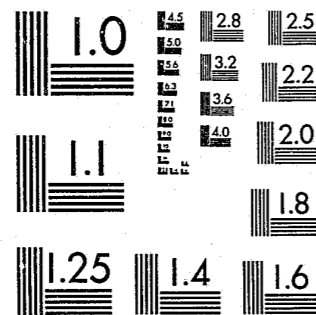


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Final Report

Evaluation of Juvenile Restitution Program

Project: Detour

NCJRS

FEB 7 1981

ACQUISITIONS

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Evaluation of Juvenile Restitution Program - Project: Detour

Introduction

On March 1, 1970 the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration awarded discretionary grant funds to the Connecticut Justice Commission as the grantee for the demonstration of a juvenile restitution project. The Connecticut Justice Commission, at the same time, subgranted to the Thames Valley Council for Community Action, Inc. to become the implementing agency. Funded from March 1, 1979 to February 29, 1981, this project, known as Project: Detour, is one of forty-one similar projects, funded as part of a national initiative. The primary purpose of this initiative has been to examine the impact of the use of restitution as a disposition for adjudicated juvenile offenders on the offenders, victims, the juvenile justice system and the communities within their jurisdictions.

The goals and objectives of Project: Detour as stated in the Project's procedural Manual are as follows:

"I. It will be projected that 168 adjudicated, 10 through 16 year old juvenile delinquents will pay restitution in the form of either community service hours and/or monetary restitution. Further, it is expected that 90% of the offenders shall complete the program and that 80% shall not become involved with court for a one year period.

- A. To reduce the incarceration rate by operating a juvenile restitution program entitled Project: DETOUR which will, through two base center facilities, handle a continuous program enrollment of 60 juveniles and service for a twelve month period for 168 unduplicated individuals.
- B. To reduce the recidivism rate by making Project: DETOUR available to the court as a vehicle of accountability, and through the provision of various supportive services, dependent on individual need.

II. To enhance the public's sense of justice and awareness of the juvenile justice system.

- A. To provide victims of juvenile crime a means for partial monetary redress, and/or a sense of satisfaction with the juvenile system through symbolic community service, by operating the restitution program.
- B. To involve and make more visible the juvenile justice system to the community at large by making a series of public speaking engagements, developing area news coverage, providing informational literature and creating an advisory board."

In August, 1980, Project: Detour through the Thames Valley Council for Community Action, Inc. contracted with Behavioral Systems Associates, Inc. to develop and implement a methodological evaluation system for the purposes of:

- 1. providing a complete assessment of the Project's performance during its first funding year,
- 2. developing an evaluation component to be used by Project: Detour staff on an on going basis, and
- 3. formulating a summative report of available information and data to recommend appropriate changes in program design and implementation to improve program effectiveness.

The Evaluation Methodology

The design of this data collection/analysis has been divided into three components:

1. Assessment of First year Participants

- a) Number,
- b) Demographic characteristics,
- c) Selection factors,
- d) Differences and similarities to cases in which restitution was not an alternative for disposition.
- e) Personal characteristics related to type of restitution ordered.

2. Assessment of Process

- a) Documentation of major decision and choice points in the process from court to end of program,
- b) Determination of critical characteristics involved at each decision point,
- c) Evaluation of data collection forms and program records regarding ease of use, overlap, lack of data, and effectiveness for on-going evaluation,
- d) Staff time required at each phase of process and role in process,
- e) Estimate of cost requirement at each phase of process,
- f) Role of various agencies at each phase of process,
- g) Role of victim in process,
- h) Involvement of community at various stages of process.

3. Outcome Analysis

- a) Points in process where failure occurs,
- b) Characteristics of those not completing various stages,
- c) Cost per participant compared to other sample interventions or alternatives, considering rate of success.

- d) Recidivism of participants compared to a sample of similar offenders.
- e) Cost estimate of total Project process compared to other programs.
- f) Victim attitudes toward restitution.
- g) Effect of Project on juvenile justice system in terms of costs,
- h) Effect of Project on community agencies.
- i) Final outcome of cases.

