



## MULTNOMAH COUNTY OREGON

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COMMUNITY  
CHILDREN AND  
YOUTH SERVICES  
COMMISSION

### Multnomah County Children and Youth Services Commission Youth Program Office Minority Initiative Project

Prior to the existence of the Multnomah County Minority Initiative Project, the local Children and Youth Services Commission (CCYSC), in partnership with the State CCYSC, began a planning process to examine the disproportionality commitment rate of young people of color to the State training schools. This planning resulted in the prioritization of services for African-American young men, and funding for services to reach this population in hopes of impacting the County commitment rate.

When the Minority Initiative Project began, these services were well into their second year of operation. After reviewing both past and continuing efforts to impact the commitment rate of African-American young men, the Commission made the decision to use the Project as an opportunity to begin to diversify its efforts and chose to focus on the unmet needs of SE Asian young people and their families.

While the focus of the Project was within the SE Asian community, the Commission wants to include information about its efforts in planning for services for African-American young men. In order to be consistent with the overall Project format, the following overview uses the Program Action Plan outline as its base. For detailed information please refer to the Commission's 1990-1992 Comprehensive Plan, pages 19-21/96-99/112 and 113.

#### African-American Youth Services Project Program Action Plan

NCJRS

STEP 1: Organize For Planning

JAN 12 1995

#### Tasks/Activities

#### ACQUISITIONS

1. Identify key juvenile justice representatives, community leadership, and youth service providers for participation in planning.
2. Recruit and appoint these individuals to CCYSC Intervention Committee.
3. Orient and train Intervention Committee members.
4. Develop timeline for planning.



### Product

Credible planning group convened with necessary expertise from juvenile justice system representatives, community leaders, and youth service providers. Clear Committee understanding of task to be accomplished.

#### STEP 2: Assess Needs

### Tasks/Activities

1. Facilitate discussion about disproportionate commitment rates between members of CCYSC Intervention Committee.
2. Identify issue areas.
3. Identify sources of quantitative data.
4. Review and analyze population, arrest, and incarceration data by race and gender.
5. Narrow and prioritize target population.
6. Facilitate further Committee discussion and analysis.

### Product

Specific identified target population, African-American young men, prioritized for focus of Project efforts.

#### STEP 3: Provide Public Education and Obtain Public Input

### Tasks/Activities

1. Schedule two (2) public input sessions.
2. Select sites in N/NE Portland for sessions which are recognized community centers for the African-American community.
3. Develop session agendas which provide an overview of the problem, the task of the Committee in planning, and specific questions for community response.
4. Publicize sessions through word of mouth, personal contacts, mailings, and advertisements in community newspapers.

### Product

Well attended sessions with a diversity of perspectives represented resulting in significant information for Committee use in planning.

#### STEP 4: Establish Policy and Develop Plan

### Tasks/Activities

1. Develop service model for target population which reflects available quantitative data, public input, and Committee member analysis.
2. Formulate preliminary report to CCYSC.
2. Recommend CCYSC adoption of target population priority and service model.



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### Product

Commission adoption of Committee recommendations creating policy to guide future activities.

#### STEP 5: Establish Legislative and Funding Plan

### Tasks/Activities

1. Identify partners for legislative activity.
2. Determine legislative strategy.
3. Organize CCYSC to testify and lobby on behalf of that strategy.
4. Allocate Juvenile Services Act money to fund proposed service model.

### Product

In collaboration with Multnomah County Juvenile Justice Division (JJD), leverage of \$1.9 million dollars for services for African-American young men at risk of commitment to the State training schools. Commission support for JJD participation in parole pilot project.

#### STEP 6: Implement Program Action Plan

### Tasks/Activities

1. Develop Request for Proposal (RFP) to implement service model.
2. Let RFP for competitive process.
3. Select community based consortium of providers with whom to contract.

### Product

Community based services specifically designed to address the needs of African-American young men at risk of commitment to the State training schools.

#### STEP 7: Monitor Program Action Plan

### Tasks/Activities

1. Establish contract compliance measures.
2. Utilize existing Youth Program Office evaluation process.
3. Provide program technical assistance.
4. Work in collaboration with JJD and State Minority Initiative Project to continue monitoring of commitment rate of African-American young men.
5. Continue to advocate for the needs of the target population.

### Product

Evaluation of efforts and recommendations for enhanced effectiveness in impacting the disproportionate rate.



- (4) they don't have phones or addresses, and they don't fit into the traditional 9 to 5 delivery system;
- (5) many are minors without a legal voice; they often don't meet the eligibility requirements for many services, or they are involved in illegal activities in order to survive and are afraid to access services; and
- 6) they often use fake names and give fake ages; they come with no money and no insurance to pay for services.

#### Adequacy of Intervention Programs and Services to Youth At Risk of Commitment to a State Training School

In 1990 the state CCYSC challenged Multnomah County to find ways of reducing the continually-high number of youth it referred to state training schools, with particular attention to the disproportionately high number of African-American males being committed.

This challenge, and the resulting one-year only funds allocation, resulted in the development of creative programming which emphasized community networking, building relationships and promoting collaborations between the County, juvenile justice system, the education system, law enforcement and service providers.

Multnomah County has had difficulty reducing annual commitments to the state training schools and staying within its portion of the legislatively managed "cap" which limits the state-wide total to 512 at any one time.

The Commission has traditionally funded programs which had as their goal serving youth prior to (and possibly preventing) a first commitment. The County has averaged roughly 125 commitments a year over the last three years. The number has slowly declined, however, and an encouraging trend is a recent, steeper decline (See Charts 5 and 6).

CHART 5

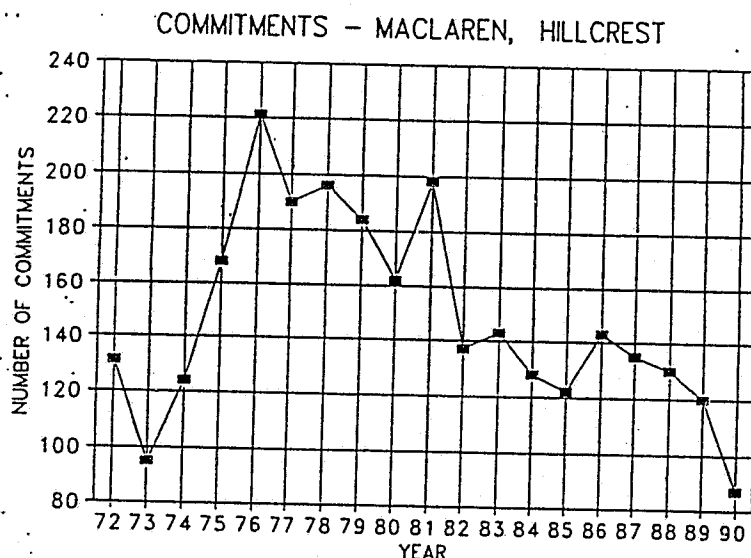




CHART 6

MULTNOMAH COUNTY  
COMMITMENTS TO MACLAREN/HILLCREST

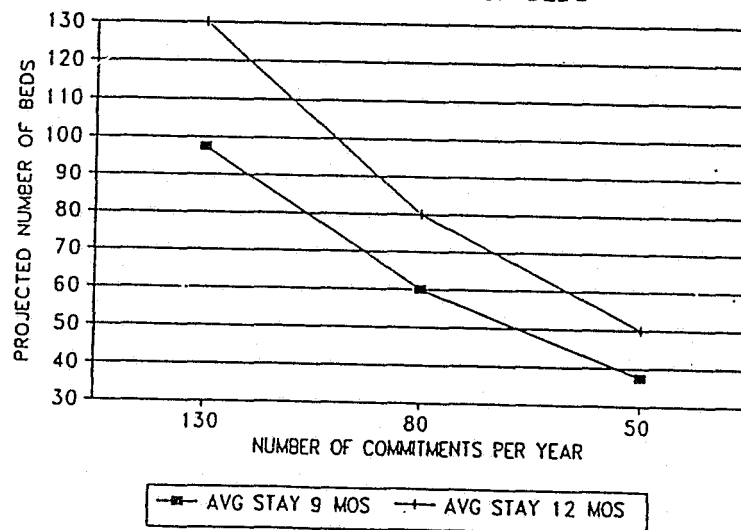
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
1988	10	10	16	14	10	6	10	10	12	13	12	7	130
1989	8	8	9	7	14	10	6	14	8	12	11	13	120
1990	11	10	6	12	11	14	9	22	18	24	10	5	87

Source: Report to the Board of County Commissioners, JJD, 3/91.

