

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

AN ATTITUDINAL COMPARISON OF FIVE SAMPLE
GROUPS - THE PRESS, SOCIAL WORK, THREE
POPULATION SUB-GROUPS - ON FACTORS INFLU-
ENTIAL IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSATION

Being the Report of a Research Project

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ABSTRACT

This is an exploratory study in comparing attitudes of five sample groups, on factors influential in juvenile delinquency causation. Attitudes of the press, social work, and three population samples (arranged according to Blischen's Income-Occupational Scale) were compared in terms of the differential importance each group attached to theoretical categories relating to juvenile delinquency causation.

The study was undertaken by a group of nine students in the second year of the School of Social Work, University of Manitoba, as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Social Work.

The press sample was a total one, selected from the two newspapers, and the five radio stations; the social work sample was randomly selected by choosing every third name from a list of members of the Manitoba Association of Social Workers. The population was chosen by a selective, stratified, random sampling method from Metropolitan Winnipeg and subdivided into three categories, on the basis of the stated

occupation, then classified according to Blischen's Occupational Class Scale. A non-personally administered schedule was structured from scientific theory obtained on juvenile delinquency causation, used to obtain data for the study, and coded for computer use and analysis.

The results of the study indicate that all groups relate to juvenile delinquency as being "multi-causal", and reject "stereotypes", but that there is diffusion in the samples' perceptions on the treatment and societal provision for this social problem. There is also disparity in the emphasis that the various groups attach to the theoretical categories and sub-groups in relation to juvenile delinquency causation.

Recommendations have been made for further research, on the basis of this exploratory study.

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INTRODUCTION

PROBLEM AND PURPOSE - The Concern with Peoples' Views on Social Problems

In recent years there has been an increasing emphasis among social work professionals on the importance of an awareness of the views of non-social workers on social problems. Unfortunately this emphasis has not been accompanied by significant research and the profession remains relatively uninformed about the nature, source, development, or accuracy of the perceptions of non-social workers towards these social problems. This exploratory study sought to inquire into the nature of the relationship between the views of social workers and non-social workers on a specific social problem.

In every area and level of practice, there is a pressing need for awareness of public views on social problems. The prime professional value - the enhancement of social functioning - indicates that the present role of social work is broad. In addition to direct treatment and therapy, there is a new emphasis on preventative and provisional

services and on policy formation and implementation. Social workers are committed to policies such as centrally planned change, and the guaranteed annual income. Such undertakings cannot be accomplished without considerable public support - financial and ideological. Social workers have been most successful in accomplishing professional goals in cooperation with other groups within the society. This necessitates consensus on the nature of the problem and the solution sought. Such a situation is repeatedly illustrated by the comparative success social workers, in cooperation with leaders and community, have had on community fund raising projects. An example, at the local level, is the difficulty encountered by the Welfare Planning Council to obtain community funding and support for C.R.Y.P.T. 1. Eventually \$14,000 had been given the C.R.Y.P.T. foundation by the Junior League. Social workers are aware that public support, or lack of it, can seriously influence the success or failure of social welfare programs, treatment procedures, attempts at rehabilitation, and the attempt to provide resources to alleviate social problems or effects of these.

The need for research on different perceptions of social problems and the reason for this need is succinctly stated by N. E. Cohen:

"It was found --- - that social problems cannot be defined merely in quantitative terms. There is, as well, a qualitative range that depends on the value system utilized. In this connection, there is need for research on social problems as perceived by the consumer, the profession providing the program and the services, and the decision-makers. There is also need for more knowledge of how to close the gap between these varied perceptions and how to engage the interests of those who have the authority and prestige essential to bringing to bear the resources for dealing with social problems." 2

There appears, also, a need to determine the views of the general public. Thus, whether or not a problem is perceived, the facts about it, will depend upon the value orientation of the perceiver.

Much has been written about the role of the mass media in influencing public opinion. Views on the nature and extent of possible influence vary and there appears to be no clear consensus on this fact, in that direct causation is difficult to demonstrate or evaluate. However, pervasive societal influence appears to be slowly effected by the mass media.

"In general newspapers and magazines

strongly buttress existing customs and institutions and condition thought conservatively regarding political, economic, and social issues." 3

The results of a study by Katz and Lazarsfeld (1955) also relate to this study. They hypothesized that there was a two-step flow of communication originating in the mass media. The

"ideas often flow from radio and print to the opinion leaders and from them to the less active sections of the population." 4

The scope of the study includes the exploring of the similarities and differences in the attitudes of the press and the public, and the members of the social work profession in relation to social problems.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AS THE SOCIAL PROBLEM

The particular social problem with which the study is concerned is that of juvenile delinquency. Delinquency is a problem of major concern and proportion in current society. Because of the social work value of enhancement of social functioning, it is of particular concern to the social work profession. The problem is one which most people

have developed rather definite opinions about, and one which is a frequent object of communications media reporting and editorializing. Hence juvenile delinquency appears to be a social problem which would lend itself to a study of this nature.

Of the wealth of literature available on juvenile delinquency, very little was found which was specifically relevant to the study. The students could find no literature nor studies concerned specifically with the comparison of perceptions of social workers and non-social workers around the social problem of juvenile delinquency.

There was considerable material available regarding the effect of attitudes on the behavior of juveniles, on the likelihood that a juvenile would become delinquent and on the nature and quality of the treatment and services offered the delinquent. The labelling approach to deviancy as stated by Becker and Lemert is illustrative of this point. Stated simply, this view holds that as much attention should be paid to the study of the social 'audience' who labels an individual delinquent as is paid to the

deviant person, himself.

"From this point of view, deviance is not a quality of the act the person commits, but rather a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions to an "offender."" 5

J.L. Simmons suggests that public attitudes have pervasive influence, in the form of stereotypes, on the juvenile delinquent.

"Among those who are known to have committed a deviant act, those who seem to possess additional qualities concurring with the stereotypic image of that kind of deviance are far more likely to be labelled and processed a deviate." 6

These writers on the subject of juvenile delinquency lend support to the contention that attitudes are significant and that the study of attitudes toward social problems is valid.

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

With these areas of knowledge and concern as background, an exploratory study was devised. The study concerned itself with the exploration and comparison of attitudes of members of the social work profession, communications media reporters and editors - individuals who prepare news for distribution through the mass media, and members of the general

public toward the social problem of delinquency. The general public was roughly divided into three groups according to occupational level. The study took the form of a self-administered questionnaire, designed to elicit views on delinquency and its causation from the respondent.

SETTING

1. Physical

This study was conducted during the 1968-1969 academic session; it was carried out in the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

2. Broader Problem of which this Study is a Part

This study is only one aspect of the broader problem of concern to social workers, namely, the problem of improving understanding and communication between social workers and non-social workers for the purpose of facilitating cooperative endeavor toward reducing and ameliorating the incidence and effects of social problems. It is felt that development of an understanding of the nature of the perceptions of members of different groups in the society toward social problems is the first step in moving toward

greater societal understanding of the nature of social problems and constructive ways of dealing with them.

3. Theoretical Context

This study has relied heavily upon theoretical material concerning the etiology or causation of delinquency. It is also dependent upon the theory that perception is also affected by attitudes, values, knowledge, and opportunity; and that improved perception will result in a more constructive societal approach to inherent problems.

4. Scope

In terms of scope, this study proposed to investigate by mailed questionnaire, a random sample of the population of metropolitan Winnipeg, a random sample of the members of the Manitoba Association of Social Workers and a sample of individuals employed in the communications media in metropolitan Winnipeg. The researchers were interested in comparing the views of these three groups toward the social problem of juvenile delinquency - specifically their views on the etiology of this social problem. The members of

the "general public" population were further subdivided into the categories of 'upper', 'middle', and 'lower' income brackets.

The purpose was not to discover the reasons for attitudes but was to compare constellations of attitudes. It was not set to prove any causative relationships among the attitudes of social workers, employees of the mass media, or the general public - no causative relationship can be inferred from any findings. The focus was upon determining if the results would suggest areas of similarity and difference among the three sample groups. There was no attempt to discover "causes" of juvenile delinquency - rather to tabulate the comparison of peoples' views on the causes of delinquency.

GENERAL LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The research group recognized several limitations inherent in the study. These included:

1. The accuracy of the study was waived due to lack of money, time and experience.
2. The study was structured around the format derived from N.E. Cohen's "Outline for Analysis of a

Social Problem". This meant that questionnaire responses and questionnaire coding had to be fitted into the outline. This resulted in some coding being difficult and imposed structural limitations on the study.

3. There were several general limitations in the sampling procedure:

a) The public opinion sample was much too small in relation to the laws of probability: 500 out of a total population of 500,000 does not allow confidence in the statistical significance of the results.

Since the margin of error was not calculated and observed, the differences among the populations are not necessarily "reliable".

b) The size required for the sample of each of the sub-groups to be representative was not determined prior to the establishment of the size of the total sample. The sub-groups were selected on the basis of occupational statements of the respondents. Hence, the size of the sub-groups was also too small to ensure representation.

4. The number of questionnaires returned by the press was very small (a return of 14 out of 60).

5. There was some lack of uniformity in coding, in that a number of different individuals coded the questionnaires.
6. Responses to the open-ended alternative in each question were coded as "other" but were not investigated, nor deciphered and coded into sections in which they may have been included.
7. The arbitrary cut-off level for answers to be significant, affected the results. In the Stereotype section, 8 out of 17 responses had to be answered before the computer would tally it as significant. Nothing was recorded for this section. The standard was later lowered to 5 out of 17, and then the computer processed information. This had been passed over initially, in that the arbitrary level was too highly set.
8. A brief mail strike during the time the questionnaires were being returned may have contributed to the low percentage of returned questionnaires.

AREA OF CONCERN

This study was concerned with the question:
are there similarities and differences in the views

of social workers, employees in communications media and the general public on the social problem of juvenile delinquency and if so, what is the nature of some of these similarities and differences.

RATIONALE

It was expected that the different backgrounds and values of the three populations studied would result in their attitudes of the social problem of delinquency. One writer has stated:

"the same observable phenomena of social conditions may be viewed differently by those who feel the impact most directly, by those professions organized to deal with the impact of such social conditions on the individual, and by the "decision makers" who have the responsibility of determining the allocation of resources for dealing with the social conditions. Consequently a wide difference in theories to explain the causes and suggest possible solutions may result. Such theories may run the gamut from a concept of the problem as residing in the individual to an emphasis on the cause as residing in the society." 7

The questionnaire that was developed and used in this study places major emphasis on the value system involved in defining a social problem. It provides an opportunity to identify the perceptions of

different groups in the society in the definition of the problem. The questionnaire provides for identification of views about the problem as being inherent in the individual, in the social structure, in the existing organizations designed to cope with the problem, and in transitory social phenomena as well as views which are stereotyped or multifaceted. It enables some identification of different value systems and their implications for social work practice.

DEFINITIONS

The Juvenile Delinquents Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1952, chapter 160, section two, defines "Juvenile Delinquent" legally, as meaning "any child who violates any provision of the Criminal Code or of any Dominion or provincial statute, or of any by-law or ordinance of any municipality, or who is guilty of sexual immorality or any similar form of vice, or who is liable by reason of any other act to be committed to an industrial school or juvenile reformatory under the provisions of any Dominion or provincial statute." ⁸The definition is further complicated in

that the upper age limit of a delinquent child varies with provincial jurisdiction. In the Canada Year Book, 1966, it is reported that in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan, under 16 is the official age for juvenile offenders. In Alberta, the age is under 16 for the boys and under 18 for the girls. In Newfoundland, the official age is under 17, while in Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia, the age is extended to under 18, boys and girls respectively. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics counts only those offences committed by children under the age of 16 as delinquencies. All others are reported as adult offences.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. Juvenile delinquency may be caused by several factors.
2. It is a value judgment in assuming that social workers are scientifically based in their attitudes toward juvenile delinquency causation.
3. There are differences in views on the social problem of juvenile delinquency and these differences can be detected.

