

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT, 1st

(15 August 1973 - 15 December 1974)

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
GRANTEE: Division of Criminal Justice Colorado State Planning Agency		LEAA GRANT NO. 72-ED-08-0014-B	DATE OF REPORT 3-31-75
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SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>Anthony Perea</i>		THROUGH 12-15-74	
TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Anthony Perea Executive Director		COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)	

REPORT ATTACHED

RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official) <i>Ronald Kuroda</i>	DATE 4/8/75
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NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU

BUREAU STAFF

ANTHONY PEREA  
Executive Director

PAUL SANDOVAL  
Fiscal Officer/Assistant Director

TONY LABAZZETTA  
Social Worker

EMILIO DOMINGUEZ  
Community Resources

CLAUS TJADEN  
Systems Analyst

Counselors

DELPHINE GARNER

JUDY ISKE

MARY MACLEAN

Student Interns

NEIL BROWN

FRED GARCIA

DEL OLIVAS

Secretaries

KAREN DURAN

LINDA GALLEGOS

BELIN HURTADO

GROUP HOME STAFF

BOB PACHECO, Director

Counselors

JOHN ATENCIO

ALFRED AVINA

FRED GARCIA

PIERRE JIMENEZ

TED MONTOYA

JAMES SANCHEZ

Student Interns

RICARDO FLORES

MIKE MONTOYA

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PROJECT CONSULTANT

Stewart E. Nyholm, Ph.D.

Carlos Cuaron

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I. ABSTRACT

## I. ABSTRACT

This abstract is meant to serve 2 primary functions. First it is intended to give the reader a brief overview as to the contents of this report. The information present will simply highlight descriptions and findings, requiring the reader to seek out more detailed information in the appropriate section of the text. Secondly, the abstract is intended to provide the reader with a guide as to the content of the various sections in this report. For this reason the sectional breakdown of the abstract will follow that of the main body of the report.

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

- A. The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau (YSB) was established to serve the residents of the Northwest quadrant of the city. Ethnically this portion of Denver is predominantly Chicano, and the characteristics and problems of this community, reflect this cultural differentiation. To concentrate its services the YSB selected a target area within the quadrant which showed a particularly high school drop out rate, high unemployment, high proportion of poverty and broken homes.
- B. An analysis of juvenile crime in the target area revealed especially severe problems with burglary, assault, and drug offenses.
- C. The goals set by the YSB called for the establishment of a Community Rehabilitation Center (CRC) which was to (1) reduce the recidivism rate of its clientele by 40%



(2) the reduction of recidivism by 20% of clients brokeraged through the YSB, and (3) the increase in community residents receiving appropriate services from existing agencies.

D. Through diversion from crime leading to subsequent incarceration of youths, the YSB projected savings for the state of several hundred thousand dollars.

### III. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

A. The YSB receives the major portion of its caseload from the Delinquency Control Division (DCD) of the Police Department and the Juvenile Court. Youths are served only on a voluntary basis. Upon receiving a youth's name a YSB counselor will visit the family and gather information to be used in deciding on an appropriate agency. Diagnostic test may also be given. Once referred, counselors remain in contact with the youth and the service agency to monitor results and the previously established Individual Program Plan (IPP). The service agency to which youths are referred are of five basic types; Education, Counseling, Recreation Employment, or a program designed by the individual family. The community's needs are often investigated in order to assess available service resources and service gaps and to strengthen the brokerage system.

B. The CRC is a semi-closed treatment center serving more habitual juvenile offenders having been arrested

for one or more impact offenses. In treating clients the CRC makes use of a behavioral management system, group counseling, and a growth phase system.

C. The YSB employs 11 full time persons in the areas of administration, social work, community development, evaluation, counseling, clerical, and 2 part time psychological consultants are retained. The CRC utilizes 7 treatment positions, a secretary and 2 maintenance positions. Personnel policy of the YSB is designed to protect the rights of individual employees, by adhering to affirmative action and specifying steps for grievances and dismissal. A board of directors was solicited from the community and provides direction to the YSB.

D. For the purpose of service evaluation and improvement the YSB maintains a data file, which records information on referrals, staffings, status change, rearrests and terminations. The data is keypunched and computerized. Recidivism data is analyzed primarily for impact of offenders. Reliable comparative baseline data is only available for this population. All rates are normalized for time at risk (number of months since contacted by YSB). The most serious deficiency in testing rearrest data to evaluate the influence of the YSB upon the community is that it measures only the symptom of crime and not the underlying causes which are dealt with by the brokerage agencies.

#### IV. PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

A. In the period from 1 November 1973 to 15 December 1974

the YSB served 255 clients. Of this number, 223 were referred to a service agency, the majority of the youths receiving counseling or educational help. After receiving the clients name, it generally required a week to contact the youth's family and another week to make the referral. To date 89 persons account for 141 rearrests, or 1.28 arrests per offender. Comparing rearrest rates with the city average, we found 139 clients to be impact offenders. The recidivism rate for this category of youths for the city of Denver was 53.6% for any rearrest and 27.1% for an impact rearrest. For youths completing the YSB program or still active the rate is 38.2% for any rearrest and 12.6% for impact rearrests. Thus the YSB reduced the impact rearrest rate of there youths by 53.5%. The individual referral agencies had a widely differing success rates, but most of this difference is due to the varying types of offenders they received. The Mi Casita CRC worked with offenders of more serious offense histories then first anticipated. Clients had on the average 10 prior arrest and none had fewer then 7. The City wide rearrest rate for male Chicano offenders with more than 6 prior arrests was 90.1%. For the CRC, the rate was 65.5%, or reduction of 27.3%.

B. Of the 3 goals established by the YSB, the first was to reduce the recidivism rate of clients in the CRC by 40%. As previously mentioned, due to the seriousness of the clients' offense history the reduction form 90.1%

to 65.5% was only 27.3%. In reducing the rearrest rate of the clients brokeraged by the YSB, the agency was successful in reducing the impact rearrest rate by 53.6%. The third goal which called for an increase in clients served in the community, can not be quantitatively measured but successful steps were taken in establishing an effective brokerage system and means of analyzing service gaps.

C. Specific areas of ongoing program development were analyzed. Staff members had a direct input in the development of performance reports, time inventory and a staffing concept, as well as in establishing the family services approach. In addition, an analysis of results showed that service rejections by parents or youths were not due to the length of time it took for the YSB to contact the family, but to the need of services. Those youths who rejected services were found to have fewer prior arrests than those who accepted, thus explaining why they had a lower subsequent rearrest rate. In the course of the year other changes were made to improve services. A educational psychologist was hired and counselors replaced houseparents at the CRC. The brokeraged system was continually strengthened; a questionnaire was sent to service agencies to isolate problem areas. The final cost of serving each youth averaged \$482.65, this excluding youths served only for employment purposes.

## V. CONCLUSION

During the first program term the bureau was able to achieve its objectives and integration of its services with the North Denver Youth Serving community. The humanitarian and cost-benefits advantages of the bureau are logically unassailable and accepted in the community.

The desirability of the general YSB approach in terms of working only towards reduced recidivism is still not firmly demonstrated. Our evaluative data reflects sound and respective statistics in regards to program successes. However, in analyzing the YSB total method and intent of diversionary services, two main factors stand out. (1) The community based YSB is in an ideal setting, more suitable than traditional agencies and institutions, in which unequivocally to proclaim the total provision of youth services ideal, but this ideal will not be realized under the present YSB programmatic focus. (2) Community Youth serving agencies in our area are very few and limited in the degree and scope of services they can provide to the pre and post delinquent and his family.

In conclusion the YSB must evolve as a youth advocacy network assuming a viable conduit of services function and embrace all service avenues, instead of its present case finding for other agencies priority. This has to happen at least in North Denver, if total community needs are going to start to be met.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

- A. The Geographic Target Area
- B. Crime in Northwest Denver
- C. Need and Method for Crime Diversion (Goals)
- D. Justification of the Crime Diversion Method

## II. ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION

### A. THE GEOGRAPHIC TARGET AREA

A lack of coordination among agencies providing services for youths was recognized in the City of Denver. This need was realized primarily in the area of agencies dealing with youthful criminal offenders. To cope with this problem, the city sponsored the establishment of a network of Youth Services Bureaus (YSB), dividing the city roughly into quadrants with a YSB in each. These quadrants divide the city into distinct geographical areas, areas which in effect also divide the city into relatively contrasting demographic areas.

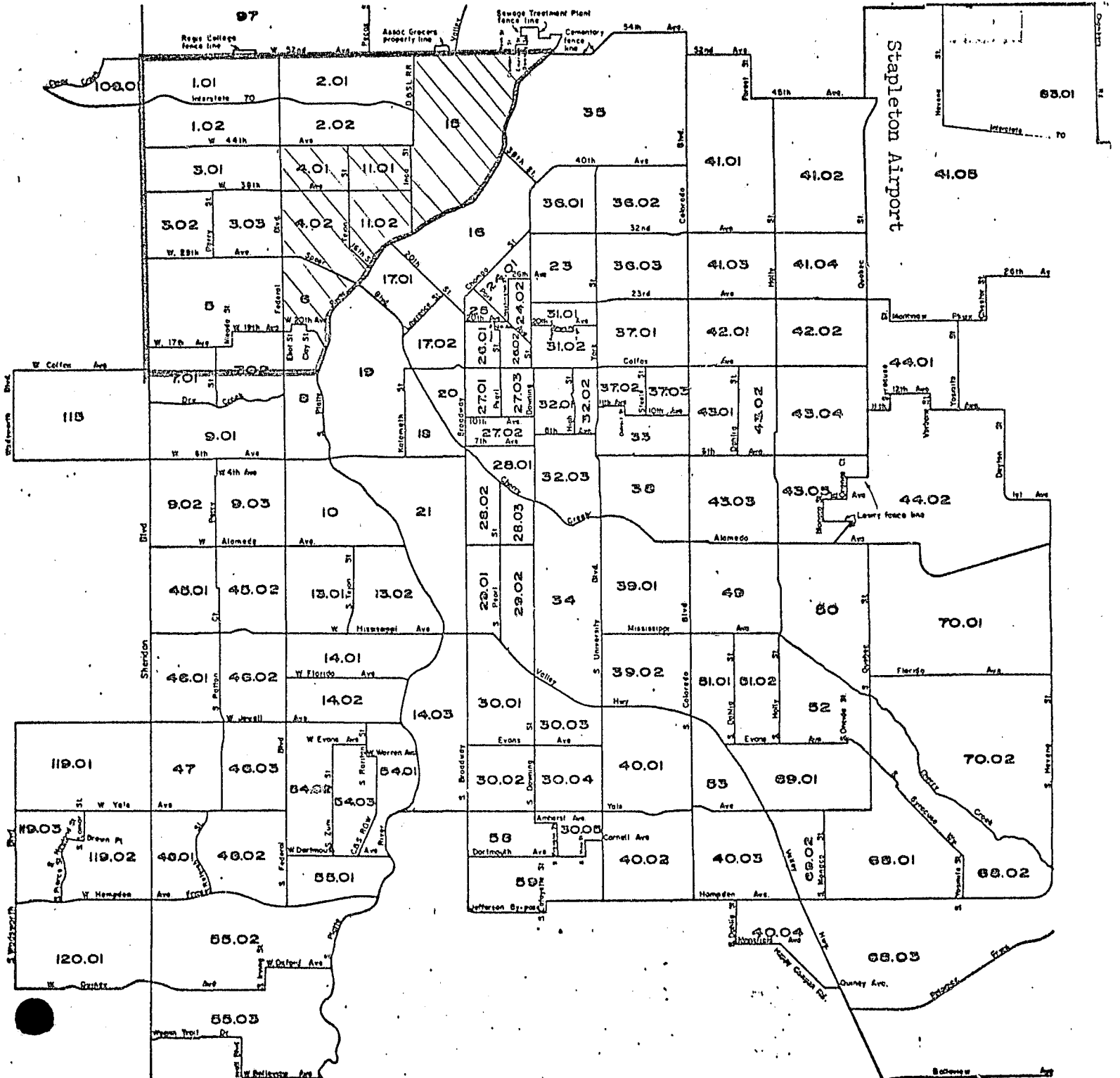
Northwest Denver is here defined as an area bounded by 52nd Avenue to the north, Sheridan Boulevard to the west, Colfax Avenue to the south, and the South Platte River to the east (See map on following page).

Ethnically the area is predominantly Chicano. As such the community reflects characteristics and problems closer to those typified by this cultural group than it does of the city as a whole.

Within this area six census tracts were identified as being particularly susceptible to crime (cross hatched census tracts on map). These six were chosen as target census tracts, where the YSB would expend its major effort. A demographic analysis showed these tracts as differing significantly from the city average.

# DENVER CENSUS TRACTS

DW01(7-69)





Overall these local neighborhood areas revealed a high proportion of minority population with (1) a high drop-out rate from school (2) standard of living below the poverty guidelines (3) high proportion of broken homes and lastly (4) a high rate of unemployment.

Appendix A. pages 136 to 140, gives a description of these tracts.

B. CRIME IN NORTHWEST DENVER

Crime statistics of the Denver Police Department showed that the neighborhoods of Globeville, Highland, and Sunnyside ranked high in the overall incidence of criminal offenses in Denver. The location of the incidence of specific crimes was reported by the Denver Anti Crime Council, by census tract, for the years 1970-72. For the 124 census tracts in the city of Denver, the highest 20 in each offense type were isolated. The results showed that of the Northwest target tracts, Globeville (15.00) ranked among the highest 20 for the crime of burglary and aggravated assault. Both Highland tracts (4.02, 11.02) ranked among the highest 20 for drug offenses.

Limiting the analysis to juvenile offenders the same report showed that for the crime of burglary, Globeville (15.00), Sunnyside II (11.01), and Highland II (11.02) all ranked in the top 20 in the number of offenders residing in the tract.

Additional descriptive information on crime in Denver was reported in Denver High Impact Anti Crime Program, Volume II-Problem Analysis. That data which reflects upon the crime problem in Northwest Denver or of juvenile offenders is specified according to crime type in Appendix A, pages 141 to 147.

C. NEED AND METHOD FOR CRIME DIVERSION (GOALS)

Local statistics supported the need for concentrated efforts to intervene in the criminal careers of a large portion of the juveniles coming in contact with the criminal justice system. Since there was no formal diversionary youth serving organization within the Northwest Denver quadrant, residents and social agency representatives felt that a new organization should be incorporated. Thus through the Denver Anti-Crime Council, the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau was formed and charged with (1) focusing upon the six target census tracts that were judged highly vulnerable to stranger to stranger crimes and (2) to be inclusive and serve the remaining Northwest Denver area.

The agency sponsors then evaluated the areas of greatest need and through this developed goals where they felt the greatest possibilities for change existed. These were to:

- 1) Reduce the recidivism rate for youthful offenders who have committed the offense of burglary, robbery and assault (impact crimes) by 40% over that expected for similar youngsters in Denver, through participation in a semi-closed residential facility. The Mi Casita Community Rehabilitation Center (CRC) was to serve 50 youths on probation who were in need of a closely supervised program. Using the national recidivism rate for youths (73%), a 40% reduction would result in 14 or 15 fewer youths (of the 50 in the CRC) being rearrested.

- 2) Reduce the recidivism rate for youthful offenders who have committed burglary, robbery, assault or theft by 20% through the referral services of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau. The YSB was to provide services to 200 youthful offenders, 2/3 of which were impact offenders and 1/3 of which were multiple theft offenders. The impact and theft criteria were found to be too restrictive within the first few months of operation and were relaxed to include any first time offenders from the Denver Police Department. Again based on the national recidivism rate (73%) a 20% reduction for 200 youths would result in 29 fewer youths being rearrested.
- 3) Increase the number of clientele receiving services from existing agencies and increase the intensity and types of these services. The numerical increase would be attained through the appropriate referral of clients while interaction with community agencies would establish areas in which their services needed to be expanded to divert potential youthful offenders.

#### D. JUSTIFICATION OF THE CRIME DIVERSION METHOD

Justification may be approached from moral, social, or fiscal grounds. Society may have the moral responsibility of offering to the offender an alternative to acting out frustration through criminal action. However, society feels a greater need to protect the person who is the potential crime victim and even here financial capability restricts the approach. It is thus important to evaluate any program's goals to determine the amount of change possible for the cost involved.

To serve 200 youths the YSB required a budget of \$257,000 or \$1,285 per youth. Included in this budget are the initial one-time costs of furnishing and equipping the bureau. Once this has been done the operating budget of the YSB is reduced to \$171,342 or \$856.71 per youth. If the YSB is successful in meeting its goals it will have diverted 29 youths from recidivating at a cost of \$5,908. The cost of incarcerating a criminal offender has been estimated at totals reaching \$10,000 per year. Thus the state would have a saving of \$118,658 in the same year that 29 youths were referred to a YSB rather than incarcerated.

The per capita budget for a CRC is naturally higher, \$120,000 for 50 youth, or \$2,400 per youth, but this is \$7,600 per year, per youth, less than normal incarceration.

It must be noted that this cost breakdown reported here is a minimum justification for the establishment of project goals. The actual cost analysis is reported in Section IV, page 113.

In addition, the preceding costs reflect only programmatic savings, disregarding all saving in potential property loss to the victim or other services normally provided to victims suffering bodily or psychological harm.

Increased cooperation and integration among community service agencies can also lead to direct financial savings as well as savings resulting from diverting youths from criminal behavior. Coordination reduces duplication and increases the effectiveness of community agency relationships. Both can be translated into monetary terms.

### III. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

#### A. Youth Service Bureau Procedural Design

1. Client Intake
2. Caseload Processing
3. Client Follow-Along
4. Referral Agency Function
5. Community Development

#### B. Community Rehabilitation Center

1. Intake
2. Program Methodology

#### C. Administration

1. Youth Service Bureau Staffing
2. Community Rehabilitation Center
3. Personnel Policies
4. Board of Directors

#### D. Reserach and Evaluation

1. Data Collection
2. Reserach Design
3. Data Limitations

### III. PROCESS DESCRIPTION

#### A. YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU PROCEEDURAL DESIGN

##### 1. Client Intake

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau serves youths ages 18 years and under who reside within the Northwest Denver quadrant. Although juveniles from sources such as community agencies, schools, etc. were served, the major thrust of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau was to serve and accommodate referrals from the Police and Juvenile Court. These referrals consisted of both impact and non-impact offenders. The referral of youths from the Juvenile Court took place at all points within the juvenile judicial system: probation field services, intake, and Judge. Police referrals consisted of "lecture and release cases" which usually took place at the District and/or Delinquency Control Division level.

Prior to accepting a referral from any given source, a formal contract for services was made with the child and his parents. This contract (See Appendix B, page 150) safeguarded the individual rights of each juvenile through reflection of our program's voluntary/non-obligatory intent. The contract included the provision that (1) the project would provide dispositional information to the Police Department regarding acceptance or rejection of the program, any subsequent change of status of the person referred as it related



to the program and (2) those cases actually committed by the Juvenile Court Judge (usually these were cases that were for placement in our group home). In such cases the agreement of the court, in most instances, was that unsuccessful cases (failures) would result in reprocessing and possible incarceration. If both juveniles and parents agreed to the program, the child's program was initiated immediately. It should be noted that specific names of terminations were provided to police and Juvenile Court. Statistical data was periodically provided as a feedback service to referral sources. Juveniles referred by police met the following specific criteria:

- 1) Male and Female offenders between 10-18 years of age.
- 2) Offender and parents willing to participate in the program voluntarily.
- 3) Offender not being treated in other duplicative federally funded program.
- 4) Offender not previously under the formal jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court.
- 5) Offender lived within certain geographical boundaries. (Stipulated prior to any referrals).
- 6) Project would provide dispositional information to the Police Department regarding acceptance or rejection into the program and any subsequent change of status of the person referred as it related to the program.
- 7) Prior to any referrals the Police Department would be provided with a detailed step by step analysis of the process to be followed with those individuals referred.

Upon referral of a client to the bureau by the police, courts or other sources of referrals, a preliminary phone contact is made with the client's parents. The purpose of this contact is to initiate an informal working agreement between the client, parents and the bureau. The preliminary contact provides the bureau staff with an indication of the parents' willingness to voluntarily work with the bureau. In the event the parents reject the bureau's offer of assistance, the bureau withdraws its service availability to the parents. In certain cases, the bureau is mandated to report back to the initial referral agent for further disposition of the parents' rejection of service (See Monitoring and Pre-Intake Forms, Appendix B, pages 151 to 157.

After the preliminary contact is made and a tentative working agreement is established, the counselor charged with the referral begins a data collection process, followed by the formalization of a written contract between the youth parents and the bureau. In some instances where a family is reluctant to accept assistance from the bureau; the family is given a two day period in which to make a decision, eliminating coercive implications by the bureau and actually providing the parents with a choice.