Two data collection forms were developed. They are reproduced in Appendix A. Also reproduced are the instructions for coding used with both of these forms. Data Collection form A was used to collect data for the 158 youths who were referred to project: Detour between May 3, 1979 and August 8, 1980. Data Collection Form B was used to collect comparison data on a group of 49 youths who were adjudicated delinquent between July and December, 1977.

Results - Analysis of Data

1. Assessment of First Year Participants

This assessment is for a period of slightly longer than one year as it includes all youth referred to Project: Detour between May 3, 1979 and August 8, 1980. Demographic data was collected on seventy-three (73) clients referred to the Norwich office and eighty-five (85) clients referred to the Groton office. Data are presented for each office separately and for the combined total of all 158 Project: Detour participants during this period.

The comparison group includes forty-nine youths who were presented in Juvenile Court for disposition of offenses for which they had been adjudicated during the period from July through December, 1977. They were randomly selected from the group of youths who would have been eligible for referral to Project: Detour had this Project been in operation at the time of disposition. An equal number was selected from each month during the period.

The following tables demonstrate the demographic characteristics of the Detour youths and the comparison group. Table A indicates that while the make-up of each group is similar with respect to sex, the sample is highly weighted toward the male side. Therefore, the findings should be interpreted with care in the case of female youth.

Table A - Sex of youth

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
Male	91.78%	94.12%	93.04%	91.84%
Female	8.22%	5.88%	6.96%	8.16%
n =	73	85	158	49

The mean age of subjects in each group is quite similar. There is a slightly higher proportion in the Detour group of older youth, with 53.80 percent at age 15 or above, while the comparison group has only 30.61 percent in this age range. Perhaps this difference is reflected in attitudes about the appropriate age level for a child to be placed in a work function, although this is only supposition at this time.

Table B - Age of youth at time of referral/disposition

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
under 13	5.48%	4.71%	5.07%	10.20%
13	9.59%	16.47%	13.29%	20.41%
14	30.14%	25.88%	27.85%	38.78%
15	42.47%	50.59%	46.84%	30.61%
16 or older	12.33%	2.36%	6.96%	—
Mean =	14.42 yrs.	14.27 yrs.	14.33 yrs.	13.86 yrs.
n =	73	88	158	49

Racially, there is little difference between the youth in the Detour group and the comparison group. The only notable point is the rather low number of minority youth in the Norwich Detour group. This may, however, reflect population ratios rather than any program specific effect.

Table C Racial background

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
White	91.78%	75.29%	82.91%	77.56%
Black	6.85%	21.18%	14.56%	14.29%
Other	1.37%	2.35%	1.90%	8.16%
Unknown	—	1.18%	.63%	—

With respect to the delinquency related characteristics, some differences are noted between the Detour group and the comparison group. For the Detour group, and especially the Norwich sample, the number of offenses for which the youth have been adjudicated is quite low. This suggests that number of previous adjudication is considered in selecting the program participants. The number of contacts a youth has with the court is also somewhat lower for the Detour sample.

Table D - Number of delinquent offenses for which youth has been adjudicated prior to instant offense

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
0	63.01%	56.47%	59.49%	40.82%
1	20.55%	15.29%	17.72%	14.29%
2	10.96%	7.06%	8.86%	8.16%
3	1.37%	7.06%	4.43%	8.16%
> 3	4.11%	14.12%	9.49%	28.57%
Mean =	.99	1.59	1.31	2.41

Table E - Number of contacts (Judicial and Non-Judicial) youth has had with Juvenile Court prior to instant offense

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
0	50.68%	41.18%	45.57%	32.65%
1	16.44%	15.29%	15.82%	24.49%
2	16.44%	16.47%	16.46%	16.33%
3	5.48%	7.06%	6.33%	10.20%
> 3	5.48%	17.65%	12.03%	16.33%
?	5.48%	2.35%	3.80%	—
Mean =	.96	1.69	1.36	1.84

The number of instant offenses does not show major differences, except that the Norwich group is somewhat higher than either the Groton or the comparison groups.

