified.  
 Informal supervision.  
 School aid.  
 Work program.  
 Youth counselors program.  
 Subsidy.

\*\* Works only with 601's.  
 Transportation.  
 Assistant to P.O.  
 School liaison; job placement.  
 Field trips, tutoring, setting up programs.

---

7. How is this paraprofessional program funded?

Federally funded	10
State funded	4
Other (county funds)	8

---

9. How many paraprofessionals have been upgraded by your department?

One	1	Seven	2
Three	2	Eight	1
Five	1	131	1
Six	1	None	6

---

10. When did the program start?

1966	1	1971	4
1968	3	1972	1
1969	4	1973	1
1970	1		

As shown in Table XI, the presence of a paraprofessional program did not especially depend on the size of the department, although the larger departments did tend more often to have paraprofessionals. Nearly half of the programs (seven) employed from one to five paraprofessionals. However, one department indicated it employed 289!

In all but one program, special criteria were used in selection of program paraprofessionals, with a heavy emphasis on minority status and "special promise for effective casework."

Upgrading of the paraprofessionals to full D.P.O.'s was intended by two-thirds of the departments, but two qualified this, saying that a Bachelor's degree was required for upgrading.

Most duties performed by paraprofessionals fell in the case supervision, special programs, crisis intervention, and community liaison functions. The duty for which they were least used (only one respondent indicated its use) was diagnostic testing of clients.

Funding for the programs fell mostly into the Federal bracket, with county funds close behind. Evidently more than one source of funds was used for some counties, as there was a total of twenty-two responses to this question.

When asked how many paraprofessionals had been upgraded, six responded "none," four responded "one to five," and four "six to ten," with one county having upgraded 131.

Four of the programs began before 1969, four began within 1969, with seven beginning in the 1970's (four began in 1971 alone).

### Conclusions

In this section, each project goal will be examined and conclusions will be drawn from the data as to whether it was met.

The first project goal was:

*Improvement of probation services to the Mexican American community.*

In the section comparing project groups, it is reported that statistical analysis indicates that in treatment of juvenile offenders, the program was at least as successful as regular probation. Some evidence indicates that it is more successful. Because of the small number of adults in the Experimental Group (fifteen) it was difficult to attribute the highly positive Program Group results directly to the project.

Objectively, then, the first goal may be considered to have been met, at least in the case of the juveniles. For a subjective measurement, however, we turn to the Probation Officer and Agency Questionnaires.

Contact between Case Aides and D.P.O.'s was reported to be high, with most services to probation officers falling into the consultation and interpreter categories. A clear majority (89%) of the officers polled stated they felt the Case Aides generally had been very effective. Just over one-half (57%) of the public agency personnel opinions were that the functioning of the Case Aides had helped them to understand better the problems of Mexican Americans with whom they come in contact.

Subjectively, then, the first goal appears to have been met.

The second goal was:

*An increase of the probation staff's awareness as to needs of the Mexican American community.*

For conclusions regarding whether or not this goal was met, we turn to the results of the Probation Officer Questionnaire.

Responses from probation officers indicated contact between officers and Case Aides was high. This would be conducive to informal transmission of Mexican American community needs. Fifty-eight percent (nineteen) of the officers stated that the functioning of the Case Aides within the department helped them to understand better the problems of Mexican American probationers whom they were supervising. It appears, then, that the second goal has been met.

The third goal was:

*Vocational upgrading of Case Aides to full deputy probation officers within the three-year period of project operation.*

The project was funded from January, 1971, through December, 1973. On July 1, 1973, the two Case Aides became full deputy probation officers. However, they had been functioning in that capacity for at least a year.

The third goal, then, has been met.

APPENDIX A

Comments, Reactions, and Suggestions  
by  
Mexican American Case Aide Project Director  
and the  
Two Persons Hired as Case Aides

Project Director's Evaluative Description  
of the  
Mexican-American Probation Aide Project

John C. Cobb

On November 23, 1970, the Yolo County Probation Department (Woodland, California) received a Federal Grant under the provisions of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This grant was funded to initiate a "Mexican-American Probation Aide Project" within the environs of Yolo County. The project thus funded was initiated in January 1971 upon the hiring of two aides and will terminate upon completion of its third year operation in December 1973.

The specific objective of the project was to improve probation services in respect to Mexican-American probationers and their families. A secondary objective was to establish an adequate source of potential deputy probation officers from the Mexican-American community.

The necessity for such a project became readily apparent as approximately 20% of the adult and juvenile caseloads of the Yolo County Probation Department were of Mexican-American background. However, prior to 1971, there were no Mexican-American probation officers within the department and all attempts to recruit same had met with failure. Thus the Mexican-American Probation Aide Project appeared to be a logical and practical alternative in correcting the serious language and cultural barriers which existed at that time.