Annual commitments in turn, given a steady average length of stay in a state training school "hard bed" (which currently averages 9 months), can result in a reduced average daily population of youth in those beds. Multnomah County's allotment of the State cap is 82. Multnomah County's "cap" has been jointly managed by CSD and the County, with the County agreeing to a new lead role in 1990. Paralleling the recent reduction in commitments, the current number of youth in a State facility is approximately 65 and could head lower (See Chart 7).

CHART 7

MULTNOMAH COUNTY COMMITMENT RATE  
PROJECTED NUMBER OF BEDS





As important, given the historical overrepresentation of African-American males in the juvenile justice system, it is worth noting that the percentage of the population has also decreased from more than 45% of commitments in 1989 to less than 40% for the period July to December, 1990. This trend is the result of a decision by the JJD to aggressively move to decrease its commitment numbers while insuring services and interventions were available for at-risk and high-risk youth. This resulted in several new offerings including:

**GRIT (Gang Resource and Intervention Team):** A multi-discipline, targeted response to the increase in gang-involved youth. GRIT combines detention to hold youth accountable, networking with law enforcement, prosecution, schools and community organizations. GRIT provides support to gang-involved youth through skills development services which include anger management, employment and training skills, education alternatives and referrals for family and individual needs, whether alcohol and drug recovery, family counseling or abuse issues;

**AITP (Assessment, Intervention, Transition Program):** This detention-based treatment program was developed to address the problems of youth gangs as well as high-risk youth facing possible commitment to the state training school. AITP focuses on providing each youth with an assessment of needs and strengths, stabilizing behavior, continuing skills development including educational options, and identifying treatment needs. Further, AITP facilitates the transition of youth to appropriate community resources; and.

**House of Umoja:** House of Umoja: A community model of residential programming drawn from and reemphasizing the African-American family model, designed for high-risk, minority, gang-involved males between the ages of 15-18. Primary components of this community-based program include: strong emphasis on family values and the the African-American experience to promote a sense of self; creation of a home environment; acceptance of personal responsibility; emphasis on individual counseling, education and recreation; and employment training and skills building. Further, House of Umoja offers outreach, community networking and resource development for youth who have been identified as gang-impacted but do not require out-of-home placement.

Other services provided to this population of youth are:

**YOUTH GANG OUTREACH:** Funding provides for outreach workers who work with community, businesses, schools, and young people in North, Northeast, and Southeast Portland neighborhoods who are at risk or affected by gang activities. A high profile staff provides referrals to services for youth, job placement information, support to law enforcement and school personnel, and education to parents, school, and community members on gang awareness.

**GENESIS PROGRAM:** Genesis is an alternative school program which serves primarily high-risk, gang-affiliated youth. The program is an important component of the downsizing plan of the county. Genesis accepts all referrals, space permitting. The majority of participants are male (90%) and more than one-half are minorities.



### INTERVENTION COMMITTEE/JUVENILE SERVICES FUNDS:

The High-Risk (Intervention) Committee of the County CCYSC provides funding through Youth Program Office contracts to respond to the needs of high-risk juvenile offenders who reside in Multnomah County. The aim is to curtail delinquent behavior and to reduce the potential for juvenile commitments to the state training school.

In July 1989 state juvenile service dollars were only approved for a 12 month period with a requirement that Multnomah County return to the state with a plan proposing strategies to address the overrepresentation of African-American males in state training schools. The High Risk (Intervention) Committee of the CCYSC held a series of community meetings, public forums and subcommittee sessions which culminated in an RFP to solicit proposals from community-based organizations which could respond to the issue of diverting African-American males most likely to be at risk for commitment.

Although not ranked in priority order, the following emerged as issues to guide the RFP process:

1. cultural support, mentorship, community crisis and intervention, positive peer culture, father/mother training and parenting skills, and cultural sensitivity.
2. alcohol/drug treatment and screening and referral.
3. sex offender treatment.
4. education including GED and HS re-entry/completion, tutoring, coping/crisis/life skills, alternative education choices.
5. pre-employment and career training, job placement.
6. individual and group counseling, abuse and mental health counseling.
7. out of home placement.

All Intervention (High Risk) proposals recommended for funding passed the RFP process satisfying the criteria identified in Section 4:7 of the 1990-91 Comprehensive Plan. This criteria included evidence of measurable objectives, goals, track record and service delivery, networks and coordination with other program providers, and evidence of outreach or a plan to develop outreach to diverse populations with attention to the special needs of minority children and youth.

The exception to the RFP process was the result of a decision by the Intervention Committee to solicit new proposals to address the needs of African-American male youth at risk of commitment to the state training school. In the Committee's opinion, qualifying proposals did not adequately respond to the intent of the RFP.



As a result, a series of community forums and meetings with potential providers were convened by Youth Program Office staff to identify a lead provider and interested community organizations who could adequately design and develop a culturally-specific model of intervention for African-American males.

The newly-funded African-American Male Connections Program is a joint effort among numerous community organizations with the Urban League of Portland taking the lead role, and Minority Youth Concerns Action Program (MYCAP) and Portland Youth Redirections (PYR) as primary providers. The model program utilizes a culturally-sensitive model of assessment, intervention and community-based mentorship with young African-American males referred from the juvenile justice division in order to divert them from behaviors which lead to commitment to state training schools and, further, to their overrepresentation in the schools.

The program design is the result of consultations among a variety of community-based providers including education, recreation, employment training, alcohol and drug and adult male mentorship which is intended to provide an individual treatment plan with a strong culturally-appropriate component to guide the youth back to acceptance within their community.

The program model includes measurable objectives, activities, desired outcomes, volunteerism, and strong community input to encourage broad-based participation and ownership of the involved youth. Additionally, the program developers have begun an aggressive effort to identify and solicit financial support beyond the County CCYSC allocation in order to guarantee longevity and appropriate program evaluation. (See Appendix for copies of RFP'd Intervention Proposals)

Service providers funded through Juvenile Services grant monies and funding amounts are:

**Mainstream Youth Programs:**

Funding Amount: \$40,000

Funding supports the provision of assessment, intervention, screening and referral services for alcohol and drug-abusing youth. Special program focus has been developed for youth referred through the African-American Male Connections Program of the Urban League.

**POIC (Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center):**

Funding Amount: \$50,000

Funding of POIC supports a short term alternative education program leading to preparation for obtaining a GED, and job readiness services for delinquent youth. Life skills, career awareness and vocational skills are emphasized. In the Fall of 1990, POIC collaborated with the Youth Resource Desk on a proposal to provide educational services to high-risk gang members. The proposal was funded in 1991.