4. The occupation of the person may affect his perceptions on the causation of juvenile delinquency.
5. The response to the questionnaire will be a true statement of the person's views.

BACKGROUND AND OTHER STUDIES

Social workers, in their professional training, are taught various theories on juvenile delinquency causation. All of the theories are regarded as inherently incomplete, but each one has merit. Even though the social problem is viewed multi-causally, an eclectic approach - the attempt to reconcile inconsistent views, or improve on them, by the selective adoption of elements from each, and making of these a more or less self-consistent system - has not yet been devised by social workers.

The existing explanations appear to be viewed from four perspectives:

1. Societal
2. Operating Milieu
3. Family
4. Individual

Social disorganization embodies four types of theories - the cultural, contracultural, subcultural, and symbolic interaction theories. In the cultural theories, the society is perceived as a whole and possessing defects or criminogenic features. Crime and delinquency are regarded as inextricably linked to the

social and cultural contexts within which they occur. The societal defects are perceived as affecting and initiating this deviant behavior. Each societal matrix holds ideal and subterranean values; the criminal and delinquent activity is a reflection of these subterranean values.

The contraculture theories attribute delinquency to a strain built into the social system. Strain is felt by the individuals within the system, and may be a result of inter-class, ethnic, generation and race-relationships. This strain is structured into the social system by incompatibility, rank discrimination, class distinction, and lack of opportunity. The juvenile delinquent comes to respect illegitimate means to reach legitimate goals, or in the extreme, he may threaten the whole system. Class-status disparity results in status-deprived youth developing a set of values which constitute an open rejection of conventional values. Integration and strain are emphasized as preventing or contributing to crime and juvenile delinquency.

The sub-culture theorists appear to feel that the deviancy cannot be explained solely on the basis of

socially-induced stress. Variations in classes, generations, and races, may militate against integration not only because of strain, but also because of different values held. The subcultures adhere to norms that emphasize their differences, and these preclude subcultural integration. Their way of life is one that maintains their separation from the societal majority.

The symbolic interaction theories relate to the behavior implications of the legal process. The social control agencies define a group as delinquent, and a member so identified, tends to incorporate the behavior patterns attributed to the labelled group. This is regarded as "symbolic interaction", and appears to create or induce juvenile delinquency by way of secondary deviance.

All the above theories also apply to the operating milieu, the family and the specific individual. The theories suggest that delinquency relates to the environment, of which the individual is a part, and appear to be structured along three facets:

1. Deprivation
2. Learning Behavior
3. Social Control

Some deprivation theories indicate that poverty is related to the causation of juvenile delinquency. However, more writers indicate that neighbourhood instability and anomie, characteristic of poverty, appear more causal, in connection with juvenile delinquency. Gang delinquency may serve particular needs for the participating members, especially for the leaders.

The learned behavior theories focus on the individual learning to be a delinquent, through intense association and identification with other offenders who are psychologically and physically associated and available in the operating milieu. Gang life may closely approximate normative peer groups as socializing agents, and in promoting socially learned behavior patterns, in preparation for later life.

The experience that an offender has with social control agents is thought to affect the individual in his moving towards rehabilitation, or his continuance in crime. Causes may be related to existing organizations designed to cope with the social problem.

Family centered theories focus on juvenile delinquency causation as related to structural and functional defects of the family unit. Broken homes affect the family structure which reciprocally affects the potential juvenile delinquent. Marital breakdown, working mothers, absence of either parent in the home, all can result in improper socialization, diluted family influence and emotional problems. Failure in family functions may lead to failure in socializing the individual. Affectional and relationship needs may be withheld. The individual may also be socialized into a life of crime because of functional failure in the family. Inadequately socialized children may be produced by emotional deprivation, aprental rejection, neglect, poor discipline, poor physical atmosphere in the home, parents who are inadequate models, parental indifference, parental hostility, or parental over-control.

Causes of juvenile delinquency may also be related to the individual personality. Biological defects, such as retardation or mental illness may predispose an individual towards juvenile delinquency. Psychogenetic differences or defects in the ego or superego personality structure of the individual may also lead to potential

delinquencies. Situational defects may, in an individual, elicit latent delinquency personality and character traits.

Transitory social phenomena, such as depressions, unemployment, wars and fads such as glue-sniffing, drug use, have also been regarded as influential in the causation of juvenile delinquency.

OTHER STUDIES

Some research studies are concerned with juvenile delinquency as a social problem and appear to focus upon a particular aspect in juvenile delinquency causation.

The Report of the Committee to assess juvenile delinquency and prevention programs in the Greater Vancouver area, Welfare and Recreation Council, November, 1965, has as its focus prevention of juvenile delinquency. Causation is regarded as a "given", and the scope of professional activity is centered upon secondary prevention - the identification and early treatment of delinquents, and help in preventing recidivism, and upon primary prevention - the initiation of social change in society in order to ameliorate the

social problem. More attention appears to be accorded the former than the latter.

Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, in Unraveling Juvenile Delinquency, 1950 Harvard University Study, make a case for a need for an eclectic approach to the study of crime causation. Even though the study was exhaustive and extended over a ten year period, the focus again becomes narrowed:

"There is a need for a systematic approach that will not ignore any promising leads to crime causation, covering as many fields and utilizing as many of the most reliable and relevant techniques of investigation and measurement as are necessary for a fair sampling of the various aspects of a complex biosocial problem. Ideally, the focus in such a study should be upon the selectivity that occurs when environment and organism interact. The searchlight should be played upon the point of contact between specific social and biologic processes as they coalesce, accommodate, or conflict in individuals.

But while the most promising areas of research in human conduct and misconduct are to be found in the nexus of physical and mental functions and in the interplay of person and milieu, the complexities of motivation and varieties of behavior compel a division of the field into areas or levels. These must be interpreted serially before arriving at a meaningful pattern." 9

Although the above research studies are broader than this one, it is possible to relate the

contents and discoveries to the findings, the conclusions and recommendation gleaned from this project.

METHOD

This explorative and descriptive study was conducted by means of a non-personally administered schedule in order that the study would cover a greater proportion of the universe within the limited amount of time available and also because a uniform questionnaire was needed for a cross-section of the entire population.

The type of questionnaire chosen was a combination of the fixed alternative - where responses of the subject were limited to stated alternatives, and the open-ended - in the case of the subject not agreeing with the alternatives available, he could respond freely in the category designated "other".

The questionnaire content was so structured to allow the students to determine what the respondents believe to be the facts in juvenile delinquency causation. The questionnaire also focused upon the prevention of the social problem and upon rehabilitation and treatment of delinquent individuals. Information about the interrelationships of some of these attitudes was also implicit in the devised structure.

A questionnaire was used, rather than another

method because the derived attitudes were to be compared instead of tested and analyzed. Because the researchers wanted to know how the respondents felt, a questionnaire was considered a method preferable to noting attitudes through interviews. Harris K. Goldstein, in Research Standards and Methods for Social Workers, clarifies the advantage the mailed questionnaire has in contradistinction to the personal interview.

"Anonymity is provided the respondent more by the mailed questionnaire than by the personally administered schedule. He does not have to face an interviewer and respondents are thus sometimes freer to respond to certain questions." 10

The questionnaire utilized theories, gathered from current literature, on juvenile delinquency causation. Seven major factors were arbitrarily chosen as the main causes of delinquency, and under these, several sub-categories, related to the major categories were included. The final, theoretical structure from which the questionnaire was designed, is as follows:

I Urbanization

- A. Poverty
- B. Slums
- C. Suburbs
- D. Mobility
- E. Ethnicity

F. Alienation

G. General

II Family

A. Poverty

B. Alienation

C. Mobility

D. Ethnicity

E. Care and Discipline

F. General

III Individual

A. Inherited

B. Learned

C. Intellectual and Emotional Defects

D. General

IV Community

A. Punishment

B. Rehabilitation

C. Prevention

V Stereotypes

VI Multicausal

VII Institutional Defects

A. Courts

B. Police

C. Education

D. Social Welfare

E. Religion

F. Juvenile Institutions

G. Recreation

- H. Community
- I. General
- J. Denial

This social problem analysis model closely resembles the one elucidated by Nathan E. Cohen in "A Social Work Approach", Social Work and Social Problems.

The first part of the questionnaire requested identifying information - age and occupation. Occupation was required so that the population could be classified into three classes, and to identify the social work and press samples. For an occupational cross-check, the questionnaires were printed upon colored paper, with each sample population receiving a specific color. The press were sent questionnaires printed upon yellow sheets, social workers received green, and the three population groups received white ones.

The second part of the questionnaire consisted of four "global" questions about juvenile delinquency. These were posed to obtain broad generalizations on the definitions of juvenile delinquency, the frames of reference of the respondents, and their views on juvenile delinquency causation.

The third part of the questionnaire directly related to the theoretical format on delinquency causation. It was this third section that provided the basic material for the attitudinal comparisons.

LIMITATIONS OF THE MAILED QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The respondents appeared to make significant errors in answering. Some respondents failed to limit themselves to only one alternative, but checked off several, or all the alternatives relating to a premise.
2. Some questions were not answered, even though space had been allotted in the specific question for disagreement, denial, or the statement of one's opinion.
3. The lengthy questionnaire may have cut down on the motivation of the respondents to complete the entire questionnaire, or to return the finished product.
4. Only one follow-up was attempted; the cost involved, the mail-strike tie-up in delivery, and the time span permitted no others.
5. "Certain information is difficult or impossible to obtain in the mailed questionnaire. Information about attitudes and feelings, motivations and needs, frequently requires not only an interview, but a skilled and unstructured one. The questionnaire also provides no flexibility when it is necessary to use probe questions on some but not all occasions".¹¹

This appears to be the most limiting factor,

in that this relates directly to the stated purpose and scope of the study.

SAMPLE

A selective, stratified random sampling method was used to select the sample from the general population for this study. The populations was divided according to geographical location, and a random sample was then taken from each area. Winnipeg was divided into a triangle and the three resulting sections divided. The three areas were sectioned by main thoroughfares and fifty subsections were made. These were made so as to attempt evenness in population. From each subsection, streets were chosen at random, and from Henderson's Directory every tenth name from the streets in each subsection was selected to thus obtain a representative sample.

Divisions of the population group were made from the returned questionnaire on the basis of the stated occupation, and then classified according to Blischen's Occupational Class Scale. The occupations were ranked and grouped according to combined standard scores for income and years of schooling, by sex, Canada, 1951. This ordinal scale is included in the appendix.

The social work sample was randomly selected by choosing every third name from a list of members of the Manitoba Association of Social Workers. Social workers from rural areas were included in that they were all professionally trained, and that there would be little difference in their backgrounds.

The communication media sample was a total one, selected from two newspapers in Winnipeg - The Free Press and The Winnipeg Tribune, and five major radio stations. The initial plan was to have only those involved in interpreting the news - the editing, reporting, and recording of it - answer the questionnaire. However, because it was left up to the news editors to distribute the questionnaires in some instances, some answered who apparently did not fit the specific qualifications.

LIMITATIONS OF SAMPLE

1. The total population sample selected was 421, and according to the discipline of statistics this was too small. The project actually required a large sample in order to minimize the margin of error.
2. Besides needing a larger total population sample, a

sufficient population in each of the subgroups was also needed. The divisions of the general population were made from the returned questionnaires. Each population sub-group should have been chosen before dispersing the questionnaire. A random sample within each specific population group ought also to have been chosen.