The two aides hired in January 1971 were raised within the target area of Yolo County and were familiar with problems indigenous to the local communities. Upon reporting to work, the two aides underwent a two-week orientation program in which they acquainted themselves with the operation of the department as well as related agencies. The aides were required to attend college throughout the grant period and were allowed time off from work to do so. Even with this class time the aides averaged approximately 35 hours per week working often irregular hours and weekends.



The aides were assigned four cases a week until reaching twenty cases. The ratio of juvenile to adult cases was set at approximately four to one. The aides were initially assigned cases to work conjointly with deputy probation officers, thus each aide worked with six to eight deputies both within the juvenile and adult units. Cooperation between the aides and probation officers was excellent and no serious conflicts arose at any stage of the three-year project. Socially and professionally within the department the aides were considered equals practically from the start.

When an aide first received a case he conferenced the case with the assigned deputy as soon as possible thereafter and would formulate with the deputy a case plan, outlining the role of the aide as well as an appropriate timetable for contacts with the probationer and family. Usually the deputy would introduce the aide to the probationer and would explain the role of the aide. Each probationer was seen by an aide on an average of every seven to ten days. The aides as well as the deputies were required to keep a running chronological log of all contacts made on each case both with the probationer as well as families and outside agencies. The aides initially provided the same casework services as the deputies with the major exception being that they were not required to write court reports. In addition to their "assigned caseloads" the aides also provided assistance to the Mexican-American community on an informal basis handling any and all requests for help. These requests involved counseling and crisis intervention as well as providing advice on the proper resource agency to contact in a particular situation. There were several instances where families had wanted to ask for help before but failed to do so as they could not speak English. In addition to the direct services provided to the Mexican-American community, the aides appreciably increased understanding within the overall staff of the Mexican-American culture.

In June 1972 the aides were given full responsibility for their cases, including court work. Due to the aides' improvement in casework, decision making and report writing, it was determined that they were fully competent in handling these matters which

heretofore had been jointly handled with deputy probation officers. This decision was reached with the full understanding and support of the Juvenile Court Judge. This decision freed the deputy probation officers of a number of cases and eliminated duplication of work in many instances.

The aides acted as interpreters on occasion for the Mental Health Departments, Woodland Police Department, Juvenile Court as well as various segments of the probation staff. This service was not encouraged as it was felt that other agencies should strive to have Mexican-Americans on their staff and should not become overly dependent upon our services.

In April 1973, the two original probation aides were reclassified to deputy probation officers effective July 1, 1973. In addition to granting full professional status the Board of Supervisors amended the qualifications for deputy probation officer to substitute two years experience as a probation aide for two years of college. The Board felt that their experience, bi-lingual talents and knowledge of the Mexican-American culture more than offset their lack of the heretofore necessary credential.

At this point in time, the project has completed the majority of its original objectives. There is little doubt that the aide project is providing better service to the Mexican-American community as their services are filling a long overdue void in probation services. Feedback from the community has been that the aides have helped fill the communication gap as well as having created a mood of trust and a relaxed, comfortable feeling between probation and client.

The two original "aides" are still working within the department as deputy probation officers, one assigned to the juvenile unit and the other to the adult unit. Their value to the department is without question and has been noted by the community, the Juvenile Justice Commission, Superior and Justice Court Judges and the Board of Supervisors. These two officers are still pursuing their B.A. degrees in the evening and will have completed the requirements for same within a year from this date.

The aide project has paved the way for affirmative action and career ladder development within Yolo County. The ultimate measure of success, however, is the fact that two new aides will be hired in January 1974 funded from the county budget without any state or federal assistance.

Case Aide's Evaluative Description  
of the  
Mexican-American Probation Aide Project

Melton M. Losoya

The following is an evaluation of the Mexican-American Probation Aide Program in Yolo County. It expresses my opinion of the importance of such a program, its success, failures and my recommendation as to how the program could be better implemented.

In January of 1971 I became employed as a Mexican-American Probation Aide in Yolo County. The position was one of two that were made possible through a Federal Grant via the California Counsel on Criminal Justice. The purpose of this grant was to facilitate Yolo County in initiating a program that would make it possible to recruit, train and promote Mexican-Americans in the field of probation in Yolo County. Yolo County became aware of the need for such a program due to the high percentage of Mexican-Americans in the community and the significant number that were in need of probation services.