Table F - Number of offenses in instant adjudication

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
1	43.84%	47.06%	45.57%	36.73%
2	27.40%	31.76%	29.75%	36.73%
3	12.33%	15.29%	13.92%	18.37%
> 3	16.44%	5.88%	10.76%	8.16%
Mean =	2.64	1.81	2.20	2.04

However, when the seriousness of the offense is considered, the trend is reversed. The Detour group is much more highly weighted by serious and very serious offenses. It appears that although those in the Detour program have had fewer offenses previously adjudicated, and in general fewer contacts with the court, the seriousness of the instant offense is more serious on average than in the comparison group.

Table G - Seriousness of offense(s)

	Norwich	Groton	Detour	Comparison
Victimless	4.11%	7.06%	5.70%	--
Minor	4.11%	23.53%	14.55%	26.53%
Moderate	36.99%	31.76%	34.18%	51.02%
Serious	21.92%	20.00%	20.88%	16.32%
Very serious	30.14%	16.47%	22.79%	4.08%
?	2.74%	1.18%	1.90%	2.04%

Nearly all referrals (98.10% for Project: Detour as a whole) were new referrals. Two youths from Norwich and one from Groton were referred with new restitution orders.

Over 90% of all referrals (98.63 in Norwich, 90.59 in Groton and 94.30 combined) were in school fulltime at the time that they were referred to Project: Detour.

The income levels of those in the Detour group were quite evenly distributed as seen by Table H. The Groton group does show a higher number of low income participants, however.

Table H - Family Income

	Norwich	Groton	Detour
< \$10,000	28.77%	44.70%	37.34%
10,000 - 14,999	36.99%	24.70%	30.38%
15,000 or more	32.88%	29.41%	31.01%
Unknown	1.37	1.18%	1.27%

Victims of the youth in the Detour program differed mostly in terms of person as opposed to property crimes. The Groton group showed a much greater incidence of personal crimes while Norwich showed predominantly property crimes. When one considers the level of seriousness of the crimes in Table G, it suggests that the offenses with personal victim tended to be of a less serious nature. It is probably not correct to infer, therefore, that the Groton offenses are more violent.

Table I - Type of victim

	Norwich	Groton	Detour
Person	6.85%	24.71%	16.46%
Household	43.84%	54.12%	49.37%
School or public property	12.33%	7.06%	9.49%
Store or business	21.92%	9.41%	15.19%
House and business	4.11%	1.18%	2.53%
House and person	--	1.18%	.63%
House and public property	2.74%	--	1.27%
Other	6.85%	2.35%	4.43%
?	1.37%	--	.63%

The cases within the Detour program can be placed in three categories. In addition to being on probation, a youth may have orders of restitution, order for community service or both. The Detour sample showed an overall higher frequency of youth with restitution orders; second, community service; and finally orders for both dispositions. Norwich showed some tendency toward restitution over community service.

Table J - Disposition

	Norwich	Groton	Detour
Probation and restitution	50.68%	38.82%	44.30%
Probation and Community Service	28.77%	38.82%	34.18%
Probation, restitution and C. S.	20.55%	22.35%	21.52%

Table K shows the types of employment and community service in which the participants were engaged while in the program.

Table K - Type of Employment

	Norwich	Groton	Detour
CETA	17.81%	14.12%	15.82%
LEAA	26.03%	29.41%	27.85%
Community Services	35.62%	41.18%	38.61%
Other	2.74%	--	1.27%
LEAA and Community Services	15.07%	12.94%	13.92%
CETA, LEAA and Community Services	--	1.18%	.63%
?	2.74%	1.18%	1.90%

Orders of restitution totalled \$10,001 for the forty-six (46) clients who received restitution orders in Norwich. These orders ranged from \$3.00 to \$1700.00. The mean amount ordered was \$217.41. For the forty-nine (49) youth referred to the Groton office, the total amount ordered was 12,540. These orders ranged from \$10.00 to \$1700.00. The mean amount ordered was \$255.92. For both programs combined, the total amount ordered was \$22,541; the mean was \$237.27.