Intake was designed to be sufficiently comprehensive to encompass all juveniles within the scope of our criteria of youths needing services, and to lead all such persons

into the service system, without regard to the actual ability of a given agency to supply directly, all the services needed.

As an advocate of intake facilitation, the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau provides entry into the service delivery system through a centralized entry mechanism. This is to insure that the bureau provides those in need of services with a single point of contact. At the same time, the intake procedures are sufficiently flexible to accommodate a range of individual needs.

## 2. Caseload Processing

Processing takes place once the contract is signed by the parents and child. The counselor or staff member who is originally assigned the case and completes the arrangements, is also responsible for all processing. This is to facilitate the client's entry into the service delivery system. Upon completion of all needed data the bureau uses all recorded information to make appropriate referrals to other agencies. It has been reinforced through experience that the most accurate results in screening and evaluation of a youth are obtained by having all individuals contributing to the screening and evaluation process work as a team. In each of the referrals received, each staff person having any part in testing, screening, evaluating or observing a client works in close cooperation. Each staff person in the program assists the work-up process (screening, evaluations, etc.), provides his own knowledge and skills in the information gathering process, and then shares his findings and observations with other staff members working in the same process. The first major source for gathering information is the collection of information by the counselor assigned to the client. This is accomplished through visiting the home of the youth and systematically interviewing persons having knowledge of the youth. General information gathered reflects the client's family, (its strengths and limitations) his status within his school, and his peer groups.

A second source of data is the information provided through testing. When appropriate, the client is provided with a diagnostic evaluation by a social worker and/or psychologist or given a physical examination through community health resources, or both. The information gathered, both general and specific assists in the individual assessment of the client's developmental history and provides insight into the clients offense pattern. Ultimately this process provides the impetus for the development of treatment recommendations appropriate to the needs of each child referred to our bureau.

### 3. Client Follow-Along

Once a client is referred to the service agency the follow-along process is initiated. This is a provision for a continuing working relationship with the bureau, the client and family and the youth delivery system.

Specifically, follow-along is purposeful because it provides assurance of quality service and that changing client needs can be recognized and appropriately met. After a client has been successfully brought through intake and brokeraged through a delivery system the bureau acts as a catalyst in the referral system. The procedure for follow-along with referrals has two phases. First, a telephone call for an appointment is made by the counseling staff with the identified resource agent(s) capable of providing the needed service. Once the appointment is made, the second phase is implemented with the "physical delivery" of the client to the resource agent, accompanied by written service recommendations (Individual Program Plan - IPP) based upon bureau findings. The Individual Program is comprehensive enough to assist the delivery system in providing the appropriate services to the client(s) referred.

An Individual Program Plan is developed for such a person. The plan is based on individual assessment data and other collected data that assists in understanding the client's situation. Such a plan is

developed in concert with bureau staff serving the client, not excluding the participation of the staff of other agencies involved in serving the client, and with the participation of the family. When possible, an IPP includes suggested long and short-term objectives to be considered within an appropriate time frame; they are expressed in terms that provided for substantial feedback of a client's progress. The essence of the IPP is that it helps all concerned to coordinate their services to the client.

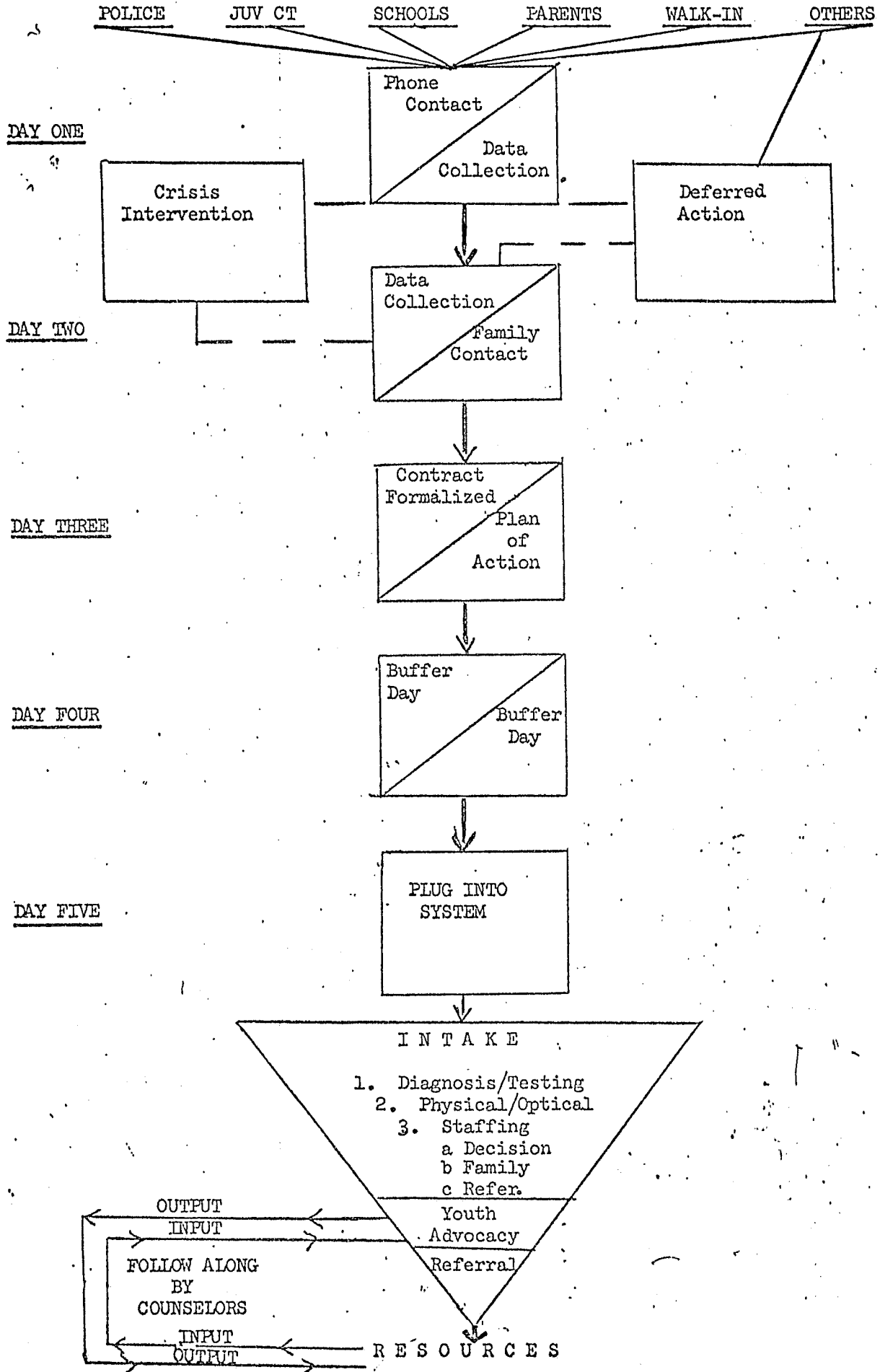
Each client had an Individual Program Plan accompanying him to the source of service. The IPP reflects the client's needs identified during pre-intake and intake. Modes of intervention for the achievement of the IPP are specified and agencies capable of delivering the needed services identified. In essence, the bureau, by means of an IPP assumes a quasi case management role in the process, by which responsibility for implementation of the client's Individual Program Plan is established. Periodic review and appropriate revision of the client's plan is assured via ascertainment of the client's status through the bureau's follow-along.

The uniqueness of the follow-along is due to the fact that it affords quality control in the degree and scope of services provided to the clients referred by the bureau. The follow-along operates via a feedback mechanism between the bureau and the direct service

agent, with feed-back coming on the status of clients every thirty days.

Furthermore, the follow-along process allows the bureau the opportunity to assist direct service agents as necessary, with the transition of clients to new services. See following page for chart indicating intake/referral flow.





#### 4. Referral Agency Function

One of the primary processes of the YSB is to bridge the gap between available services and juvenile offenders in need of them through referral and follow up. In the role of social broker, the YSB acts as an advocate of the child to see that he gets the service he needs, and strives to avoid any suggestion of stigma; achieving the community desire of diversion from the criminal justice system is of prime importance. The YSB applies the following methodology to this process:

- 1) Design and conduct an inventory of community resources (social service agencies, family and child guidance resources, educational resources, religious groups, independent professional resources, youth and universities). The YSB follows up with a personal contact to each community agency on the basis of its results from the community survey. This is accomplished by the social worker, resource developer, and to a lesser degree, the Director. Compatible guidelines and policy are set up between each agency and the YSB as to the specific criteria to be utilized in each referral. Proper guidelines are also established as to the types of information required from all referral sources.
- 2) The YSB seeks to prepare the community through education as to its function.
- 3) The YSB seeks to win the child's cooperation through presenting a non-coercive image, main-

taining confidentiality, and "keeping the door open".

The referral process will involve four aspects (1) Initial referral to Northwest YSB; (2) Accountability of the Northwest YSB to its referral source; (3) Selecting and referring to appropriate service and; (4) Accountability of selected and referred services to the Northwest YSB regarding each case.

Service integration serves as immediate goal of the YSB. The YSB coordinates the delivery of such services in an effort to bring about maximum impact upon the behavior of juvenile offenders.

The agencies that the YSB has at its disposal are of 5 primary types, (1) education, (2) counseling, (3) recreation, (4) employment, and (5) the family. Although one can never categorize an agency's function satisfactorily as to one service or another, it is often necessary to categorize an agency's primary function in order to determine the degree and scope services available. The agencies which the YSB uses as its primary places of referral are:

EDUCATION

La Puente  
Denver Public Schools  
Project Intercept  
Metro Education

COUNSELING

Partners  
Northwest Counseling  
Mi Casita CRC  
Life Line  
Servicios De La Raza

## RECREATION

North Side Community Center  
Northwest Denver Progressive Youth  
Ashland Recreation Center

## EMPLOYMENT

Neighborhood Youth Corp  
Local Business

## FAMILY

### Individual Family Services

In the education field, La Puente School serves youths 12 to 16 years of age who are criminal offenders; most are on probation. The program provides remedial education, treatment supervision, and means of behavioral change. Emphasis is given to increased attendance and an increase in math and reading levels. Youths referred to the Denver Public Schools are continued in their regular school program while giving them special attention through their counseling program. Metro Education offers youths an opportunity to work toward a High School Diploma or G.E.D. after they have generally experienced difficulty in traditional school settings. The youths are provided with individual tutoring and allowed to work at their own pace. Project Intercept is an educational and treatment oriented program that is linked to the public schools with program emphasis on first time offenders. First time juvenile offenders are evaluated in terms of their academic and motivational strengths and placed in a program designed to overcome their weaknesses.

The Counseling provided by the various agencies varies as to intensity. Partners is designed to match community volunteers with delinquent youths on a one for one

basis. It provides activities which enables volunteers to establish a common base upon which to build an in-depth relationship. North West Counseling is a mental health clinic that provides traditional services such as individual, family, and group counseling as well as drug and vocational counseling and psychological evaluation. The Mi Casita Community Rehabilitation Center provides counseling aimed at behavior modification as is detailed in Section III, page 43. Lifeline is an agency of Youths for Christ and provides counseling in socialization. Servicios De La Raza focuses on specific problems of Chicano youths and their families and provides a wide range of mental health services.

In the broad area of recreation and leisure time activity, the Northside Community Center operates as a multi-purpose organization, responsive to needed community social needs. The North Denver Progressive Youth is a youth serving program designed to enhance self worth through the medium of a music and employment experience. Youths involved in this program also volunteer to work with senior citizens and the handicapped. The Ashland Recreation Center offers both formal and informal recreational activities aimed at physical fitness and character development.

In the area of youth employment, the Neighborhood Youth Corp has been replaced by a Manpower Administration program, although the old name lingers on. In this program

money is made available for approximately 500 summer jobs. Various social agencies are then asked to supervise a given number of youths for five hours per day for the duration of the summer. Local Businesses are also approached to provide employment to young people, and although there has been some response the effort is as yet generally unsuccessful. At present, plans are in progress to involve local business in a program to match an employees salary if they will hire a youth in apprentice type job so as to avoid reducing the number of jobs available to regular employees.

The provision of Family Services is a function of the YSB in which the counselor feels that the family has a plan for handling the situation which brought the youth to the attention of the police, and does not need outside assistance, but merely stimulation.

## 5. Community Development

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau was initially charged with being an advocate for those youth who reside in the community and as such the bureau's responsibility was (1) to identify those established social practices, policies and descrimenatory attitudes that adversely affect youth and (2) provide leadership in modifying these practices, policies and descrimenatory attitudes.

Since the inception of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau, one of the major concerns and problems has been the interpretation of system modification and the role of the bureau. Systems modification is a new concept with very little written information upon which to draw. For a few months confusion existed amongst the staff because there was no viable model for systems modification and this concept was construed to mean several things. This is not to suggest that systems modification was not occuring. During this "confusion state" intervention was taking place within different social structures and sub systems, but intervention was enacted at either a short term or crisis level. This process, although functional, was limited in long range systems change, which was the major concern of the staff. A staff consensus was agreed upon that a planned approach was needed. The provision of intervention was considered to be the long range goal with

the realization for the need to focus on pre-planning content. Pre-planning would insure a logical sequence of steps necessary to effect long range change in systems affecting the lives of project constituents. Fundamentally the planned approach was enunciated in the philosophy of concentrating only on serving youthful offenders.

The staff proposed four specific phases that would insure the long range goal of systems modification:

- 1) community support and sanction of the bureau
- 2) community assessment of resources and gaps
- 3) community referral system and
- 4) community formulation of strengths, gaps and resolutions.

These specific phases helped create a planned approach to systems modification. This planned approach to systems modification was enunciated in the philosophy of youth advocacy instead of the philosophy centered on concentrating our entire focus on youthful offenders only. It is our professional contention that the life line of systems modification will lie in its growing versatility. Utilizing the youth advocacy model will avail to the bureau the range needed for optimum program effectiveness.

The Youth Services Bureau is a community based program and although community residents and agency representatives were instrumental in obtaining funding for the



program, a large segment of the community was unaware of the Bureau's operation. To rectify and seek the involvement and sanction of the community residents for the YSB and the CRC, the following were some of the instruments used to accomplish this aim.

- 1) The Bureau held an open house for community residents and social agencies. Over 500 guests helped celebrate the bureau's opening.
- 2) A house to house survey was conducted to determine residents' attitudes in regards to establishing the YSB and more specifically the CRC in the community. A part of the survey included an explanation of the bureau's and CRC's function and role.
- 3) Following the survey, community meetings were held at the bureau for those residents who had expressed concerns and/or who wanted to be further informed or involved with the bureau's and CRC's implementation.
- 4) The staff was invited to speak to local community groups to explain the purpose of the Bureau.
- 5) The mass media was also used to inform the North Denver community of the Bureau's mission.

The bureau staff focused upon the total aspect of youth advocacy which included systematic follow-up with resources and/or agencies providing services to clients.

Bureau staff in the course of program operations has successfully intervened in area schools with the expressed role of mediating student-school problems and advocating the development of alternatives to school suspension or detention. The staff has also cooperated and assisted in designing and implementing youth serving programs such as summer and winter employment (over 650 youth were employed), recreation and structured summer camp activities through the use of appropriate agencies. Several of the staff members used the advocacy role in assisting an individual or group in trying to re-establish and improve institutional ties, (i.e. schools, police) and went so far as appearing in court hearings on behalf of the youth.

The staff at the bureau was called upon and has provided technical assistance, workshops and training seminars to social agencies (i.e. schools, interagency council and other youth servicing agencies) and parent groups.

## B. COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER PROCEEDURAL DESIGN

### 1. Intake

The Community Rehabilitation Center (CRC) is viewed as essentially a semi-closed treatment facility. It is an alternative to detention on the one hand and simple release or referral on the other. Thus it applies to cases where detention is considered either inappropriate or counter-productive for the youth in question; yet his family, school, and community adjustment are so severely reduced that the structure and treatment facilities of the halfway house are required.

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau provides to the CRC as part of its mandated responsibility all the necessary intake functions required for screening appropriate clients to the program.

The open group home facility evaluates each youth through the intake and admissions procedures set forth by the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau. The youth is scheduled for social history, medical history and examination, and psychological and/or developmental testing. At the intake screening process, if a client is accepted, additional diagnostic testing may be scheduled as needed. When all diagnostic studies are completed, the staff discusses its findings at a special case staffing. It is at this case staffing that the various data are reported, discussed and integrated into a comprehensive Individual Program Plan (IPP).

All intake criteria of the YSB are applicable to the CRC. However, due to the differing function of the CRC the following additional intake criteria are applicable in addition to those of the YSB:

- 1) Youth must have a pattern of offenses not so serious as to require incarceration yet at the same time a home situation so untenable as to be supportive of continued delinquent behavior.
- 2) Youth, in general, must have been arrested for one or more impact offenses, so that the delinquency pattern is serious enough to require the treatment modalities to be administered at the residential facility.

Youth who display evidence of any of the following are generally not considered for placement:

- 1) Youth severely emotionally disturbed or psychotic.
- 2) Those with a strong significant pattern of violent crimes, or suicidal tendencies.
- 3) Those with a highly negative attitude, which indicates that:
  - a) Their attitude would permeate and retard the progress of others, and
  - b) they would need considerable counseling or therapy, before they could even begin to be rehabilitated by the treatments and living structure of the facility.

- 4) Youth requiring detoxification or manifesting a drug dependency (paint sniffing, in particular).

Decisions regarding acceptances, rejections, or terminations are the result of staffing recommendations, with the final determinator resting with the Director of the CRC.

## 2. Program Methodology

A prerequisite for final admission into the treatment program involves a mutual agreement of expectations between the youth, family and CRC Director. This agreement reviews the goals of the program and the youth's individual concerns, and is formalized through a written behavioral contract.

The Individual Program Plan (IPP) provides for implementation of objectives listed in the behavioral contract. Coordination as well as individual monitoring of treatment services as imperative to ensure the provision and the effective continuation of necessary services. This case management system allows for the IPP to be monitored throughout the entire program. This system also assures that all relevant staff within or out of the agency, as well as the youth and his family, focus their efforts on attaining the objective specified in the plan.

One method utilized in the program structure is to provide a behavior management system for youth. This treatment methodology is based upon a token economy system of behavior modification. The token system of the CRC take the form of points that are given for appropriate behavior conducive to the youths personal growth and development and are taken away for inappropriate behavior.

Another method utilized is group counseling which is provided on an average of two evenings per week. The groups are facilitated by (1) CRC staff, where internal problems are discussed and (2) community professionals and paraprofessionals which are solicited to stimulate groups interaction. Group counseling insures that (1) treatment purposes are consistent, (2) facilitate a "esprit de Corps" among group members and (3) expose the youth to various community members who have been successful in society in order to provide positive choices directions for the youths.

The following is a detailed process used for the on-going implementation of the CRC's generic treatment plan.

Phase I: This is the only phase which relies on strict confinement. As long as a client remains there he is not permitted to leave the area, except to accomplish a specific task under direct supervision of staff. The most important work in the program's first phase is to establish a climate which reflects the group's value system. Within this framework, the central task for new group members is to learn to solve problems together. New clients will undoubtedly ask staff for instructions, but the direction provided by staff will be to help them determine for themselves the direction which best satisfies both group and individual needs. Staff's initial attitude and behavior will tell the client that he has the responsibility for making his own decisions and living with the consequences.\*

This attitude will be maintained and reinforced throughout his experience with the program. Phase I clients may also be involved in community projects, but they are usually limited

\* Kreifurs, Rudolph and Vicki Soltz, Children: The Challenge 1964

to tasks which can be accomplished in the living area. Although some clients may remain in Phase I for as long as 4 weeks, it is expected that the "average" client will achieve Phase II status in about 2 weeks. In order to qualify for movement to Phase II, the client prepares a treatment plan in conjunction with Staff tailored to his individual needs, as they have been interpreted by him and from a small task group composed of staff personnel. The plan details activities and conditions designed to test his abilities to identify problems and resolve them in non delinquent ways, to the end of learning to help himself and others. Visits involving family and friends will be restricted to the premises.