**Give Us This Day/Mercy Corps:**

Funding Amount: 70,724

This newly funded program provides transitional shelter care and training in self-sufficiency and skills development to at-risk young women with emphasis on minority females who are either unable to remain with families or, due to personal crisis, find themselves without regular shelter.

**African-American Male Connection Program (Urban League):**

Funding Amount: \$209,000

Funded in 1990, this joint-staffed, multi-service, community-based approach utilizes a variety of service providers, resources, and disciplines to develop a comprehensive treatment plan intended to provide support and community participation in reducing the numbers of African-American males committed to state training schools.

**Open Meadow Commitment Reduction Support Project:**

Funding Amount: \$50,000

Open Meadow is an alternative school providing educational services and options for youth ages 13 to 17 who are unable to participate in traditional schooling. In addition to the standard curriculum, Open Meadow provides field activities, employability training, and relationship building skills.

Documentation of the local decision making process for the above funding decisions (Question 8 a-e) is:

- A) The Intervention (High Risk) Committee of the County Children and Youth Services Commission released four RFP's seeking community-based services for high risk juvenile offenders within the county, to curtail their delinquent behavior and to reduce commitments of these youth to a state institution. Included in this goal was attention to the disproportionate rate of commitment of minority youth to state training schools, especially African-American males. Two RFP's focused on the needs of high risk males and two RFP's targeted females.

Potential providers were expected to demonstrate an ability to develop community-based services delivery, to expand or establish partnerships and collaborations among various service providers which would insure an array of services, resources and supports, as well as culturally-appropriate and specific interventions.

The RFP's were released in August 1990 with a September 5, 1990 deadline. In addition, a non-mandatory bidder's workshop was convened on August 22 to provide technical assistance and support to interested program providers in satisfying the County's contract bid process. Additionally, the RFP's were advertised in community newspapers, mailed to prospective providers and community-based organizations.

- B) Qualifying proposals received by the deadline were reviewed by Intervention Committee members to determine eligibility. A rating system (Appendix 14) scored proposals in categories including identification of problems and gaps in service, documentation of need, organizational development and history, quantifiable goals and objectives, and fiscal accountability.



- C) Committee members signed forms declaring potential conflicts-of-interest early in their tenure. These were maintained in the committee files and referred to as appropriate in conducting business. Declared conflicts primarily involved board membership or staff positions within organizations or projects which could receive Multnomah County funding.
- D) Through the Intervention Committee, the local CCYSC was represented in the planning, review and selection process for recommended funding. Four members (out of 14) of the CCYSC are active, participating members of the Intervention Committee.
- E) The proposals which were not recommended for funding are identified under the categories they responded to:
  - 1. Male Professional Services: - all proposals funded.
  - 2. Male Community Services: NE/YMCA proposal rejected, however in the subsequent process (detailed in F.), the YMCA is one of several community providers of services to the African-American Male Connections Project, with the Urban League serving as lead agency.
  - 3. Girl's Shelter: YWCA Girls Emancipation proposal rejected.
  - 4. Girls Support: YWCA Girls Emancipation and American Red Cross rejected. The American Red Cross proposal was initially recommended for a presentation before the full Commission, however the organization decided to stop the process prior to the presentation and placed its support behind the Mercy Corps/Give Us This Day transitional shelter proposal.
- F) The process which resulted in the African American Male Connections Project was initiated by the Intervention Committee following rejection of the YMCA proposal. Youth Program Office staff and the Committee were charged with organizing and hosting community meetings and a forum in which a lead agency would be identified.

The Urban League was the community's choice to pursue a proposal for community-based services for high-risk African-American males. The League presented before the Intervention Committee and the CCYSC, and submitted a program model incorporating a multi-provider model of service delivery.



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I. QUESTION: If a county's commitment rate exceeds its cap, describe the actions CSD, the local commission and the county juvenile department will take to reduce the county's commitment rates. Please include timelines.

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This question is answered in large measure in an earlier section of this Plan: Adequacy of Intervention Programs and Services to Youth At Risk of Commitment to a State Training School. As mentioned, Multnomah County has had difficulty staying under its share of the State mandated cap on training school beds. Also, a disproportionately high share of County commitments have been African-American males. Recently, both these trends have begun to be reversed.

CSD and the County's Juvenile Justice Division are jointly managing this County's Downsizing Plan, and many of the programs built into the Plan are described in the "Adequacy" Section mentioned above.

The local CCYSC is responding to this issue as described in the Funding Section of this Plan. Briefly, an approach has been developed, and programs funded, which will assist primarily African American males, and to a lesser degree African American females through a variety of cooperating community-based programs. The activities of these programs and the programs which are part of Multnomah County's Downsizing Plan will be coordinated through the Commission's Intervention Committee.

In addition, the County CCYSC provides a variety of program offerings and services, through Youth Program Office contracts, which are intended to provide nurturing and support to families, thus lessening the possibility of entry into the juvenile justice system and commitment to State training schools, important factors in remaining below the cap.

Finally, two other resources to assist youth and programming for youth not otherwise mentioned in this Plan are the Northeast Rescue Plan and Sex Offender programs..

NE Rescue Plan Subcommittee: In response to the increase in gang activity and escalating crime and violence in NortheastPortland, a coalition of community-based organizations, citizens, business leaders, educators, service providers andneighborhood associations came together in 1990 to develop an action plan which could be used to respond to the ills plaguing the community, including economic development, education, housing, employment and training, and health and safety issues.



Targeted gang response and resources to at-risk youth and their families was a significant part of the NE Rescue Plan. Many of the participants in the creation and marketing of the NE Rescue Plan were and continue to be program providers with involvement in our efforts to divert youth from behaviors and lifestyle choices which lead to probation and parole.

Sex Offender Treatment: Through contracts, several agency offerings are available for youth charged with sexual offense. These include a program operated by the Juvenile Justice Division which is designed for youth whose families do not participate in the treatment plan, the Morrison Center program for youth, and assessment and counseling at MacLaren Training School. A drawback, however, is the overburdened caseload and resulting backlogs which currently exist at the state training school which cause the sex offender youth to spend longer periods of time in training schools awaiting assessment and determination.



THE AFRICAN AMERICAN-MALE CONNECTION PROGRAM  
YEAR END SUMMARY REPORT  
JULY 1991 - JUNE 1992

SECTION & CONTENT

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- B.    Agencies Involved
- C.    Budget
- D.    Juvenile Justice Division.

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  - Involvement in Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations
  - Problems Encountered/Resolved

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- B.    Effective Services
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APPENDIX



## SECTION 1:

## The Beginning

### A. Reason & Purpose for the Program

In the United States, African-American make up approximately 12.5% of the total population. Of that number, African-American males make up 6% or less than half of the total African-American population. However, statistics show that a large percentage of African-American males between the ages of 16-25 are high-school drop-outs, in prison, live near or below the poverty level and are underemployed. Some statistics:

- African-American males make up 40% of the prison population in the United States. (Bureau of Criminal Justice Statistics)
- African-American adult and teenage males make up over half the unemployed individuals in the country. (U.S. Bureau of Labor)
- African-American males have a shorter life expectancy than others; 65.3 years as compared with 71.9 for African American women; 73.5 years European-American males and 78.7 European-American females. (U.S. Census Department)

One of the major reasons for the decline in life expectancy in African-American males is an increase in homicides. Homicide is the leading cause of death for African-American males between the ages of 15 and 24. Young African-American males have a one-in-twenty chance of dying before the age of 21.

In Portland, the number of offenses committed by African-American teenage males is on the rise.