I have underlined probation services because I feel that there should be a distinction between services and extinguishing delinquents and criminal behavior. Many times, in my opinion, too much emphasis is placed on the result of such a program in terms of accomplishments rather than the services provided. I have developed this feeling due to the frequent question: Has recidivism declined due to the employment of the program? Is it not enough to say that one realizes a need to provide a segment of the community with services? Is it not enough to say that the English speaking (Anglo) segment of the community is receiving services that the non-English speakers are receiving? My answers to these questions are: Yes, we need to provide all segments of the community with equal services; Yes, in terms of probation services, the English speaking (Anglo) segment of the community receive understanding of their culture and language. Whereas the Mexican community is lacking in verbal communication and understanding of law and expectations of the Anglo culture.

Therefore, in my opinion, the need for such programs are of great importance.

I feel that this particular program was immediately successful in that it provided the services, at least from a verbal communication standpoint, that were previously cited. It also, following a lengthy process, was successful in that the participants raised some question as to the ambiguous requirements of Yolo County for the position of Deputy Probation Officer. The question resulted in modifying the requirements from an equivalent to a college degree to two years of college and two years experience as a Probation Aide in Yolo County. Therefore, the results provided the Yolo County Probation Department with two full-time Spanish speaking Mexican-American Probation Officers.

The only failure I can cite at this time is the request that the county change the title of the position to Probation Aide. My understanding of this change is to open the position to all those who wish to apply in the future. Apparently the request was made in order to meet equal employment regulations. However, the program was initiated in order to recruit, train and promote Mexican-Americans into the Yolo County Probation Department that were difficult to recruit under normal circumstances due to "their inability to pass the written exams". Therefore, this request leaves me in a dilemma. Has the program's initial objective been forgotten and will the Probation Department be satisfied with two Spanish speaking Mexican-Americans when they need two or three more? It appears to me that the program was initiated in order to meet the needs of the community and not the needs of those who are seeking employment with the Probation Department. Therefore, I cannot help but wonder why, in regards to this program, importance is being placed on equal employment when under the county's "equal employment practices" for Probation Officers, there were no Mexican-Americans on the Probation Office staff when there were approximately 19 officers before I was employed.

My only recommendation in regards to how the program can be better implemented, is in reference to the evaluation being conducted by your office [NCCD Research Center]. Although I am aware that the evaluation is of the program I have felt many times that I personally was being evaluated due to my name being used on the evaluation forms. Therefore, I recommend that the evaluation be directed at the program as much as possible and not on the individual's performance or ability to relate to other officers on a personal level.

In conclusion, I feel that more of these programs are needed in order to meet the needs of the community. However, if the needs are being met by following normal employment practices, special programs would not be necessary.

Case Aide's Evaluative Description  
of the  
Mexican-American Probation Aide Project

Ernesto Rios

The Mexican-American Probation Aide Project was extremely successful; it not only trained two Mexican-American Probation Aides, but eventually these two Aides demonstrated they were capable of being promoted to Probation Officers even though they had not graduated from a four year college institution.

The program itself was designed to recruit two Mexican-Americans to meet the needs of the Yolo County Probation Department. It appears that although the County's population reflected 25% Spanish surnames and the Probation Department caseload reflected 25% Spanish surnames on probation, that there were no (0%) Spanish surnames reflected as Probation Officers. It was obvious that a substantial segment of the community was not getting service adequately.

Recommendations for improvement of such a project in the future would be that it should be used in as many areas of corrections as possible. This project could be extremely valuable in terms of rectifying the employment practices of past administrators, i.e., not hiring minorities either because of racial discrimination or failing to pass what has been proven as a racially biased examination. Another recommendation would be that the goal of the project be "services" and not the reducing the recidivism of juvenile delinquency. It was my impression that at one time the evaluators were trying to measure the recidivism rate of Mexican-American juveniles and were hoping to show that it had reduced because of the two Mexican-American Probation Aides. My argument to this would be that the recidivism of the Anglo juvenile should have reduced ten times as much since the department had ten times as many Anglo probation officers. One of the recommendations would be that a community questionnaire is actually not needed because it is obvious that if the Aides are employed as bi-lingual Aides that they will be servicing Spanish speaking surname individuals on probation. A semi-annual evaluation

made by an evaluator would ensure that the Aides were in fact servicing the Spanish surnames on probation, and so would eliminate time consuming questionnaires.

I have one regret with regard to the project and that is the lack of sensitivity this County has taken toward continuing this project. I am aware that the County has decided to continue the Probation Aide Project, however, now the Aide Project is open to all applicants. My remorse is that there are sufficient number of "Anglo" probation officers already, and training one or two Anglo probation aides is not meeting the needs of this County. To bring this County to parity in Spanish surname probation officers it would have to hire at least four additional Spanish surname individuals in order to begin to service the Mexican-American population on probation.