The total number of Community Service hours ordered for forty-two (42) youths in Norwich was 2063, ranging from 8 to 100. The mean was 49.11 hours. In Groton, the number of youths ordered to perform community service was fifty-four (54). The total number of hours was 1903, the range was also 8 to 100, and the mean was 35.24. The combined figures for Project: Detour were 96 youths ordered to perform 3966 hours of community service. The mean number of hours ordered per youth was 41.31.

Table L demonstrates a breakdown by disposition and personal characteristics. It appears that clients receiving orders on community service hours only had slightly fewer offenses for which they were adjudicated and slightly fewer contacts with the juvenile court system. Those with orders for community service were adjudicated on fewer cases than those ordered to make monetary restitution or the combination of restitution and community service. They were also adjudicated on less serious offenses than the other two disposition groups, although the type of victim was more

frequently a person than was the case of those making restitution or having a combined disposition.

Table L - Personal characteristics of clients by disposition
(1= Restitution 2= Community Service 3= Both)

Disposition*	Norwich			Groton			Detour		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Number	36	21	16	34	33	18	70	54	34
Sex Male	100%	76.19%	93.75%	85.29%	96.97%	100%	92.86%	88.89%	97.06%
Female	--	23.81%	6.25%	14.71%	3.03%	--	7.14%	11.11%	2.94%
Age Mean=	14.50	14.33	14.44	14.62	13.82	14.44	14.56	14.02	14.44
Race White	88.89%	95.24%	93.75%	79.41%	75.76%	72.22%	84.29%	83.33%	82.35%
Black	11.11%	4.76%	--	20.59%	21.21%	22.22%	15.71%	14.81%	11.76%
Other	--	--	6.25%	--	3.03%	5.56%	--	1.85%	5.88%
# of prior delinq. off-ences mean=	41.67% 1.47	38.10% .67	25.00% .31	52.94% 1.76	27.27% .61	61.11% 2.33	47.14% 1.61	31.48% .63	44.12% 1.38
# of prior contacts Mean =	58.33% 1.31	28.57% .57	31.25% .44	55.88% 1.71	48.48% 1.30	77.78% 2.17	57.14% 1.50	40.74% 1.02	55.88% 1.35
# of instant offenses Mean=	2.42	1.76	4.38	2.03	1.48	2.44	2.23	1.59	3.35
Seriousness									
Victimless	--	9.52%	6.25%	5.88%	9.09%	5.56%	2.86%	9.26%	5.88%
Minor	--	14.86%	--	26.47%	30.30%	16.67%	12.86%	24.07%	8.83%
Moderate	41.67%	33.33%	26.47%	30.30%	33.33%	35.71%	31.48%	32.35%	
Serious	55.56%	38.10%	62.50%	35.29%	27.27%	38.89%	45.71%	31.48%	50.00%
Veryserious	--	--	--	2.94%	3.03%	5.56%	1.43%	3.70%	2.94%
?	2.78%	--	--	2.94%	--	--	1.43%	--	--
Family Income									
10,000	33.33%	19.05%	25.00%	35.29%	42.42%	66.67%	34.28%	33.33%	47.06%
10,00 to 14,999	36.11%	47.62%	31.25%	26.41%	30.30%	5.56%	31.43%	37.04%	17.65%
15,00 or more	30.56%	28.57%	43.75%	35.29%	27.27%	22.22%	32.86%	27.78%	32.35%
?		4.76%		2.94%	--	5.56%	1.43%	1.85%	2.94%

* 1 = Probation and Restitution 2 = Probation and Community Service 3 = Probation/Restitution and Community Service.