The total number of offenses committed by African-American males between the ages of 13-17 in 1989 were 1,930. The breakdown is as follows:

Age:	13	14	15	16	17
Totals:	212	178	455	532	553

The African-American Male Connection Program (AAMCP) is designed to address these issues that are facing our young leaders of tomorrow. AAMCP is made up of community based organizations, lead by the Urban League of Portland, who have come together as a coalition in the North/Northeast Portland area to aid African-American teen males in taking the necessary steps to gain control of their lives by improving the level of responsibility, the ability to make rational longstanding decisions as well as improving relationships that exist between family, children and the community.



## B. Agencies Involved

The agencies involved in the AAMCP are:

- Mallory Avenue Christian Church
- Mercy Corp International
- Minority Youth Concerns Action Program (MYCAP)
- North/Inner Northeast YMCA (YMCA)
- Portland Opportunities Industrialization Center (POIC)
- Portland Youth Redirection (PYR)
- The Private Industry Council (TPIC)
- The Urban League of Portland (U.L./AAMCP)

## C. The Budget

The Budget for the AAMCP in the fiscal year of 1991-1992 was:

\$500,000

## D. Juvenile Justice Division

The Juvenile Justice Division played a key role in identifying and referring youth to the program that stand to benefit from the services of the AAMCP. Jimmy Brown's G.R.I.T (Gang Resource Intervention Team) Unit provided the needed case histories of the youth involved in order to insure that the treatment plans being prescribed were appropriate for his needs. Each of the probation officers in the Unit, were very professional and easy to work with. Participation in the 30 Day evaluations and client staffings have improved since the preceding year.

The one problem that was hindering the implementing of services during the early stages of the program was when some of the officers (P.O.) would leave the meeting en route other appointments. In correspondence with Mr. Brown the AAMCP Coordinator stressed the importance of the P.O.'s presence at the meetings concerning the youth on their case load; since P.O.'s input is the key element to creating a treatment plan for the youth that will best suit his needs. After making this suggestion to Mr. Brown he guaranteed that the attendance began to improve; and it did.



## SECTION 2:

## THE PROVIDERS

### A. MERCY CORP INTERNATIONAL

#### Services to Be Provided

Mercy Corp International provides the outdoor adventure recreation for the young men of the AAMCP. The goal of Mercy Corp's involvement in the program is to assist Africa-American youth in developing a wholesome lifestyle through the life changing experience in outdoor adventure with an outward-bound intensity.

#### The Working Relationship

The relationship with Mercy Corp International was very productive and cooperative. Kevin Wright, the recreational coordinator for the program did an excellent job of planning, executing and evaluating over 10 outings that had a 30% rate of participation by clients at each outing. As for administrative responsibilities, Mercy Corp was very prompt and accurate in filling out their monthly forms for reimbursement. Throughout the year, Mercy Corp has proved to be the type of program that is needed to give inner city youth and adults a safe and fun exposure to outdoor adventure.

#### Involvement in the Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations

The representatives from Mercy Corp (mentioned above) have always been present when requested at AAMCP meetings. The representatives add positive input to the various treatment plans and give thoughtful suggestions to the problems faced by the youth. Mr. Samantri and Mr. Wright have been major contributors to the development of the AAMCP, The program owes a great deal of thanks to their hard work

#### Problems Encountered/Resolved

The only problems regarding Mercy Corp are those which are more issues of other agencies' planning schedules. On many occasions Mercy Corp would have a certain outing planned only to be met with the fact that only one or two youth show up and less than that number of mentors. The spirit of determination that Mercy Corp emphasizes on their outings however has been a positive solution to this problem; even though only one or two youth and the program coordinators show up for the outing, Mercy Corp does not let those committed few down, and continues with the outings as planned.

### MINORITY YOUTH CONCERNS ACTION PROGRAM (MYCAP)

#### Services to be Provided

MYCAP offers a focused and comprehensive program that will address the needs of gang-related and at risk teen males and their families in North/Northeast Portland. The service that MYCAP provides the



AAMCP contains these services described as well as acting as lead agency for various youth in the program which entails the case management of several youth and their families.

### The Working Relationship

The relationship with the AAMCP coordinator has been consistent throughout the last 12 months. MYCAP has kept the lines of communication open for all providers of the AAMCP. The staff at MYCAP was always very courteous when the agency was contacted and very consistent about getting messages to the Directors. MYCAP has even gone beyond their contracted role in the AAMCP. Early in the year, the program Director made an agreement with the AAMCP staff to stay in constant contact and strive to maintain a level of excellence in the program. Since that time the Director has honored this agreement, and in turn the AAMCP as well as MYCAP are more effective programs because of it.

### Involvement in the Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations

MYCAP has been very consistent in the area of being present and being on time to the AAMCP meetings. The fact that MYCAP specializes in dealing with gang-involved youth adds to the insight the providers need to make the right decisions about treatment plans created for the youth.

### Problems Encountered/Resolved

At the closing of the last Fiscal Year there were several areas of concern that the AAMCP Coordinator identified as needing to be improved by MYCAP for the coming fiscal year. Of these areas, all have already been addressed and dealt with. For instance:

1. Failing to turn in crucial documents to county offices for processing.

On several occasions the Executive Director of the program was notified about turning in hours of services given to clients by the agency, as well as a proposed contract of services that the agency would provide in the coming year. The situation was resolved by having the Director of programs bring the proposed contract in to the Urban League which turned it in to the county. He also brought the forms which indicated the services given in to the Urban League where he was instructed how to properly fill them out. The forms that dated back to March of 1991 were finally turned in during the first week of July 1991.

2. Failing to stay at AAMCP meetings until the entire process of Staffing the youth was completed.

This situation was resolved when the AAMCP Coordinator sent out a memo to the various providers so as to inform them of the need to be present until all youth had been staffed, no matter how long the process. An announcement was also made during a meeting. After



the notification, the situation seemed to resolve itself.

Since that time the MYCAP has become one of the most reliable agencies in the AAMCP family. Tim Holt as the Director of MYCAP has made this agency a valuable community resource, whose services and commitment to their youth are in high demand.

#### **NORTH/INNER NORTHEAST YMCA**

##### **Services to be Provided**

The YMCA is a component of the AAMCP that provides comprehensive recreational services for the youth in the program. In the past two years the Directorship of the program has changed hands several times. At the start of 1991 the Directorship of the Program was held by Mr. Stoudamire who agreed to run a Midnight Basketball Program and recreational program from the facilities of Mallory Avenue Christian Church. Due to difficulties faced by Mr. Stoudamire and the YMCA, the directorship was appointed to Mr. M. Delgado who also faced difficulties; and the position was relinquished by him as well. It should be noted that during the time that the position was help by both names mentioned, no services were given to any youth in the program.

Over the past year a new Director, Mr. Rob Romancier was hired and a new proposal for services was submitted to the Urban League. The original proposal of services stated the YMCA would be contracted to offer services in the area of a Midnight Basketball League. This program is designed to service youth in the programs of the AAMCP by keeping them occupied in a positive setting during the 9:00pm and 12:00 on Fridays and Saturday nights; a time when crimes are most likely to be committed.

Since February of 1992, the YMCA has successfully implemented this program by hosting two seven week season of league basketball; both of which concluded with tournaments that issued plaques, T-shirt, and caps baring an insignia that the Oregonian designed for the program. The uniqueness, and importance of this program is seen in the fact the program not only has teams from the AAMCP providers in the league, but also from other inner city youth programs. Those programs include:

The Portland House of Umoja  
The Grant High School BRIDGE program  
The Le Femmes, Cavaliers

\* and starting in July of 1992, the league will also host Self-Enhancement Inc.'s team.