APPENDIX B

Probation Information Codesheet  
and  
Special Outcome Codesheets  
for  
Six- and Twelve-Month Follow-up Periods

PROBATION INFORMATION SHEET

Coded by \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Department \_\_\_\_\_

First coding for this individual ☐  
or  
Supplementary coding ☐

NAME and NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

1 2 3 4 5

<p>1. DATE OF BIRTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>2. CLASSIFICATION X Adult 1 Juvenile <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. SEX and RACE male female Mex-Amer X 5 Negro-Amer 1 6 Anglo-Amer 2 7 Amer Indian 3 8 Other 4 9</p> <p>4. ANNUAL INCOME (of family if juvenile) X Receiving public assistance at time of referral <input type="checkbox"/> Not Receiving Public Assistance 1 Under \$3,000 2 \$3,000 to \$4,999 3 \$5,000 to \$9,999 4 \$10,000 to \$14,999 5 \$15,000 to \$19,999 6 \$20,000 and over 7 Unknown</p> <p>5. AREA OF RESIDENCE (Use your department's district designations.) X 5 1 6 2 7 3 8 4 9</p> <p>6. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE X Not currently resident of county 1 Under one year 2 Over one but under five years 3 Five years or over</p> <p>7. MARITAL STATUS X Single 4 Widow(er) 1 Married 5 Common law marriage 2 Separated 6 Homosexual alliance 3 Divorced 7 Other (specify) _____</p> <p>8. EMPLOYMENT and SCHOOL STATUS out of in Not employed X school school Employed full-time 1 5 Employed part-time 2 6 Inapplicable (pre-school) 3</p> <p>9. SCHOOL ATTAINMENT Years of schooling completed: X None to four 5 B.A. or B.S. 1 Five to eight 6 M.A. or M.S. 2 Nine to twelve 7 Ph.D., M.D., etc. 3 High school 8 Special trade 4 A.A.</p> <p>10. REASON REFERRED (See codes 04 to 98 listed on reverse side.) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>11. DATE REFERRED <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>12. REFERRED BY X Law enforcement agency 1 School 2 Social agency 3 Probation 4 Parents or relatives 5 Lower court 6 Juvenile court 7 Superior court 8 Transfer from other jurisdiction 9 Other (specify) _____</p> <p>13. STATUS AT TIME OF REFERRAL X New case 1 Informal probation 2 Probation w/out wardship 3 Probation w/ wardship (at home) 4 In court-ordered placement 5 Adult probationer 6 Parolee (adult or juvenile) 7 Other (specify) _____</p>	<p>14. NUMBER OF PRIOR REFERRALS TO PROBATION (excluding neglect) X None 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more <input type="text"/></p> <p>15. USE OF ALCOHOL--DIFFICULTIES X None 1 Interpersonal 5 Combination 1 &amp; 2 31 2 Legal 6 Combination 1 &amp; 3 3 Connected w/ current case 7 Combination 1, 2 &amp; 3</p> <p>16. USE OF DRUGS--DIFFICULTIES X None 1 Interpersonal 5 Combination 1 &amp; 2 32 2 Legal 6 Combination 1 &amp; 3 3 Connected w/ current case 7 Combination 1, 2 &amp; 3</p> <p>17. ALIASES (identity falsification only) X None 1 One 3 Two or more <input type="text"/></p> <p>18. ACTION PENDING ADJUDICATION X Released to parent or other individual 1 Released on own recognizance 2 Released on bail 3 Juvenile hall detention 4 Jail detention 5 Placed w/ foster family 6 Placed in group home 9 Later release 7 Other (specify) _____</p> <p>19. COURT ACTION PENDING DISPOSITION (same as above, and): 8 Inapplicable--disposition same day as adjudication <input type="text"/></p> <p>20. COURT-ORDERED DIAGNOSTIC OBSERVATION X None 1 State correctional facility 2 County mental hygiene 3 State mental hygiene 4 Institution other than correctional 5 Other (specify) _____</p> <p>21. DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES Need for Diagnostic Services 37 Indicated but not provided Available Psychological or psychiatric X 4 Medical 1 5 Academic vocational 2 6 Total diagnosis 3 7 None indicated 8</p> <p>22. OFFENSE PROVEN or ALLEGATION SUSTAINED XX None (See codes 04 to 98 listed on reverse side.) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>23. HOW PROVEN or SUSTAINED X Not 1 Allegations 3 Judge's finding admitted 4 Jury verdict 2 No defense 5 Absconded--did not appear <input type="text"/></p> <p>24. PROBATION DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION TO THE COURT (Use the same coding categories that are given for item 25.) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>25. COURT DISPOSITION Charge Not Substantiated XX Dismissed, not proven, or found not involved <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 01 Juvenile remanded for adult proceeding--case closed 02 Juvenile remanded for adult proceeding--case remains open 03 No disposition--taken off calendar 04 Bench warrant issued Charge Substantiated, No Transfer of Custody 10 Dismissed, warned, adjusted, counseled 11 Dismissed, informal supervision initiated 12 Commitment to state vacated--continued as ward 13 Prior supervision continued 14 Held open without further action 15 Referred to another agency 16 Parolee returned without recommitment 17 Fine or restitution only 18 Referred to other county 19 Other (specify) _____ Transfer of Custody 19 State correctional institution--first time 20 State correctional institution--recommitment 21 Jail term only 22 Jail term w/ fine or restitution 23 Jail term w/ formal probation 24 Jail, probation, w/ fine or restitution 25 Probation w/ fine or restitution 26 Probation only 27 Special facility (farm, ranch, camp, school) 28 Foster placement 29 Group home 30 Halfway house 31 Other community placement 32 Private agency or institution 33 Public institution other than correctional 34 Juvenile institution commitment 35 Individual 36 Summary of action 37 Other (specify) _____</p> <p>26. DATE OF COURT DISPOSITION <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>27. HEARING REPRESENTATION Case presented by: Probation Officer Official Attorney <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> With offender represented by: Private counsel X 5 Court appointed 1 6 counsel 2 7 Public defender 3 8 Other (specify) 4 9</p> <p>28. NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONAL DAYS PRIOR TO SUPERVISION IN THE COMMUNITY (Time in jail, juvenile hall, or other facility--from court disposition 52 53 54 to community supervision.) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>29. SPECIAL PROGRAM ASSIGNMENT X None Special Caseload Supervision 1 Current 2 At any time prior to this action Special Programs 3 For alcoholics 4 For drug users 5 Remedial education 6 Medical treatment 7 Psychological treatment 8 Other (specify) _____</p> <p>ADULTS ONLY</p> <p>30. NUMBER OF PRIOR CONVICTIONS X None 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more <input type="text"/></p> <p>31. NUMBER OF PRIOR PRISON SENTENCES X None 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more <input type="text"/></p> <p>32. CASE RECEIVED FOR X Investigation and report to court 1 Reinstatement 2 Summary probation--not referred 3 Report on ineligible defendant 4 Post-sentence report 5 For supervision 6 For supervision 7 Other (specify) _____</p>
---	---	---