Table L - Personal characteristics of clients by disposition

(1= Restitution 2= Community Service 3= Both)

(Continued)

Disposition*	Norwich			Groton			Detour		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Number	36	21	16	34	33	18	70	54	34
Type of victim									
Person	5.56%	14.29%	--	17.65%	33.33%	22.22%	11.43%	25.92%	11.76%
House	50.00%	33.33%	50.00%	58.82%	48.48%	55.56%	54.30%	42.59%	52.94%
Pub. Prop.	8.33%	14.29%	6.25%	5.88%	12.12%	--	7.14%	12.96%	2.94%
Business	27.78%	19.05%	12.50%	11.76%	3.03%	16.67%	20.00%	9.26%	14.71%
other/combination	8.33%	19.05%	31.25%	2.94%	3.03%	5.56%	5.71%	9.26%	17.65%
?	--	--	--	2.94%	--	--	1.43%	--	17.65%

* 1 = Probation and Restitution 2 = Probation and Community Service
3 = Probation/Restitution and Community Service.

2. Assessment of Process

The flow chart from Project: Detour's procedural manual was used to establish the stages of involvement that exist between a client (prospective and then assigned) and Project: Detour. Points at which failure occurred for individual clients were plotted by stage. Chart 1 presents this flow chart with related points of failure. Of the 158 youth on whom data was collected, only 16 (10.13%) failed to complete the program, but it should be noted that a total of seven of these youths either moved out of the area with their families or were placed out of the area either by the Department of Children and Youth Services or by the juvenile probation officer. It is, therefore, notable that only 5.7% were terminated from the Project for "Failure to meet restitution requirements" (either monetary and/or community service).

The sub sample of 16 clients who failed to complete the program were compared to those who did successfully complete the program in terms of the following variables: length of time worked, amount of restitution ordered, number of Community Service hours ordered, and type of job to which the youth was assigned. There could be determined no substantial difference between those who were successful and those who were not in terms of these variables. The clients who did not complete the Program were also examined in terms of the percentage of the required orders of restitution and/or community service that they actually completed to determine if failures could be identified as consistently occurred at a specific point of completion but this is clearly not the case. Some youths failed after completing as little as 3% of the ordered work while others completed as much as 70%. In general, clients tended to complete a higher percentage of community service hours than monetary restitution.

Chart 1 - Flow Chart/Points of Failure

<u>Stage 1 - Court Intake Process</u> The earliest screening phase in the referral procedure to Juvenile Court. All parties involved are concerned with establishing a course of action which will best deal with the individual and the offense. Restitution staff is not involved at this phase avoiding unnecessary use of time on cases which would not meet program selection/eligibility criteria as well as honoring accepted confidentiality codes.	
<u>Stage 2 - Formal Investigation and Assessment Process</u> Steps are taken to substantiate decisions determined in stage 1. Individuals involved begin to determine if there is to be a disposition in the case and what that disposition may be. Therefore, it is necessary that court personnel involved at this stage understand the restitution projects purpose and eligibility criteria	It is impossible to determine from the available data any statistics with reference to the number of youth who are eligible for Project: Detour who are eliminated during Stages 1 - 5.
<u>Stage 3 - Court Hearing and Adjudication Process</u> The participants in this stage are actively concerned with the safeguarding of the legal rights of all parties. For the youth, this stage involves the admission or denial of guilt in the instant referral. If adjudicated the case is continued for disposition, pending a social history and dispositional recommendation to be formulated by probation staff.	

<p><u>Stage 4 - Dispositional Investigation Process</u></p> <p>The primary purpose of this stage is to determine the most appropriate disposition for the offender. Recommendation to the court is the responsibility of the Probation Officer although there is usually informal discussion with restitution staff. At this time offender and parents are made to understand the ideology of a restitution-type disposition.</p>	
<p><u>Stage 5 - Court Disposition Process</u></p> <p>The formal referral to the restitution program is made as a condition of probation. Specific monetary or community service requirements are stipulated by the Judge in Court.</p>	
<p><u>Stage 6 - Restitution Project Intake Process</u></p> <p>Youth and parents are given a detailed explanation of project requirements, conditions of probation and service provided by the project. Client is screened as to what community services agencies he/she may be involved with at the initial intake. Contracts and release forms are signed. Additional sessions are scheduled to place youth in job and arrange transportation.</p>	<p>All 158 youths referred to Project Detour between 5/3/79 and 8/8/80 completed the requirements of Stage 6.</p>
<p><u>Stage 7 - Preliminary Service Assessment</u></p> <p>Coordination of existing community services with project services. Identify any additional needs of youth or family. Make appropriate referral.</p>	<p>All 158 youths completed the requirements of Stage 7.</p>