3. A big limitation was the extremely poor response from the press. This low return almost nullified any conclusions that may have been arrived at, regarding the press attitudes towards juvenile delinquency causation.

PRETEST

A pre-test was administered in January, 1969, to a random sample of the various groups, in order to detect any technical flaws in the make-up of the questionnaire before the final version was administered. The pre-test was returned in February, 1969.

The students revised the questionnaire prior to the return of the computer pre-test analysis. However, the pre-test results verified and highlighted the revisions. Corrections included the elimination of six questions--many respondents indicated the original questionnaire

was too long. Three questions, for the purposes of clarification, were combined and altered. From the pre-test results, the students checked through the significant "others" category, and included some of these answers, queries, and responses in the revision of the premises and alternatives.

The final version of the questionnaire was sent on February 15th, 1969. The total population sample numbered 421, the social work sample 87, and the press sample totalled 60. The completed questionnaires were returned to the School of Social Work by March 15th, 1969.

COMPUTER ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

A computer was used to analyze the results of the returned questionnaires. The structure thought out and the coding for the computer was done as follows:

Each answer to each question was related to a specific category or subcategory, in the original format from which the questionnaire was constructed. For example, under the category I Urbanization - A Poverty, there were four possible responses - 6c, 9c, 10a, and 10c. Some categories had no alternatives in the questionnaire, some questions cross-related other subcategories.

The number of responses to each of the above categories and subcategories that indicated a respondent agreed with one of the factors as a causation of juvenile delinquency was arbitrarily assigned. For example, under I Urbanization -E. Ethnicity, there were six possible responses - three out of six indicated the respondent effected direct causal relationship between delinquency and Urbanization-Ethnicity.

The data collected from the returned questionnaires was coded, according to the annexed coding instructions.

The use of the computer eliminated hand tallying of responses to individual questions. In addition, the computer supplied data such as the percentage of class that responded to a question, or to an alternative. It also recorded the number of respondents in a particular class that did not respond to a particular question. It supplied information on the response of the combined population groups to the individual questions. The computer also ranked the grand total response to questions and provided data on the number of individual respondents that answered questions, and what percentage of the total population the collective responses

represented. Careful scrutiny of this material provided the students with the first level of analysis.

The use of the computer allowed examination of relationships of questions and responses and a comparison of these to the structured theoretical format. This comprised the second level of analysis - a broad comparison of the differential importance that each specific group attached to each category or subcategory.

LIMITATIONS ON THE USE OF THE COMPUTER

The use of the computer required the questionnaire be structured in relation to a format useable by the computer in its analysis formation. Although the theoretical format is structurally sound, this appeared to result in some rigidity and inflexibility in the formation of questions, and in the tabulation of answers. If the subjects responded twice in a one-alternative question, the first answer was automatically chosen and coded.

METHODOLOGY LIMITATION

An overall methodology limitation appeared to be the lack in the scaling of attitudes.

The only valid scale appears to be the strict percentage of class tabulation, and this can be used only comparatively. There is thus no norm against which to relate the inferential conclusions. These will, to some degree depend upon the individual interpretation of each researcher.

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

The analysis of the results is reciprocally dependent upon the sample and the percentage of return. It has previously been indicated that the population sample was too small to ensure "reliability". Secondly, the later division of the population sample into three classifications, by the use of Blischen's Occupational Scale further magnified this limitation. The universe total was 47 in Population I, 95 in Population II, but only 19 in Population III. The analysis obtained from scrutiny of the third population grouping is as necessary of careful qualification as is the returned low press sample. (Table I as reference). In the analysis and presentation of the findings, it must be made clear that the researcher proceeds, but with the stated limitations of the study, and of the method, as "givens".

FIRST LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

The first level of analysis will entail the reporting of observations and findings and comparison of the attitudes of the sample groups, within specific questions.

TABLE I
 DISTRIBUTION OF QUESTIONNAIRES BY SAMPLE
 AND PERCENTAGE OF RESPONSE

Sample	Distribution of Questionnaires		
	Distributed	Returned	Percentage Response
Social Work	87	51	58.6
Press	60	14	23.3
Total Population	421	161	38.2
TOTAL	568	226	39.8

ANALYSIS OF THE FOUR INTRODUCTORY "GLOBAL" QUESTIONS

Question one required the respondents to check off acts regarded as delinquencies from a nineteen item list that ranged from 'petting in cars' to 'assault causing bodily harm'. The profile of delinquency thus obtained appeared similar in all the sample groups in that the delinquent individual appeared, in the four top-level percentages, to be most often regarded as one

who commits petty offences - such as wilful damage, break and enter, (with or without theft), theft, arson and fire alarms. In the grand total population- 90% perceive wilful damage as a delinquency, 80% arson, 79% break and enter, and 75% theft. The press and the total population group rank the offences in this fashion, however, the social work sample departs from this norm - assault causing bodily harm is perceived by 92% of the sample group as being a delinquency, in contradistinction to 50% of the press seeing it as such and 63% of the total population. The more serious offences appear embodied in the middle range of percentages. (Table II)

In utilizing Tables II and II(a), one is able to compare class perceptions of delinquent acts. In comparing the press and social work sample groups, one notes that the press ranks drinking under twenty-one at 64% and gluesniffing at 42%. The social work sample rates these two lower - gluesniffing at 41% and 39% of this sample responded to drinking under twenty-one, as a delinquency.

The population groups appear to align themselves with the press in that gluesniffing and

TABLE II
 ORDINAL SCALE OF OFFENCES REGARDED, BY PRESS
 AND SOCIAL WORK SAMPLES, AS DELINQUENCIES IN
 ORDER OF IMPORTANCE

PRESS		SOCIAL WORK	
PERCENTAGE OF CLASS RESPONSE	ACT	PERCENTAGE OF CLASS RESPONSE	ACT
71%	Wilful Damage	98%	Break and Enter
71%	Break and Enter	92%	Assault Causing Bodily Harm
71%	Arson and Fire Alarms	92%	Wilful Damage
64%	Theft	92%	Theft
64%	Drinking under 21	92%	Arson and Fire Alarms
57%	Carrying an Offensive Weapon	88%	Robbery
50%	Assault causing bodily Harm	88%	Forgery
50%	Obstructing a Police Officer	88%	Carrying an Offensive Weapon
50%	Robbery	82%	Possession of Stolen Goods
50%	Forging and False Pretences	70%	Obstructing a Police Officer
42%	Possession of Stolen Goods	41%	Disorderly Conduct
42%	Disorderly Conduct	41%	Gluesniffing
42%	Truancy	39%	Incorrigibility
42%	Gluesniffing	39%	Drinking under 21
28%	Incorrigibility	35%	Truancy
21%	Vagrancy	27%	Sex Immorality
21%	Sex Immorality	25%	Vagrancy
14%	Suicide Attempt	15%	Suicide Attempt
14%	Petting in Cars	9%	Petting in Cars

drinking under 21 appear to receive a high population response. The total population group records 70% class response in perceiving the two acts as delinquencies.

TABLE II(a)

ORDINAL SCALE OF OFFENCES REGARDED, BY TOTAL
POPULATION SAMPLE, AS DELINQUENCIES, IN ORDER
OF IMPORTANCE

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION CLASS RESPONSE	ACT
91%	Wilful Damage
78%	Arson
74%	Break and Enter
71%	Theft
70%	Drinking under 21
70%	Gluesniffing
65%	Disorderly Conduct
63%	Assault causing bodily Harm
62%	Obstructing a Police Officer
59%	Robbery
59%	Truancy
57%	Carrying an Offensive Weapon
54%	Forging
53%	Possession of Stolen Goods
52%	Sex Immorality
45%	Incorrigibility
39%	Vagrancy
32%	Petting in Cars
20%	Attempted Suicide

Population group II appeared highest, in nominating the acts as delinquencies, with 78% class agreement on gluesniffing, and 77% on drinking under 21.

All the sample groups appeared not to perceive attempted suicide and petting in cars, as significant in terms of delinquent behavior. Only 26% of the grand total population viewed petting in cars as delinquent, and 19% accorded attempted suicide that status.

Sexual immorality was perceived by 52% of the total population groups as a delinquent act. The press and social work samples had 21% and 27% of their classes, respectively, perceive sexual immorality as being a delinquency.

The social work class appeared to have a high percentage of agreement in their perceptions of delinquent acts. The cut-off appears to be in between the offences - police obstruction and disorderly conduct - where the percentage of agreement drops from 70% to 41%. (Table II)

Question II required the people to attribute causes to juvenile delinquency. The press recorded, in order of importance - family breakdown, personality disorders, increasing affluence, the new morality, disregarding religion

and "other". These choices received a 78% - 35% spread in consensus. The press almost nullified racial tension, recording only 7% class agreement in perceiving it as a cause of juvenile delinquency. The social work response is at variance with the press, in that racial tension appears to be perceived as important with 33% of the class responding to it as causal. Social workers appeared again, to have a large margin of agreement in perceiving the causes as family breakdown, personality disorders, lack of adequate educational, occupational and recreational opportunities. The percentages of agreement ranged, respectively, from 92% - 82%, then dropped to 52%, to include corrupting influences in the community. The press and social workers appear to disagree also, on the factors which cause juvenile delinquency. The illustrated table III underlines the differences in perception. The population groups, as do the press and social work groups, perceive that family breakdown, and personality disorders are instrumental in the causation of juvenile delinquency. The sample populations appear also to correlate with the press, in some of the perceptions held. Throughout, the population groups give recognition that is very low, to racial tension, as a cause for juvenile delinquency. Thirty-five percentage of the

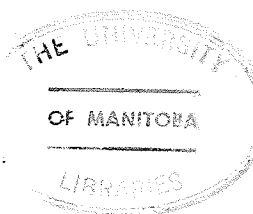


TABLE III

ORDINAL SCALE OF PRESS AND SOCIAL WORK PERCEPTIONS, IN TERMS OF CLASS PERCENTAGES ON FACTORS RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSATION

PRESS CLASS RESPONSE	FACTOR	SOCIAL WORK CLASS RESPONSE	FACTOR
78%	Family Breakdown	92%	Family Breakdown
50%	Personality Disorders	84%	Personality Disorders
42%	Increasing Affluence	82%	Lack of Educational, occupational and recreational opportunities
35%	New Morality	52%	Corrupting influences in the Community
35%	Disregarding Religion	33%	Racial Tension
35%	Other	23%	Increasing Affluence
28%	Corrupting Influences in the Community	25%	New Morality
28%	Lack of adequate educational, occupational and recreational facilities	19%	Disregard of Religion
7%	Racial Tension	17%	"Other"

press class perceived a "disregard of religion" as significant in juvenile delinquency causation. Only 19% of the social work sample perceived it as such. However, the population groups attributed, to this factor, more importance. Population I had 31% of its

class agree, Population II - 51%, and Population III had 47% group agreement. Increasing affluence was perceived as more significant in the population groups and in the press than in the social work sample. Only 23% of the social work group gave import to this factor; the press - 42%. This increase in the amount of class agreement in perceiving increasing affluence as a causal factor, appears to positively correlate with the decrease in occupational - income status, of the population groups. Population I has 34% of its class members perceive this as causal, Population II - 37% and Population III - 47%.

Question III requires the respondents to indicate whether juvenile delinquency refers to those apprehended for committing delinquencies, only those convicted, or all those committing delinquencies whether known or not. It appears significant that all the groups were in agreement in perceiving the latter. The percentage of class response to this answer was consistently high, with Population III being lowest with 68% class consensus.