##### **The Working Relationship**

The working relationship with the YMCA has always been good. Even though they were facing difficulties they always managed to have someone stay in contact with the AAMCP coordinator. Since Mr.



Romancier took the position of Director, he and Mr. Randy Conrad have been very professional and dedicated in their work with the AAMCP.

#### Involvement in Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations

When the Midnight Basketball program's Friday sessions are conducted, each program participating is responsible for having one of their program leaders at the site. It is because of this that the attendance of the YMCA staff is not required to attend the AAMCP evaluation. However it is important to do a weekly progress check with the YMCA to make sure the concerns of that program are being met appropriately. Therefore the AAMCP coordinators and the Directors of the YMCA conduct a weekly meeting on Wednesdays at 1:00pm. At this time the agencies that have youth attending the program can discuss the last game night and the concerns that each agency has.

#### Problems Encountered/Resolved

From the beginning of the programs inception, the problems that the AAMCP encountered from its partnership with YMCA were very few. The fact that the agency did not initially provide the services they contracted for, in no way hindered the later success of the agency once they were able to find a reliable Director and implement the program. However the removal of two directors in 4 months may have made this component of the AAMCP appear weak in the eyes of the community. It should further be noted that as a result there were no recreational services were available for the majority of the summer in 1991.

#### PORTLAND OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTER (POIC)

##### Services to be Provided

POIC provides basic and alternative education, counseling, and psychological assessments.

##### The Working Relationship

The relationship with the POIC for the fiscal year of 1991-1992 was good considering the fact the agency didn't have any youth from the AAMCP attending their services. Rosemary Anderson, the Program's Director, did keep in contact with Lynn Ervins the YPO of Multnomah County. Of the times that contact was made in person, the program Director was professional and courteous to the AAMCP staff and providers.

##### Involvement in the Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations

As mentioned above the participation of youth in the POIC was minimum which would make it unnecessary for participation in the evaluations of the youth in AAMCP. However, the AAMCP staff has



attempted to get participation from the POIC staff for client staffings. One occasion, Mrs. Anderson did suggest a few young men to be candidates for our program. These youth eventually received services from the program.

#### Problems Encountered/Resolved

The problem concerning inconsistent attendance and failure to contact the Coordinator of the AAMCP has been addressed in several ways such as; memos sent, phone calls, and letters. At this point the Coordinator is researching methods improving communication among the agency and the other agencies as well.

#### PORTLAND YOUTH REDIRECTION PROGRAM (PYR)

##### Services to be Provided

PYR is designed to assist at-risk males on how to deal with crisis and adversities, as well as provide mentor guidance and goal setting challenges for the youth and his family.

##### The Working Relationship

The relationship that the AAMCP Coordinator has had with the staff at PYR has been very good as well as beneficial to both agencies. Beneficial in that the sharing of information and resources has worked well for the treatment of the youth. Curtis Kimbrough and Robert Richardson have always been polite and professional. The dedication of this program to servicing their AAMCP clients is reflected in how the organization is able to give more hours of services as well as maintain a lower rate of termination among its participants.

##### Involvement in Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations

Involvement in the AAMCP meetings by the staff at PYR has been excellent. On many occasions the staff has added a major portion of the information on youth in question. This knowledge of so many youth is due in part to the creative outreach programs that PYR has established in the community. Attendance and punctuality made this program one of the best outreach services of the AAMCP.

##### Problems Encountered/Resolved

On several occasions PYR was encountering some trouble in filling-out and submitting county forms properly. This problem however was not limited solely to PYR. In fact all of the Lead agencies were having problems knowing how to properly fill out forms. Due to this fact the AAMCP Coordinator scheduled a county representative to finally show the AAMCP agencies the proper way to fill-out county information. Due to this meeting the agencies were able to discover that they had in fact missed reporting several hundred hours of services due to incorrect procedures given at the



beginning of the program. A memo was done after this finding to Mr. Michael Morrissey concerning this finding.

#### **THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL (TPIC)**

##### **Services to be Provided**

The Private Industry Council offers a full range of employment services to the participants in the program. One of the other components that the agency offers is a comprehensive GED program in which the youth can study for their GED and at the same time be paid for being in attendance.

##### **The Working Relationship**

The relationship that the AAMCP Coordinator had with the contact person at TPIC (Donald Foster) was one that was maintained and kept current on the youth that they serviced. The agency made a strong effort to keep the AAMCP Coordinator well informed on a daily basis of the progress of the youth that they serviced.

##### **Involvement in the Staffings and 30 Day Evaluations**

This agency as well as several others was key in maintaining a high level of services proposed to be provided to the youth in his treatment plan. Attendance and input by the agency was consistent and enlightening.

##### **Problems Encountered/Resolved**

No problems were indicated from which this agency suffered or caused the youth to be neglected in their treatment. In fact the agency provided summer employment to several of the youth that were in the program that didn't have TPIC as part of their treatment plans.



### SECTION 3:

### The Clients

#### A. Total Number of Youth Served.

The total number of services provided to clients through the AAMCP programs are listed as follows:

Total # of client staffings:	14
Total # of client evaluations:	27
Total # of clients served:	63
Total # still active:	35
Total # terminated:	18
Total # rec. on-going services:	6
Total # ret. to correctional fact:	4

Youth that received services from the AAMCP from July 1991 to June 1992 was up 60%.

The total number targeted for services were: 60

\* Please see appendix section for graphs of these statistics.

#### B. Effective Services

The services that were most effective were initially those that were able to provide services to the youth since the beginning of the program year. However, with the addition of the YMCA's Midnight basketball program the AAMCP believes that our youth are feeling a better sense of ownership in the program.

Services like group sessions which provided guidance in the area of behavior modification, male responsibility and anti-gang behavior worked very well. Also services that provided counseling in the areas of teen pregnancy and becoming a father also worked well. In all, the services and agencies that worked best were those that provided consistent contact and follow-up with the youth and other providers, during and after treatment service days; fortunately all of the AAMCP agencies fit into this category.

#### C. Services to be Improved

In the area of outings that encouraged participation by both the youth and the mentors, there needs to be greater support. Many times the various agencies have said that not all youth want to go hiking, rock climbing, or camping. A great way to get them to at least try this type of outing is to have the adults who they work with on a regular basis, attend the outing also. The coordinators along with the Mercy Corp staff are currently trying to come up with an outing that all youth would like to attend; but with youth who are in their teen years the chances of them all agreeing on one thing is next to impossible so we will do the best we can.



#### D. Turnover Rates

Youth participating in the AAMCP did not have the expected high turn over rates that many similar programs have. Out of the 63 youth serviced in the past 8 months:

- 4 returned to JJD for detention terms
- 0 ran from their court appointed supervision
- 18 had to be terminated from the program for various reasons, some of these reasons included:
  1. The AAMCP's services were no longer needed, the youth had acquired enough skill to be socially self-sufficient
  2. Probation ended.
  3. Youth committed another crime and could not attend needed services listed in his treatment plan.
  4. Youth decided he no longer needed the program.

\* Please see appendix section for graphs of these statistics

#### SECTION 4: THE SYSTEMS (see flow chart in appendix)

##### A. Interviews

The process of interviewing clients for participation in the program was done a number of ways.

1. The AAMCP Coordinator met with the probation officers along with the youth to discuss the program and whether or not the youth was interested.
2. The Coordinator went to visit the youth in the detention center with the permission of the probation officer.
3. The probation officer and client met at the Urban League with the Coordinator.

Clients who were to meet with a mentor also had several ways of being interviewed.