<p><u>Stage 8 - Worksite Assignment Process</u></p> <p>Selection is made of an appropriate placement for youth. Individual Supervisor is contacted, placement interview is arranged. Worksite agreement is filled out by youth, individual supervisor and Project staff.</p>	<p>All 158 youths either completed the requirements of or are in the process of completing the requirements of Stage 8.</p>
<p><u>Stage 9 - Ongoing Case Management</u></p> <p>Involves the procedure for managing a specific case as it relates to the offender, project and to any support efforts.</p>	<p>During this phase 16 youths (4 from Norwich and 12 from Groton) failed to complete the terms of their restitution/community service orders. 1 client moved, 8 did not earn the required amount of restitution and/or did not complete the hours of community service, 6 were placed by either DCYS or P.O., and 1 was sentenced to an adult correctional center. Based on the available data it is not possible to identify characteristics that differentiate these youths from those who successfully completed the Project.</p>
<p><u>Stage 10 - Termination Process</u></p> <p>Involves the completion of court order and closing of case for Project.</p>	
<p><u>Stage 11 - Follow-up Process</u></p> <p>Process involves the tracking of terminated participant. Project assumes the role of volunteer advocate to the offender. Concurrently serves as indicator of what impact the program has made upon youth.</p>	

3. Outcome Assessment

As noted earlier, 5.7% did not meet their required restitution orders. Conversely 94.3% either complied with their individual orders or were moved from the area by family, social worker, or probation officer. These same (5.7%) clients were returned to Juvenile Court because of their failure to comply.

Because of the lack of available data on the comparison group, the followup study was designed to measure recontact with the Juvenile Court system from the date of disposition on the instant offense rather than from the date of program completion. It was impossible to determine completion dates for youths sentenced to Long Lane or residential treatment facilities.

Followup for all youths was done in six month intervals - at the end of the first six months after disposition and at the end of the second six months after disposition. Recidivism, therefore, is defined Juvenile Court involvement after disposition on the instant offense to include new offenses and/or contacts during period of program participation.

The recontact¹ rates for the first 6 months after disposition were as follows:

1. Norwich	36.73%
2. Groton	32.75%
3. Detour total	34.58%
4. Comparison group	53.06%

The recontact rates for the second six months were as follows (figures given for 1st and 2nd six month periods are not cumulative unless so stated):

1. Norwich	0.00%
2. Groton	16.67%
3. Detour	7.14%
4. Comparison	26.53%

The rates of readjudication during the first 6 months were:

1. Norwich	28.57%
2. Groton	31.03%
3. Detour	29.91%
4. Comparison	48.98%

The rates of readjudication during the second 6 months were:

1. Norwich	0.00%
2. Groton	16.67%
3. Detour	7.14%
4. Comparison	22.45%

Recidivism, as measured by recontact with the Juvenile Court system during the first year following disposition of the instant offense(s) was 35.51% for Project: Detour clients and 57.14% for the comparison group.

While it has been impossible in the time available to collect any detailed information on financial costs of various aspects of the Juvenile Justice system, the above recontact rate should be viewed as indication of Project: Detour's positive effect upon the costs of the Juvenile Court by virtue of it's having reduced substantially the number of clients who have recontact with the court for at least a one year period.

¹ Contact is defined as reinvolvement with the Juvenile Court for new offenses disregarding type of disposition (judicial, non-judicial or dismissed).

It would also be desirable to identify the dates of community return for the selected comparison group and do a followup study for all Project and comparison group youths one year after their completion of whatever residential or community program to which they were stipulated.