JUVENILES ONLY

33. NUMBER OF PRIOR SUSTAINED PETITIONS

Dependent and Neglect  
X None 1-2-3-4-5 or more  
Incorrigible (delinquent tendencies)  
X None 1-2-3-4-5 or more  
Delinquent  
X None 1-2-3-4-5 or more

34. INTAKE DISPOSITION DATE

mo.	day	yr.
59 60	61 62	63 64

35. INTAKE DISPOSITION

X No action taken  
1 Counsel and released  
2 Referred to other local agency  
3 Referred to other jurisdiction  
4 Informal probation  
5 Returned to state correctional institution  
6 Petition filed  
8 Juvenile hall detention  
7 Other (specify)

36. SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT and ADJUSTMENT

Achievement	With	Without
Below grade level	X	4
Special education	1	5
At expected level	2	6
Accelerated	3	7
Inapplicable (pre-school)		8
Not in school		9

37. LIVING ARRANGEMENT OF CHILD

In Own Home  
X With both parents  
1 With parent and stepparent  
2 With parent and common law stepparent  
3 With mother only  
4 With father only  
In Other Than Own Home  
5 In home of relatives  
6 In foster family home  
7 In institution  
8 In independent arrangements  
9 Other (specify)

38. MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS

X Parents married and living together  
One or Both Parents Dead  
1 Both dead  
2 Father dead  
3 Mother dead  
Parents Separated  
4 Divorced or separated  
5 Father deserted  
6 Mother deserted  
7 Other (specify)  
Other Situation  
8 Parents not married to each other  
9 Other (specify)

39. DATE DISCHARGED, REVOKED, or MODIFIED

mo.	day	yr.
69 70	71 72	73 74

40. NUMBER OF MONTHS OF ACTIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION

75	76
----	----

41. PROBATION OUTCOME

XX Normal expiration  
16 Supervision period continued  
Probation Modified  
01 Conditions modified  
02 Supervision period shortened  
03 Supervision period terminated  
04 Supervision period extended  
Probation Revoked  
05 Local facility (farm, ranch, camp, school)  
06 Jail (specify sentence)  
07 State correctional institution (juvenile)  
08 State correctional institution (adult)  
09 Public institution other than correctional  
10 Juvenile hall  
11 Loss of jurisdiction--case closed  
12 Private institution  
13 Probation reinstated  
14 Probationer died  
15 Other (specify)

42. PROBATION ADJUSTMENT

First determine the category (1, 2 or 3) into which the case falls. Then enter the code for the item of behavior which best describes the probationer's adjustment while under supervision. If more than one of the listed behaviors occurred, code the one which was the major cause for the action to modify or revoke probation. If the behavior falls into category 3 (new offense conviction) use the codes given below, under reason referred and court finding.