1. The client came to the Urban League to meet the mentor
2. The Mentor and AAMCP Coordinator went to the JJD detention center to meet with the youth.

The interviews were all conducted in places that were neutral and



under close supervision. Also, during the interview for clients to enter the program an intake form was filled out which would be used to transmit information to agency forms (Family Tree) and county forms (see appendix).

The interviews for the past 12 months have been key in providing the Coordinator of the program with important information in order to create appropriate treatment plans. All of the probation officers have been helpful in setting up and following through with the interviews.

#### B. Staffing & 30 Day Evaluations

As mentioned in the sections concerning the other providers, the 30 day evaluations as well as the staffings were fairly well attended. If anything could be added as a point of improvement it would be in the area of promptness. Most of the Agencies were great about calling if they were not going to be there, but not as informative when they were going to be late.

#### C. Client Tracking

The previously created client tracking sheet has now been deemed an option to be used to track youth instead of a formalized form of the program. The methods used to track client participation in the group session has been weekly phone calls by the various agencies to one another, as well as frequent visits. This method so far has worked very well; however the program coordinator has advised the agencies to document the tracking systems they are using.

#### D. County Forms

The Youth Programs Office (YPO) provided the various agencies to the AAMCP with two different forms (see appendix) that were needed to keep track of services given to youth in the program as well as information needed when clients entered the program. Although the forms were detailed, and made to be comprehensive, some agencies still had a difficult time providing the information that the forms needed, as well as getting them in to the county offices on time. In order to clear up the confusion, Lynn Ervins and Steve Smith conducted an on-site meeting (here at the Urban League) to finally explain the type of procedure that the county wanted to be used on the forms. As mentioned earlier this meeting was very enlightening and showed the providers that lack of correct procedure given at the start of the program had caused them to not account for hundreds of hours of service. The conclusion of this meeting resulted in the providers now knowing how to correctly use the forms, and a promise of a memo in the file of the AAMCP at the County offices indicating the appropriate individuals that the AAMCP had in fact served.

### SECTION 5:

### Community Involvement



## A. Activities

The AAMCP has branched into several areas of the city that have begun to take an interest in the young men in the program. One such program is the YMCA. Even though they are contracted to provide services to the program, they are also making available their "Midnight Basketball" program (see appendix). This activities gives the youth a positive alternative to hanging out and getting into trouble during the later parts of the night on Friday and Saturday. The agency also offers a visit to their camp site where that youth can experience the "Challenge Course."

Other agencies that the AAMCP has had activities and events with in the past year are as follows:

Boy Scouts of America - Recreational and Career program

U. S. Forestry Center - Transportation to and from forestry sites.

Planned Parenthood - Guided tours and complementary materials and resources.

The Portland House of Umoja

## B. Networking

The AAMCP has been networking with a number of different agencies that are in agreement to work along with the AAMCP to provide the best possible services to at-risk youth in the AAMCP as well as the Portland area. Those agencies are:

House of Umoja - The AAMCP provides a "Rites of Passage" session for the youth in their program.

Boy Scouts of America -

Portland Public Schools -

Portland Parks and Recreation -

The Urban Forestry Center

Key Bank of Oregon

The Housing Authority of Portland

Portland State University

The United States Navy



**APPENDIX SECTION**



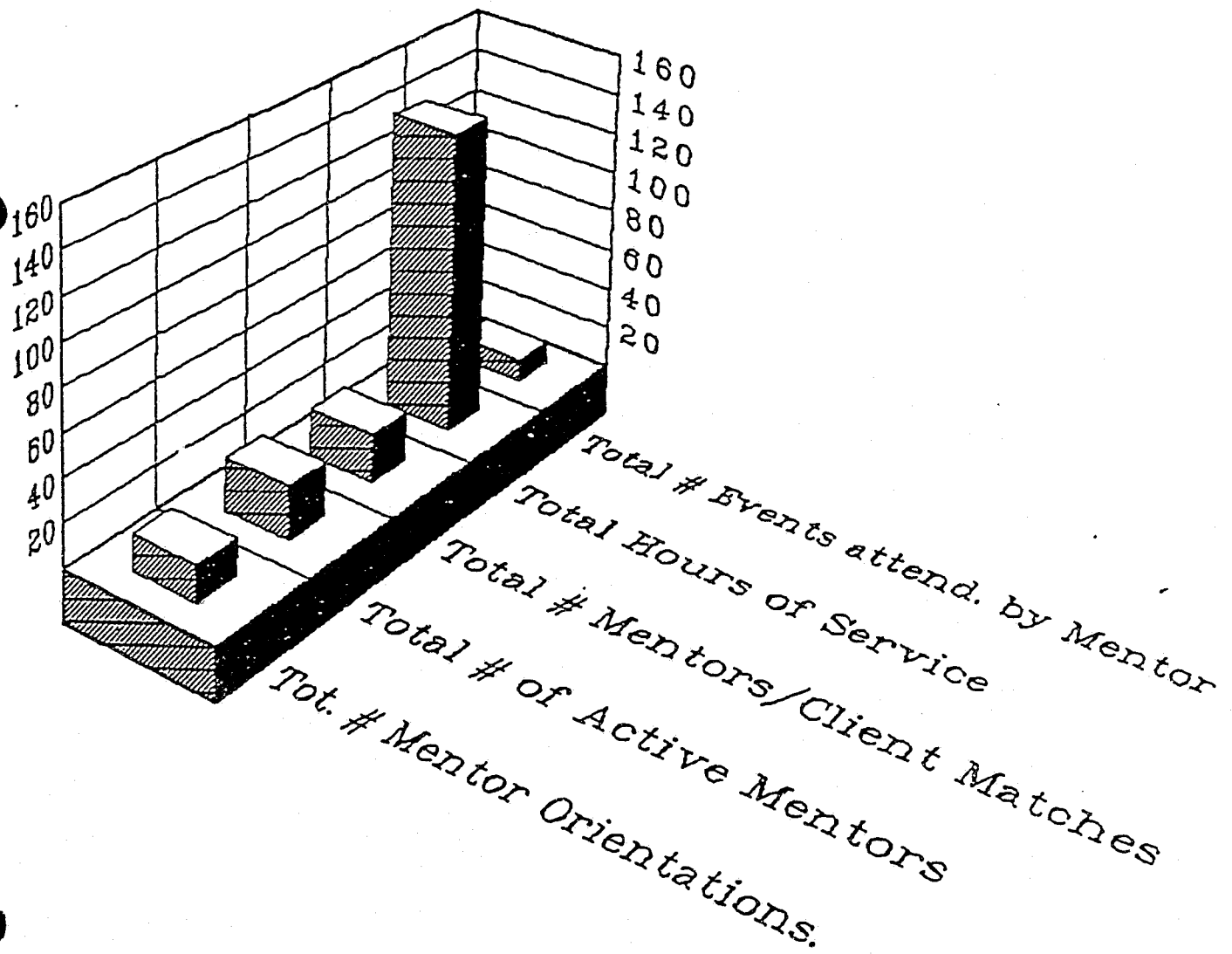
**THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN MALE CONNECTION PROGRAM  
LISTING OF CRIMINAL CHARGES**

TYPES OF CRIMES AND CHARGES	AGE GROUP							
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
THEFTS	1	1	1	6	5	3	9	4
CARRYING A CONCEALED WEAPON	0	1	0	1	4	0	8	1
CRIMINAL TRESPASSING	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	1
RUNAWAY	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	2
ROBBERY	1	0	0	0	7	4	5	3
ASSAULT	1	1	4	3	4	2	8	7
POSS. OF A CNTRLD. SUB.	0	1	0	2	3	4	5	2
BURGLARY	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0
UNAUTHORIZED USE OF MOTORIZED VEHICLE	0	0	0	1	2	2	3	1
PROBATION VIOLATION	0	0	3	1	0	9	1	0
CRIMINAL MISCHIEF	1	3	0	2	3	3	2	1
MENACING	1	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
CURFEW VIOLATION	0	0	0	1	1	1	4	2
HARASSMENT	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0