Appendix A

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Project: Detour - Evaluation

Date Collection Instructions

Column #	Variable	Instructions for Coding
1-4	File #	In column 1, enter G (Groton), N (Norwich) or C (Comparison) In columns 2-4, enter 3 digit # (from IPA Intake Form for Project clients) (number Comparison group consecutively beginning with C001)
5	Card #	Enter 1 in this column for all youths
6	Referral status	1 = New 2 = Return for all Project clients leave blank for comparison clients
7	Sex	1 = Male 2 = Female
8-9	Age	In years at time of referral to Project or at disposition for comparison group
10	Race	1 = white 2 = black 3 = other
11	Annual Income of family	1. less than \$8000 2. 8000-8999 3. 9000-9999 4. 10,000-10,999 5. 11,000-11,999 6. 12,000-12,999 7. 13,000-13,999 8. 14,000-14,999 9. 15,000 or more
12-13	# of prior delinquent offenses for which youth has been adjudicated	enter two digit # such as 09 or 12
14-15	# of prior contacts with Juvenile Court	enter two digit # indicating the number of times that the youth has had contact with the Juvenile Court system to have referrals handled either judicially or non-judicially
16-17	# of offenses for which youth was adjudicated on	

Column #	Variable	Instructions for coding
18	Seriousness of offense(s)	Enter the number that indicates the seriousness of the most serious offense or represents the combined seriousness of more than one offense. 1. <u>Victimless</u> : Includes traffic accidents or tickets, status offenses, drugs, alcohol, gambling, prostitution, and probation violations. 2. <u>Minor Offenses</u> : Minor offenses are not easily classified as property or personal, such as disorderly conduct. 3. <u>Minor Property</u> : Any property offense with loss/damage of \$10 or less, except burglary and arson. 4. <u>Minor Personal</u> : Resisting or obstructing an officer, coercion, hazing, other similar UCR Part II offenses. 5. <u>Moderate Property</u> : Burglaries and arsons with loss/damage of \$10 or less and any other type of property offense with loss/damage of \$11 to \$250. 6. <u>Serious Property</u> : Burglaries and arsons with loss/damage of \$11 to \$250 and any other property offense with loss/damage greater than \$250. 7. <u>Very Serious Property</u> : Burglaries and arsons with loss/damage of \$250 or more. 8. <u>Serious Personal</u> : Unarmed robberies and non-aggravated assaults with loss of \$250 or less. 9. <u>Very Serious Personal</u> : Unarmed robberies and non-aggravated assaults with losses exceeding \$250 and all UCR Part I personal crimes including rape, armed robbery, aggravated assault.
19	Type of victim	1. Person 2. Household 3. School (or public property) 4. Store (or business) 5. 2 + 1 6. 2 + 3 7. 2 + 4 8. Other

Column #	Variable	Instructions for coding
20-21	Court disposition	<p>For Project youth:</p> <p>01. Probation and restitution 02. Probation and Community Service 03. Probation, Restitution, and Community Service</p> <p>For comparison youth:</p> <p>06. Dismissed with warning 07. Probation (standard conditions) 08. Long Lane (DCYS) 09. DCYS suspended w/ probation 10. DCYS, probation and placement 11. DCYS Direct placement 12. Judgement suspended</p>
22	Type of employment	<p>1. CETA 2. LEAA 3. Victim Services 4. Community Services 5. Others 6. LEAA and Community Services 7. CETA, LEAA and Community Services 8. CETA and Community Services</p>
23-26	Amount of restitution ordered	The amount that the youth has been ordered to pay (rounded to the nearest dollar).
27-29	Community Service hours ordered	# of hours
30	Type of job client was assigned to	<p>1. Crew 2. Maintenance 3. Clerical 4. Other 5. More than one type of job</p>
31-33	School attendance	The % of scheduled school days that client attended or had an excused absence during entire Project participation.
34-36	Work attendance	The % of scheduled work days that client attended or had an excused absence during entire Project participation.