Question four illustrated a wide disparity in group perceptions. The press, the social work, and

Population I group all perceived, in terms of priority, "delinquency as a malignant problem inherent in every society". The diffusion appears evident when one reviews the total population sample - the responses appear spread over three alternatives - the situation made more alarming because of press and television coverage; heightened by the portrayal of crime and violence on television and cinema; a malignant problem inherent in every society - receiving 22%, 34% and 31% class response. The same diffusion occurred in the social work sample, with the addition of the "other" category. The press, the sample with the most percentage of class agreement, had only 57%, and attributed to juvenile delinquency - the fact that it is a "malignant problem inherent in every society".

ANALYSIS OF QUESTIONS RELATING TO STRUCTURAL THEORETICAL FORMAT

In Question five, all the groups consistently related to juvenile delinquency being found in all parts of the city and in the heavily populated slum areas. The social work sample differed from the others, in that it perceived the order of importance as being in the slums, with 52% class consensus, and then 33% class response to "all parts of the city". Only

Population II and Population III had a minimal response to delinquency being a rural problem.

In Question six, the social work and press samples appeared to place similar priorities on perceiving delinquency in large urban areas as relating to "the increasing pressures - psychological, social and economic - due to the large number of people living in urban areas", and "a greater concentration of social and economic deprivation". The social work sample however, differs from all the others in that it attributes little importance, 3%, to a "greater potential for crime and violence in cities", whereas, the other groups, including the press, appear to perceive this as having more significance - population II has 40% of its class regard it as significant.

Throughout the question, there was little response towards ethnicity. Alternative 6(a) received 3% agreement from social workers and 1% response from population II.

The response to question seven, appears in contrast to that elicited by the former question. All across the samples, alternative (a) receives the

most agreement. This alternative relates to I Urbanization - E. Ethnicity. An interesting observation appears to be Population III's relatively high response - 21% to 7(c), "the law is not enforced strictly enough to show people that they have to obey it." The press and social work samples do not respond at all to this and the other population samples each recorded only 4% class agreement.

Question eight appeared to receive a diffuse response from the various groups. The press had 50% of their group not answer, and of those that did, 28% responded to the "other" category, with 14% responding to the "denied opportunities" alternative. The social work sample was equally diffuse - 29% - "other, 27% responded to alternative (a), 23% did not answer, and 19% responded to (b). The same indecisiveness appeared in the population groups. Again, one is able to detect a positive correlation, as one examines the population groups, in response to 8(d) - a plea for adequate policing - and the income levels. As the occupation-income level decreases, the response to 8 (d) appears to increase. This perhaps may be related to the

Population III response to 7 (c) and to the same trend appearing in question II, concerning the "increasing affluence".

In question nine, the samples are once again diffused in response. Social work appears to have most class consensus - but even at that - 47% agree with alternative (b) and 35% respond to (a). The press and social work samples do not respond to the stereotypes inherent in the question. The press and population samples are more diffuse than is the social sample in responding to the alternatives.

In question ten, all the groups' attitudes did not appear to correspond with the premise that delinquency occurred more frequently in the center-city area. The press had greatest consensus on denial - 92%, and the population groups all had more of their members disagree with the premise than agree with any of the alternatives. The social work sample had the lowest class percentage of denial - 31% - but 56% agreed with alternate (a) - that it be due to "a large concentration of poor, living in and moving towards the low-cost inner core city." There was

a complete lack of response, on the part of any sample group, to the alternate (b) which related to I Urbanization -E Ethnicity.

The press and social work samples aligned closely in attitudinal response in Question eleven. Seventy-one percentage of the press accepted "security and status" as a cause for delinquent gangs, and 14% of the class responded to "antisocial behavior is accepted in these areas". This correlates closely with that observed in the social work sample - with 64% response towards the former and 23% the latter. Although the population samplings record over 50% responses in each of the classes for "status and security", there were also indicators that members of these groups related to some of the stereotypes: 17% in Population I responded to "nothing else to do with their time", 12% in Population II responded to "crime does pay", as did 15% of Population III.

There appeared to be a "scattergun" response to Question twelve. The social work sample had only 52% of the class respond to alternate (a), and 23% respond to alternate (e). The press had the responses reversed but with an added alternative. The population

groups appeared to perceive the reason for teenagers taking drugs, in much the same fashion, with responses to several alternatives. A notable exception appeared to be Population III. It tabulated a 15% response, not very noticeable in the other groups, to the alternate "the police are not effective in controlling this type of thing". This appears to correlate with this group's perceptions, previously elucidated, in relation to question eight.

Question thirteen related to an explanation of the occurrence of juvenile delinquency in the middle class areas. There appeared to be a diffusion in the samples' perceptions. The grand total population recorded a 46% overall response to (b) inconsistent parental control, a 22% response to (c) disillusionment and rejection of parental values and a 20% response to (a) acute boredom. The social work sample appeared to narrow the explanation in that 56% of the class responded to (b), and 27% to (c). All the other sample groups had their responses spread over the three alternatives. It should be noted that in the press sample, "acute boredom" was one of the top responses at 28%; Population I and Population III are lower in that 14% and 15% of their

members perceived it an explanation, whereas in Population II - 29% of the members regarded it as significant. There was little response to alternate "d" - "teenagers have too much money", and this appears in contrast to the findings in the sample groups, in Question II, alternate (a) 'increasing affluence', which have previously been expressed.

Question fourteen, relating to the juvenile delinquent's home background, may also be termed as a diffusive one. (Corrected statistics used)

Only the social work sample at 54% class consensus and Population III at 73% agreement on alternate (a) 'the parents rejected them and did not care properly for them', appeared to deviate from the wide-spread responses as norm for the question. The press, and Population I, and Population II have 21%, 14% and 21% of their members, respectively, respond to alternate (c) 'the parents gave them everything they wanted'. This again appears to be in contrast to the very low response, within the same groups, to the question thirteen alternative (d) "teenagers have too much money". The grand total illustrated that the perceptions of the sample groups were spread

over four alternatives, with a slight margin - 44% total agreement - given to alternate (a).

Question fifteen appeared to have a cluster of responses that cut across all sample groups. Each group picked alternate (c) and (b), with the heaviest responses on alternate (c). The press had 14% of its members not answer the questions. Alternate (a) - dealing with a son's inheriting the father's criminal tendencies, received no response except from population II, and this was only a 5% class response.

In question sixteen, once again, a diffusion occurs. The premise requires the respondents to respond to the possibilities of fatherless boys becoming delinquent. The social work sample, the press, and the Population I, all have the majority of their members respond to alternate (d) - 'lack of a father alone doesn't make for delinquency' - 68%, 42% and 61%, respectively. These three groups also respond to (b) 'without a father in the home, a mother has a difficult time bringing up a boy to obey the law' - 21%, 28%, 23% respectively.

Although the social work sample does not

respond to alternate (c) 'the boy's behavior probably has nothing to do with whether or not there is a father in the home', all the other sample groups do. This alternative appears to gain in class percentage response, in relation to the drop in income - occupational scale - Population I records 12%, Population II - 22%, III - 26%. The same trend appeared to occur with the status that the three groups accorded to alternate (b). Population I has 23% of its class respond, Population II - 25%, Population III - 36%.

Question seventeen poses alternatives that relate juvenile delinquency causation to problems inherent within the individual. The social work sample, had 66% of the class respond to alternate (d) 'he has been unable to adjust to his environment', and 21% of the class responded to "other". This ranking correlates closely with the observations recorded by Population I, 55% class response to (d), and 21% to "other". Social work had only 1% of the class respond to alternate (c) - which suggests the individual is of bad character; and only 3% of the class record interest in alternate (b) 'he is lacking in intelligence'. This low social work response to alternatives b and (c), is in contrast

to that of the press - which accords alternate (b) 14% , but no response to (c). As one examines the perceptions of the population groups, one is able to detect an upswing in the correlation of juvenile delinquency causation with inherent individual defects. Population I recorded an 8% response for each alternative (a), and (b) - 'mental illness, and 'lack of intelligence'. Population II - 16% class accord for alternative (a), and 11% - (b). Population III has 26% class agreement shown for alternative (c) - 'bad character' and 10% for (b). Even though these alternates appear to increase, the most-tabulated response, across all groups, with more than 50% consensus in each class, was the one apportioned alternative (d) - 'he has been unable to adjust to his environment'.

Question eighteen related to the courts and law in handling juvenile delinquency. The social work sample was high - 90% class agreement in relating to alternative (b) 'punishment does not seem to have solved the problem and more effort should be put into other areas of dealing with it.' All the other

groups, with the exception of Population III, record over 57% class responses to this alternative. However, Population III appears more prone to chose alternate (a) than (b) - recording 42% and 36% class agreement, respectively, for each. Alternate (a) is punitive in nature - 'they have not been punished severely enough; sentences are too lenient.' The only group that did not respond to this was the social work sample. The press recorded 7%, but once again, an increase in response to this idea appeared to correlate positively with the drop in income-occupational level. Population I - 17% class response to (a), Population II - 33%, Population III - 42%. The press chose to be the highest group to disagree with the stated premise - recording 14% class response to this denial.

Question nineteen requires the respondents to prefer alternatives in the deterrence of juvenile crimes. The social work sample appeared to most heavily respond to alternatives (c) and (d) , each receiving 49% and 39% class response respectively. These dealt with - improving educational and recreational facilities in the

slums, and an adequate provision of welfare and other social services to the delinquent and his family. The press correlated with the first response of the social work group - according 50% average of agreement to alternative (c), but then contrasted by having no response to alternate (d). The press and the population groups heavily outweighed the social work group in their responses (a) - to request publication of the names of offenders in the press. The press record only a 21% response to this, but this punitive attitude appears to gain impetus as one moves downward on the income-occupational scale. Population I - 27% response, Population II - 43%, Population III - 47%. Although this response was high in the population groups, the next highest one cited, related to alternate (c) - the improvement of educational and recreational facilities. Population I - 29% class agreement, Population II - 16% class agreement, Population III - 26%.

Question twenty appears to record the sample population attitudes on welfare and social services as part of the solution to juvenile delinquency.

The social work sample has most of its class response apportioned between alternatives (b) 'the welfare system has developed neither techniques nor adequate programs to deal with the problems, and alternate (c) 'social workers are having successes in dealing with the problem but are hampered by inadequate resources.'

On these they record 37% and 49% class agreement, respectively. The other sample groups appear more diffuse in their responses; the press records a 21% class non-response to the question, 14% responding to "other", 28% to each of the categories b and c, and 7% to category a - "social workers try hard but are not very practical!" The population groups respond more heavily to this alternative - 23% in Population I, 23% - Population II, 31% in Population III.

Question twenty-one records the various groups' perceptions on treatment institutions for juvenile offenders. The press and the social work group - although recording much of their response between alternatives (b) and (c), appear reversed in order of preference. The social work group had 50% class agreement for (c) - 'do as much

as possible to rehabilitate offenders, but are often handicapped due to lack of resources.' The press, however, allow 35% class agreement for this alternative. Then the press accords alternate (b) 'help harden them into criminals by allowing them to associate with more experienced offenders,' with 42% class response, whereas social workers accord this response only 33%. The population groups also respond to these two alternatives, but they align themselves with the press, in terms of preference, of the alternatives. The press and social work groups have no response to alternative (a) - "do not punish them severely enough", whereas, in the population groups one is able to again detect the trend previously-mentioned, in relation to punitive attitudes. Population I - 6% class agreement, Population II - 20% class agreement, Population III - 26%.