Phase II: If the client satisfies the primary treatment group as to his response to the test (as outlined in his individual treatment plan), he draws up another plan describing his intended activities as a Phase II member aimed at developing behaviors consistent with responsibility and internalized controls. Acceptance of this plan by his group constitutes the decision to move him to Phase II. It should be noted that all treatment plans developed in collaboration with small treatment task groups (4 or 5 juveniles) are approved or rejected by the entire group. During Phase II all interaction with the community is in accordance with treatment plans that spell out methods of control. If the controls do not appear sufficient to keep the client out of trouble the staff will assume the group's decision-making function. Frequent feedback on the client's activities is considered one form of protection, in addition to the application of other controls. Phase II involves two categories of work. One involves employment or job experiences in the community, where the client is helped to secure outside employment or education/vocational training. Employment may also take place within the center itself and relates mainly to maintenance. The work is considered an important part of each client's own treatment. Visiting takes place on or off the premises in Phase II, always according to a treatment plan. The average time length as a Phase II participant is 6 weeks.

Phase III: In this phase the client is no longer a full time resident of the CRC. Although an occasional juvenile may need to return to the center at night, most clients will reside in their natural home. While most of them will



remain in a special school program or attend regular school, treatment plans maintained through necessary supervisory controls. The plans are subject to revision based on changing client needs. Although client group gradually becomes dispersed throughout the community, it still maintains its identity as a problem-solving vehicle. Small task groups function as before, and individuals meet in small groups more often than they meet as a large group. This process insures a continuous feedback mechanism which provides information in the clients progress.

This requires the establishment and maintenance of a counseling relationship through a continuum of services implemented in Phase III. This relationship with the juvenile and his family is for the purpose of assuring that anticipated changes in needs are recognized and appropriately met. To facilitate this relationship the CRC provides a facility at which a juvenile and his family can receive appropriate counseling after the client is phased into the community. Clients of follow-along service are encouraged to contact the residential facility whenever ancillary service has been interrupted, or a need exists for further counseling.

C. ADMINISTRATION

1. Youth Service Bureau Staffing

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau is designed to utilize community resources in the development of services. To assist in this process a community Board was established to provide input necessary for direction and accountability, necessary for quality control. (See page 57)

The staff at the bureau consists of 11 full-time positions and 2 part-time. In addition to the Director and Assistant Director the bureau employs a Community Developer, Social Worker, Systems Analyst, three (3) Counselors, three (3) Clerical positions and a part-time psychological and educational consultant.

The Executive Director is responsible for the overall fiscal responsibilities of the program. He coordinates the activities of the YSB and the CRC and serves as liason between the executive board, the community and the YSB. Public relations, budget approvals and policy direction for the program dominate an extensive portion of his time. He supervises 10 full-time staff hired under the program and is assisted by an Assistant Director (Fiscal Officer).

The Assistant Director is responsible for coordination in conjunction with the Director of the YSB and the CRC. In addition, all budgetary items, accounting and fiscal planning of the program are monitored by this

person. The Assistant Director also assists in the ongoing development of the referral and intake process, initiates contacts with identified agencies, establishes an overall picture of service gaps and assists in the recruitment of staff capable of efficiently assessing juvenile needs through the delivery and facilitation of services.

The Social Worker is responsible for the supervision of intake and case management and works closely with the educational and psychological consultants for regards to psychiatric and social needs of the youth. He acts as an advocate for the youth and assists in the development of intensive out-reach services, recommends to the Director long-range plans and develops service training for staff, as well coordinating services of auxiliary services of the Juvenile Court and other community resources.

The Community Resource Developer is responsible for developing and coordinating services of youth serving agencies. A significant portion of his time is used in the job development and training for Northwest Denver Youth. It is significant to note that during the course of our program operation this position has evolved into one of mediating community problems and instrumental in their resolution in an equitable manner.

The Systems Analyst is responsible for the establishment of an inhouse management information system, the collection, analysis, and interpretation of data essential for evaluation. He will code and process data and prepare technical reports.

The Counselors perform counseling and brokerage services and to a lesser degree crisis intervention within a mental health approach. In the provision of youth referred to the YSB, the counselor focuses on modifying the youths delinquent behavior by matching the youth with the appropriate resource and by working with the family and/or resource through the follow-along procedure.

The Clerical Staff performs routine clerical duties requisite for daily office maintenance necessary for effective administrative and management operation.

A Psychological and Educational Consultant have been retained on a part time status to provide diagnostic and prescriptive workups as needed on youths referred to the YSB. The diagnostic and prescriptive workups lend themselves to the psycho-social and educational needs of youths followed by a remediation plan and follow-along.

In addition to the above requirements staff is encouraged in growth and development within the following general areas:

- 1) Knowledge of community agencies and resources.
- 2) Specific knowledge concerning the problems of awareness of community dynamics having both a positive and negative impact of YSB constituents.
- 3) Demonstration of abilities in working with and meeting the needs of the community.
- 4) Particular knowledge of the YSB brokerage system and implication for ongoing program development.

## 2. Community Rehabilitation Center Staffing

The CRC utilizes 7 treatment positions, a secretary and 2 maintenance positions for implementing the administrative and service delivery system.

The Home Director is responsible for administration of policies and directing the residential treatment program services to attain the goals and objectives of the program. He serves as liason between the community board, and the community for supportive services. The Director supervises all CRC staff. In addition, the Director is responsible for public relations and budget management.

The Residential Counselors live-in on a rotating bases and provide the overall management of the residential participants. Responsibilities include residential supervision, assistance in individual, family and group counseling, provision of information appropriate for the program record keeping system and coordination of community resources.

The part-time Secretary performs routine clerical tasks while the part-time maintenance positions include a cook and custodian.

The CRC staff is organized into a team approach with supportive intake and psychological services via Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau.

A service Committee engages in problem solving activities. The committee is comprised of multi-disciplinary professionals namely, probation officers, educators, social workers, consulting clinical psychologists or significant others.

Meeting every other week, this committee reviews the residential treatment goals of the home, as well as the specific service components of the CRC. Integration of various methods, techniques, and relationships between the over-all service program and prescribed behavioral goals for individual case management are discussed and are under constant scrutiny by this Service Committee.

### 3. Personnel Policies (Overview)

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau handles all personnel matters in full compliance with the spirit, intent and letter of the general affirmative action policy. There is no discrimination of any person on the grounds of race, color, creed, sex, ancestry, or national origin. Employment with the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau is contingent upon an individual's knowledge and abilities to perform expected tasks.

Employees are eligible at all times for promotions to greater responsibility and authority. Such promotions are based upon but not limited to an employee's work record, including general and specific abilities required in the daily performance of employment responsibilities and their relationship with fellow workers, and senior staff recommendations.

New employees assuming a regular full time position with the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau are classified as probationary employees and serve a minimum probationary period of 90 days while becoming familiar with the employment expectations and to allow for determination as to whether the new employee will fit properly into the organization. During the probationary period the employee may be terminated with just cause, and in such event the probationary employee has no right to an appeal. However the employee will be granted an interview with the director and/or



assistant director to explain the reasons for his termination.

When an employee's supervisor believes that he has good cause for discipline he shall recommend such disciplinary action as he deems appropriate to the Executive Director and/or Assistant Director or his designee, by written memorandum stating the grounds for the recommended action. A carbon copy shall be given to the employee for whom the discipline is being recommended. The employee and his supervisor shall be advised of the determination of the Executive Director and/or Assistant Director within 6 working days from the date of receipt of the supervisors recommendation. The employee and the supervisor each have the opportunity to meet with the Executive Director and/or Assistant Director and appropriate senior staff prior to the final determination. The Executive Director has the right to reverse or modify the supervisor's recommended action. Any disciplinary action which is sustained by the Executive Director becomes a part of the employee's personnel file.

In that instance where the circumstances suggest that the best interest of the program can best be served by temporarily relieving and employee of his duties the Executive Director shall do so. The employee shall be placed on administrative leave, such leave shall be charged against the employee's vacation leave, which the employee has accrued up until and including the pay period immediately preceding the suspension,

or deducted from his next paycheck, in that order. If neither of these two arrangements can be worked out with the employee the time shall be considered leave without pay.

An employee of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau maybe terminated at anytime for cause. An employee may be given a verbal or written warning. Supervisors may recommend suspension or termination of the employee to the component head. The Executive Director upon review of the facts and circumstances may determine to terminate the employee. The employee thereby may file an appeal of dismissal and ask for a review by the Board of Directors or a committee appointed by it. The Board shall have appellate review of the actions, directions, and terminations of any employee or staff person. Such review will follow due process procedures and same will be afforded all parties.

An Employee Performance Report shall be made of all permanent employees every six months. Each employee receiving a performance report will have such report discussed at length before signing. The signed copy will be placed in the employee's folder, and will be available on request, to the personal committee and to the Chairman of the Board.

Where the demonstrated ability and performance of employees are equal, seniority shall prevail in all matters involving promotions, transfers, lay-offs or call backs of employees covered by this manuel.

No official report nor any personnel statement about an employee shall be filed by an administrator or supervisor unless the employee is sent a dated copy at the same time. The employee shall have the right to submit a response to the report or statement. Such a response shall be attached to and filed with the report or statement in the employee's official personnel file. In all instances where an employee works for one year, not including time allowed for leave without pay, and during which time no reprimand or disciplinary action is registered in his personnel file, any previous reprimand or disciplinary action is registered in his personnel file, any previous reprimand or disciplinary action shall be removed from the records, and shall not be considered thereafter for any purpose whatsoever. Each employee shall have the right to inspect his own personnel file kept by the YSB or related program.

All employees are assured unobstructed communication with respect to grievances without fear of reprisal. The employee with a grievance must first discuss the matter with his immediate supervisor, with the objective of resolving the matter informally. Any supervisor against whom a grievance is filed may not participate in anyway in deciding the grievance, other than above. In the event the matter is not resolved informally, the problem, stated in writing; shall be submitted in the form of a grievance to the Executive Director or his designee with a copy to the employee's immediate

supervisor. After receiving the grievance, the Executive Director shall state his decision in writing together with the supporting reasons, and shall furnish one copy to the employee, if any, who lodged the grievance. After receiving the decision of the Executive Director, the employee may appeal the decision in writing to the Personnel Committee of the Board of Directors which shall give the employee an opportunity to be heard and shall communicate its recommendation in writing, together with the supporting reasons, to the employee. If the recommendation is adverse to the decision of the Executive Director, he may either acquiesce in favor of the recommendation of the Personnel Committee or the final action of the Executive Director, the employee may, give notice of intent to submit the dispute to the Board of Directors for final disposition of his grievance.

#### 4. Board of Directors

In accordance with the letter and intent of our YSB grant a Board of Directors is included within its structure. The expressed function of the Board is advisory in nature with the underlying commitment of assisting the YSB in the delivery of quality services to clients. Membership for the board is solicited from the community and representatives include youths, social agency representatives and the community at large. The prime responsibility of the Board is the influential direction provided the YSB in determining the effectiveness of the internal program of the bureau. Of paramount value is the board's role in assisting the bureau in developing community cohesiveness and in their willingness to share a common concern in specific crime problems related to youth. Primary tasks undertaken by the Board are, but are not limited to, the following:

- 1) Development and implementation of articles of incorporation and by laws.
- 2) Assistance in the design of program policies within the framework of its charter.
- 3) Appointment of the Director to the Bureau and advisement on daily maintenance matters related to personnel.
- 4) Work in close collaboration with project staff towards goal achievement.
- 5) Promotion of programmatic quality control vis-a-vis an approved design for an ongoing objective evaluation.

D. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

1. Data Collection

Demographic and criminal history data is collected on all youths referred to the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau regardless of subsequent dispositions. The information is gathered primarily from data recorded by the Delinquency Control Division of the Denver Police Department at the time the youth is arrested. Additional information is collected by the Bureau counselor during the first interview with the client. Data on walk-in cases is collected entirely by the counselor. Re-arrest data is supplied to the Bureau by the Denver Police Department and the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Council. Daily juvenile arrest records are continually scanned by the latter agency and when a client of the Bureau is found to have been arrested, the information is forwarded to the Bureau.

There are five (5) distinct stages to the data collection process which insures accountability and quality control.

1) Referral

When the YSB first received the name of a youth from an agency, a DACC Monitoring Form is completed. This form records such information as name, date of birth, date and source of referral, date of contact and result. This information is also logged internally and the completed form is sent to the

Anti-Crime Council so that they can begin monitoring police contacts. A similiar monitoring form is sent to the referring agency.

2) Staffing

An Intake Form is completed when the counselor contacts the youth and his family. This form records demographic, educational, medical, and social data and is used at the staffing to determine the needs of the youth and appropriate action. At the time of the staffing the data gathered is codified numerically on another form which can be transferred directly to IBM cards. Each client is here assigned a case number for identification. Following the staffing, at which time an appropriate referral agency will have been decided upon, the agency name and referral date is also entered upon the coding form. The information is then keypunched and the coding form is filed numerically for future additions.

3) Status change

A counselor is in periodic contact with both the client and the agency to which the client was referred. If for any reason the youth needs to be terminated from one agency and referred to another, the change is noted. The coding form is updated and a card is punched to reflect the change.

4) Rearrest

The YSB receives bi-monthly rearrest reports from the Anti-Crime Council. For each individual re-

arrested, the appropriate coding form is completed, reflecting the information and a new IBM card is punched.

5) Termination

Program terminations are recorded by the assigned counselor. Again the coding form is updated with the final disposition and a new card is punched.

The majority of the data collected are keypunched in a column format specified by the funding agency. This is done so that city wide YSB information can eventually be compiled. The required information is recorded on 3 cards per client. Since not all columns are used additional information desired by this Bureau is recorded in the unused columns.

All data compiling is done using the Fortran language Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). Work is done using the CDC computer at the University of Colorado.



## 2. Research Design

Baseline data with which to evaluate recidivism reduction goals of juvenile offender projects was compiled by the Denver Anti-Crime Council, and reported by Carr, John D. and Molof, Martin J. in Denver Juvenile Recidivism. A study was conducted of all juveniles with arrest records filed with the Delinquency Control Division during the period between 1 July 1970 and 30 June 1971. Since the High Impact Anti-Crime Program is responsible for reduction of impact offenses, only those youths with an impact arrest, or an auto theft arrest, were included in the baseline group. (impact offenses include assault, robbery, burglary, and rape) Arrest records for the resultant 2,203 individual were then studied for a one-year and two-year follow up period.

Since the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau has been in existence for only 13½ months, there are only 34 youths which would qualify for a one-year follow up comparison. Of these only 17 had records of impact offense arrests. Thus there was a need to project the monthly rearrest rate to that which one could expect at the end of one-year. This was possible since Carr and Molof reported the number of rearrests for each month from the time of the initial arrest to the re-arrest. Thus a recidivism rate could be calculated

by month from 0 to 24. Once these rates had been established, a one-year recidivism rate could be projected by multiplying the each actual monthly rate by the proportion: year end rate/month rate and totaling them. These rates were calculated only for impact offenders who were subsequently rearrest for crimes in the category (1) impact offenses and (2) any offense. Since the longest any youth has been in the program is 13 months all rates were projected to that time period. Monthly rates and calculated weights are listed on the following page.

MONTHLY RECIDIVISM RATES FOR DENVER JUVENILE IMPACT  
AND AUTO THEFT OFFENDERS

Month	Rearrest for Impact Offenses		Rearrest for any Offense	
	Rate%	Normalizing Weight	Rate	Normalizing Weight
0	2.4	11.54	7.3	7.34
1	6.5	4.26	18.1	2.96
2	8.8	3.15	24.8	2.16
3	10.9	2.54	29.5	1.82
4	13.0	2.13	33.5	1.60
5	14.8	1.87	36.4	1.47
6	16.8	1.65	38.7	1.39
7	18.8	1.47	41.4	1.29
8	20.4	1.36	44.1	1.22
9	21.6	1.28	46.1	1.16
10	23.4	1.18	48.4	1.11
11	24.9	1.11	50.1	1.07
12	26.6	1.04	52.0	1.03
13	27.1	1.	53.6	1.

Rate source: Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program

### 3. Data Limitations

The limitations in using recidivism rates as measurements of program effectiveness are easily recognized in that the most common complaint among delinquency program counselor and administrators is that it says little of the youths true integration into the society. While this is to a high degree true, it is criminal activity that has brought the youths' countersocial behavior to the attention of the community (this disclaiming a community criminal subculture among delinquent). Since this behavior is judged harmful to the society, there is substantial justification for using arrest data as a measure of curbing a detrimental behavioral pattern.

In addition it can be said that arrests are not absolutely correlated with the commission of offenses; that is, an innocent suspect is often arrested, and more often the offender of a crime is not apprehended. However, it must be assumed that there is some relationship, if not perfect, between an arrest and the commission of an offense. To think otherwise one would be saying that arrests are made from the population at random. Thus because the correlation is not perfect, one can not assume guilt of an arrested youth, but for a larger sample, arrest rates do statistically infer a given number of committed offenses.

Police discretion in making an arrest can also not be ignored when working with rearrest rates. Certain segments in the population stand a greater chance of arrest

as do criminal who are known to the police. Thus there may be some disparity between the baseline sample and the Bureau population. Arrest practices are also subject to change, as when more delinquency programs are available, a greater number of youth arrests also result. For evaluation however, both of these possible discrepancies can be considered to be negligible. For the purpose of intra population comparisons this problem will not exist. Our most severe limitation is perhaps the size of the population. When comparing recidivism rates in various categories, one arrest can make an enormous difference in the rate. Thus it is important to be aware of the outcome of a test of statistical significance before one makes a decision using any resultant rate.

#### IV. PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

##### A. Quantitative Results

1. Client Characteristics
2. Processing Data
3. Recidivism
4. Referral Agencies & Source of Referral
5. Mi Casita Community Rehabilitation Center

##### B. Context

1. Meeting Recidivism Goals
2. System Modification

##### C. Input

1. Analysis of Program Development
2. Analysis of Results
3. Analysis of Cost

##### D. Product - Project Adequacy

#### IV. PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

##### A. QUANTATATIVE RESULTS

##### 1. Client Characteristics

During the base period from 1 November 1973, to 15 December 1974, a total of 355 persons were referred to or availed themselves to the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau. General demographic data was compiled on the group as a whole and is reported here disregarding program status or result.

In the city as a whole 15.6% of the population is in the juvenile crime risk age category of 10 through 18 years. The modal age of those juveniles arrested in the City of Denver is 15. Appendix C, Table I on page 167 depicts client's age and shows that bureau's mode is consistent with that of the city. In addition the proportion of youths living in the target area (17.5%) is near the city average.

The ethnic breakdown for this population is depicted in Table II, page 167. As shown, Chicanos are the largest ethnic block using the bureau's services (71.5%) followed by Anglos (23.9%). These proportions are radically different from the city averages (Chicano 16.8, Anglo 72.3) and much of this difference is due to the target area which the bureau serves. The six census tracts (4.01, 4.02, 6.00, 11.01, 11.02 and 15.00) which were judged to be the most vulnerable to impact

crimes and where the main thrust of the bureau's attention was focused, do have a higher than average Chicano population. In these six tracts Anglos account for 45.2% of the population and Chicanos 49.0%; this showing that despite residential adjustments the ethnic proportion of juvenile offenders continues to be skewed.

A better understanding of this disproportion can be obtained by looking at the demographic characteristics of Denver Juvenile arrestees as reported by the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program. Of those juveniles arrested by Denver police for impact offenses and auto theft from mid 70 to mid 71, 34.0% were Anglo while 35.3% were Chicano, or twice their proportion in the total population. (See Appendix A pages 141 to 147 ). Thus in terms of serving those youths which, based on ethnicity alone, have the greatest need for this agency's services, the bureau is distributing its resources equitably.

Table III, page 168, depicting the client's sex shows that the majority of the youths are male (68.2%). This is consistent with city arrest rates which shows that 84.2% of the juvenile arrestees for impact crimes are male. The lower proportion of males in the bureau is probably due to the fact that females are involved in a greater number of non impact crimes. These youths are also accepted into this program.



Table IV through VII, on pages 168 to 170 give additional information on the youths referred to the bureau, information for which there are no city wide comparative data. Briefly, one can say that the typical youth coming to the bureau is a 15 year old Junior High School student. He lives at home with both parents and one brother and one sister. The source of the family's income is the father's job in most home, but welfare payments also tend to support many of the families. The target area from which most of these youths come, tends to be characterized by a lower than average level of education, a higher school drop out rate and lower level of family income. Most employed persons tend to work at clerical or service type jobs.

The housing is generally older and less expensive than in the majority of the census tracts as reported by the Census Bureau in 1970.

Of all those persons referred to the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau, the greatest number were referred for having committed larceny (33.2%, Table VIII page 171 or burglary (24.5%). This arrest was most often the first (58.9%, Table X, Page 172) and as a result the referral offense was also the most serious offense the youth had ever committed. Table IX, page 171 shows that larceny (30.4%) and burglary (27.0%) are the most serious offenses that most of the youth had committed. The greatest number of offenders committed their crimes

alone (46.2%, Table XI, page 172) and during the day between 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. (43.4%, Table XII, page 175). Comparing this data to Denver as a whole is difficult because the only baseline data available is limited to impact crime and auto theft offenders, which in our population applies to less than half of the youths (39.9%). However, we note that burglary (40.4%) is the crime which most often brought the offender into the impact baseline group. The greatest number of arrestees city-wide were also arrested for the first time (41.8%).