- Normal Expiration  
XX Excellent adjustment  
01 Satisfactory adjustment  
02 Poor adjustment  
03 Absconded  
04 Absconded--returned  
05 Violated specific conditions  
07 Failed to comply with court order  
08 Failure to make restitution  
09 Failure to pay fine  
10 Poor work or school adjustment  
11 Probationer a threat to society  
12 Other
- Probation Modified or Revoked, No New Conviction  
04 Absconded  
05 Absconded--returned  
06 Violated specific conditions  
07 Failed to comply with court order  
08 Failure to make restitution  
09 Failure to pay fine  
10 Poor work or school adjustment  
11 Probationer a threat to society  
12 Other
- Probation Modified or Revoked, New Offense Conviction--  
Use the Codes (13 to 18) and Instructions Given Below.

CODES TO BE USED FOR:  
REASON REFERRED, OFFENSE PROVEN or ALLEGATION SUSTAINED, and PROBATION ADJUSTMENT

The list below is to be used to code each of these three items. For each, use the code that best describes the behavior in question. Do not rely solely upon penal code categories.

- Reason Referred. Use the description of behavior given by the referring party.
- Offense Proven or Allegation Sustained. Use the description of the act that the court found to have occurred.
- Probation Adjustment. The same as for Offense Proven or Allegation Sustained, above.

In the case of more than one behavior, code the most serious one only, according to the alphabetical order of the categories ("A" is the most serious). If more than one behavior fits within a single category, choose that behavior for which the greatest penalty is provided by law, e.g., "Murder" as opposed to "Aggravated Assault."

A. OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS

- murder
- attempted murder
- manslaughter
- aggravated assault
- robbery, armed
- robbery, unarmed
- minor assault
- kidnapping
- other offenses against a person

B. CRIMES OF SEX

- forcible sex acts
- unnatural sex acts
- prostitution
- immoral acts
- promiscuity
- child bearing
- illegal sexual relations
- related to pornographic materials
- soliciting, pandering
- other sex offenses

C. OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

- larceny (grand or petit)
- auto theft
- burglary (any type)
- breaking and entering
- arson
- theft (grand or petit)
- shoplifting
- destruction of property
- trespassing
- other offenses against property

D. CRIMES OF FORGERY, FRAUD and CONSPIRACY

- forgery
- fraud
- deception
- uttering fraudulent instrument
- issuing fraudulent instrument
- conspiracy
- blackmail, extortion
- receiving and concealing stolen property
- impersonation
- other forgery or fraud

E. OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY and/or CHILDREN

- nonsupport
- failure to provide
- desertion
- neglect
- bigamy
- adultery
- contributing to delinquency
- violation of compulsory school law
- paternity offenses
- child beating
- other offenses

F. CRIMES OF WEAPONS, DRUGS and ALCOHOL

- violation of weapons laws
- violation of liquor laws
- violation of narcotics laws
- violation of gambling laws
- drunk or drinking
- city ordinance violations except disorderly conduct
- disorderly conduct

G. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES

- escapes from custody
- interfering with enforcement of law
- habitual criminal
- automobile banditry
- cruelty to animals
- harboring a fugitive or concealing evidence
- possession of burglary tools
- returned for replacement
- other

H. TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS

- moving traffic violation
- standing traffic violation
- operating a motor vehicle w/out a proper license
- operating a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- other traffic or motor vehicle law violations

I. JUVENILE--NONCRIMINAL OFFENSES

- truancy
- runaway
- ungovernable
- incorrigible
- cuffaw
- other

J. DEPENDENCY and NEGLECT

- lack of adequate care or support
- abandonment or desertion
- living under conditions injurious to morals
- abuse or cruel treatment
- other dependency or neglect

K. SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

- physically handicapped needing public care
- commitment as mentally defective, insane or criminally insane
- adoption proceedings
- other special proceedings

NOVEMBER 1973

NCCD RESEARCH CENTER

MEXICAN-AMERICAN PROBATION  
CASE AIDE PROJECT EVALUATION  
SPECIAL OUTCOME CODESHEET

PROBATIONER NAME

PROBATION I.D. NUMBER

--	--	--	--	--

1 2 3 4 5

GROUP ASSIGNMENT

- Experimental Group
- Control Group
- Mexican-American (1970)
- Other probationers (1970)
- Mexican-American (1971)
- Other probationers (1971)
- Mexican-American (1972)
- Other probationers (1972)

6

DATE OF BIRTH

--	--	--	--	--	--

mo. day yr.