Question twenty-two records class response in reference to the role of the press in reporting juvenile crimes. Fifty percentage of the press group report news coverage as "sometimes good and sometimes poor". Social workers also appear to prefer this

alternative, according it 39% class agreement. Most of the class in the press and social work sample appear to perceive press reporting as "sometimes good and sometimes poor". This contrasts highly with the responses tabulated by all the population groups. They appear to rank "sensationalism" as the most salient feature in press reporting. The social work class accord 37% of their members' agreement with this factor, but the press is extremely low - only a 7% response to this could be obtained. The population group I - 44% - "sensationalism", Population II - 49%, Population III - 42%. The population groups, then prefer to see reporting as "sometimes good and sometimes poor", - 29%, 23%, and 26%, respectively. Population III appears to be the only group to allow response to alternative (a) - 'press reporting is accurate' - but accord it 26% class agreement.

Question twenty-three relates, publication and non-publication of names of juvenile offenders in the press, with the prevention of juvenile delinquency. The social work sample had 68% of the class respond to not publishing the names of offenders in the paper, and 17% responded to this being allowable in certain

instances. The press recorded a 35% class split on publishing and not publishing in certain cases. They also reported 14% of their members as being undecided. The population groups recorded a divergent view. Population I recorded 34% of their members allow publication of names in the press in certain instances, then also recorded a split of 29% class, on the "yes" and "no" responses. Population II had 47% of its class members agree with publication of names in the press, 28% agree with "in some cases", and only 18% recorded negative responses. Population III recorded 47% class agreement to publish names in certain cases, and 42% of the class agreed to general publishing of juvenile delinquent's names, as a deterrent.

SECOND LEVEL OF ANALYSIS

The second level of analysis will deal with "relationships" - or with picking out the differential importance each sample group attached to a category, or sub-groups within the categories, relating to the original theoretical format used in structuring the questionnaire. (Appendix) This level of analysis is, as is the first level, also framed within the limitation previously elucidated.

The areas which most groups held as being associated with the causation of delinquency appeared to be Category III - Community Attempts to Deal with the Problem, and Category VI - Multicausal. With the exception of the 44% response from the middle income group under "multicausal", each of the populations responded in excess of 50% for these two categories. There appears to be some agreement between social workers and non-social workers, to the effect that the causes of juvenile delinquency are not to be found in any one facet, but are multifaceted or "multicausal". This view, on the causation of juvenile delinquency, appears

to correlate with the scientific, and with the social work theoretical and practical knowledge.

The emphasis by the three populations on causes of delinquency being associated with attempts to deal with the problem can only point out that past efforts, in dealing with the problem have been satisfactory, and that much more needs to be done. However, herein begins the diffusion - there appears to be little consensus on the method of handling the problem in the future. Examination of the responses of the different groups to individual questions revealed that within the sample of the public, as income level decreases, punishment is increasingly likely to be seen as a solution to the delinquency problem. Both the social work and the press sample groups emphasized non-punitive solutions to the problem. One is able to detect the trend, mentioned inherent in the population group samples, by closely perusing the results of question eighteen - which deals with juveniles not being punished severely enough. Forty-two percentage of Population III, 33% of Population II, and 17% of Population I relate to "more punishment". This is in

contrast to a non-response from the social work sample and a 7% response from the press.

Table IV conveniently groups the responses towards categories, by the samples.

TABLE IV
DIFFERENTIAL IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO CATEGORIES
RELATING TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, BY THE SAMPLES

Categories	Response by Group	% Response	% spread
I. URBANIZATION	Social Work	37	
	Population II	31	
	Grand total Ave.	28	
	Total Population	27	30
	Population III	26	
	Population I	19	
	Press	7	
II. Family	Population III	36	
	Total Population	22	
	Social work	22	
	Population II	21	22%
	Grand total Ave.	19	
	Population I	19	
III. Individual	Population II	20%	
	Total Population	15	
	Grand total	12	
	Population III	10	
	Population I	8	20%
	Social Work	5	
	Press	-	
IV. Community Attempts to deal with the Problem	Social work	82	
	Population III	68	
	Population I	63	
	Grand total	63	

	Press	57	
	Total Population	57	30
	Population II	52	
V. Stereotypes	All Groups	-	-
VI Multicausal	Social work	76	
	Population I	61	
	Press	57	
	Grand total	56	
	Population III	52	32
	Total Population	50	
	Population II	44	
VII Institutional Defects	Population III	42	
	Population II	30	
	Grand total	29	
	Total Population	24	
	Population I	21	33
	Press	21	
	Social work	9	

Although all the groups emphasized the role of multicausation and community attempts to deal with the problem, there was not a high degree of consensus among the groups on the importance of these two factors. There was a spread of thirty points between the most emphasis - the social work sample at 87% class response, and the one with the least emphasis - Population II - 57% class response, on the importance of community attempts to deal with the problem. There was a spread of thirty-two points on multicausal answers - the social work sample being the high - 76%

, and population II, being the low, with 44% class response. In both cases, the attitudes of social work and Population II were most divergent.

There appeared more agreement among the three populations on things that did not relate to juvenile delinquency. There was only a twenty point difference between the highest response - Population II and the lowest response - Press - with 20%, and no response, respectively, on whether the causes were within the individual. Such a response is also consistent with social work theory that relates behavior deviance to the interactional forces between the individual and his environment.

The role of the family appeared to be less important, in the attitudes of the various groups, in relating to delinquency causation, than the previously-mentioned factors. The group that appears to most emphasize the family was Population III with 36% class consensus, and the Press, was the the lowest ranking group, with 14% class agreement. At that, there was only a spread of 22 points throughout the groups, in responding to this category.

The area in which there was greatest consensus among the three populations studied, was in their failure to choose stereotyped responses. It was mandatory for an individual to chose eight out of a possible seventeen responses to this category to have this show up significantly on the computerized print-out. With this proportion, there were no stereotyped responses recorded in any of the sample groups. When the level was dropped to an individual picking only five, out of the possible seventeen, responses appeared in the three population groups - Population I - 4%, Population II - 7%, and Population III - 5%, with no responses being recorded in the press and social work samples. The questions which contained the stereotyped responses, may have been obviously structured, so that these could have been detected, by the respondents; or it may be that the public and the press are much more aware of community conditions, in the causation of juvenile delinquency, than had been thought.

Although some groups appeared close in their perceptions, no causal relationship is to be implied from similarity in the views. However, the location of similarities and differences in attitudes

can be used comparatively.

There appeared to be a high degree of similarity between the attitudes of the communications people and the members of Population I. These two groups were consistently closer in their attitudes than any other two groups in the sample. There was an average spread of only seven points, between the views of the press and Population I. The small average percentage of difference between the views of these two groups, and the consistency of their similarities in attitudes, were in contrast to the relationships observed in the other groups. This closeness was not duplicated in any other comparison of two sample groups. There was no consistent observable relationship between the attitudes of the press and any other group in the sample. They were closest to Population III in emphasizing multicausal relationships; and the press sample appeared to parallel social work's response in the according lack of importance of individual factors as influential in causing delinquency.

There was no consistent similarity between

the views of social workers and those of any other groups. The greatest consensus between social work and other groups is to be found in areas in which both groups agree that the alternatives do not relate to the etiology of this deviancy.

There is a clustering of the social work views and those of other groups under "Family and Individual", the greatest spread being the views of social work and the other groups, in each case being fifteen points.

There is no observable correlation between the views of social work and any other group when it comes to defining where the factors are, in the causation of juvenile delinquency causation. Under "Urbanization", "Multicausation", and "Institutional Defects", there is a 14, 15, and 12 point spread respectively between the views of social work and the nearest groups. In the areas in which the groups stress correlation with juvenile delinquency, - 'Community attempts and Multicausation', social work and and Population II are most divergent in their views. There is a spread of thirty and thirty-two points, respectively between the two. However, these two groups, in their perceptions on the roles of "urbanization", and the "family", appear similar in response.

The social work group and the press appear to correlate in their mutual denial of the individual factors, as being important in juvenile delinquency causation,; and they appear to be most divergent in their views on the role of urbanization as an influential factor in initiating delinquency.

There appears to be little consensus with views held by the social work group and the Population III. The two groups are most noticeable in the disparity on their views on institutional defects. There is a difference of 33 points between the numerical responses of the social work group, and Population III. Social work's score of 9% appears to accord this category low criticism, whereas the high score, in Population III, appears to imply the reverse.

Social work views tended to be among the highest or the lowest in most of the categories. This appears to indicate solidarity in most of their perceptions. Only in the views on the family, did social work views fall within the middle range of responses.

In assessing the responses of the three

population groups, it appears that there was a diffusion among responses. The difference between the highest and lowest numerical ratings of the attitudes of the three classes was never less than 11 points. However, the greatest disparity appeared to a 21 point spread. This may be contrasted with the degree of closeness, and divergence when the views of the population groups are contrasted with those of the social work groups, or the press.

There was a very low tendency, among all groups to correlate ethnicity with delinquency causation. The average response for the total population was 1%. Questions, seven and ten, providing access to this alternative, had this ignored, and the respondents preferred to perceive delinquency causation related to institutional defects; many respondents also preferred to deny ethnicity in relation to core city delinquency.

Table V emphasizes the various categories to which the sample groups responded, in order of

importance, and again provides over-all generalization of the attitudes.

TABLE V
ORDINAL SCALE OF CATEGORIES TO WHICH
THE SAMPLE GROUPS RESPONDED

PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION I	
VI Multicausal	57%	IV Community	82%	IV Community	63%
IV Community	57%	VI Multicausal	76%	VI Multicausal	61%
VII Institutional Defects	21%	I Urbanization	37%	VII Institutional Defects	21%
II Family	14%	II Family	21%	I Urbanization	19%
I Urbanization	75	VII Institutional Defects	9%	II Family	19%
		III Individual	5%	III Individual	8%

POPULATION II		POPULATION III	
IV Community	52%	IV Community	68%
VI Multicausal	44%	VI Multicausal	52%
I Urbanization	31%	II Family	36%
VIII Institutional Defects	30%	VII Institutional Defects	42%
II Family	21%	I Urbanization	26%
III Individual	20%	III Individual	10%

CONCLUSION

The statements made in the conclusion are bound by the limitations of the study, of the analysis and particularly by the sampling method, and populations chosen.

The study appears to be inherently sound, in terms of method, and if the limitations were closely regarded and dispelled, then this exploratory study could serve as a basis for further research.

A further study, to compare attitudes of social workers and non-social workers towards a social problem, such as juvenile delinquency and its etiology, can elicit important information for all participants. The populations may be able to contribute greatly to social work's knowledge of the community, its responsiveness to treatment plans, or even the suggestion of new ways of dealing with the problems. Social workers may be greatly enhanced in that, if the "community material" thus obtained was utilized, social

workers could work more towards fuller commitments, by being able to reach decision-makers, and others within the community-system, that figure prominently in the provision of services, and be thus less hampered by lack of resources or fettered by community misunderstanding.

The results of the study appear to indicate that all the groups responded very heavily to "Community attempts to deal with the Problem", even though the focus was upon the comparison of attitudes of various sample groups to the causation of juvenile delinquency. This appears to indicate a vital concern in that the groups are treatment - oriented and motivated to help reverse juvenile delinquency, even though, again, there appears little consensus on precisely the methods to be used in achieving these aims.

There appeared also, a heavy response to the social problem of juvenile delinquency, being "multi-causal" in all of the groups. This awareness, on the part of the community parallels that observable in social work theory. There is also a huge over-all rejection

on "stereotypes".

However, upon further examination of the study results, one is able to detect subtle differences in attitudes, on the part of the different sample groups. For example, the press had more of its members respond to 'Institutional Defects', and the 'Family', than to 'urbanization'. The Social Work group responded to every category, but favoured 'urbanization', and 'Family' over 'Institutional Defects' and 'Individual Defects'. More diffusion appears evident, upon comparison of the population groups' responses. Population I placed greater emphasis upon 'Institutional Defects' and 'Urbanization', than upon 'Family', or 'Individual Defects'. Populations II elucidates the same bias in attitudinal response. Population III appeared to value 'Family' and 'Institutional Defects' over 'Urbanization' and 'Individual Defects'.