Volume II of the D.A.C.C. 1973 Crime Reduction Plan, shows a trend which would indicate an ever increasing involvement of youths in impact crimes, especially burglary. While the number of burglaries in Denver increased from 983 in 1970 to 1337 in 1972, the proportion of youth arrested also increased by 7.3% (from 55.8% in 1970 to 63.0% in 1972). This shows that while crime in general is increasing, youth involvement is increasing at a greater rate.

## 2. Processing Data

To date, the bureau has had a total of 355 referrals, well above the expected number of 250. Of these, 128 (36.1%) were impact offenders, and an additional 124 (34.9%) were arrested for some form of theft (auto theft or larceny, Table IX page 171). Thus objectives were exceeded in terms of absolute numbers.

As to the source of referral of the incoming youths, the bureau has little direct control. The number of referrals coming from the Police exceeded the requirements (301, 84.8%), while those coming from the Court fell below the stated objective (35, 9.9%) (Table XIII, page 174). Because of the fact that the Juvenile Court has access to many of the same referral agencies that the Bureau does, as well as having direct access to diagnostic evaluation for offenders, it is doubtful that the number of youths coming from the Courts will show an increase in the near future.

### Referral Agencies and Case Status

Of the 355 youths, 223 (62.7%) were referred to an outside agency (Table XV, page 175). Breaking this down by the type of service offered by the various agencies, one notes that the majority of the youths received some type of counseling service (27.8%); with an almost equal number receiving educational services (20.2%). A large number of parents took corrective measures within their own home (21.5%). The remainder of the youth went either to work programs (13.5%),

recreation programs (9.0%), or some other type of agency (8.1%).

Of the 223 cases referred, the majority continue to be active (184, 82.5%), that is the youths are still receiving some form of service. 34 youths (15.2%) have successfully completed the program while the remainder can be considered drop outs (5, 2.2%).

Of the 132 cases not receiving a referral, the reason in the majority of the cases was due to the youth's or parents' rejection of all bureau services (64, 48.5%). An almost equally large number could never be contacted (57, 43.2%). Only 3 persons were turned away because they lived outside of the area served by the bureau. The remainder (8, 6.1%) failed to make contact with the referral agency. (See Tables XVI - XVII pages 175-176.

#### Entry and Referral Intervals

The number of youths coming into the bureau varies monthly with the highest monthly total to date being in March of 1974. (Table XIX, page 177). Only 24 (6.8%) have been in the program for a period greater than one year, and for this reason it was necessary to normalize the rearrest data on the remaining youths, to get an intelligible recidivism rate.

Of importance to the overall effectiveness of the bureau's effort to reduce the chances of reinvolvement of youths with law enforcement officials is the speed

with which the services are delivered. Table XX on page 178, shows the number of days from when the bureau first receives the name of the individual involved to the time the counselor is able to contact that individual. As shown, 1/2 of the contacts are established within one weeks time, while 17.4% require 3 or more weeks. The time period between the initial contact and the time at which a referral agency is agreed upon (Table XXI, page 178) is approximately the same. It required another week for 1/2 of the youths to be placed with an agency. Of those referred, 12.1% required longer than 4 weeks.

Thus the total time from entry to referral, (Table XXII, page 179) was up to 3 weeks for 1/2 of the youths and longer than 4 weeks for 22.6% of those persons referred.

Of those 223 persons referred to an agency 64 (28.7% not adjusted for the number of months in the program) were rearrested (Table XXIII, page 179). Of these 11 (17.2%, of 64) were arrested prior to their referral, 12 (18.8%) within one month after their referral, and the remaining 41 (64.1%) were rearrested after they had been with an agency longer than one month. Comparing this to the 132 persons who were not referred to another agency 32 (24.2%, of 132) were rearrested. It must be remembered however that of these 132 persons about one half had moved out of the area or were never contacted, indicating that they too could have moved and were thus unable to recidivate in Denver.

### 3. Recidivism

The major goal of the Northwest Youth Services Bureau which was to reduce recidivism was achieved. Of the 355 youths who were referred to or availed themselves to the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau, the majority (74.9%) have had no further involvement with law enforcement officials to date. Of the 93 youth who were rearrested (25.1%) only about a third (36.0% of 93) were involved in an impact offense. This however, can not be construed to represent any type of meaningful recidivism data, as the number of months since the clients entry, the at risk time, is the primary factor in determining the probability of rearrest. In other words, the longer the time span, the greater the chance for rearrest. Table XXIV on page 180, shows that the type of crime the youths were arrested for and in which month it occurred. Again Burglary is depicted as the most common recidivated impact crime (75.0% of impact rearrests). Non Impact felonies and misdemeanors represents the largest block of rearrests (49.4% of all rearrests).

In contrast to the number of persons rearrested, Table XXV on page 181 indicates the number of arrests made. Here we note that although only 89 persons were rearrested, a total of 141 arrests were made, indicating that each offender rearrested averaged 1.58 arrests. The average number of impact rearrests was lower (1.28), while it was noted that burglary is again the most likely single multiple offense (1.33). Since we have no

information on the final disposition of the recidivating youths we can only hypothesize that when a youth does again commit a crime it will be more serious than the preceeding. But, since our data shows that the crime will not be more serious than burglary, it suggests that for robbery, assault, and rape offenses, the youth will be incarcerated and thus the drop in rearrests in these categories.

#### Recidivism of Impact Offenders

Since juvenile baseline data for the City of Denver was collected only on youths having committed an impact offense or auto theft, this same group of persons referred to the Bureau provides the most reliable recidivism data for program evaluation. It's importance is additionally emphasized, since the primary thrust of the Bureau is to reduce impact offenses. Table XXVI on page 182 focuses only on those persons who have an impact or auto theft arrest in their record and reports their recidivism by the number of months since entry as well as their status. Since the N for any particular month is small the data was normalized for the number of months and totaled for comparative purposes. Baseline data was however available only to the extent that we were able to normalize data on impact rearrests and total rearrests. Of the 355 Bureau entries a total of 139 (39.2%) have a record of impact or auto theft arrest, either as their

referral offense or as their most serious previous offense. Of these impact offenders, 26 (18.7%) rejected the Bureau's services while 86 (61.9%) accepted. 81 youths (58.3) are presently still actively involved with referral agency or have successfully completed. The remaining 5 (3.6%) terminated unsuccessfully. Comparing these numbers to the entire population we see that the impact offender is slightly less likely to reject service but also less likely to successfully complete a program. Thus for impact offenders there appears to be more of an initial willingness (or perhaps fear) to participate but less ability for continuity.

Specifically the goal of the YSB was to reduce the recidivism rate for youthful offenders of burglary, robbery, assault, and theft by 20%. This goal has been achieved. If we compare the recidivism rate for the City of Denver (27.1%) with the rate of those impact offenders still active or having successfully completed (12.6% recidivism for 81 youths in this category), we note that 12 fewer youths than expected were rearrested, a 53.5% reduction. It should be noted that for both those youths who refused services or dropped out, their impact recidivism rate is higher than even the city average (See Appendix C, Table XXVI, page 182).

Recidivism rates totaled for all offenses are markedly different. The number of impact youths who were



eventually rearrested for any offense is still lower for those youth who are still active or have successfully completed the program, (38.2%) than the city average (53.6%). Of the 81 youths, 12 fewer than expected were rearrested. The reduction is 28.1%. The curious event here is that the recidivism rate calculated for the total of all offenses is higher for Bureau acceptances (44.1%) than for non-acceptances (29.6%). This indicates that many of the impact arrestees who reject services are offenders who commit crimes less often but of a much more serious nature, since the impact category has a higher rearrest rate. In addition, as stated previously, we do not know what number of the non-acceptances who could not be contacted are no longer living in the City and are not under DPD jurisdiction.

Statistical tests of significance were performed on comparative recidivism rates using the Chi-square test with Yates correction. The actual rate reductions experienced by the Bureau for Impact offenders, in both the Impact rearrest and the total rearrest categories are significant at the .05 level.

The comparison of rates within the Bureau for active and completed program participants is not significant. One probable reason is that the sample size is very small. Another explanation is that since a substantial number of persons who weren't contacted

could have moved, the comparison becomes meaningless.

Actual Chi-squares are reported below:

	For Impact Rearrests	For Any Rearrest
Denver rate		
vs.	13.25	8.39
Total Y.S.B. Entries		
Denver rate		
vs.	8.25	6.54
Y.S.B. Active or completed		
Y.S.B. Active or completed		
vs.	1.65	0.34
Non-Acceptances		

Chi-square with two tailed level of significance at .05=3.84.

#### 4. Referral Agencies and Sources of Referral

Table XXVII - XXIX on pages 188 to 190 reflect the effectiveness of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau's referral agencies in terms of subsequent rearrests. The rates were normalized for the number of months since entry but not for the type of offender each agency received.

Consistent with all recidivism categories (impact rearrests, non status rearrests and all rearrests) is the fact that those persons who were not referred to an outside agency had a lower rate of rearrests than those who were (9.9%, 18.2% 22.0% vs. 13.5% 25.3% and 34.7% respectively). The reason for this is undoubtedly that 60 youths (45.5%) had never been contacted and could possibly be outside the city. Of those youths who were referred out, those with the highest recidivism rates for impact crimes were those having been referred to Project Intercept (36.7%), the Public Schools (31.8%), and La Puente School (27.0%).

For total non status offenses the highest rates were recorded by Northwest Counseling (39.3%), the Youth Corp (36.4%) and Mi Casita CRC (31.1%). For a total of all arrests the same 3 agencies again came out with the highest rates (87.9%, 66.3% and 87.3% respectively).

These rates are however somewhat misleading without investigating the criminal background of the offenders that were referred to the various agencies (Table XXX, page 191). The 3 agencies which had the highest recidivism rate for impact crimes also had a greater proportion of impact offenders referred to them (La Puente School 60.9%, Intercept 44.0%, Public Schools 37.5% in comparison to the bureau average (32.1%).

In contrast, those agencies which recorded high recidivism rates for all arrests, had referred to them both severe and habitual offenders. This is most obvious for Mi Casita where all youths referred there have at least 6 previous arrests and 87.5% have at least one impact arrest in their past. Much the same is true for the Youth Corp where 53.4% of the youths have 2 or more prior arrests compared to the Bureau average of 35.0%.

Those agencies which exhibit a low recidivism rate also appear to have clients referred to them which have records with only one or two prior arrests for not too serious offenses. A regression analysis will need to be done to determine the effectiveness of the agency considering previous criminal involvement.

### Sources of Referral

Since the criminal background of the youth referred to this Bureau appears to have an important influence on the probability of that youth again committing an offense, Table XXXI on page 193 depicts the background of youths according to the agency that referred them here. Using this history it is possible to roughly predict the likelihood, of youths from the various referral sources, being rearrested. We note that walk-ins seldom have much of, if any, criminal history and are most often referred to recreational type projects. Social agency and school referrals also have a minor criminal history.

The police and court, from which the major portion of the referrals come are quite different from each other, as well as from the three other sources. The offender has a much more serious history, this being true more so for court referrals than the police.

Of the court referrals 74.3% of the youth had prior impact arrests compared to 33.3% for the police. For the court referrals 71.3% of the offenders had 2 or more arrests while this is true for only 31.5% of the police referrals. Thus we can expect the greatest difficulty reducing recidivism rates for youths referred by the courts, followed by the police referrals.

##### 5. Mi Casita CRC

The Mi Casita Group Home is a community rehabilitation center developed under the auspices of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau, but operates administratively as an independent referral resource. For that reason the Home was mentioned previously as one of the referral agencies, but its effectiveness will here be evaluated as a distinct operational goal.

The size of the population will here be greater than that indicated in Tables XXVII-XXX on pages 188 to 192. There are two reasons for this difference. First the Tables record only the first agency to which the offender was referred. If a youth was referred to another agency prior to Mi Casita, his history and rearrests continue to be linked to the initial agency. This however, is true for only very few cases in the entire Bureau population. Another reason for a numerical increase in the CRC is that some of the residents were referred directly through the court, by passing the Bureau intake unit. As a result, statistical information was not recorded with the Bureau, but is included in this section. The total number of youths referred to the Home was 25, with 7 of these not being accepted for various reasons. Of the remaining 18, 13 (72.2%) remain active or have been successfully terminated while 5 (27.8%) are recorded as unsuccessful terminations

(2 runaways, 3 arrested and terminated in the first 2 weeks. Demographically these youths were all Chicano males with an average age of 14.7 years.

Normalized recidivism rates were calculated for the two groups showing a 58.2% rate for impact offenses and 65.5% for all offenses for those in the program and 33.0% and 83.4% respectively, for those who dropped out (See Table XXXII, page 194). The group unsuccessfully terminating thus had a lower rate of recidivism for impact crimes but higher for total crimes, than the active group. It must be noted however that the impact rearrest rate is based on one single arrest for the unsuccessful group, and is thus of questionable validity. The rates for the active group are much higher than for the average Denver Juvenile offender (calculated as 17.2% for impact offenses and 26.7% for all offenses; 15.2% and 36.0% for the unsuccessful group).

Table XXX on page 191 however shows these youths to be far from "average" impact juvenile offenders. Of all those juveniles arrested by the Delinquency Control Division for an impact offense 58% had a previous arrest on their record. The average number of arrests for each individual was 2.8. Comparing this to Mi Casita we find that no individual had less than 7 prior arrests. The 18 individuals accepted into the home accounted for a total of 178 prior arrests, an average

of 10 arrests per individual. Looking at Denver rearrest rates according to past criminal history we find that for juveniles with 6 or more prior arrests we can expect a one year rearrest rate of 81.4%. For Chicano males with 6 or more prior arrests, this rate is 90.1%\*. This rate is close to that established by those individuals who unsuccessfully terminated. In contrast, for those youths who remained in the program the rate of 65.5% means that of the 13 youths involved, 3 fewer youths than expected (11 expected vs. 8 actual) recidivated. This is a 27.3% reduction.

Thus in terms of the original goals there are areas of deficiency. Due to the fact that the home encountered difficulties in its initial operationalization, 50 youth were not able to be served by the home. During its 7 months of operation the home has served 18 persons having reached maximum the capacity of 12 in October. Although the flow was not initially consistent it has stabilized in the last 3 months.

While the 27.3% reduction in recidivism is a significant accomplishment, it unfortunately does not meet the goal of 40%. That goal was perhaps overly idealistic for this type of youth, as there are very few, if any, program dealing with high risk youth, which have enjoyed that degree of success. In addition

\*Rate calculated from unpublished data provided by D.A.C.C. from 1970-1971 juvenile study.



we must note that the 70-75% rearrest rate estimated by the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program is also not applicable to these youths. The habituality of their criminal behavior is much more resistant to change, as well as increasing their probability of arrest over that of the typical juvenile offenders.

A Chi-square test of significance was calculated comparing the Denver rearrest rate (of 90.1%) with the rate for youths in the home (65.5%). The difference was significant at the .05 level of significance. Chi-square = 4.76.

B. CONTEXT

1. Meeting Recidivism Goals

Perhaps the simplest measure of a project's overall efficiency is to see to what extent it achieved reaching its pre-established goals. The YSB sought changes in two major areas; juvenile recidivism and the Northwest Denver Youth Services System. The first goal dealt with the Mi Casita CRC. It stated that the YSB will strive to:

Goal 1: Reduce the recidivism rate for youthful offenders who have committed the offense of burglary, robbery, and assault by 40% over that expected for similar youngsters in Denver (estimated as a 70-75% rearrest rate by the Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program) for those participating in a semi-closed residential facility.

As stated, the goal requires that we find the recidivism rate of a group of Denver youths similar to those served by the CRC prior to making a decision as to success. The estimated 70 to 75% rate applies generally to the total of all arrested juveniles in the city, a great proportion of which are first time offenders. Having available the arrest history of all the youths in the CRC it was noted that all had at minimum 7 prior arrests, at least one of which was always an impact offense.

In addition, because of the service area of the CRC, all clients were of Chicano ethnicity, this distinction being important as Chicano males tend to exhibit higher rates of rearrest. Several explanations have been proposed for this phenomenon, the most popular being that minorities have a greater visibility and that minority offenders are less responsive to rehabilitation programs designed primarily for members of the dominant culture. Regardless of the cause, the data compiled in the previously mentioned Denver Anti Crime Council study showed this fact to hold true in Denver. While the overall juvenile recidivism rate was estimated at between 70 and 75%, the rate for Chicano male impact offenders with 6 or more prior arrests was 90.1, that is, nine out of every ten youths in the CRC could be expected to be rearrested within a year's time. Since none of the youths had been in the home for a one year period the one year rearrest rate was projected from arrest information gathered to date. The actual calculated recidivism rate for the CRC was 65.5%, or stated otherwise 6½ out of every 10 youths in the home would be rearrested in a one year period of time. This is 2½ fewer youths than expected, the actual recidivism rate reduction being 27.3%.

This reduction is less than the 40% the bureau strived for, but there is evidence that the goal was perhaps

overly idealistic. With an average of 10 prior arrests for individuals in the CRC, it is apparent that the program is working with more habitual than average offenders. As such, regardless of the efficiency or adequacy of the program the expected results would be difficult to obtain. Ongoing research will however, attempt to further explore program adequacy in all areas of operation.

Goal 2: The second goal of the YSB was to reduce the recidivism rate for youthful offenders who have committed burglary, robbery, assault, or theft by 20% over that expected for similar youngsters in Denver by referring these offenders to the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau.

Again the first task was to find a reliable comparative rate for "similar youngsters in Denver". The YSB was charged with serving all youths, regardless of the offense for which they were arrested. Yet as a measure of success only prior impact or theft offenders were to be monitored. The only available juvenile arrest data for Denver was again from the Denver Anti-Crime Council study. Only offenders with impact crime or auto theft arrest records were considered in the calculations. For a one year period of time 53.6% of the Denver youths were rearrested. In this same group, 27.1% were rearrested for an impact crime.

Comparing this to the success rate of those youths with past impact or auto theft arrests, who are active or have completed a YSB program, a significant reduction is realized. Whereas for the city average about 6 out of every 10 juveniles were rearrested, the rate for the bureau was reduced to 4 out of every 10, or a rate of 38.5%. This is a reduction of 15.4%

For youths rearrested for an impact offense, the city average was about 3 in every 10 youths, while for the YSB the rate was only 12.6%, or close to 1 in 10. The reduction here is 53.5%, exceeding the 20% reduction specified by the goal. For those youths who were referred to the YSB for lesser crimes, no comparative data exists, yet as can be expected, their rearrest rates are lower than for the impact offenders. Since the criminal behavior of these latter youths is less ingrained, due to the lesser severity of their offenses, that the bureau probably had a greater rate of success in altering their behavior. If this is true, a greater overall reduction in recidivism than that stated was reached. This and previously stated data suggests the further a person penetrates the criminal justice system the less the chance of rehabilitation.

It is also important at this point to caution against comparing recidivism rates of differing programs.

Many programs do not adjust their rates for time at risk. A youth who has not been rearrested for 11 months has obviously a better chance of not being arrested in a one year period than a youth who has not been rearrested in 3 months. Rates mentioned in this report are all adjusted to a one year period of time. In addition since the focus was on impact offenders, only those youth with impact crime arrest histories were counted in the calculations. Other projects do not make this distinction and thus falsely report a lower recidivism rate. The importance of the distinction of the prior arrest history is best illustrated in the discussion of goal one. There it was shown how the number and type of previous arrest greatly influences the probability of rearrest.

## 2. Systems Modification

The third goal of the YSB dealt with systems modification and could thus be quantitatively evaluated only with the greatest difficulty. Qualitative measures do however exist.

Goal 3: Required that the YSB increase the number of target clientele receiving services from existing private and public agencies delivery relevant services and to increase the intensity and types of services provided to the target population by such agencies.

This required that the YSB first assess the community for available resources and service gaps. Meetings were held with local youth; social agency representatives, community representatives and city and state organizations in order to ascertain what has been done in the community, what some of the youths problems were, and what the social agencies and local resources that already existed within the community were.

Once the community assessment was completed it became necessary for the staff to formulate an accountable system of referrals. Meetings were held between the bureau's staff and the local agencies' staffs in order to establish an accountable and appropriate

referral network. The following is the type of information that was requested to be shared:

- 1) Intake policies and procedures - eligibility requirements, service availability, availability of emergency service, and waiting list delays for services.
- 2) Agency organization - names and titles of staff, office hours, and specification of policy and decision makers.
- 3) Referral procedures - written reports and telephone contacts required for intake.
- 4) Follow-along procedures - reporting system to referring agency, reporting of intake decision and subsequent action.