DATE OF PROBATION SENTENCE

--	--	--	--	--	--

mo. day yr.

DATE OF DATA CUT-OFF  
(6 mo. from Date of Probation Sentence)

--	--	--	--	--	--

mo. day yr.

PROBATION STATUS AS OF CUT-OFF DATE

- Summary probation
- Informal probation
- Formal probation
- Terminated (date: )
- Revoked (date: )

27

NUMBER OF PROBATION VIOLATIONS AS OF DATA CUT-OFF

0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more

28

NCCD coding only:

--	--	--	--	--

7 8 9 10 11

NCCD coding only:

--	--	--	--	--

17 18 19 20 21

NCCD coding only:

--	--	--	--	--

22 23 24 25 26



TYPES OF VIOLATIONS WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF PROBATION SENTENCE DATE (As many as eight may be listed.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF FIRST VIOLATION LISTED ABOVE

mo. day yr.

NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES WITHIN 6 MONTHS OF PROBATION SENTENCE DATE

0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more

ALLEGATIONS SUSTAINED AT ABOVE COURT APPEARANCES (As many as eight may be listed.)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF MONTHS OF THIS STUDY

NUMBER OF MONTHS OF SUPERVISION PERIOD STUDIED (6 months or less)

PROJECT CODE

75 76 77 78 79

CARD NUMBER

80

NCCD coding only:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
29	30	31	32
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
33	34	35	36
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
37	38	39	40
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
41	42	43	44

NCCD coding only:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
45	46	47	48	49

NCCD coding only:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
51	52	53	54
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
55	56	57	58
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
59	60	61	62
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
63	64	65	66

NOVEMBER 1973

NCCD RESEARCH CENTER

MEXICAN-AMERICAN PROBATION  
CASE AIDE PROJECT EVALUATION  
SPECIAL OUTCOME CODESHEET

PROBATIONER NAME \_\_\_\_\_

PROBATION I.D. NUMBER

1 2 3 4 5

GROUP ASSIGNMENT

- 0 Experimental Group  
1 Control Group  
2 Mexican-American (1970)  
3 Other probationers (1970)  
4 Mexican-American (1971)  
5 Other probationers (1971)  
6 Mexican-American (1972)  
7 Other probationers (1972)

6

DATE OF BIRTH

mo. day yr.

DATE OF PROBATION SENTENCE

mo. day yr.

DATE OF DATA CUT-OFF  
(12 mo. from Date of Probation Sentence)

mo. day yr.

PROBATION STATUS AS OF CUT-OFF DATE

- 0 Summary probation  
1 Informal probation  
2 Formal probation  
3 Terminated (date: \_\_\_\_\_)  
4 Revoked (date: \_\_\_\_\_)

27

NUMBER OF PROBATION VIOLATIONS AS OF DATA CUT-OFF

0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more

28

NCCD coding only:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	8	9	10	11

NCCD coding only:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
17	18	19	20	21

NCCD coding only:

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
22	23	24	25	26



TYPES OF VIOLATIONS WITHIN 12 MONTHS OF PROBATION  
SENTENCE DATE (As many as eight may be listed.)

1. _____	5. _____
2. _____	6. _____
3. _____	7. _____
4. _____	8. _____

NCCD coding only:

29	30	31	32
33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44

NCCD coding only:

45	46	47	48	49

DATE OF FIRST VIOLATION LISTED ABOVE

mo.	day	yr.			

NUMBER OF COURT APPEARANCES WITHIN  
12 MONTHS OF PROBATION SENTENCE DATE

0-1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9 or more

ALLEGATIONS SUSTAINED AT ABOVE COURT  
APPEARANCES (As many as eight may be  
listed.)

1. _____	5. _____
2. _____	6. _____
3. _____	7. _____
4. _____	8. _____

50

NCCD coding only:

51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58
59	60	61	62
63	64	65	66

NUMBER OF MONTHS OF THIS STUDY

NUMBER OF MONTHS OF SUPERVISION PERIOD STUDIED  
(12 months or less)

