
NOT AVAILABLE ON LINE

ANNOTATION:

DESIGN: The authors have looked at nearly 2500 cases handled over an eight year period by a victim offender program in Orange County, California to sort who participates and who does not. Cases were divided into two groups: those that reached mediation and those that did not. Over seventy percent of the cases involved property offenses, with vandalism or tagging making of 54% of those cases. Of the nearly 30% cases with personal offenses, about 65% were assault and battery cases.

PARTICIPATION RATES: Using logistic regression analysis, the authors discovered that individual victims were significantly less likely to reach mediation than institutional or organizational victims. Likewise white offenders were no more likely to reach mediation than Hispanic offenders, although they were significantly more likely to do so than offenders of other minority groups. Time lapse between crime and referral was correlated differently by type of offense. Longer time lapses for property offense cases resulted in fewer mediation. In contrast, longer time lapses between crime and referral resulted in more mediations involving personal offenses. Property offense cases were significantly more likely to be mediated than personal offense cases. There was no significant relationship between source of referral and a case reaching mediation.

VOM
ALL AGES
MIXED CRIME TYPES
PARTICIPATION RATES
VICTIM DATA, OFFENDER DATA
RECORD DATA
US