Establishment of an appropriate referral network was an ongoing process throughout the period. Criteria for acceptance, contact individuals, and feedback mechanisms were established and refined. The staff set aside one day a week to formally visit public and private social agencies and their staff.

Primary emphasis was placed on developing a comprehensive, accountable network of referrals for youth.



**CONTINUED**

**1 OF 3**

C. INPUT

1. Analysis of Program Development

On August 15, 1973 the Executive Director was hired in accordance with grant guidelines by the newly formed project Board of Directors. Essentially the Board was composed of persons who had principal roles in the original design, writing and presentation of the grant to Denver Anti-Crime Council. The hiring of the Directors was followed by the subsequent hiring of the Assistant Director and other staff.

In staff selection, the Board of Directors advised the Executive Director that he had the authority to hire personnel he felt were best capable for the positions. In the selection of staff, it became increasingly apparent that the staff should fulfill the criteria of being able to work effectively with youth, to have high professional standards, and to be able to communicate this feeling to the client and community.

Screening and hiring of other staff was a twofold process:

- 1) A screening committee made up of Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau Board members was convened to screen applicants and make recommendations to the Executive Director.
- 2) In collaboration with the Assistant Director, the Executive Director made the final selection

of staff. The process for final staff selection was commensurate with the grant conditions.

Under programmatic guidelines, staff was to be hired on a staggered basis over a two month span. However, the Director felt that because of the degree and scope of a new program concept like the Bureau, all possible avenues for input should be considered in the initial program development. Therefore staff was hired as soon as possible.

The intent to include staff in the early stages of planning, with recognized input into the programmatic substance of the project, was both advantageous to program development and conducive to staff moral. In our estimation, this was only accomplished by affording staff not the obligation, but the opportunity for constructive participation in the initial program implementation. Affording staff the opportunity to participate in planning activities consummated positive staff communication behavior patterns necessary for functional teamwork and esprit de corp.

Overall the staff of the bureau brought with them certain qualities which contributed to and enhanced the program. Staff members were knowledgeable of some of the community resources and social agencies, were knowledgeable of some of the problems affecting

the youth in the quadrant, and had a sense of commitment; most of the staff worked and resided within the community. These three components had a tremendous effect upon the program and contributed to the overall success of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau. This is not to preclude that problem areas were not existant.

Perhaps the most difficult conflict to work through was in developing an indirect service orientation as opposed to direct services.

Another concern arose effecting staffing patterns. At the onset of the program the counseling unit was premoninately male and through trial and error it was soon discovered that female counselors were accepted more readily into the home than their male counterparts, since the majority of the people home in the daytime were women. It also became increasingly apparent that the counselors were working past the normal hours of operations into the late evening and it was recommended by the counseling component to set aside two evenings a week for interviews and conferences with the families and individual youth. This change has been attributed to two factors:

First, interviews and conferences with the family have to be scheduled after our normal working hours because one or both parents are working. It has

been found that this is the only practical time available for interviews with many families.

Second, interviews and tests with individual youths must be scheduled in the latter part of the day because of regular school hours requiring youth attendance.

If work interviews and conferences for any reason are not scheduled during the evening the teams shall spend their time with various community agencies. This particular activity enables the counselor to become:

- 1) familiar with the agencies visited and explain our program,
- 2) aware of community dynamics and needs,
- 3) familiar with and visible to the youth in Northwest Denver,
- 4) identify gaps in services.

Throughout the duration of the program the staff continued in its quest for excellence in the quality and accountability in the task at hand. For example, the staff developed three constructive aids to help in the development of quality control, (1) performance reports, and (2) the time inventory sheet, and (3) a comprehensive staffing concept.

A performance report was completed on each employee and was done in a narrative fashion and followed a

general suggested guideline for determining content levels of performance. The process for implementing the evaluation is done in the spirit of objectivity, in that it offers the supervisor and supervisee the opportunity to both have input into the report, ultimately negotiating the final status of the completed report.

It is our hope that through quality control (via performance report) the following objectives may be accomplished, that is knowledge of performance shall affect staff in these three ways:

- 1) First, it gives the staff member information on what responses relevant to his functions he/she should learn.
- 2) Secondly, the performance report not only aides in learning, but it also provides motivation to continue the learning process in an ongoing sustained fashion.
- 3) Thirdly, it effectes one of the primary ingredients for sustained motivation, in that the staff member becomes goal or task oriented with the attendant positive motivation and committment to his work.

An inventory report is used so that each staff person can better organize and use his time efficiently. Individuals make detailed studies of their weekly activities in order to ascertain if there is an over-all balance in their work schedule. The following is a typical inventory sheet used by the staff. This particular inventory sheet was actually completed by a counselor and details a normal work week in

time percentage.

### Time Inventory Report

- 1) Direct client contact - new clients. 18% of average work week

This is the general category of "intake" and would include the following:

- a. Home visits to explain the program to a family and determine if they are interested in our services
- b. Initial visit with the youth to gather personal data and to make a joint evaluation of his needs.
- c. Bringing youth to YSB for interview and for testing by psychologist when needed.

- 2) Direct Client contact - ongoing clients- 22% of average work week

After the intake process is completed and a youth has been referred to a community agency for services, contact with the youth may continue in the following areas:

- a. Home visit to introduce youth to agency person for referral eg. (Partners)
- b. General counseling with youth, either individually, or family counseling.
- c. Visits with youth at school
- d. Information sharing with youth and family about community resources,
- e. Informal "follow-along" contacts to check on progress, re-define client needs.

- 3) Community agency contacts and meetings. 10% of average work week

Visits to various youth-serving agencies to learn of programs both for the purpose of referring youth and to determine whether the agency is meeting the needs of community in general. Also, visits to agencies involved with specific clients for conferences, information sharing, coordination.

- 4) Telephone Calls. 10% of average work week  
Calls to clients (set appointments, follow-along) agencies (data sharing)
- 5) Case Staffings. 8% of average work week  
In depth discussion of a specific client by counselor, supervisor, and objective 3rd party (social worker), with input from psychologist. The purpose is to evaluate the problem areas needs, and motivation of a youth and then develop a workable plan to provide the necessary services to the youth and his family.
- 6) Staff Meetings. 7% of average work week
  - a. Weekly meeting of counselors and supervisor to monitor work flow.
  - b. Weekly all-staff meeting to share informaion, discuss program needs.
- 7) Paperwork. 13% of average work week
  - a. Writing up cases - intake evaluation, perception of problem areas, recommendations for staffings.
  - b. Follow-along reports - monthly checks on progress of client. Some are sent to agencies to be completed, other are completed by this counselor.
  - c. Writing weekly reports of work, notes on agency visits, etc.
- 8) Unstructured Time. 12% of average work week  
Time usually spent in conversation with other staff members, boys from La Puente School and Mi Casita CRC.

A staffing concept was specifically designed for the YSB to assist staff in determining appropriate service recommendations in regards to the brokerage of a client to a community resource; in addition, the



staffing concept is used for case management namely to keep abreast of changing client needs and sequent case reassignments. The following is a broad overview of the team staffing concept.

- 1) It produces a more accurate evaluation statement.
- 2) The staffing process has long range importance in assisting staff in the enhancement of growth, development and respect of each staff person's abilities, thereby producing better all around results. (This stated accomplishment is observed to grow through free discussion opportunities.)
- 3) It made it possible to assess the client's academic and vocational strengths and weakness; largely through the collection of data from schools. The discovery of the client's potential, identifying broad and specific school subjects, or areas of skill in which he could be expected to be successful is a part of this total process. This information can be used in long range decisions regarding clients' needs, especially with emerging research on the extremely high correlation between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency.
- 4) A positive side-product of the team staff concept is that the youth and his family are informed that several staff members are involved in the final decision regarding screening and evaluations but more specifically in the recommendations for referral placement to an appropriate resource(s). This knowledge, in itself, has a salutatory effect upon the overall attitude and conduct of a youth and his family, which reinforces the non-coercive philosophy of our program.

The development of family services proved to be one of the most innovative and successful of the YSB's service delivery functions.

It has been found that in a significant number of cases and particularly first offenses, what is required is not the full Bureau service of brokerage

to some other agency, but stimulation of the families' own positive forces for dealing with the youth. It is regarded here as an axiomatic principle that the best and most ideal remediation for delinquent behavior can be done by the family and within the family. It follows that when the nature of the offense is such that it is treatable within the family, and the family unit exhibits sufficiently healthy functioning to supply such treatment, then the only requirement is the type of YSB intervention that will trigger these positive family dynamics.

It has been found that in a large number of cases, the initial phone call and initial interview is enough to trigger these dynamics. The rationale is quite simple: given, for example, a first offense by an otherwise stable youth in a proud, well-functioning family, the offense and arrest are in the frame work of a crisis situation. This crisis is underscored by the intervention of the Bureau, in that through just the initial phone call and interview, the Bureau is in effect telling the family that there is a community concern about their child's behavior, not only from the community as represented by its law-enforcement branch, but from the specific agency of the community (the YSB) that is openly dedicated to the presentation of delinquency and ultimately prevention of any citizen being incarcerated.

To this type of family such underscoring of the crisis is alone sufficient to trigger very strong and effective family forces already present.

It should be noted that while this situation could be regarded by some as a "rejection of services", and by others as YSB "direct service", it is in fact direct service by the most appropriate agency for the situation, namely the family, and a direct service that has been elicited by the very short term crisis that was found to actually exist.

Clearly for the latter judgement to be validly made several sound criteria must be employed; among these are the following:

- 1) The family unit itself is a healthy functioning organism capable of dealing with the variables involved in the offense (e.g. truancy).
- 2) The counselor in the interview precisely focuses on the needs of the youth, pointing out that the offense is but a symptom that can be repeated if the need remains unmet.
- 3) The family has a definite plan for handling the situation and the needs of the youth that are involved, and a plan that can be immediately implemented.

- 4) Follow-up must be done by the counselor to see to it that the plan is in fact carried out and monitor its effect on the youth's ensuing behavior and absence of recidivism.

All four of these basic criteria would have to be present to insure internal provision of services by the family.

It is clear that a very large portion of first offenses require this, and only this kind of intervention.

The data being gathered definitely call into question the widely held assumption that given any offense, even a first, minor one, the resources of the Bureau in terms of brokerage to some agency is universally required. The alternative option of intervention as described above is being found to make far more sense in a large number of cases, particularly those of first offenders.

The full resource brokerage work of the YSB's should ideally be reserved primarily for the second, third and fourth offender. The first offender is in most cases best left to the normal social pressures inherent in the community at large and in the smaller community of the youth's own family. Beyond the fourth offense, on the other hand, we are dealing most generally with a youth who is a sophisticated innovator of delinquent behavior, and requires either severe agency intervention or possibly some form of institutionalization. The middle range offender

between these two extremes is precisely the one  
that YSB's seem to be most effectively equipped  
to handle.

## 2. Analysis of Results

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau experienced many successes in its first year of operation, but this should not be construed that there were no major problem areas. In analysing the major problem areas the bureau experienced certain difficulties in (1) intake, (2) staffing patterns, (3) brokerage and (4) development. The following narrative will focus on and explain these major areas.

Although not necessarily an Intake problem the YSB continually strived to reduce the number of youths rejecting the programs. It was first felt that a reduction in the time it took to contact a youth may have an impact on his decision to reject these services. Table XXXV page 146, however shows this not to be true.

Statistically, a Spearman's Correlations Coefficient was calculated for rejections by the number of days it took to contact the youth. This was significant, but it included rejections due to the bureaus inability to contact the youth. Considering only actual direct parent or youth rejections the proportion or rejections remained constant for the length of time it took for the initial contact.

Actual correlation coefficients were:

Parent / Youth Rejections	All Rejections
r = .0919	r = .3058
N = 291	N = 350
sig = .059	sig. = .001

Rejections were also analyzed according to prior arrests history, thinking that the more habitual the offender the more likely he would reject the services. Tables XXXIII and XXXIV on page 195 show just the opposite to be true.

The youth who rejected the services had the less serious arrest history, indicating to the YSB that it is providing services where the need is actually the greatest. As long as this trend continues there is no reason to attempt to alter the rate of rejection.

Referring back to Table XXVI on pages 182 to 187, it was noted that recidivism of juveniles who rejected the bureau's services were arrested less frequently. It was postulated that one reason for this was the fact that many of the clients who couldn't be contacted had perhaps left the area and therefore could not be arrested in Denver. With the information made available it appears that this lower rate of recidivism could also be possible due to the less severe crime history of the youth. The Anti-Crime Council study reported that for youths with no prior arrest the normal recidivism rate is 29.8%. For youths rejecting the program (averaging .42 prior arrests) the recidivism rate was 29.6%, almost identical to the Denver average.

The major problems involved in the Staffing Patterns were related to (1) the position of Clinical Psychologist and (2) un-realistic staff patterns at the Mi Casita CRC.

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau was one of the first youth services organizations to recognize the need for a psychologist. Original grant guidelines called for the hiring of a full time Clinical Psychologist. However, experience showed that with a full time Clinical Psychologist there is a danger of becoming involved in the tradition "medical approach" in the treatment of offenders. It was thus decided to retain a clinical psychologist on a part time basis to do diagnostic work, and also hire a part time educational psychologist capable of providing modes of treatment not limited to the clinical method, namely within the area of learning disabilities.

Original staffing patterns for the Community Rehabilitation Center called for house parents (2) to live in on a permanent basis and provide the major substance of the counseling program. The concept was implemented, however we learned that in rare cases do husband and wife teams work out. Usually, either there marriage suffers or the program and its clients suffer; therefore the staffing pattern was changed from employing house parents to hiring counselors to provide coverage



on a 24 hour rotating basis. This is the present arrangement and is working quite well.

The Brokerage System designed and implemented by the YSB has been appropriately embraced by community agencies within the YSB brokerage service network. A problem has arisen on occasions however, in regards to referrals. The YSB has no control of incoming referrals. For example in some months there is low intake of clients as opposed to a high intake in other months. The major difficulty surfaces during those periods of high client intake because the agencies we brokerage clients to, all too frequently are not able to accommodate the YSB referral. The resulting effect for the YSB becomes one of a backlog of referrals. We have been able to offset this situation by having our counselor intervene during the delay in the provision of services, usually taking the form of crisis intervention, this continues only up to the time that an agency becomes available.

In order to gain a better understanding of problem areas existing between the YSB and its brokerage service agencies, a one page open ended questionnaire was sent to 8 major referral agencies. The information sought related to (1) what services the YSB could provide the referral agency, (2) how the YSB has been able to provide services in the past, (3) the type of clients the agency would like to have referred,

(4) the type of change noted in youths referred to the agency, (5) the types of services they are most able to provide, and (6) how these services have changed.

Of the 5 agencies responding (62.5%) all were in the area of counseling or education. No responses were received from recreational agencies. Of the educational agencies, it was found that additional followup by our counselor, with clients is desired. Educational agencies providing supplementary services have openings for additional clients while those that have their own program are filled.

The greatest area of concern with counseling agencies appears to be that of matching the client with the appropriate agency. The traditional stigma of being a client at a mental health center is said to adversely effect success. Here again more intensive follow along work from our agency is desired.

Overall the types of change reported in clients of both types of agency was one of attitude and behavior other than criminal behavior. Yet this is appropriate as criminal behavior is generally considered a symptom of a need or problem, rather than the problem itself. This being the case the referral agency will concentrate its effort on the problem leaving it to the YSB to measure the crime diversionary impact of the agency's effort to solve the primary problem of the youth.

In Resource Development the major problems that the Youth Services Bureau faced were in the (1) development of the Poly Drug Project and (2) the delays in the opening of the Mi Casita CRC.

As previously stated the Northwest areas of Denver contains very few resources and social agencies to deal with the problems the community faces. One of these problems (defined by the Youth and residents alike) is the lack of adequate drug counseling. The Youth Services Bureau under the auspices of advocacy developed a treatment comprehensive proposal to work with the drug abuser. The primary objective of the Poly Drug Project would be preventive in nature, attempting to break the cycle of drugs and criminal behavior, by not treating the symptoms, but by looking at the causes and developing alternatives for the undersired behavior. Several months ago monies were made available and set aside specifically to implement this comprehensive program for the North West Community. To date the Poly Drug Project has not been funded because of bureaucratic entanglements and delays. The community residents, youth and the Youth Services Bureau Staff are in agreement that this program is desperately needed and are now looking elsewhere for future funding.

Specific grant guidelines stipulated that the group home was to open two months after the inception of the Youth Services Bureau. Looking in retrospect the original grant writers were idealistic in this challenge and not familiar with the development and implementation stages of such a facility. The following are the problem areas and time lags which had a direct bearing on the timetable for the opening of the home.

The Community Survey, specified in the grant guidelines was conducted by the YSB. It included house to house contacts to record objectives to the CRC and was supplemented with speaking engagements. This survey culminated with a community meeting granting residents the opportunity to openly air concerns, questions, or support for the home. This process required 1½ months.

Renovations were, according to the lease agreement, the responsibility of the building owner. A contractor was hired to make necessary changes, but due to financial difficulties, the contractor was released from his duties.

Licensing proved to be more difficult than expected, requiring a 2 month period. Approval was required from 5 separate agencies all having separate rules and regulations.

The Obtaining of bids for construction was required when the YSB agreed to cover the costs of renovations with a corresponding reduction in rent. This process required another months time. Once a contractor was hired a Federal freeze on facility monies further delayed the opening of the CRC. Additional construction delays were numerous but the CRC was finally opened on 15 May 1974.

### 3. Analysis of Cost

Deducting costs of originally furnishing the YSB the total yearly operating budget is \$171,342. Serving 355 youths the average cost is \$482.65 per youth.

At the beginning of the grant period the bureau sought to serve 200 youths at \$856.71 each. With the increased intake and resultant reduced per capita expenditure, a 43.7% saving per individual was realized. In addition, the per capita cost does not include walk-in clients, not referred by an agency, who received YSB services in the form of employment, or crisis intervention.

It was noted that for impact offenders successful evaluation, referral, and follow up resulted in reducing rearrests for impact crimes by over one half. Since comparative baseline data is available only for the offender group, cost analysis is also broken down into impact - non impact categories. 142 impact offenders comprise 40% of the total intake. Since these youths are most likely to be rearrested and incarcerated, saving to the State are most quickly realized with this group of youths. Normally 38 youths (of 142) could be expected to again commit and impact offense and face possible conviction. Of those youths entering the YSB, only 22 were re-arrested for an impact charge. Thus the bureau spent \$68,538 to prevent 16 youths from again committing

an impact offense, would have required adjudication and then possible conviction on that charge.

While the cost of serving these youth may seem high it is a realistic figure that must be dealt with because it refers not to a youth who might have again been arrested, but one that would have again been arrested. Those who might have been arrested have been statistically removed from consideration.

Thus while we can divide the total budget by the number of youths served and arrived at a per capita cost in the hundreds of dollars, the true cost of a crime diversion program has meaning only in relation to how many fewer crimes are in actuality committed and here the cost is in the thousands of dollars.

It must be noted that superficially any program can look good by enrolling a large number of clients, but if nothing is done with these persons the per capita cost is meaningless. If one then feels that \$4,284 per youth is too high he must realize that the alternative cost include the property loss of the crime itself, the cost of arrest, adjudication, and incarceration which is estimated at \$10,000 per year. If 16 youths were incarcerated for one year the cost would be \$91,462 more than the service of the YSB. In addition it has been shown that an incarcerated youth will not be any less likely to again commit an offense. Thus the affect of the YSB, while evaluated for only a one year time span, will with all probability, continue to influence the youth.

It is assumed that since the greatest risk of re-arrest is during the time immediately following the initial arrest, the one year free of arrest is a good indicator of future arrest.

The argument could also be made that the cost of the service could be more directly given to the youth, but the problem is one of identification. Of all potential offenders one never knows exactly who will be the one to commit the crime, thus there is the need to serve a wide range of youths.

The cost does also not measure what other services are provided that have an impact on the individual and the community not related to crime.

The bureau has been instrumental in the areas of school - community problem intervention, youth employment, service agency coordination, etc. All of these functions do have an influence on budgetary savings for the State but are not directly measurable.