A further study is recommended to further examine correlations and non-correlations in attitudes of the groups to this social problem. An additional factor, as impetus, to this proposal,

is the fact that not much is available, on attitudes of these various groups around social problems. In addition to gaining information and utilizing this in social work practice, this may serve as a chance to dispel myths, misconceptions, and misunderstandings that one group may have, in response to another group within the community. The population groups within the community may be very aware and knowledgeable and ready to exert efforts, but may require help and direction from perhaps the social work group. Both sectors may be oblivious to these attitudes, and thus miss crucial opportunities.

FOOTNOTES

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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN
BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Occupation: _____

Age: a) under 30 ___
 b) 30 - 55 ___
 c) 55 and over ___

Note: In Manitoba, a juvenile is a person 18 years of age and under.

In questions 1 and 2, check off as many answers as you feel are appropriate.

1. Which of the following acts do you consider to be juvenile delinquencies?

- ___ 1. Assault causing bodily harm
- ___ 2. Obstructing a police officer
- ___ 3. Robbery
- ___ 4. Wilful damage
- ___ 5. Break and enter (with or without theft)
- ___ 6. Theft
- ___ 7. Possess stolen goods
- ___ 8. Arson and false fire alarms
- ___ 9. Forging cheques and false pretenses
- ___ 10. Attempt suicide
- ___ 11. Disorderly conduct
- ___ 12. Carrying an offensive weapon
- ___ 13. Vagrancy
- ___ 14. Sex immorality
- ___ 15. Drinking under age of 21
- ___ 16. Truancy
- ___ 17. Incurigibility
- ___ 18. Glue sniffing
- ___ 19. Petting in cars

cont'd.

2. What do you feel are the causes of juvenile delinquency?
(Check off as many answers as you feel are appropriate.)

- a) increasing affluence
- b) racial tension
- c) family breakdown
- d) personality disorders
- e) corrupting influences in the community
- f) lack of adequate educational, occupational and recreational opportunities
- g) the new morality
- h) disregarding religion
- i) other (please specify) _____

In each of the following, check off only one section per question.

3. In your opinion, does juvenile delinquency only refer to:
(check one answer only)

- a) those apprehended for committing delinquencies
- b) all those committing delinquencies whether known or not
- c) only those convicted of committing delinquencies
- d) other (please specify) _____

4. Delinquency is: (check one answer only)

- a) no worse than it ever was
- b) a situation made more alarming because of press and T.V. coverage
- c) heightened by the portrayal of crime and violence on T.V. and cinema
- d) a malignant problem inherent in every society
- e) other (please specify) _____

5. Do you feel that juvenile delinquency is most often found in (check one answer only)

- a) heavily populated slum areas
 - b) the suburbs
 - c) rural areas
 - d) all parts of the city
 - e) other (please specify) _____
-

6. Delinquency is a major problem in large urban areas. This is in part due to:

- a) the concentration of immigrants in these cities
 - b) the increasing pressures (psychological, social and economic) due to the large number of people living in urban areas
 - c) a greater concentration of social and economic deprivation
 - d) greater potential for violence and crime in cities
 - e) other (please specify) _____
-

7. Teenage Indians who have moved from the reserve to the city may get into trouble with the law because

- a) the city does not provide Indians with enough opportunities to adjust to city life in that it fails to take into account different minority customs
 - b) Indians, by nature, tend to get into trouble
 - c) the law is not enforced strictly enough to show people that they have to obey it
 - d) police tend to discriminate against Indians
 - e) other (please specify) _____
-

8. In the last ten years many ethnic groups have moved into the city. If you feel the delinquency rate has increased because of this, is this due to:

- a) it is harder for juveniles to tell the difference between right and wrong when their friends from different backgrounds have different values and moral standards, and so they are likely to break the law
 - b) many of these groups are denied opportunities which are available to other citizens
 - c) newcomers want to make a lot of money, and then go straight
 - d) if the police did their job more adequately, children wouldn't be so likely to get themselves in a position where they break the law
 - e) other (please specify) _____
-

9. Teenagers living in crowded slum areas may become involved in crime because

- a) they have been raised in a neighborhood where crime is an accepted way of life
 - b) society has offered youth from the slums no opportunity to get ahead and so they see no reason to accept society's standards for behaviour
 - c) so many people are on welfare
 - d) the slum areas of the city do not have adequate facilities for constructive recreation
 - e) they have no religious upbringing
 - f) the schools are not doing their job
 - g) other (please specify) _____
-

cont'd.

10. Some social problems, of which delinquency is one, appear to occur more frequently in the small center-city area. Is this due to

- a) a large concentration of poor, living in and moving towards the low-cost inner core city
- b) an influx of immigrants moving into the area
- c) lower living standards of the neighborhood
- d) delinquency is not necessarily related to the core city
- e) other (specify) _____

11. Delinquent gangs tend to be a characteristic part of slum scenery. This results from

- a) the delinquent's attitude that crime does pay
- b) the fact that many forms of anti-social behavior are accepted in these areas
- c) members get a sense of security and status by belonging to a gang
- d) they have nothing else to do with their time
- e) other (please specify) _____

12. Many teenagers are taking drugs, LSD and Marijuana because

- a) they prefer to conform to their friends' standards rather than those of their parents
- b) they have never been taught what is wrong from right
- c) the police are not effective in controlling this type of thing
- d) drug taking has been glamorized by radio, T.V. and press
- e) drug taking is a current fad amongst curious teenagers
- f) other (please specify) _____

13. Juvenile delinquency in the affluent middle class areas can be attributed to

- a) acute boredom
- b) inconsistent parental control
- c) disillusionment and rejection of parental values
- d) teenagers have too much money
- e) other (please specify) _____

14. Many juvenile delinquents come from homes where

- a) the parents rejected and didn't care properly for them
- b) the parents had financial problems
- c) the parents gave them everything they wanted
- d) the parents cared well for them but could do nothing about bad neighborhood influences
- e) parents have too many problems of their own
- f) parents are inconsistent
- g) other (please specify) _____

15. If a father has been in trouble with the law, what are the chances of his son becoming a juvenile delinquent?

- a) his son will likely be born with a tendency toward breaking the law
- b) depends on whether or not he learns his ways of behaviour from his father
- c) this cannot be predicted on the above basis
- d) other (please specify) _____

16. Many boys whose fathers are absent from the home have broken the law because

- a) the boy's father was probably no good in the first place and the boy is just following in his father's footsteps
- b) without a father in the home, a mother has a difficult time bringing up a boy to obey the law
- c) the boy's behavior probably has nothing to do with whether or not there is a father in the home
- d) lack of a father alone doesn't make for delinquency
- e) other (please specify) _____

17. Juvenile delinquency is thought to be related to specific problems within the individual in that

- a) he is thought to be suffering from some form of mental illness
- b) he is lacking in intelligence
- c) he is of bad character
- d) he has been unable to adjust to his environment
- e) other (please specify) _____

18. Do you agree that the courts and the law have not dealt with the problem of juvenile delinquency effectively because

- a) they have not been punished severely enough; sentences are too lenient
- b) punishment does not seem to have solved the problem and more effort should be put into other areas of dealing with it
- c) don't agree
- d) other (please specify) _____

19. Which of the following can you see as a possible deterrent to juvenile crime?

- a) publication of the names of the offenders in the press
- b) an all-out crackdown on the part of the police
- c) improving educational and recreational facilities in the slums
- d) an adequate provision of welfare and other social services to the delinquent and his family
- e) tougher laws
- f) other (please specify) _____

20. Many people feel that welfare and other social services fail in their attempts to solve the problems of juvenile delinquency. This might be due to the following:

- a) social workers try hard but are not very practical
 - b) the welfare system has developed neither techniques nor adequate programs to deal with the problems
 - c) social workers are having successes in dealing with the problem but are hampered by inadequate resources
 - d) other (please specify) _____
- _____

21. Treatment institutions for juvenile offenders

- a) do not punish them severely enough
 - b) help harden young offenders into criminals by allowing them to associate with more experienced offenders
 - c) do as much as possible to rehabilitate offenders, but are often handicapped due to lack of resources
 - d) other (please specify) _____
- _____

22. Regarding the role of the press in reporting juvenile crimes, do you feel that

- a) the press give a true picture of the nature of the problem in general as well as the details of individual crimes
 - b) the press tend to print the most sensational aspects of the crimes committed and may then give an untrue picture of the situation
 - c) press reporting is sometimes good and sometimes poor
 - d) it is difficult to assess reporting because the press are hampered by being excluded from hearings
 - e) other (please specify) _____
-

23. Do you think it would help prevent juvenile delinquency if the press published names of the juvenile offenders and their families?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) undecided
- d) in some cases
- e) don't care

FACTORS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CAUSATION

Categories and Arbitrary numbers of questions answered to have the section show up significantly in computer analysis.

- I. Urbanization 3/6
2/4 A. Poverty 6c, 9c, 10a, 10c
1/2/ B. Slums 9a, 10a
C. Suburbs
1/2 D. Mobility 10a, 10b
3/6 E. Ethnicity 6a, 7a, 7b, 8a, 8c, 10b
3/7 F. Alienation 8a, 9a, 11a, 11b, 11c,
12a, 12e
1/1 G. General 6d
- II. Family 2/4
1/1 A. Poverty 14b
1/2 B. Alienation 16b, 13c
C. Mobility
D. Ethnicity
2/4 E. Care & Discipline 13 b, 14a, 14f, 16b
2/4 F. General 12b, 13d, 14c, 14e
- III. Individual 2/4
1/1 A. Inherited 15a
1/2 B. Learned 11a, 15b
1/2 C. Intellectual and emotion-
al defects 17a, 17b
1/2 D. General 16a, 17c
- IV. Community 1/3
3/5 A. Punishment 18a, 19a, 19b, 19d,
21a
2/3 B. Rehabilitation 18b, 19c, 21c
2/4 C. Prevention 7c, 18b, 19a, 19c
- V. Stereotypes 8/17
6d, 7b, 7c, 8c, 8d, 9c,
11d, 12b, 13d, 14c, 14d,
15a, 16a, 17c, 19b, 19d,
20a,
- VI Multicausal 3/8
6b, 6c, 9b, 14d, 14e,
15c, 16d, 17d.