Column #	Variable	Instructions for coding
37	Attitude towards work	<p>1. Attitude was consistently good throughout participation in the Project. 2. Attitude improved during participation in the Project. 3. Attitude became negative during participation in the Project. 4. Attitude was negative throughout participation in the Project. 5. Client was minimally cooperative throughout Project.</p>
38	Relationship with others at work	<p>1. 2. 3. Same codes as Column 37 4. 5.</p>
39-40	# of counseling sessions	# of sessions that workers have identified as counseling
41-42	# of weeks involved in Project	from date of referral to date of closure
43-44	# of weeks between offense and restitution began	from date of offense to date client began working
45-48	Amount of restitution paid	in \$
49-51	# of Community Service hours completed	
52-55	Amount of money kept by client	in \$
56	Reason for closure	<p>1. Full compliance with original orders 2. Full compliance with adjusted orders 3. Didn't meet restitution requirement 4. Placed by DCYS or Probation before completion of program 5. Moved</p>

Column #	Variable	Instructions for coding
57	Recontact with Juvenile Court re: restitution	were subsequent court actions for non-compliance with restitution orders required? 1. yes 2. no
58	Client's living situation at closing	1. w/family, guardian or relative 2. group home or foster home 3. secure facility 4. other
59	Client's employment status at closing	1. unemployed - doesn't want to work 2. unemployed - looking for job 3. employed fulltime 4. employed parttime or intermittently 5. other (under 14) 6. in school fulltime 7. 4 + 6 8. 2 + 6
60	Change in living situation at follow up	Did client's living situation change during first 6 months after completion of Project? 1. yes 2. no
61	Employment status at 6 month follow up	1. unemployed - doesn't want to work 2. unemployed but looking for a job 3. employed fulltime 4. employed parttime or intermittently 5. other (under 14) 6. in school fulltime 7. 4 + 6 8. 2 + 6
63	# of contacts with Juvenile Court during 1st 6 months after disposition	1 2 3 9 or more
64	# of offenses for which youth was adjudicated during 1st 6 months after disposition	1-8 9 or more

Column #	Variable	Instructions for coding
65	# of contacts with Juvenile Court during 2nd 6 months after disposition	
66	# of offenses for which youth was adjudicated during 2nd 6 months after disposition	
67	# of contacts with Juvenile Court during 1st 6 months after completion of Project	
68	# of offenses for which youth was adjudicated during 1st 6 months after completion of Project	
69	# of contacts with Juvenile Court during 2nd 6 months after completion of Project	
70	# of offenses for which youth was adjudicated during 2nd 6 months after completion of Project	

PROJECT DETOUR EVALUATION - DATA COLLECTION FORM A

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NAME: _____

Card # _____

Date of
Offense _____

(from IPA Intake Form)

Date of
Disposition _____Date of
Referral _____

(from IPA Intake Form)

Date
work began _____(from job description form
in job book)Date of
Completion _____

(from IPA closing form)

Amount of
victim loss \$ _____

(from IPA Intake Form)

Date of 6 month
followup _____Date of 12 month
followup _____Date of 18 month
followup _____Date of 24 month
followup _____

PROJECT DETOUR EVALUATION - DATA COLLECTION FORM B

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NAME: _____

Card # _____

Date of
Offense _____Date of
Disposition _____Date of 6-
Month followup _____Date of 12-
month followup _____Date of 18-
month followup _____Date of 24-
month followup _____

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - UNEXPENDABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY

PROJECT NAME: Project Detour DATE: June 21, 1982
Thames Valley Council for
 GRANTEE OR CONTRACTOR: Community Action, Inc. RECORDER: Theodore Kaye
 GRANT OR CONTRACT NO: 79-ED-AX-0016 GRANT PERIOD: 3/1/79 - 2/28/82
 LOCATION: 314 Main Street, Norwich, CT

Date Purchased	Item	Original Cost	Current Value	Condition
5/29/79	2-1979 Ford 12 pass Vans			
	# E21HBEJ7893	\$7,763.00	\$4,500.00	Good
	# E21HBFA0761	7,763.00	4,500.00	Good
4/29/79	1- Olympia Electric Mod. 65	650.00	200.00	Good
	Typewriter # 291112			

END