D. PROJECT ADEQUACY

The Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau was able to successfully meet its goals and played an important role in the total diversion of juvenile offenders from the Juvenile Judicial System. The significant contribution of the YSB was in the delivery of an invaluable service to the client and to the community by providing an extensive assessment of client needs to determine the most appropriate resource needed. The shortcomings of this design for the Bureau are that its responsibilities and functions are limited to an evaluation and brokerage scheme. In short the bureau's responsibility stopped short either of the development of treatment plans or of actual treatment. Diagnostic or evaluation are only a beginning in meeting the needs of the youth referred. To have meaning a treatment plan or plan of action has to in fact be implemented. Follow-along by our staff cannot be construed as treatment but only as a means to effectuate treatment. Follow-along has undoubtedly been a crucial service provided by our YSB. For one thing it has guarded against possible deterioration of services and assisted in meeting changing client needs, but otherwise follow-along does not offer any significant relief to the troubled youth and his family, and at best can sometimes assist them in finding immediate or long range solutions.

In the North Denver community identified resources with capabilities of complementing the YSB diagnostic/evaluation in terms of actual services are not nearly as

frequent as are necessary in fact a crucial void exists. In our service boundaries we can say we have more diagnostic/evaluation capabilities than we do treatment and or service facilities.

This glaring fact was brought to light by a study performed by the Denver Mayor's Commission on Youth (Youth Attitude Survey - 1973). Although the study was found deficient in some methodological sampling areas the findings remain indicative of the situation in Northwest Denver. The target census tracts served by the YSB all fall within the Councilmanic District #9 as does a large portion of the remaining YSB service area.

The Table on the following page itemizes those areas where needs exist. As a brokerage agency, this naturally has a direct effect on the YSB. Residents of District #9 are shown to access to no counseling in the areas of drug use, employment or education. Shortages exist in jobs for youth and in housing, as well as recreational activities, especially in the summer months. In addition to these shortages, youths feel they are discriminated against by police and employers and live under a general atmosphere of racial discrimination and boredom.

This, in effect emphasis the very areas in which the YSB experienced its greatest difficulties, namely the lack of services available in the Northwest quadrant.

DISTRIBUTION OF SERIOUS NEEDS ACROSS COUNCILMANIC DISTRICTS

Needs Items	Districts										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a. Recreation facilities			X					X	X		
b. Job counseling	X	X	X				X	X	X		
c. Drug counseling							X		X		
d. Educational counseling							X	X	X		
e. Job shortage for youth	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
f. Housing shortage			X				X		X	X	X
g. Communication difficulties									X		
h. Access to mental health clinic											
i. Access to legal aid											
j. Problems with police			X				X		X	X	X
k. Transportation problems											
l. Lack of summer activities									X		
m. Lack of winter activities									X		
o. Problems with parents											
p. Parents not understanding											
q. Parents not caring											
r. Family counseling											
s. Pregnancy-testing facilities											
t. Adequate medical care											
u. High cost of medical care				X	X		X		X	X	
v. Sex education											
w. Need for minority police									X		
x. Need for cultural centers			X						X		
y. Need for youth social workers									X		
z. Need for drop-in centers									X		
aa. Low quality medical care											
bb. Job discrimination against youth		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
cc. Street crime in area							X				
dd. Racial tension							X				
ee. Racial discrimination				X				X	X		
ff. Boredom			X						X		
gg. Friends getting arrested											
hh. Hours for recreation centers			X								

Criterion:  $\bar{x} \geq 3.50$

The YSB is too often in the position of assessing a youth's needs and then having to search in vain for an appropriate referral agency. Five most common needs are found in the areas of short term (1) shelter care, (2) crisis intervention, (3) youth employment (4) drug treatment (poly-drugs-Piant, etc.) (5) Mental Health services for Spanish Speaking youth, (6) supervised recreation, and (7) crisis aid not provided by Social Services (i.e. clothes for school or a job, food, etc.)

In addition until the YSB aided the development of the Mi Casita CRC and the La Puente School, the need existed for an alternative school and community rehabilitation center in the northwest quadrant.

Friction at times does exist among the various agencies, as it does with the YSB, striving to serve the same clientele. The problem appears that many agencies feel that a youth has only the need which their agency is attempting to fulfill rather than seeing youths as having a wide range of needs. In this respect the YSB continues to attempt to identify needs, establish a means of fulfilling these needs, without duplicating services or competing for clients with another agency. As shown in the funding of Mi Casita and La Puente, the YSB continues to function as a brokerage agency, enrolling youths in one or both of these agencies without becoming involved in internal provision of services. The same is true with youth employment.

The YSB has access to Manpower funds for employment, but would rather have a coordinating function and remain within the guidelines of indirect services. Yet no other agency appears to be willing to provide the service.

The YSB has also become involved in mediation between youths and school administrators in regard to school problems, yet rather than do this as a continuous process the establishment of an independent grievous system is sought involving parents and youth in the resolution of differences.

V. CONCLUSIONS

FUTURE PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS

## V. CONCLUSION

### FUTURE PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS

During the course of our first grant period we made a concentrated effort to develop and provide a system of services that would specifically divert youthful offenders from further involvement with the juvenile judicial system; this was in concert with primary program objectives of diversion.

In line with program objectives we were earmarked to primarily service juvenile offenders referred by the Denver Police Department (DCD) and from the Denver Juvenile Court and to a lesser degree walk-in's from community sources. The true indication of success in our efforts in diversion were through the quantifiable measurement of recidivism (rearrest). In summary the goals of our project has as their antecedence an exclusive flavor of a correctional orientation, and not necessarily oriented as a generic community needs perspective. Although the success of the YSB can be measured according to its primary rearrest objectives the true indication of success would have to be measured from the broader base of the total impact the program made in our community beyond the emphasis of measuring recidivism.

It is not difficult to get a general consensus upon making the statement that the variables causing a

juvenile or for that matter an adult to act out inappropriately, that is, delinquent or criminal, are directly proportionate to the dynamics operating in the Community. Although a generalization, this concept is operational in the North Denver community furthermore there is a considerable philosophical acceptance of the notion that the community is the locus for meeting the treatment and/or service needs of pre and post delinquent youth and their families. Perhaps this ideal balance between provider and consumer exists in other parts of our city. In Northwest Denver agencies and institutions which have traditionally assumed responsibility for counseling, guidance and character-building of youth have been unable to meet the need. The implication here is that agencies undertake work with pre or post delinquent youth, if at all, only as a minor adjunct to other emphasized services. There is in our area a noticeable existence of a high degree of agency insularity and a notable absence of coordination among both private and public agencies. This observation is not intended to suggest that agencies in our area are less effective but simply to point out the complexity of the problem as it reflects the mission of the YSB.

Based on our program experience during the first year of operations, we have concluded that the provision of indirect services by the Bureau seriously limits



the degree of program (adequacy). Historically the Northwest Denver community has been underserved by social agencies, a realistic condition that is fostered by the lack of physical presence of social agencies in our area. Given the argument that we in Northwest Denver are not within an effective social service delivery system would strongly suggest that the service delivery design of the YSB that is, one of intake and referral, is less than desirable because we are essentially geared as a consumer of services (indirect service) and to a smaller degree the dispenser of services (direct service). Furthermore agencies that do provide services frequently fall into a stigma service category of attempting to provide client services appropriate to remedy the client's offense background and not the client's basic human needs, in essence a dichotomy of cause vs. effect.

In taking inventory of North Denver Youth service and resource systems available it has become obvious to the YSB that the most glaring service deficits are in the provision of service to a youth and his family especially the pre and post juvenile delinquent population in Northwest Denver.

Realizing of course that the bureau would be aware not to perpetuate the fallacy that implies that what is wrong with a youth (delinquent) is caused

solely by the youth or his family. Therefore, the bureau would stride to counter the fallacy by recognizing that part of the problem may rest with the degree and scope of responses by the community and its agencies to meet the identified needs of a client and his family.

The following rational attempts to suggest an equitable balance between direct service and indirect service in an integrated fashion that could easily and effectively be accommodated by the Youth Services Bureau. Keep in mind that the proposed effort leans towards a "network of Youth services" through a youth advocacy model and detracts from our present program focus of providing services only to diverted youth referred by the police and juvenile court intake department through an indirect service medium.

The evidence suggests that behavior change in individual family members persists only when change is complemented by appropriate changes in other significant family members as well as other key persons. Furthermore, evidence suggests that family instability is highly correlated to delinquency.

Juveniles, especially the delinquent population the YSB addresses exist within a life ring centering around the family, school and peers. Consequently, a critical situation arises when an individual is cutoff from any or all of these three major sources

of support. This condition becomes dramatically acute especially with the diminishing or total loss of family support.

It is incumbent upon a program of the dimension of the YSB to apply a significant degree of its energies to working with families of pre and post delinquents. The following are broad goals that are deemed appropriate for families the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau would propose to work with:

1. Reduce excessive conflict being experienced by the youth within his family constellation, and,
2. More specifically reduce the scope of irrational projections and/or "scape-goating" involved in the displacement of conflict arising from the client's family interaction.
3. Promote positive resolutions and displacements of conflict between the family, and thereby enhance mental health in family living.

The role of the YSB counselor would be an integrative one, that is, assuming an integrative approach in the provision of services for families of YSB constituents. The integrative approach would fundamentally be a process that would attempt to include both the individual and the family within its diagnostic and service provision scheme. In terms of

treatment, the counselor would focus on attempting to give that proportionate weight to both client and family in the counseling process that is necessary for altering those behavior patterns of client or family which are contributing to the specific dysfunction of delinquency.

Conceivably, the counselor would assist in defining the areas of conflict in the family which may be aiding and abetting the delinquent behavior of the project participant. The counselor would demonstrate, when appropriate, the ineffective and harmful results of the family's habitual way of coping with problems, especially problems affecting the client, and promote an awareness of other avenues for conflict resolution. The counselor would encourage or provide the family with the substitution of healthy coping abilities against stress, as opposed to pathogenic defenses; finally she or he would assist the family with the provision of elements of emotional health which the family is lacking, and yet at the same time, ones with which they can readily identify.

Foremost in the process of working with families by the YSB would be the cultivation within the family of bonds of affection and positive identity, via assertive influence by the counselor towards that level of social participation by both client and family that would enhance their total resolution of needs.

### Services Provision Methods

Youth referred to the project would continue to undergo our intensive information gathering process with the outcome of all information on a specific individual determining the modalities of intervention by a counselor.

For example small groups would be used as both the context and means through which some youth could receive support and modify their attitudes and interpersonal relationships, and develop appropriate coping capabilities that would assist them to effectively function within their total environment.

One to one intervention would be emphasized primarily at the intensive level of working with the project client. The one-to-one relationship between the client and counselor would address itself to the psychosocial aspects of the individual's life to improve, restore, maintain, or enhance his social functioning.

Both within the group work and case work provision of service the individual participant would be seen by the staff in his total context of interaction and transactions within his environment. The casework approach would be intensive at the beginning, the goal of the counselor would be to develop and maintain a positive relationship and goal orientation with the individual participant throughout the

duration of the client in the program.

The group and casework counseling goals would be a product of mutual consent by the counselor and client. They would be explicit and amendable to periodic monitoring by both client and counselor. Monitoring would allow the participant and counselor to have immediate information about the effectiveness of their efforts so that adjustments in the counseling plan would be possible.

Emphasis would be given to the counselor's role in model presentation: i.e., "a vicarious human reinforcement." In order to facilitate the learning of new behaviors, real or symbolic models would be presented to program consumers which would facilitate social imitation. Included but not limited to the process of model presentation would be: the use of role-playing, the use of rewards via behavior modification. The method of intervention with program clients hopefully would encourage the individual to perform the newly practiced behaviors in real life situations such as the home and the school, thereby increasing his coping abilities by strengthening the youth's self-awareness for making decisions between contemporary (accepted) behavior and anti-contemporary behavior.

Phase out or termination would be considered on the basis of the achievement of counseling goals. Since

there would be an ongoing monitoring of the change process, it would be possible to estimate at what point termination should take place. Termination would consist of community maintenance; the goal of the counselor at this stage would be to return the youth back to the community with better coping skills.

In addition to specific counseling services, project staff would serve as advocates for program participants. In the broadest sense of advocacy, staff would be available both within and outside the program to insure the provision of quality services, reinforcing and supporting the youth and his family when appropriate.

#### Prevention Implications

A model for the presentation of delinquency would be very much a charge the YSB staff would undertake. The model for delinquency prevention, would consider the interlocking configurations of economics, ethnic, familial and educational variables as they operate in the total area of delinquency. The preventive approach would make its impact with in those systems or institutions that have an influence on the daily lives of juveniles participating in the program. Schools occupy a primary position for addressing the difficulties of juveniles in an effective manner;

therefore schools would be encouraged from the on-set to assume a major responsibility for preventive intervention.

Ultimately the counselors would assume a consultative and coordinating responsibility in prevention advocacy, namely with other existing programs that are predicated or focused on institutional ties (specifically the family and the school).

The following are content areas that document the need for a course of prevention programming for the YSB.

1. Children of lower socio-economic families in North Denver seldom possess the sufficient familial and other institutional resources by which to draw the requisite cognitive and social skills deemed appropriate responses in conventional pursuits, a great number of juveniles find refuge in linking up with deviant peer groups.

The involvement with a deviant peer group provides for the juvenile the stimulus necessary for the acquisition of status, recognition, and a sense of belonging, each of which is usually gained by more conventional means.

2. In brief, a significant proportion of delinquency emanates from deviant peer groups.



The peer group provides the socio-psychological support necessary to off-set moral and legal encroachments, therefore suggesting that the negative behavior of the peer-group is self-sustaining via positive reinforcement.

This behavior that originates from delinquent peer groups can best be termed as innovative: that is, composed of alienation or deviation. Innovation is manifested when the more socially conforming means (thrift, industry, honesty, truthfulness, etc.) are difficult or impossible to achieve, but are possible to achieve through operationally innovative means (poly-drug use, burglary, assault, etc.). Given the reality to the juvenile that his peer group is the only way he can achieve status, such innovation becomes functional.

It is precisely this area of innovation as this process adheres to the pre and post delinquent that the preventive aspect of the program would address itself to: for example, in preventing the ultimate participation in self-destructive (suicidal) activities such as paint sniffing and related uses of poly-drugs, the YSB staff would actively engage in a crusade of information-sharing through an educational platform.

The counselors would assume an enabling role in the facilitation and coordinating of preventive measures by schools, families and other community resources. A primary function within the counselors' role would be one of assisting in identifying juveniles with poor institutional linkages who might be inclined to become delinquent.

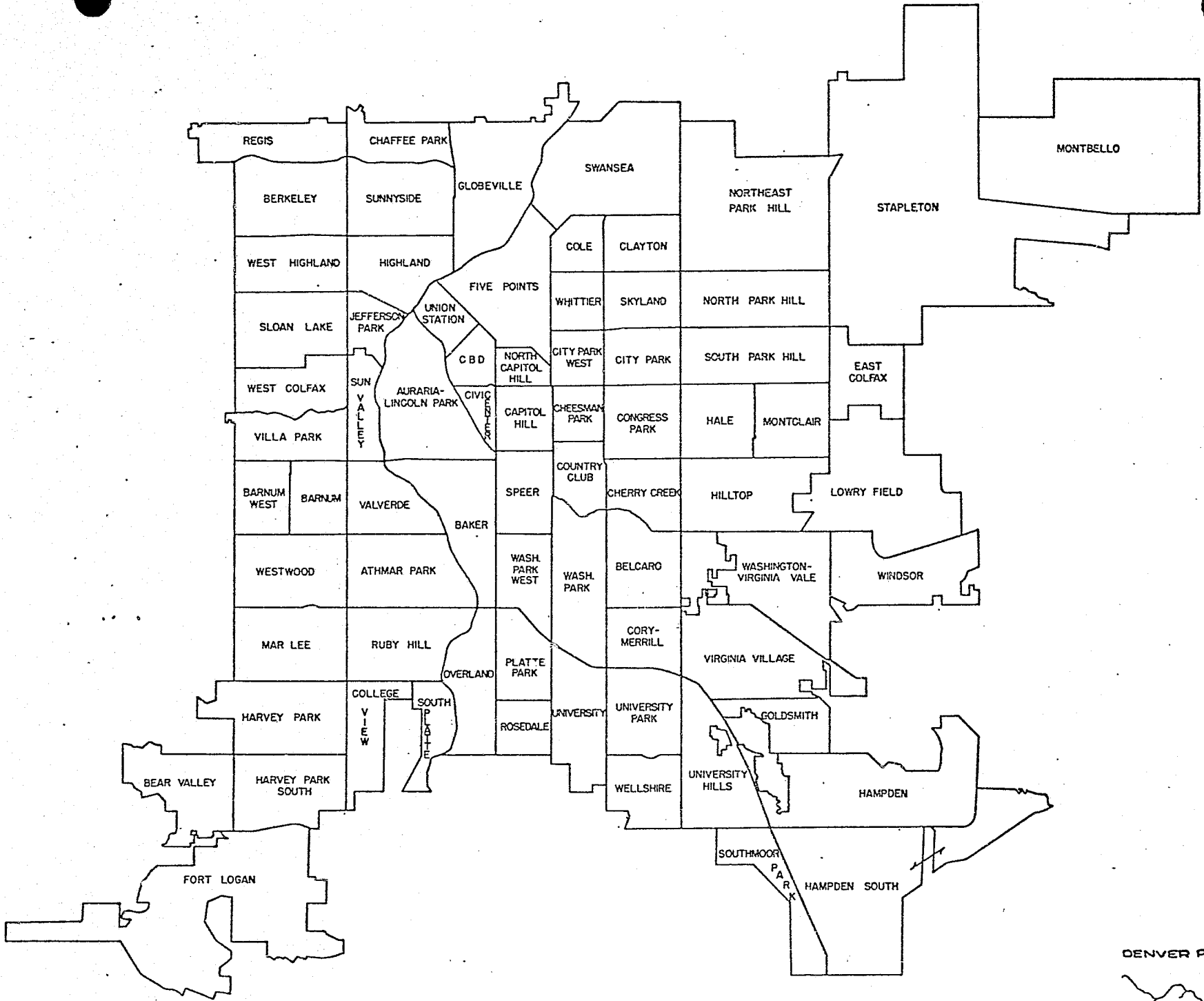
Upon identification of these youth, intensive efforts will be made in concert with the school, family, community and the counselor for providing the needed preventive intervention, such as community based youth serving agencies, extended family members, or other related resources. By early intervention in the lives of pre and post delinquents one can best speculate that such intervention can direct the youth to healthier associations and subsequent deterrence from the judicial system.

#### In Conclusion

the Bureau would continue to work to strengthen existing youth service delivery systems by carrying on its present function of enabling rather than in filling service gaps; however, it is not beyond comprehension that if services in the community are unavailable to the youth and his family or are inappropriately delivered, the bureau under the banner of youth advocacy should be responsible to develop and provide such services that are deemed reasonable and appropriate for meeting client needs, and would not be duplicate service functions in nature.

APPENDIX A

Demographic and Crime Data



neighborhoods

\*  
GLOBEVILLE (Tract 15.00)

The population of Globeville as stated by 1970 census is 4,641.

The ethnic composition of the tract is largely Chicano.

Chicanos represent 58.1% of the total census population, Anglos 26.4%, Blacks 10.5%, American Indians 1.2%, and other minority groups 3.9%. These population figures show high concentration of minorities as compared to the city's mean of Anglo 72.3%, Chicano 16.8%, and Blacks 9.1%.

Of the tract's population, 45.9% are under age of 18 as compared to the city average of 30.3%. Likewise, 40.8% of the total population are shown as not having graduated from high school. This is considerably higher than the city mean of 14.9% for non-high school graduates. Furthermore, the median number of years of school completed for Globeville is 8.6 years as compared to the city average of 12.4 years. Only 18.1% of the tract population is graduated from high school compared to 61.5% of the city as a whole.

Of the total population in the tract 28.4% were welfare recipients and 39.8% of the children under 18 were receiving Aid to Dependent Children Welfare assistance. The city rate for welfare recipients is 8.5% and 13.7% for A.D.C. recipients. Of the tract's family incomes, 30.8% were considered below the poverty level as compared to 9.4% city wide.

\* Population Characteristics from 1970 Census as reported in Denver High Impact Anti-Crime Program Volume III, Demographic Data Denver, 1973

#### SUNNYSIDE I (Tract 4.01)

Of the 3,842 persons residing in Sunnyside I in 1970, 63.5% were Anglo, 34.2% Chicano, and only 2.3% from other ethnic groups.

The average education of the tract was lower than the city average. Only 38.2% of those youths 18 and 19 and not graduated from high school were enrolled, compared to the city rate of 52.8%. High School graduates made up only 40.6% of the population compared to 61.5%. The main family income was \$2,000 below the rest of Denver, with 11.4% of the families living on earnings below the poverty level.

#### SUNNYSIDE II (Tract 11.01)

The Sunnyside II ethnic composition is 33.0% Anglo, 62.1% Chicano, 0.8% Black and 0.5% American Indian. Of the tract's total population, 38.7% are under the age of 18 as compared to 30.3% for the City. Of significance is the fact that 33% of all males and 29% of all females in the tract are under the age of 13.