VII. Institutional Defects 5/10

1/2	A.	Courts	7c, 18a
2/4	B.	Police	7d, 8d, 12c, 19b
1/2	C.	Education	9f, 19c
1/3	D.	Social Welfare	20a, 20b, 20c
1/1	E.	Religion	9e
1/2	F.	Juvenile Institutions	21a, 21b
2/4	G.	Recreation	9d, 11d, 13a, 19c
1/2	H.	Community	12 d, 19a
2/4	I.	General	7a, 8b, 9b, 21c
1/3	J.	Denial	10d, 16c, 18c

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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 1

ANSWER	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL	
	NC.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ANSWER 1* *	7	4 50	47	30 92	31	19 65	59	37 62	12	7 63	102	65 63	156	69
ANSWER 2* *	7	4 50	36	25 70	30	20 63	57	39 60	13	9 68	100	69 62	143	63
ANSWER 3* *	7	4 50	45	30 88	26	17 55	58	39 61	12	8 63	96	64 59	148	65
ANSWER 4* *	10	4 71	47	22 92	43	20 91	88	42 92	17	8 89	148	72 91	205	90
ANSWER 5* *	10	5 71	50	27 98	37	20 78	71	39 74	12	6 63	120	66 74	180	79
ANSWER 6* *	9	5 64	47	27 92	30	17 63	71	41 74	14	8 73	115	67 71	171	75
ANSWER 7* *	6	4 42	42	31 82	25	18 53	53	39 55	8	5 42	86	64 53	134	59
ANSWER 8* *	10	5 71	47	25 92	34	18 72	80	43 84	12	6 63	126	68 78	183	80
ANSWER 9* *	7	5 50	45	32 88	25	17 53	52	37 54	11	7 57	88	62 54	140	61
ANSWER 10* *	2	4 14	8	18 15	6	13 12	27	62 28	0		33	76 20	43	19
ANSWER 11* *	6	4 42	21	15 41	25	18 53	67	50 70	14	10 73	106	79 65	133	58
ANSWER 12* *	8	5 57	45	31 88	23	15 48	58	40 61	11	7 57	92	63 57	145	64
ANSWER 13* *	3	3 21	13	16 25	15	18 31	41	51 43	8	10 42	64	80 39	80	35
ANSWER 14* *	3	2 21	14	13 27	15	14 31	57	56 60	12	11 63	84	83 52	101	44
ANSWER 15* *	9	6 64	20	13 39	29	20 61	74	51 77	11	7 57	114	79 70	143	63
ANSWER 16* *	6	5 42	18	15 35	19	15 40	63	52 66	13	10 68	95	79 59	119	52
ANSWER 17* *	4	4 28	20	20 39	17	17 36	46	47 48	10	10 52	73	75 45	97	42
ANSWER 18* *	6	4 42	21	14 41	26	18 55	75	53 78	13	9 68	114	80 70	141	62
ANSWER 19* *	2	3 14	5	8 9	8	13 17	41	68 43	4	6 21	53	88 32	60	26

UNIVERSE 14
 6
 49
 49

47 20
 19 8

95 42

161 71

226

out 7 421

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 2

600 samples

ANSWER	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
ANSWER 1*	6	7.42	12	15.23	16	20.34	36	45.37	9	11.47	61	77.37	79	34
ANSWER 2*	1	2.7	17	41.33	4	9.8	16	39.16	3	7.15	23	56.14	41	18
ANSWER 3*	11	5.78	47	25.92	37	19.78	78	41.82	15	7.78	130	69.80	188	83
ANSWER 4*	7	4.50	43	29.84	23	15.48	60	41.63	12	8.63	95	65.59	145	64
ANSWER 5*	4	3.28	27	24.52	17	15.36	54	48.56	10	8.52	81	72.50	112	49
ANSWER 6*	4	3.28	42	35.82	18	15.38	47	39.49	8	6.42	73	61.45	119	52
ANSWER 7*	5	7.35	13	19.25	13	19.27	30	44.31	7	10.36	50	73.31	68	30
ANSWER 8*	5	5.35	10	11.19	15	17.31	49	55.51	9	10.47	73	82.45	88	38
ANSWER 9*	5	8.35	9	15.17	17	29.36	25	43.26	1	1.5	43	75.26	57	25
UNIVERSE	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 3

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL													
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%												
ANSWER 1*	0	.	3	25	5	.	2	16	4	.	5	.	2	16	10	.	9	75	5	.	12	5				
ANSWER 2*	11	57.8	39	21	76	.	41	22	87	.	81	43	85	.	13	7	68	.	135	72	83	.	185	81		
ANSWER 3*	2	8	14	8	34	15	.	3	13	6	.	8	34	8	.	2	8	10	.	13	56	8	.	23	10	
ANSWER 4*	1	50	7	.	0	.	1	50	2	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	50	.	.	.	2	.	
ANSWER *	0	.	1	25	1	.	0	.	1	25	1	.	2	50	10	.	2	50	10	.	3	75	1	.	4	1

TOTALS 14 6 51 22 47 20 95 42 19 8 161 71 226

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 4

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL													
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1								
ANSWER 1*	0		2	28	3		1	14	2		4	57	4		0		5	71	3		7	3				
ANSWER 2*	3	6	21		6	13	11		7	15	14		28	60	29		2	4	10		37	80	22		46	20
ANSWER 3*	1	1	7		8	12	15		19	29	40		27	42	28		9	14	47		55	85	34		64	28
ANSWER 4*	8	10	57		22	27	43		17	21	36		28	35	29		5	6	26		50	62	31		80	35
ANSWER 5*	1	3	7		13	50	25		2	7	4		7	26	7		3	11	15		12	46	7		26	11
ANSWER *	1	33	7		0				1	33	2		1	33	1		0				2	66	1		3	1

TOTALS	14	6		51	22		47	20		95	42		19	8		161	71									226

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 5

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL						
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%					
ANSWER 1*	3	21	27	34	52	12	15	25	31	39	32	6	7	31	49	62	30	79	34
ANSWER 2*	0		0			2	50	4	2	50	2	0			4	100	2	4	1
ANSWER 3*	0		0			0			1	50	1	1	50	5	2	100	1	2	
ANSWER 4*	10	71	17	13	33	32	24	68	59	45	62	11	8	57	102	79	63	129	57
ANSWER 5*	1	10	7	70	13	1	10	2	1	10	1	0			2	20	1	10	4
ANSWER *	0		0			0			1	50	1	1	50	5	2	100	1	2	
TOTALS	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226						

KEY: %1 = % OF ANSWER, %2 = % OF CLASS

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 6

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL	
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1
ANSWER 1*	0	.	2	66	3	0	1	33	1	0	1	33	3	1
ANSWER 2*	6	5	42	32	29	62	22	20	46	38	35	40	69	64
ANSWER 3*	3	8	21	11	29	21	8	21	17	11	29	11	23	62
ANSWER 4*	3	4	21	2	3	3	12	19	25	38	62	40	56	91
ANSWER 5*	1	8	7	4	33	7	4	33	8	3	25	3	7	58
ANSWER *	1	16	7	0			1	16	2	4	66	4	5	83
TOTALS	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 7

ANSWER	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL					
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1				
1*	9	5	44	24	34	19	72	79	44	83	11	6	57	124	70	77	177	78
2*	0	0	0	0	2	33	4	3	50	3	1	16	5	6	100	3	6	2
3*	0	0	0	0	2	20	4	4	40	4	4	40	21	10	100	6	10	4
4*	1	12	1	12	3	37	6	2	25	2	1	12	5	6	75	3	8	3
5*	4	21	6	31	4	21	8	4	21	4	1	5	5	9	47	5	19	8
6*	0	0	0	0	2	33	4	3	50	3	1	16	5	6	100	3	6	2
TOTALS	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226					

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 8

ANSWER	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL						
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%					
1*	1	7	14	22	27	12	19	25	30	48	31	5	8	26	47	75	29	62	27
2*	2	14	10	26	19	8	21	17	15	39	15	3	7	15	26	68	16	38	16
3*	0		0			1	33	2	1	33	1	1	33	5	3	100	1	3	1
4*	0		0			2	12	4	10	62	10	4	25	21	16	100	9	16	7
5*	4	28	15	28	29	14	26	29	16	30	16	3	5	15	33	63	20	52	23
6*	7	50	12	21	23	10	18	21	23	41	24	3	5	15	36	65	22	55	24
TOTALS	14	6	51	22		47	20		95	42		19	8		161	71		226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 9

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL						
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%					
ANSWER 1*	4	28	18	24	35	15	20	31	34	45	35	3	4	15	52	70	32	74	32
ANSWER 2*	3	21	24	32	47	18	24	38	25	33	26	4	5	21	47	63	29	74	32
ANSWER 3*	0		0			1	9	2	8	72	8	2	18	10	11	100	6	11	4
ANSWER 4*	2	14	2	6	3	4	12	8	19	57	20	6	18	31	29	87	18	33	14
ANSWER 5*	1	7	1	11	1	3	33	6	3	33	3	1	11	5	7	77	4	9	3
ANSWER 6*	0		0			2	25	4	4	50	4	2	25	10	8	100	4	8	3
ANSWER 7*	2	20	6	60	11	1	10	2	1	10	1	0	0		2	20	1	10	4
ANSWER *	2	28	0			3	42	6	1	14	1	1	14	5	5	71	3	7	3

TOTALS	14	6	51	22		47	20		95	42		19	8		161	71		226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER • %2 = % OF CLASS •

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 10

ANSWER	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		POPULATION 4		POPULATION 5		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL		
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%POP
ANSWER 1*	1	7	29	35	56	12	14	25	35	43	36	4	4	21	51	62	31	81	35
ANSWER 2*	0		0			0			0			0			0			0	
ANSWER 3*	0		3	15	5	4	21	8	7	36	7	5	26	26	16	84	9	19	8
ANSWER 4*	13	11, 52	16	14	31	28	24	59	48	42	50	8	7	42	84	74	52	113	50
ANSWER 5*	0		2	33	3	1	16	2	3	50	3	0			4	66	2	6	2
ANSWER *	0		1	14	1	2	28	4	2	28	2	2	28	10	6	85	3	7	3

TOTALS	14	6	51	22		47	20		95	42		19	8		161	71		226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 12		PRESS			SOCIAL WORK			POPULATION 1			POPULATION 2			POPULATION 3			TOTAL POPULATION			GRAND TOTAL												
NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%POP										
ANSWER 1*	4	4	28	.	.	27	27	52	.	.	20	20	42	.	.	43	43	45	.	.	5	5	26	.	.	68	68	42	.	.	99	43
ANSWER 2*	0	.	.	.	.	1	11	1	.	.	1	11	2	.	.	6	66	6	.	.	1	11	5	.	.	8	88	4	.	.	9	3
ANSWER 3*	1	11	7	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	2	22	4	.	.	3	33	3	.	.	3	33	15	.	.	8	88	4	.	.	9	3
ANSWER 4*	0	.	.	.	.	6	22	11	.	.	7	25	14	.	.	10	37	10	.	.	4	14	21	.	.	21	77	13	.	.	27	11
ANSWER 5*	5	8	35	.	.	12	19	23	.	.	13	20	27	.	.	28	45	29	.	.	4	6	21	.	.	45	72	27	.	.	62	27
ANSWER 6*	3	15	21	.	.	5	26	9	.	.	4	21	8	.	.	5	26	5	.	.	2	10	10	.	.	11	57	6	.	.	19	8
ANSWER *	1	100	7	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	0	.	.	.	.	1	.
TOTALS	14	6				51	22				47	20				95	42			19	8				161	71				226		

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 13

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL					
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%				
ANSWER 1*	4	8	28	9	7	14	14	28	59	29	3	6	15	38	80	23	47	20
ANSWER 2*	3	2	21	56	24	22	51	42	39	44	8	7	42	74	69	45	106	46
ANSWER 3*	4	8	28	27	11	22	23	16	32	16	5	10	26	32	64	19	50	22
ANSWER 4*	1	10	7	0	1	10	2	7	70	7	1	10	5	9	90	5	10	4
ANSWER 5*	1	9	7	5	3	27	6	2	18	2	2	18	10	7	63	4	11	4
ANSWER *	1	50	7	0	1	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	2

TOTALS	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226					

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 14

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL						
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1					
ANSWER 1*	3	37	28	28	56	13	13	32	42	42	56	14	14	77	69	69	51	100	51
ANSWER 2*	0		0			0			3	75	4	1	25	5	4	100	3	4	2
ANSWER 3*	0		0			0			0			0			0			0	0
ANSWER 4*	0		0			2	25	5	5	62	6	1	12	5	8	100	6	8	4
ANSWER 5*	1	4	9	13	56	26	15	2	8	2		1	4	5	9	39	6	23	11
ANSWER 6*	4	9	36	9	20	18		14	32	35		16	37	21	30	69	22	43	22
ANSWER 7*	1	10	9	3	30	7		5	50	6		1	10	5	9	90	6	10	5
ANSWER *	2	33	18	2	33	5		2	33	2		0			4	66	3	6	3