# *The African-American Male Connection Program Mentor Program*

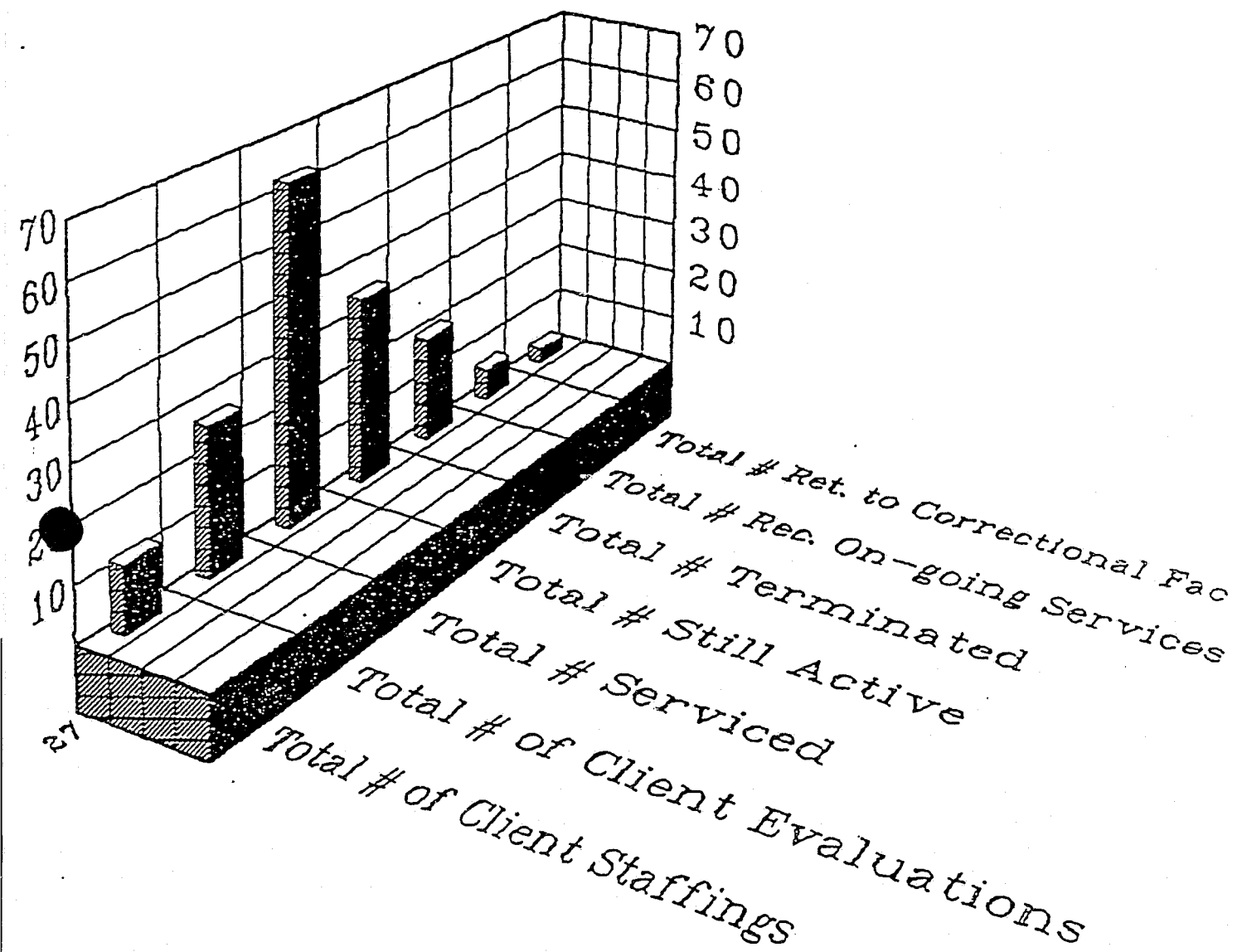
Orient.=17, Recruit.=25, Matches =23, Hrs Serv.=144, Events =11





# *The African-American Male Connection Program*

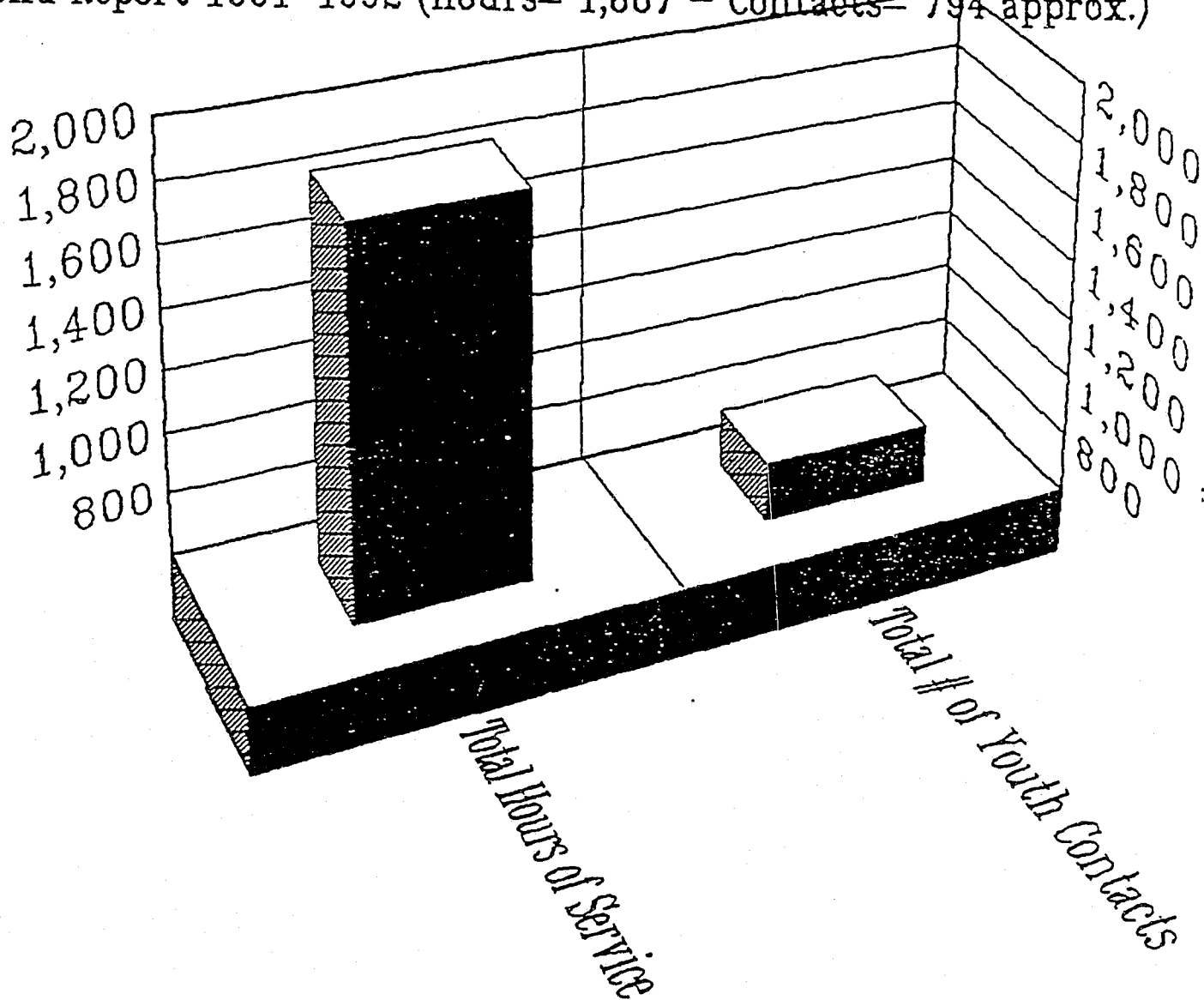
Year-end Report for the 1991-1992 Fiscal Year