Of the total 16 to 21 year age group, 30.3% are not enrolled in nor graduated from high school which is more than the city average of 14.9%. The tract's adult median years of education completed is 8.8 which is much less than the city average of 12.4 years; only 20.4% of the population are high school graduates whereas the city rate is 61.5%.

Of males 16 years of age and older, 73.5% are in the labor force with 10.4% unemployment rate in 1970 compared to the city rate of 4.4%.

The tract had a median family income of \$7,413 compared to \$9,654 city-wide, ranking as 31st lowest for 124 census tracts in the city. Individual median income in the tract is \$1,830 compared to a city median of \$3,242. Of the total population in the tract, 18.8% are welfare recipients with 28.7% of the children under age 18 years receiving Aid to Dependent Children welfare assistance as compared to 13.7% for the city. Incomes below the poverty level were reported by 19.9% of all families in the tract, as compared to 9.4% for the city.

Of all occupied housing units, 13.3% were considered overcrowded compared to a city average of 5.5%

#### HIGHLAND I (Tract 4.02)

The Highland I area has a total population of 7,780. In terms of race and ethnicity the area is 57.6% Anglo, 40.0% Chicano, with 2.4% made up of other minority groups.

Of the entire 16-21 year old age groups, 29.5% are neither enrolled nor graduated from high school, almost twice the city average of 14.9%. Only 36.7% of the tract population are high school graduates, in contrast to the city average of 61.5%.

The income levels of families below poverty level account for 16.6% of the population as compared to a city average of 9.4%.

Of the total population, 11.0% received welfare assistance, and 30.2% of the children under 18 receive A.D.C. This is more than twice the city average of 13.7%

HIGHLAND II (Tract 11.02)

3,802 persons resided in Highland II in 1970. Of these 62.1% were Chicano 30.5% Anglo, .2% Black, .3% Indian, and 7.0% other minority groups.

In the 16 to 21 year old age group, 34.4% were neither enrolled in nor graduated from high school, while the comparable city average was 14.9%.

The main family income for the tract was \$7,666 compared to \$11,400 for the city. Likewise, the welfare recipient rate was high, at 18.7% of the residents receiving aid, compared to a city average of 8.5%. Of those under the age of 18 in the tract 28.0%, as opposed to 13.7% of the city's under 18 population, were receiving Aid to Dependent Children.



JEFFERSON PARK (Tract 6.00)

Jefferson Park, as of the 1970 census had a population of 3,139. The ethnic component consisted of the following: 50.5% Anglo, 46.5% Chicano, .3% Black, and 2.7% other, The educational characteristics of the area falls significantly below the average for the city. Of the tract's population, 25.1% entered high school but did not finish. Out of the total population 37.1% are high school graduates as compared to the city average of 61.5%.

The median income for Jefferson Park is \$6,012 which is considerably lower than the city median of \$9,654. Of the total families in the tract, 21.7% have income below poverty level as compared to a much smaller 9.4% for the city.

The welfare recipient rate for the tract was over two times that of the city rate; 19.0% for Jefferson Park as compared to 8.5% for the city. 35.4% of the tract's population under age of 18 were receiving A.D.C. compared to a rate of 13.7% for the city.

## BURGLARY

According to the Problem Analysis persons under 25 years of age account for 83% of all arrests for burglary in 1971. The largest single age group arrested for burglary was the 13-16 year old group, with 38.6% of the total arrests. The next highest group was the 16-18 year olds with 20.3% of the total. Anglos accounted for 29.9%, Chicanos 38.4%, and Blacks 30.8%, of those arrested.

In view that 73% of those arrested for burglary are 18 or under, data was obtained from Juvenile Hall (March 9, 1973) on 87 juvenile offenders placed in Juvenile Hall by the Court. Out of a total of 87 juveniles, 25.6% were Black, 40.18% Chicano and 28.7% Anglo. 73% of the sample were from families with incomes below \$6,000, 71% were from broken homes of which 68% had absent fathers. In addition, 44.8% were not attending school at the time of juvenile hall detention. During this one day period of March 9, 1973, juveniles were arrested for 10 burglaries, 4 assaults, 1 aggravated robbery, 4 auto thefts, and 8 other thefts involving more than \$100.

The following tables show the increasing number of juveniles being arrested over the last three years while the number of adult arrests may be slightly decreasing. The burglary arrestee profile following the first table provides the age and racial characteristics of the 1,117 persons arrested for burglary between January 1, 1972 and June 30, 1972. For the baseline period (July 1971-June 1972) there were 858 referrals to Juvenile Court for burglary. Of that

group, 34.4% were living with their mothers only, and only 29.8% were living with both parents. In essence over 70% were from broken homes, or were from homes where one or more natural parents were absent. From an economic standpoint, families with an income of from \$5,000 - \$7,000 produced over 35% of the juveniles arrested for burglary. A family income over \$10,000 and up included only 10% of the total referrals. Exactly congruent with national figures, 73% of the juveniles referred had prior court referrals for burglary, and 11% of that total had nine or more previous referrals.

#### ADULT AND JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY

JUVENILE			ADULT		
YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT	YEAR	NUMBER	PERCENT
1970	983	55.8	1970	776	44.2
1971	1,238	61.0	1971	790	39.0
1972*	1,337	63.0	1972*	790	37.0

\*PROJECTED FIGURE - DECEMBER DATA UNAVAILABLE

#### AGE AND ETHNIC CHARACTERISTICS OF 1,117 PERSONS ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY - JANUARY 1, 1972 - JUNE 30, 1972

AGE	NUMBER	ANGLO	BLACK	CHICANO	INDIAN	OTHER
under 13	161	41	25	93		1
13-16	428	125	123	174	2	4
16-18	227	71	77	79		
19-21	95	27	42	26	1	
22-24	79	21	33	21		
25-34	75	14	20	12		
35-54	46	4	2			
TOTALS	1,117	334	345	430	3	5

## ROBBERY

In reporting the characteristics of the juvenile robbery offender, one year's referrals (July 1971-June 1972) to the Juvenile Court were examined with regard to the descriptive information pertaining to this type of youth. Of the youths referred to the Juvenile Court for the crime of robbery, more than 82% had been previously referred one or more times. Additionally these juvenile robbery referrals are more likely than juvenile burglary, assault, and auto theft/joyriding referrals to have had prior contact with the court. The following table depicts this in greater detail.

PRIOR REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT OF THOSE JUVENILES  
REFERRED FOR ROBBERY DURING THE  
PERIOD FROM JULY 1971 TO JUNE 1972

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COURT REFERRALS	% OF JUVENILES PRESENTLY REFERRED TO THE JUVENILE COURT FOR ROBBERY
0	17.5%
1	10.3%
2	11.9%
3	4.0%
4	9.5%
5	7.9%
6	4.8%
7	9.5%
8	4.8%
9 or more	12.7%
unknown	7.1%
	<u>100.0%</u>

Only 17.5% of those referred for robbery have never had a prior referral, whereas those referred for the crimes of assault, burglary, and auto theft/joyriding are more likely to be "first referrals" (27% for burglary, 35% for assault, and 28% for auto theft/joyriding). The age/sex characteristics of the juvenile referred to the Court for robbery disclose that the 15-17 year age group accounts for 76.7% of the offenders with 93% being male. The table below illustrates the percentage of juveniles referred to the Juvenile Court for robbery according to their ethnic or racial background. Consistent with penitentiary arrivals Blacks account for 43% of the robbery referrals. This is compared to 41% Chicano referrals for burglary. Anglos, Blacks, and Chicanos are referred in the same percentage of non-auto related property thefts including forgery and shoplifting.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS  
FOR SELECTED CRIMES JULY 1971 to JUNE 1972

	<u>ROBBERY</u>	<u>ASSAULT</u>	<u>BURGLARY</u>
ANGLO	17%	18%	29%
BLACK	43%	42%	36%
CHICANO	27%	35%	41%
	<u>AUTO THEFT JUVENILE</u>	<u>THEFT INCLUDING SHOP LIFTING AND FORGERY)</u>	
ANGLO	32%	32%	
BLACK	24%	33%	
CHICANO	40%	30%	

Approximately 55% of the juvenile robbery offenders referred to the court came from homes without both natural parents and one-fourth lived with both parents. As of the 1970 census report 16% of Denver's family units were identified as families with female heads or male heads who are not fathers as compared to 54.1% of such families among the referred offender group.

In terms of family income, 17.8% of the juvenile robbery referrals come from homes with incomes between \$5,000 and \$7,000, 22.9% with family incomes of \$3,000 to \$5,000 and 5.1% from families with incomes of from \$1,000 to \$3,000. In other words, 45.8% of the juvenile robbery referrals come from homes with a family income that is less than \$7,000 annually.

In addition to coming from homes which do not include both natural parents and with lower than average family income with both parents working in many cases, these juvenile robbery offenders tend to have inadequate educational backgrounds with 35% having dropped out or been expelled from school and 10% neither working nor in school at the time of referral to the court.

Although accounting for only 3% of the criminal referrals to the Juvenile Court, Volume II Crime Reduction Plan data indicate that the juvenile robbery offender is potentially a most significant factor in the control of the future occurrence of robbery in Denver. As stated before, there is a great majority of those individuals who have had previous referrals to the Juvenile Court; more so than for any other type of Impact crime. In addition, the largest percentage of those individuals is about to move out of the age category which is the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court. With a record of recidivating which reflects a similiar pattern in the adult robbery offenders and a pending release from the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court, the juvenile robbery offender has a high probability of being a future perpetrator of the crime of robbery in Denver.

## ASSAULT

According to Volume II of the Crime Reduction Plan, a significant percentage of juvenile assault referrals to Denver Juvenile Court (July 1971 to June 1972) live solely with their mother, father, relatives, a foster family or in an institution. Only 33.2% lived with both parents. Those living with only their mother, father, or a relative comprised 42.25%. The following table depicts these findings in greater detail.

### LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF JUVENILE ASSAULT REFERRALS TO DENVER JUVENILE COURT JULY 1971 THROUGH JUNE 1972

379 REFERRALS

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS	PERCENT
Mother Only	31.7%
Father Only	4.75%
Both Parents	33.2%
Mother & Stepfather	12.7%
Father & Stepmother	.26%
Relatives	5.8%
Institution	1.32%
Foster Family	.53%
Other	3.7%
Not reported	6.1%

Of the total 379 juvenile assault referrals to juvenile court, July 1971 through June 1972, a significant percentage had either dropped out or were expelled from school. Likewise, slightly less than two-thirds were actually attending school full-time. Specifically, only 62% were attending school on a full time basis. It should be further noted that only 3.4% were working full or part time. The following table is illustrative of the educational involvement of juvenile assault referrals to Denver Juvenile Court for a 12 month period.

EDUCATIONAL INVOLVEMENT OF JUVENILE ASSAULT REFERRALS  
TO DENVER JUVENILE COURT  
JULY 1971 THROUGH JUNE 1972

379 REFERRALS

SCHOOL FULL-TIME	DROPPED OUT/ EXPELLED	WORK FULL-TIME	WORK PART-TIME	OTHER
62%	17.2%	2.9%	.5%	17.4%

Furthermore, data from the 1973 Crime Reduction Plan indicate that during the same period a high number of assault referrals were made for persons from a low-income family background. Specifically, 39.4% of the total referrals were known to be from families with reported levels of income below \$6,999. Only 10.7% were known to be from families with reported incomes above \$10,000. It should be noted that 18.2% of the total 379 referrals were known to be from families with reported incomes below \$4,999. These enumerated family income levels are congruent with the respective census tracts in which they occur, which contain high percentages of families living below poverty level and high incidences of reported aggravated assaults.



APPENDIX B

Intake, Processing, and Data Collection Forms

LIST OF INTAKE, PROCESSING AND DATA  
COLLECTION FORMS

Parent/Guardian Agreement

DACC Monitoring Form

YSB Referred Cases Monitoring Form

YSB Case Rejection Monitoring Form

YSB Intake Program Report

Pre-Intake Form

Intake Form (2pages)

Follow Along Report

Individual Program Plan (I.P.P.) (2 pages)

Client Data Coding Form

Intake

Processing

Rearrest

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
3401 PECOS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80211

PARENT/GUARDIAN AGREEMENT

RE: Working Agreement and  
Confidential Information

I the undersigned, have been advised of the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau Program and its intended purpose in working with youth. Furthermore, I understand and agree to the importance of co-operating and working closely with the Bureau staff in their endeavor to provide services for \_\_\_\_\_, for whom I am responsible.  
Child's Name

I hereby render permission to the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau to acquire confidential information regarding this child from other agencies, specifically Medical, Psychological, Social Work and Academic. In the event such information is not available, I then authorize the bureau to specifically provide said information through their own program means. All information acquired will be held by Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau in a confidential manner.

I also hereby release the Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau from all liability and all claims pertaining to the disclosure of obtained information.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Parent/Guardian

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Counselor

DACC MONITORING FORM  
PROJECT:

LAST NAME                      FIRST NAME              INITIAL                      DATE OF BIRTH  
DATE OF REFERRAL:                      SOURCE OF REFERRAL:  
DATE OF INITIAL CONTACT WITH CLIENT:  
DATE OF TERMINATION FROM PROJECT:

ARRESTS  
DATE                      CHARGE(S)                      POLICE DISPOSITION

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
 3401 PECOS STREET  
 DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
 458-6585

M E M O R A N D U M

TO:

FROM: Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau

SUBJECT: Contact Status of Cases Referred

The following cases (clients) referred by your agency have been contacted by a member of our staff during the week of: \_\_\_\_\_

Client's Name			D.O.B.	SEX	D.C.D. etc. I.D. NO.	DATE OF REFERRAL	DATE OF INITIAL CONTACT	DATE OF ENTRY INTO GROUP HOME
LAST	FIRST	INITI.						

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
3401 PECOS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
458-6585

M E M O R A N D U M

TO:

FROM: Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau

SUBJECT: Cases Rejected

The following are cases referred by your department which were not acceptable within the following guidelines of our service provisions.

1. Family, and/or client, rejected services.
2. Client lives outside service boundaries.
3. Appropriate resources not available to client.
4. Other (e.g. repeat high - impact offender).\*

Week of \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	D.O.B.	SEX	DEPT CASE #	REASONS FOR CASE REJECTION	REJECTION DATE

\* See grant proposal guidelines and objectives pages 16 through 33

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
 3401 PECOS STREET  
 DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
 458-6585

MONTH \_\_\_\_\_  
 WEEK OF \_\_\_\_\_

INTAKE PROGRAM REPORT

Clients Name	SEX	D.O.B.	ETHNICITY	REFERRING AGENCY	ENTRY DATE	COUNSELOR ASSIGNED	DATE ACCEPTED	DATE REJECTED	DATE DEFERRED	CASE I.D.	OFFENSE	SERVICE AGENCY DATE	TERM.	REARREST DATA
TOTAL														

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
 3401 PECOS STREET  
 DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
 458-6585

PRE - INTAKE FORM

Case Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Code Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Case Action Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prior to implementation of this form, a preliminary phone contact with the family should be made by the worker(s). Date Phone Call was made \_\_\_\_\_  
 Person(s) spoken to \_\_\_\_\_

DATA COLLECTED

Client referred by \_\_\_\_\_ Agency Name  
 Persons referring \_\_\_\_\_ Title  
 Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Is Client on Probation? \_\_\_\_\_

<u>RECORDS OBTAINED</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>COMPLETE</u>	<u>INCOMPLETE</u>	<u>NON EXISTENT</u>	<u>DATE</u>
1. Police	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Juvenile Court	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Schools	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Welfare	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Medical	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Nature of Offense(s): \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT WITH FAMILY

Family agrees to cooperate with N.W.D.Y.S.B. in providing services to client yes / no  
 Family wishes to defer commitment for two days \_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS:

WORKER'S GENERAL OBSERVATION OF FAMILY DYNAMICS

COMMENTS: (What is the status of the child within the context of the family?)

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Intake Worker \_\_\_\_\_



NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
3401 PECOS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
458-6585

INTAKE FORM

Case Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Code Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Case Action Date \_\_\_\_\_

IDENTIFYING DATA

Client's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST FIRST MIDDLE  
Age \_\_\_\_\_ D.O.B. \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth \_\_\_\_\_ Ethnic Origin \_\_\_\_\_  
School Attended \_\_\_\_\_ Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Employment \_\_\_\_\_ How Long \_\_\_\_\_  
Legal Guardian \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_  
Client Living With \_\_\_\_\_ Relationship \_\_\_\_\_ Hm. Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ Wk. Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Last Physical Exam Date \_\_\_\_\_ Parent/Guardian Agreement-Date Signed \_\_\_\_\_

CASE STATUS

1. Client referred by \_\_\_\_\_ Persons Referring \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency Name Title
2. Records and/or Data acquired from \_\_\_\_\_  
Police Courts Welfare Schools  
Medical Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is client on Probation? \_\_\_\_\_
4. N.W.D.Y.S.B. Case Disposition: (Check)  
A. Primary Service  
1. Client Referred \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Action Deferred \_\_\_\_\_  
B. Secondary Service  
1. Immediate Crisis Intervention \_\_\_\_\_  
2. Short Term Action \_\_\_\_\_  
C. Services Rejected \_\_\_\_\_  
Comments \_\_\_\_\_
5. N.W.D.Y.S.B. Provided: (Check)  
A. Psychological Date \_\_\_\_\_  
B. Medical Exam Date \_\_\_\_\_  
C. Social History Date \_\_\_\_\_  
D. Educational Inventory Date \_\_\_\_\_  
E. Other \_\_\_\_\_
6. List main agencies presently working with youth and/or family.  
Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Worker \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Worker \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_

FAMILY DATA

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Statement regarding his age, marital status, education completed, occupation (how long),  
income, whereabouts, and whether natural, step or adoptive.

Mother's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone \_\_\_\_\_  
Statement regarding mother (same as father).

Other family members or persons in the home:

Name                      Age                      Relationship                      Grade                      Whereabouts

-2-  
NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
3401 PECOS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
458-6585

INTAKE FORM

WORKER ESTIMATE OF PROBLEM AREA:

Comments:

Proposed plan of action:

Additional Comments:

Worker \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
3401 PECOS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
458-6585

1. Clients Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. Date of Original Referral \_\_\_\_\_
3. N.W.D.Y.S.B. Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_
4. Report No. \_\_\_\_\_

FOLLOW ALONG REPORT

(To be submitted to N.W.D.Y.S.B. 10 working days after initial referral thereafter every 30 days.)

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ PH. \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY CONTACT PERSON: \_\_\_\_\_ POSITION \_\_\_\_\_

1. Date on which client was placed into your program.
2. If client has not been seen please detail:
  - a. Why
  - b. What is your follow-along plan for bringing client into your program?
3. What service(s) are being provided to:
  - a. Client
  - b. Family
  - c. Other
4. What method(s) are being used for service delivery (e.g. groups, individual, etc.)
5. Indicate frequency of service (e.g. hours weekly).
6. Client Progress to Date
  - a. Is client responsive to suggested N.W.D.Y.S.B. goals:
  - b. If suggested goals have been modified, please indicate modifications.
7. Additional Comments:

Signature of Agency Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

NORTHWEST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
3401 PECOS STREET  
DENVER, COLORADO 80211  
458-6585

TEAM STAFFING  
(I.P.P.)

(The enclosed information is strictly confidential and is to be used by the N.W.D.Y.S.B.  
staff ONLY.)