TOTALS 11 5 50 25 40 20 75 38 18 9 133 68 194

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 15

ANSWER	PRESS NO. %1 %2	SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL	
		NO. %1	NO. %2	NO. %1	NO. %2	NO. %1	NO. %2	NO. %1	NO. %2	NO. %1	NO. %2	NO. %POP	NO. %POP
1* 0	. .	0	. .	0	. .	5	100	5	. .	0	. .	5	100
2* 2	3 14	10	18 19	13	23 27	26	47 27	4	7 21	43	78 26	55	24
3* 10	6 71	40	26 78	30	19 63	60	39 63	13	8 68	103	67 63	153	67
4* 0	. .	1	12 1	3	37 6	3	37 3	1	12 5	7	87 4	8	3
* 2	40 14	0	. .	1	20 2	1	20 1	1	20 5	3	60 1	5	2
TOTALS	14 6	51 22	47 20	95 42	19 8	161 71	226						

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 16

ANSWER	PRESS	SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL		
		NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	NO.	%POP
1*	0	0	0	0	0	8	100	8	0	0	8	100	8	3
2*	4	7	28	11	19	21	24	42	25	7	12	36	42	25
3*	2	5	14	0	6	17	21	61	22	5	14	26	32	15
4*	6	5	42	35	29	68	42	35	44	7	5	36	78	52
5*	1	16	7	5	83	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*	1	50	7	0	1	50	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

TOTALS	14	6		51	22		47	20		95	42		161	71

TOTALS 19 8 226														

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER • %2 = % OF CLASS •

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 17

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL							
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1						
ANSWER 1*	1	4	7	2	8	3	4	16	8	1	4	5	21	87	13	24	10			
ANSWER 2*	2	9	14	2	9	3	4	19	8	2	9	10	17	80	10	21	9			
ANSWER 3*	0			1	10	1	0	4	4	5	50	26	9	90	5	10	4			
ANSWER 4*	9	6	64	34	25	66	26	19	55	52	39	54	11	8	57	89	67	55	132	58
ANSWER 5*	1	3	7	11	36	21	10	33	21	8	26	8	0	18	60	11	30	13		
ANSWER *	1	11	7	1	11	1	3	33	6	4	44	4	0	7	77	4	9	3		
TOTALS	14	6		51	22		47	20		95	42		19	8		161	71		226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 18

ANSWER	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL							
	%1	%2	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%1	%2	NO.	%POP					
1* *	2	7	0	0	8	16	17	32	65	33	8	16	42	48	97	29	49	21		
2* *	5	64	46	31	90	30	20	63	55	37	57	7	4	36	92	62	57	147	65	
3* *	2	18	14	2	18	3	27	6	3	27	3	1	9	5	7	63	4	11	4	
4* *	1	6	7	3	20	5	6	40	12	3	20	3	2	13	10	11	73	6	15	6
ANSWER *	1	25	7	0	0	2	50	2	1	25	5	3	75	1	4	3	75	1	4	1

TOTALS	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226							

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 19

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL							
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%						
ANSWER 1*	3	4	21	5	13	18	27	41	59	43	9	13	47	63	91	39	69	30		
ANSWER 2**	0			1	5	27	10	10	55	10	2	11	10	17	94	10	18	7		
ANSWER 3**	7	10	50	25	37	49	14	20	29	16	23	16	5	7	26	21	67	29		
ANSWER 4**	0			20	46	39	9	20	19	13	30	13	1	2	5	23	53	14	43	19
ANSWER 5**	1	8	7	1	8	1	2	16	4	7	58	7	1	8	5	10	83	6	12	5
ANSWER 6**	1	7	7	1	7	1	4	28	8	7	50	7	1	7	5	12	85	7	14	6
ANSWER **	2	66	14	0	0			1	33	1	0		0		1	33		3	1	

TOTALS 14 6 47 20 51 22 95 42 19 8 161 71 226

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 20

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL										
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%									
ANSWER 1*	1	2	7	0	2	4	3	0	11	26	23	0	6	14	31	0	39	92	24	0	42	18	
ANSWER 2*	4	4	28	0	19	22	37	0	18	21	38	0	5	5	26	0	61	72	37	0	84	37	
ANSWER 3*	4	6	28	0	25	39	49	0	9	14	19	0	5	7	26	0	34	53	21	0	63	27	
ANSWER 4*	2	7	14	0	5	19	9	0	9	34	19	0	1	3	5	0	19	73	11	0	26	11	
ANSWER *	3	27	21	0	0	0	0	0	6	54	6	0	2	18	10	0	8	72	4	0	11	4	
TOTALS	14	6	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226									

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 21

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL													
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%POP										
ANSWER 1*	0	.	0	.	3	11	6	.	19	70	20	.	5	18	26	.	27	100	16	.	27	11				
ANSWER 2*	6	6	42	.	17	17	33	.	21	21	44	.	48	48	50	.	8	8	42	.	77	77	47	.	100	44
ANSWER 3*	5	7	35	.	26	37	50	.	15	21	31	.	20	28	21	.	4	5	21	.	39	55	24	.	70	30
ANSWER 4*	1	5	7	.	8	47	15	.	5	29	10	.	2	11	2	.	1	5	5	.	8	47	4	.	17	7
ANSWER *	2	16	14	.	0	.	.	.	3	25	6	.	6	50	6	.	1	8	5	.	10	83	6	.	12	5
TOTALS	14	6	6		51	22			47	20			95	42			19	8			161	71			226	

KEY %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL	
	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1	NO.	%1
ANSWER 1*	2	11	0	0	3	17	7	41	5	29	15	88	9	17
ANSWER 2*	1	1	19	19	21	21	47	48	8	8	76	79	47	96
ANSWER 3*	7	10	20	29	14	20	22	32	5	7	41	60	25	68
ANSWER 4*	2	6	9	27	8	24	14	42	0	0	22	66	13	33
ANSWER 5*	1	11	3	33	1	11	3	33	1	11	5	55	3	9
ANSWER *	1	33	0	0	0	0	2	66	0	0	2	66	1	3
TOTALS	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71		226

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

QUESTION 23

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL							
	NC. %1	%2	NO. %1	%2	NO. %1	%2	NO. %1	%2	NO. %1	%2	NO. %1	%2	NO. %1	%2						
ANSWER 1* *	1	7	3	4	5	14	19	29	45	63	47	8	11	42	67	94	41	71	31	
ANSWER 2* *	5	6	35	35	48	68	14	19	29	18	25	18	0		32	44	19	72	31	
ANSWER 3* *	2	15	14	4	30	7	2	15	4	4	30	4	1	7	5	4	13	5	5	
ANSWER 4* *	5	7	35	9	13	17	16	24	34	27	40	28	9	13	47	52	78	32	66	29
ANSWER 5* *	0			0		0	0			0			1	100	5	1	100		1	1
ANSWER * *	1	33	7	0		1	33	2	1	33	1	0	0		2	66	1	3	1	1

TOTALS 14 6 51 22 47 20 95 42 19 8 161 71 226

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

well defined
Clusters - Significant
(diffusion - significant)

RELATIONS	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL								
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%							
IA	0	.	8	30	15	.	6	23	12	.	9	34	9	11	15	.	18	69	11	26	11
IB	4	3	28	.	36	30	70	.	22	18	46	.	51	42	53	.	79	66	49	119	52
ID	1	1	7	.	29	35	56	.	12	14	25	.	35	43	36	.	51	62	31	81	35
IE	0	.	2	66	3	.	0	.	1	33	1	.	1	33	1	.	1	33	.	3	1
IF	3	3	21	.	20	24	39	.	15	18	31	.	40	48	42	.	59	71	36	82	36
IGEN	3	4	21	.	2	3	3	.	12	19	25	.	38	62	40	.	56	91	34	61	26
IIA	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	3	75	3	.	3	75	3	.	4	100	2	4	1
IIB	7	7	50	.	22	23	43	.	20	21	42	.	35	36	36	.	66	69	40	95	42
IIE	2	2	14	.	27	27	52	.	21	21	44	.	38	38	40	.	70	70	43	99	43
IIGEN	1	10	7	.	1	10	1	.	1	10	2	.	7	70	7	.	8	80	4	10	4
IIIA	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	5	100	5	.	5	100	5	.	5	100	3	5	2
IIIB	2	2	14	.	15	20	29	.	14	19	29	.	35	47	36	.	56	76	34	73	32
IIIC	3	6	21	.	4	8	7	.	8	17	17	.	27	60	28	.	38	84	23	45	19
IIIGEN	0	.	1	5	1	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	12	66	12	.	17	94	10	18	7
IVA	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	5	2	.	13	68	13	.	19	100	11	19	8
IVB	7	6	50	.	42	41	82	.	22	21	46	.	25	24	26	.	52	51	32	101	44
IVC	7	7	50	.	26	27	50	.	22	23	46	.	31	32	32	.	61	64	37	94	41
V	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	20	4	.	7	70	7	.	0	0	.	0	0	0
VI	8	6	57	.	39	30	76	.	29	22	61	.	42	32	44	.	81	63	50	128	56
VIIA	1	1	7	.	0	.	0	.	8	15	17	.	33	64	34	.	50	98	31	51	22
VIIIB	0	.	0	.	0	.	0	.	1	20	2	.	2	40	2	.	5	100	3	5	2
VIIIC	7	9	50	.	25	33	49	.	16	21	34	.	19	25	20	.	42	56	26	74	32

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER • %2 = % OF CLASS •

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UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

RELATIONS

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
VIID *	9	4.64	46	24.90	38	20.80	80	42.84	16	8.84	134	70.83	189	83.00
VIII *	1	11.7	1	11.1	3	33.6	3	33.3	1	11.5	7	77.4	9	3.00
VIIIF *	6	4.42	17	13.33	24	18.51	67	52.70	13	10.68	104	81.64	127	56.00
VIIIG *	3	9.21	5	15.9	6	18.12	14	42.14	5	15.26	25	75.15	33	14.00
VIIIH *	3	3.21	9	10.17	18	20.38	46	52.48	11	12.57	75	86.46	87	38.00
VIIIGEN *	4	3.28	35	31.68	25	22.53	42	37.44	6	5.31	73	65.45	112	49.00
DENIAL *	13	9.52	17	12.33	31	23.65	61	46.64	10	7.52	102	77.63	132	58.00
UNIVERSE	14	6	51	22	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226	

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA - SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
 FACTORS CONSIDERED INFLUENTIAL IN BRINGING ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

RELATIONS

	PRESS		SOCIAL WORK		POPULATION 1		POPULATION 2		POPULATION 3		TOTAL POPULATION		GRAND TOTAL							
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%						
I	* 1	7	19	29	37	9	14	19	30	46	31	5	7	26	44	68	27	64	28	
II	* 2	4	14	11	22	21	9	18	19	20	40	21	7	14	36	36	73	22	49	21
III	* 0		3	10	5	4	14	8	19	67	20	2	7	10	25	89	15	28	12	
IV	* 8	5	57	42	29	82	30	20	63	50	34	52	13	9	68	93	65	57	143	63
V	* 0			0		0			0			0			0					0
VI	* 8	6	57	39	30	76	29	22	61	42	32	44	10	7	52	81	63	50	128	56
VII	* 3	5	21	5	9	9	10	18	21	29	52	30	8	14	42	47	85	29	55	24
UNIVERSE	14	6	51	22	47	20	47	20	95	42	19	8	161	71	226	207				

KEY..... %1 = % OF ANSWER . %2 = % OF CLASS .