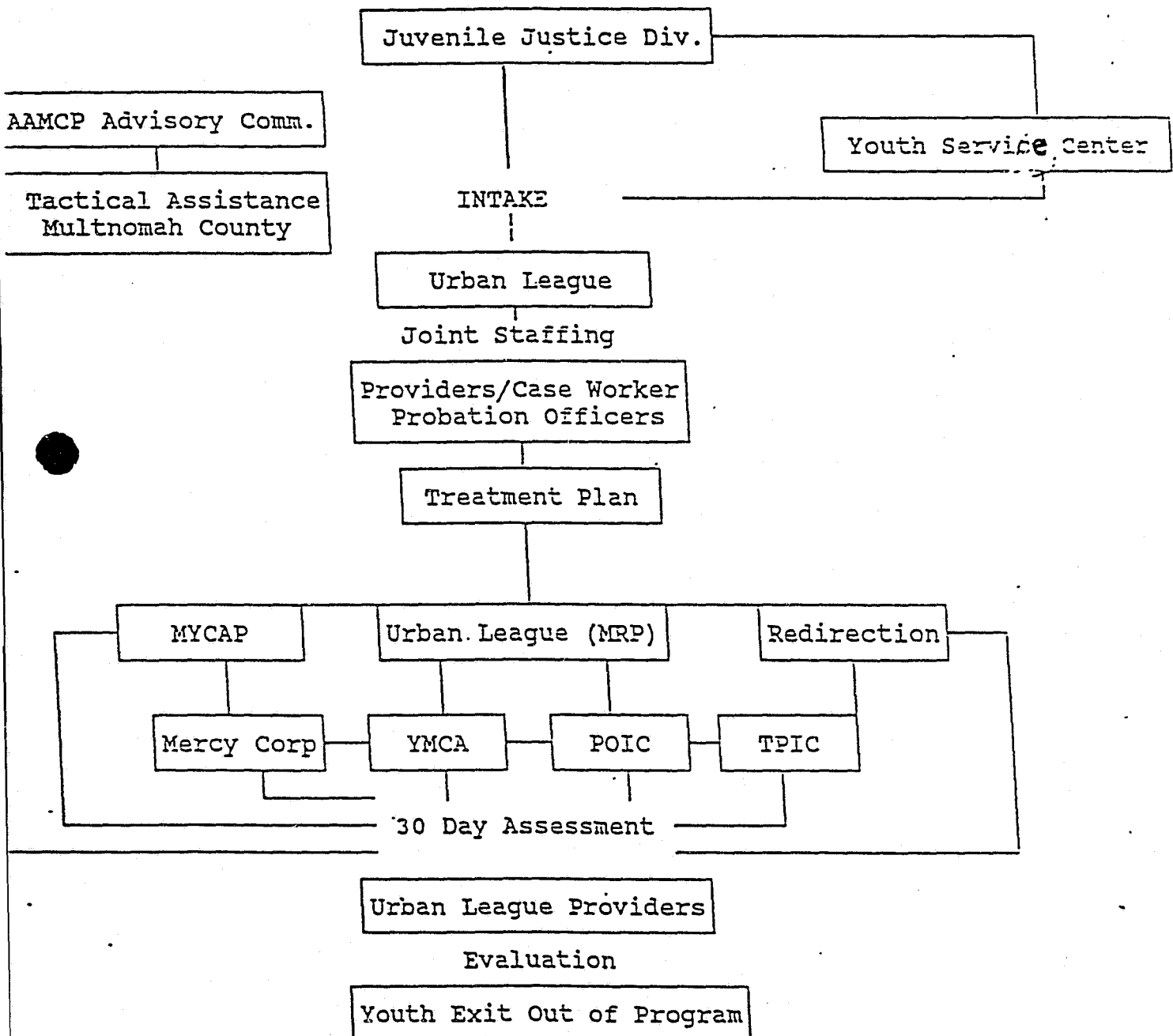
# *The African-American Male Connection Program*

Yearend Report 1991-1992 (Hours= 1,867 - Contacts= 794 approx.)





AFRICAN-AMERICAN MALE CONNECTION PROGRAM FLOW CHART OF  
SERVICES





# WORK PLAN

PROJECT: Southeast Asian Youth Services Project

FISCAL YEAR: April 1, 1992-June 30, 1992

GOAL: To impact the existing Multnomah County disproportionate commitment rate of Southeast Asian young people to the state training school.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
1. To assess the needs and identify the structure of Multnomah County's juvenile justice system.	a. Identify existing data sources and program resources.	5/31/92	a. List of data sources and program resources developed.
	b. Collect and review existing data and information.	6/26/92	b. Existing data and information collected and reviewed.
	c. Identify system components, decision-making points, and key figures in the justice and youth service systems.	6/12/92	c. System components, decision points, and key figures identified and recorded.
	d. Interview key figures.	6/26/92	d. Key figures interviewed and interviews transcribed.
	e. Survey the characteristics of Southeast Asian youth at stages in the system.	6/30/92	e. Characteristics of Southeast Asian youth at different stages in the system recorded.
	f. Assess decision points within the system and review decision-making guidelines for objectivity.	6/30/92	f. Decision points and decision-making guidelines assessed and reviewed for objectivity with preliminary report.
	g. Meet with federal technical assistant, state CCYSC coordinator, and Marion and Lane Counties contractors to coordinate and share information.	6/19/92	g. Meeting(s) conducted and notes recorded.
	h. Identify Juvenile Justice System materials requiring translation.	5/31/92	h. List of materials developed.



## WORK PLAN

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**GOAL:** To impact the existing Multnomah County disproportionate commitment rate of Southeast Asian young people to the state training school.

OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	TIMELINE	PERFORMANCE MEASURES
2. To identify experience and assess the unmet needs of Southeast Asian young people and their families in the juvenile justice system.	a. Identify key figures and consultants in the Southeast Asian community to interview and include in focus groups.	6/19/92	a. List of key figures and consultants compiled.
	b. Develop culturally-appropriate interview and focus group questions.	6/30/92	b. List of questions developed.
3. To design programming which meets the identified unmet needs.	a. Identify and review existing programs both locally and nationally.	6/30/92	a. Existing programs identified, contacted for information, and responses recorded and compiled.
	b. Attend "Crime and Violence in the Asian Community II" national conference.	5/20/92	b. Conference attended, notes of presentations recorded, and contacts made with juvenile justice figures from other states.
4. To help build a culturally-based continuum of service provision with providers, funders, law enforcement, community and family members working cooperatively in providing a response to Southeast Asian young people at-risk of delinquent behavior.	a. Identify advisory consultants for interaction with throughout project activities.	5/22/92	a. List of advisory consultants developed and contacts made.
	b. Participate with Congressman Wyden's Task Force, the Refugee Forum, and other coalition efforts.	6/30/92	b. Ongoing attendance at Task Force meetings and Refugee Forum meetings.