PROJECT CODE

75	76	77	78	79

67	68
69	70

CARD NUMBER

3
80

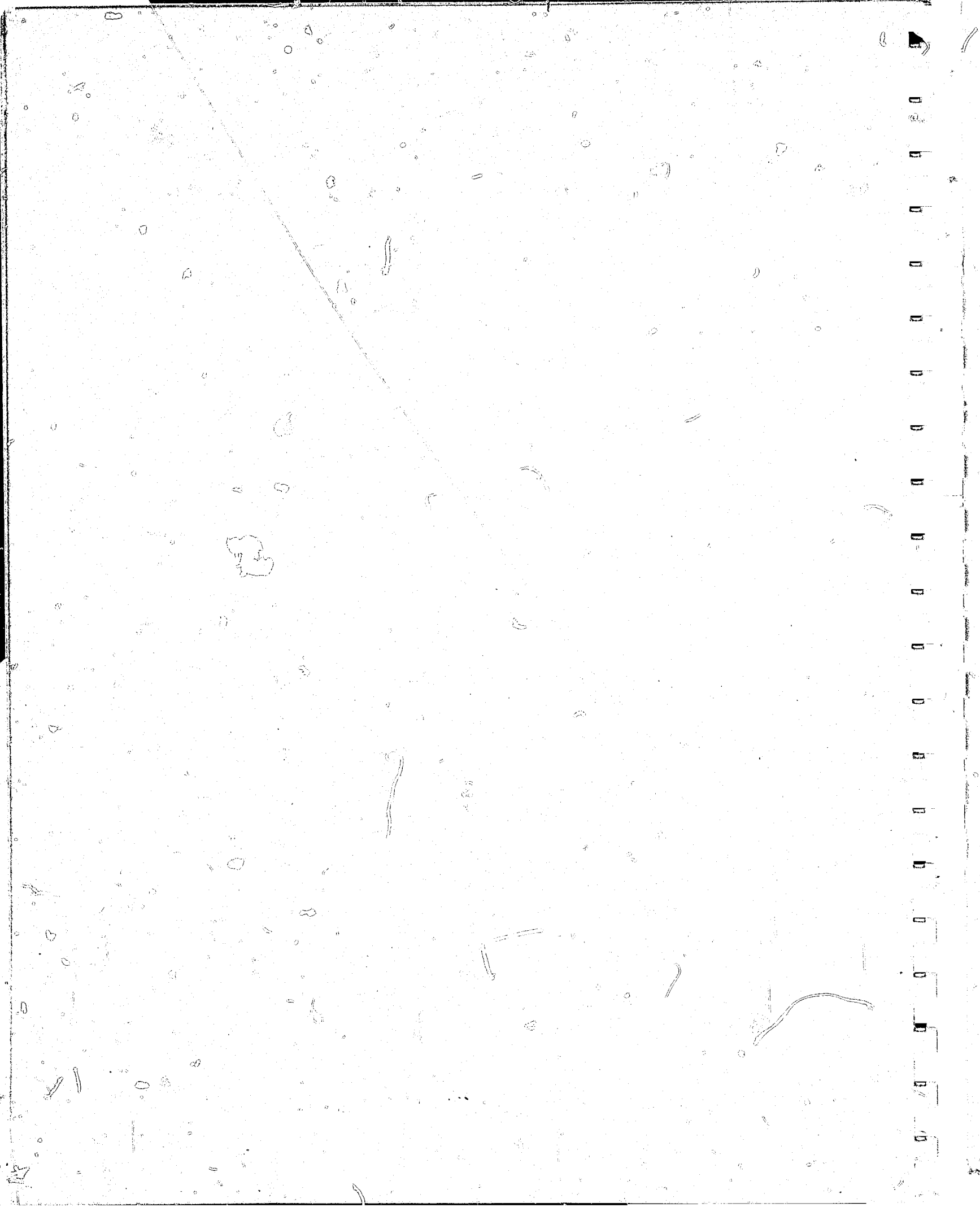
# APPENDIX C

Explanation of Assumptions  
Involved in an Analysis of Covariance  
Performed on Data and Reported Upon in  
Table VIII

In turning to an interpretation of Table VIII, on Page 25, the reader should be cautioned that the analysis of covariance is based on several assumptions which may or may not be warranted in this instance. These are: 1) That the covariate or control variable (living arrangement in this case) is equally related to the dependent variable for the groups being compared. 2) That the difference between the groups on the covariate is not due to the independent variable. 3) Assumption of normal distribution and equal variances of the dependent variable.

In general the first assumption can be tested; however, in this case the samples are too small to make such a test useful. The second assumption is tenable for our purposes since it seems improbable that being placed in the Experimental Group caused children to come from broken homes.

The third assumption is required to justify the use of "F" as a test statistic. Since the dependent variable used in this analysis is a dichotomy (the presence or absence of a probation violation), it is certain that this assumption is violated. The consequences of this violation is that the true significance level is not known (the "p" reported in Table VIII is drawn from standard tables of "F" based on the third assumption). Despite this fact the results of the test can be useful when they are cautiously interpreted.



**END**