Client Name \_\_\_\_\_ Case No. \_\_\_\_\_ Code No. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Problem Assessment

a. Primary (overt Problem(s))

b. Secondary (underlying Problem(s))

2. Individual Assessment

a. Deficits (weaknesses)

b. Assets (strengths)

c. Reinforcers (likes vs. dislikes)

3. Client needs

4. Proposed Plan of Action (suggested goals)

5. Agency client referred to: \_\_\_\_\_

Additional Comments:

Staffing Team \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

CLIENT DATA CODING FORM

CARD I - Intake

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Case Number</u>				<u>Referral Source</u>		<u>Date Received</u>				<u>Case Worker</u>			<u>Age at Arrest</u>			<u>Race</u>		<u>Sex</u>		<u>Home School</u>			<u>Grade 1-12</u>		
				1 DCD 2 Court 3 Sch. 4 Social 5 Walk-in 6 Vista 7 Other		See Day Coding System				See Counselor List						1 Black 2 Chicano 3 Anglo 4 Other		1 Male 2 Female		See School List			14 Drop O. 15 S. Acad 16 Vocat. 17 Other		

27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>In Home</u>				<u>Family Support</u>		<u>Number Brothers</u>		<u>Number Sisters</u>		<u>Referral Offense</u>		<u>Total Offen.</u>		<u>Serious Offense</u>		<u>Number Arrest</u>		<u>Counselor Contact Date</u>				<u>Parent Meeting</u>	
1 Father 2 Mother 3 Both 4 Guardian 5 Other				1 Father 2 Mother 3 Both 4 Guard. 5 Welf. 6 Other		0-8 8=8+ 9=UK		0-8 8=8+ 9=UK		0 None 1 Robb. 2 Assaul 3 Burg. 4 At.Thef 5 Larceny 6 Drugs 7 Status 8 Other 9 UK		0-8 8=8+ 9=UK		see c.c. 37		0 N.Arr 1-8 8=8+ 9=UK		See Day Coding System				1 yes 2 no	

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1
<u>N.W. Denver Residence</u>				<u>Time of Day of Offense</u>					<u>Rejection</u>		<u>Age at First Arrests</u>			<u>Offen</u>		<u>Tot Previ Arrests</u>		<u>Num Imp Arrts</u>		<u>Num. A.Thft Arrts.</u>		<u>Num Stat. Arrts.</u>								
1=yes				00:00-12:59 AM 13:00-24:00 PM					1 Parents/ Youth 2 No Cont. 3 Out Area 4 Other Program 5 Moving					see cc37		0-98 99=UK See cc 40		0-8 8=8+ 9=UK		0-8 8=8+ 9=UK		0-8 8=8+ 9=UK								

CLIENT DATA CODING FORM

CARD II - PROCESSING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<u>First Ref. Agency</u> See Agency List	<u>Date of First Referral</u> See Day Coding System					<u>First Ref. Disposition</u> 1 Active 2 Refused 3 No Cont. 4 Moved 5 No Need 6 Suc. Term. 7 Drop out	<u>Date of First Disposition</u> See Day Coding System					<u>Second Ref. Agency</u> See Agency List	<u>Date of Second Referral</u> See Day Coding System					<u>Second Ref. Disposition</u> See cc 8									
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>Date of Second Disposition</u> See Day Coding System					<u>Third Ref. Agency</u> See Agency List	<u>Date of Third Referral</u> See Day Coding System					<u>Third Ref Disposition</u> See cc 8	<u>Date of Third Disposition</u> See Day Coding System					<u>Final YSB Disposition</u> See cc 8	<u>Final YSB Disposition Date</u> See Day Coding System									
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<u>In come</u> yes	<u>Date of Entry</u> See Day Coding System				<u>Dispo-sition</u> see cc 8	<u>In Sch</u> 1 yes	<u>Date of Entry</u> See Day Coding System				<u>Dispo-sition</u>	<u>Date of Home Disp</u> See Day Coding Sys.				<u>Date of School Disp</u> See Day Coding Syst.				<u>Case Number</u> Same as Card #1 cc 1-4							

CLIENT DATA CODING FORM  
CARD III - Rearrest

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<u>First Rearrest</u>		<u>Date of First Rearrest</u>				<u>Disposition at First Rearrest</u>				<u>Second Rearrest</u>			<u>Date of Second Rearrest</u>				<u>Disposition at Second Rearrest</u>			<u>Third Rearrest</u>			<u>Date of Third Rearrest</u>					
1. Robb. 2. Assault 3. Burg. 4. At Theft 5. Larceny 6. Drugs 7. Status 8. other 9. UK		See Day Coding System				1 Active 2 Refused 3 No Cont. 4 Moved 5 No Need 6 Suc. Term 7 Drop out + Agency #				See cc 1			See Day Coding System				See cc 7-9											
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Disposition At Third Rearrest</u>			<u>Fourth Rearrest</u>			<u>Date of Fourth Rearrest</u>				<u>Disposition at Fourth Rearrest</u>				<u>Fifth Arrest</u>			<u>Date of Fifth Rearrest</u>				<u>Disposition at Fifth Rearrest</u>				<u>Sixth Rearrest</u>			
53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3
<u>Date of Sixth Rearrest</u>				<u>Disposition at Sixth Rearrest</u>				<u>Seventh Rearrest</u>				<u>Date of Seventh Rearrest</u>				<u>Disposition at Seventh Rearrest</u>			<u>Total Imp Rearrest</u>		<u>Total Non I. Rearrest</u>		<u>Total Number Rearrest</u>		<u>Case Number Same as Card #1 cc 1-4</u>			
																0-8 8-8+ 9=UK		0-8 8-8+ 9=UK		0-98 99=UK								



APPENDIX C

Program Data Tables

## LIST OF PROGRAM DATA TABLES

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- I. Client Age at time of Contact
- II. Client Ethnicity
- III. Client Sex
- IV. School Status
- V. Number Siblings
- VI. Means of Family Support
- VII. Family Supervision
- VIII. Referral Offense
- IX. Most Serious Offense Committed
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- XV. First Referral Agency
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- XXXVI. Offense History of Youths by Referral Agency

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE I

CLIENT AGE AT TIME OF CONTACT			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
<10	15	4.2	4.2
10	8	2.3	6.5
11	28	7.9	14.5
12	33	9.3	23.8
13	63	17.7	41.5
14	55	15.5	57.0
15	67	18.9	75.9
16	50	14.1	90.0
17	30	8.5	98.5
18	1	.3	98.9
u.k.	5	1.4	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE II

CLIENT ETHNICITY			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Chicano	254	71.5	71.5
Anglo	85	23.9	95.4
Black	8	2.3	97.7
Other	3	.8	98.5
U.K.	5	1.4	100.0
Total	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE III

CLIENT SEX			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative %
Male	242	68.2	68.2
Female	107	30.1	98.3
U.K.	6	1.7	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE IV

SCHOOL STATUS			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Elementary (Grade 1-6)	71	20.0	20.0
Jr. High (Grade 7-9)	187	52.6	72.6
High School (10-12)	59	16.6	89.2
Street Academy	0	0.0	89.2
Vocational School	0	0.0	89.2
Drop - Out	15	4.2	93.4
U.K.	23	6.5	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE V

NUMBER SIBLINGS						
	BROTHER		SISTERS		SIBLINGS	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
0	101	28.5	106	29.9	42	11.8
1	101	28.5	95	26.6	56	15.8
2	65	18.3	65	18.3	60	16.9
3	43	12.1	48	13.5	57	16.1
4	24	6.8	22	6.2	48	13.5
5	9	2.5	9	2.5	40	11.3
6	4	1.1	2	.6	20	5.6
7	2	.6	2	.6	13	3.7
≥ 8	0	.0	0	.0	13	3.7
	6	1.7	6	1.7	6	1.7
TOTAL	355	100.0	355	100.0	355	100.0

TABLE VI

MEANS OF FAMILY SUPPORT			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Father Working	106	29.9	29.9
Mother Working	37	10.4	40.3
Both Parents	8	2.3	42.6
Guardian	6	1.7	44.3
Welfare	63	17.7	62.0
Other	0	.0	62.0
U.K.	135	38.0	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE VII

FAMILY SUPERVISION

	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Both Parents	193	54.4	54.4
Mother Only	118	33.2	87.6
Father Only	12	3.4	91.8
Guardian	15	4.2	95.2
Other	2	.6	95.8
U.K.	15	4.3	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0


CRIME CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE VIII

REFERRAL OFFENSE			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Robbery	5	1.4	1.4
Assault	22	6.2	7.6
Burglary	87	24.5	32.1
Auto Theft	14	3.9	36.0
Larceny	118	33.2	69.2
Drugs	17	4.8	74.0
Status	8	2.3	76.3
Other misdemeanor and felonies	62	17.5	93.8
No Offense	22	6.2	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE IX

MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE COMMITTED			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Robbery	5	1.4	1.4
Assault	27	7.6	9.0
Burglary	96	27.0	36.0
Auto Theft	14	3.9	39.9
Larceny	108	30.4	70.3
Drugs	16	4.5	74.8
Status	8	2.3	77.1
Other Misdemeanors and Felonies	59	16.6	93.7
No Offense	22	6.2	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0



TABLE X

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS OFFENSES			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
0	209	58.9	58.9
1	68	19.2	78.1
2	32	9.0	87.1
3	9	2.5	89.6
4	2	.6	90.2
5	2	.6	90.6
6	1	.3	91.1
7	10	2.8	93.9
Non Offended Referral	22	6.2	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF CO-ARRESTEES			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
0	164	46.2	46.2
1	97	27.3	73.5
2	7	2.0	75.5
3	3	.8	76.3
4	0	.0	76.3
5	1	.3	76.6
Non Offended Referral	26	7.3	83.9
U.K.	57	16.1	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XII

TIME OF OFFENSE (HOUR)			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
		%	%
1-2	4	1.1	1.1
3-4	5	1.4	2.5
5-6	3	.8	3.3
7-8	2	.6	3.9
9-10	15	4.3	8.2
11-12	35	9.9	18.1
13-14	31	8.7	26.8
15-16	56	15.8	42.6
17-18	32	9.0	51.6
19-20	29	8.2	59.8
21-22	27	7.7	67.5
23-24	14	3.9	71.4
U.K.	102	28.8	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0


## Referral Characteristics

TABLE XIII

SOURCE OF REFERRAL			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Delinquent Control Division	301	84.8	84.8
Juvenile Court	35	9.9	94.7
School	1	.3	95.0
Social Agency	2	.6	95.6
Walk-in	13	3.7	99.3
U.K.	3	.8	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XIV

CASE WORKER ASSIGNED			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Delphine Garner	148	41.7	41.7
Mary MacLean	135	38.0	79.7
Emilio Dominguez	47	13.2	92.9
Fred Garcia	15	4.2	97.1
Del Olivas	2	.6	97.7
Kurt Schmidt	1	.3	98.0
Tony Labbezzetta	3	.8	98.8
U.K.	4	1.1	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XV

FIRST REFERRAL AGENCY			
	FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
DYSB School Partners	24	6.8	6.8
Denver Public Schools	36	10.1	16.9
Family Services	8	2.3	19.2
N.W. Counseling Center	48	13.5	32.7
Youth Center	9	2.5	35.2
Mi Casita	30	8.5	43.7
Lifeline	8	2.3	46.0
Servicios De La Raza	4	1.1	47.1
Communtiy Center'	5	1.4	48.5
Progressive Youth	4	1.1	49.6
Intercept	14	3.9	53.5
Metro Education	9	2.5	56.0
Ashland Recreation	4	1.1	57.1
Other	2	.6	57.7
No Referral	18	5.1	62.8
	132	37.2	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVI

CASE DISPOSITION (STATUS)			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Active	184	51.8	51.8
Refused Services	64	18.0	69.8
Not eligible/Not needed	3	.8	70.6
No Contact (Initial)	57	16.1	86.7
No Further Contact	3	.8	87.5
Moved	1	.3	87.8
Completed	34	9.6	97.4
unsuccessful termination	9	2.5	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVII

CAUSE OF SERVICE REJECTION			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
Parents or Youth	64	18.0	18.0
Unable to Contact	55	15.5	33.5
Out of Area	2	.6	34.1
Too many Resources	1	.3	34.4
Moving	2	.6	35.0
Services Accepted	231	65.1	100.0
U.K.	0	.0	190.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XVIII

NUMBER OF REFERRALS			
	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
1	219	61.7	61.7
2	4	1.1	62.8
3	0	0.0	62.8
None	132	37.2	100.0
Total	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF MONTHS SINCE REFERRAL

	Frequency	Relative Frequency %	Cumulative Frequency %
0	5	1.4	1.4
1	13	3.7	5.1
2	25	7.0	12.1
3	27	7.6	19.7
4	32	9.0	28.7
5	29	8.2	36.9
6	19	5.4	42.3
7	36	10.1	52.4
8	25	7.0	59.4
9	44	12.4	71.8
10	32	9.0	80.8
11	33	9.3	90.1
12	11	3.1	93.2
13	13	3.7	96.9
U.K.	11	3.1	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0


TABLE XX

DAYS FROM ENTRY TO FIRST CONTACT			
	FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
		%	%
0-2	78	21.9	21.9
3-5	41	11.6	33.5
6-8	61	17.2	50.7
9-11	33	9.3	60.0
12-14	34	9.6	69.6
15-17	22	6.2	75.8
18-20	19	5.3	81.1
21-23	15	4.2	85.3
24-26	12	3.3	88.6
27-29	6	1.7	90.3
30	29	8.2	98.5
U.K.	5	1.4	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XXI

DAYS FROM CONTACT TO REFERRAL			
	FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
		%	%
0-2	64	18.0	18.0
3-5	25	7.1	25.1
6-8	34	9.6	34.7
9-11	16	4.5	39.2
12-14	14	4.0	43.2
15-17	18	5.0	48.2
18-20	8	2.2	50.4
21-23	6	1.7	52.1
24-26	3	.8	52.9
27-29	3	.8	53.7
30	23	6.5	60.2
No Referral	132	37.1	97.3
U.K.	9	2.6	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XXII

DAYS FROM ENTRY TO REFERRAL			
	FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY %	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY %
0-2	13	3.7	3.7
3-5	11	3.1	6.8
6-8	21	5.9	12.7
9-11	27	7.7	20.4
12-14	32	8.9	29.3
15-17	27	7.7	37.0
18-20	15	4.3	41.3
21-23	17	4.8	46.1
24-26	8	2.2	48.3
27-29	11	3.1	51.4
30	39	11.0	62.4
No Referral	132	37.1	99.5
U.K.	2	.6	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0

TABLE XXIII

DAYS FROM REFERRAL TO FIRST ARREST			
	FREQUENCY	RELATIVE FREQUENCY %	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY %
0-7	1	.3	.3
7-14	4	1.1	1.4
14-21	4	1.1	2.5
21-30	3	.8	3.3
30	41	11.5	14.8
No arrests	159	44.8	59.6
No Referral No Arrest	100	28.2	87.8
No Referral	32	9.2	97.0
Arrest prior to referral	11	3.1	100.0
TOTAL	355	100.0	100.0



TABLE XXIV

## NUMBER OF PERSONS RE-ARRESTED

MONTH SINCE ENTRY	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO		TOTAL NON STATUS		TOTAL OFFENSES		ROBBERY	ASSAULT & RAPE	BURGLARY	AUTO THEFT	OTHER NON STATUS	STATUS	# OF REFERRAL								
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ. %								
13	4	30.8	4	30.8	5	38.5	6	46.2		2	15.4	3	30.8	2	15.4	13							
12	3	27.3	3	27.3	4	36.4	5	45.5			3	27.3	3	27.3	1	9.1	11						
11	7	20.0	7	20.0	12	34.3	13	37.1			7	20.0	2	5.7	8	22.9	5	14.3	35				
10	4	12.1	4	12.1	5	15.2	7	21.2		2	6.1	2	6.1		2	6.1	3	9.1	33				
9	3	6.1	5	10.2	12	24.5	16	32.7		1	2.0	2	4.1	2	4.1	8	16.3	6	12.2	48			
8	2	8.0	3	12.0	6	24.0	9	36.0			2	8.0	2	8.0	3	12.0	4	16.0	25				
7	1	2.8	4	11.1	9	25.0	11	30.6			1	2.8	3	8.3	7	19.4	2	5.8	36				
6	3	15.8	4	21.1	7		8	42.1	1	5.3	2	10.5		2	10.5	4	21.1	1	5.3	19			
5	3	10.3	4	13.8	6	20.7	6	20.7	1	3.4		2	6.9	2	6.9	3	10.3	2	6.9	29			
4							1	3.1							1	3.1			1	3.1	32		
3	2	7.1	3	10.7	4	14.3	5	17.9			2	7.1	1	3.6	1	3.6	1	3.6	1	3.6	28		
2					1	4.0	1	4.0						1	4.0					1	4.0	25	
1					1	8.7	1	8.7					1	8.7							1	8.7	13
0																						7	
TOTAL	32	9.0	41	11.5	72	20.3	89	25.1	2	0.6	7	2.0	24	6.8	14	3.9	44	12.4	28	7.9	355		

TABLE XXV

MONTH SINCE ENTRY	# OF ARRESTS	NUMBER OF RE-ARRESTS										# OF REFER
		IMPACT CRIMES	IMPACT & AUTO THEFT	TOTAL NON-STATUS OFFENSES	TOTAL OFFENSES	ROBBERY	ASSAULT & RAPE	BURGLARY	AUTO THEFT	OTHER NON STATUS	STATUS OFF.	
		FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	
12	0	18 72.0	18 72.0	16 64.0	14 56.0	25 100.0	23 92.0	19 76.0	25 100.0	19 76.0	22 88.0	25
	1	5 20.0	5 20.0	4 16.0	5 20.0		2 8.0	5 20.0		5 20.0	3 12.0	
	2	2 8.0	2 8.0	3 12.0	4 16.0			1 4.0		1 4.0		
	3			2 8.0	2 8.0							
	4											
9-11	0	102 77.9	108 93.1	87 75.0	80 69.0	116 100.0	113 97.4	105 90.5	112 96.5	98 84.5	103 89.0	116
	1	11 9.5	12 10.3	20 17.2	21 18.1		3 2.6	8 6.9	4 3.4	14 12.1	8 6.9	
	2	1 0.9	2 1.7	3 2.6	7 6.0			1 0.9		2 1.7	3 2.6	
	3	1 0.9	1 0.9	2 1.7	3 2.6			1 0.9		1 0.9	1 0.9	
	4	1 0.9	1 0.9	3 2.6	2 1.7			1 0.9		1 0.9		
6-8	0	74 92.5	69 86.3	58 72.5	52 65.0	79 98.8	78 97.5	77 96.3	73 91.3	66 82.5	73 91.3	80
	1	6 7.5	9 11.3	17 21.3	22 27.5	1 1.3	2 2.5	3 3.8	7 8.8	14 17.5	5 6.3	
	2		2 2.5	5 6.3	5 6.3						2 2.5	
	3				0 0							
	4				1 1.3							
3-5	0	84 94.4	82 92.1	79 88.8	77 86.5	88 98.9	89 100.0	85 95.5	86 96.6	85 95.5	85 95.5	89
	1	4 4.5	5 5.6	7 7.9	8 9.0	1 1.1		3 3.4	3 3.4	4 4.5	4 4.5	
	2	1 1.1	2 2.2	3 3.4	3 3.4			1 1.1				
	3											
	4											
0-2	0	45 100.0	45 100.0	43 95.6	43 95.6	45 100.0	45 100.0	45 100.0	45 100.0	43 95.6	45 100.0	45
	1			2 4.4	2 4.4					2 4.4		
	2											
	3											
	4											
TOTAL	0	323 90.9	314 88.4	283 79.7	266 74.9	353 99.4	348 98.0	331 93.2	341 96.1	311 87.6	329 92.6	355
	1	26 7.3	31 8.7	50 14.1	58 16.3	2 0.6	7 2.0	19 5.4	14 3.9	39 11.0	20 5.6	
	2	4 1.1	8 2.3	14 3.9	19 5.4			3 0.8		3 0.8	5 1.4	
	3	1 0.3	1 0.3	4 1.1	6 1.7			1 0.3		1 0.3	1 0.3	
	4	1 0.3	0 0	3 0.8	3 0.8			1 0.3		1 0.3		
# re-arrests per arrestee		1.28	1.34	1.40	1.58	1.00	1.00	1.33	1.00	1.18	1.27	

TABLE XXVI (Page 1 of 6)  
 RECIDIVISM OF IMPACT OFFENDERS  
 (Number of Arrestees with Prior Arrests for Robbery,  
 Assault, Rape, Burglary or Auto Theft)

13 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(2.5)	27.7							(4.8)	53.6	(9)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	3	33.3	3	33.3	3	33.3	4	44.4	5	55.5	9
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	3	42.9	4	57.1	7
ACTIVE COMPLETED	1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	2	33.3	3	50.0	6
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	1	100.1	1	100.0	0	0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1

12 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(2.1)	26.6							(4.2)	52.0	(8)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	2	25.0	2	25.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	3	37.5	8
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	1
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	7
ACTIVE COMPLETED	1	14.3	1	14.3	2	28.6	2	28.6	2	28.6	7
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

## 11 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

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	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(2.7)	24.9							(5.5)	50.1	(11)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	3	27.3	3	27.3	3	27.3	5	45.5	6	54.5	11
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	1	50.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	2
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	2	28.6	2	28.6	1	14.3	3	42.9	3	42.9	7
ACTIVE COMPLETED	2	33.3	2	33.3	1	16.7	3	50.0	3	50.0	6
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

## 10 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(2.1)	23.4							(4.4)	48.4	(9)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ACTIVE COMPLETED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

## 9 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(3.5)	21.6							(7.4)	46.1	(16)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	2	12.5	3	18.8	2	12.5	4	25.0	5	31.3	16
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	1	20.0	2	40.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	2	40.0	5
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	22.2	3	33.3	9
ACTIVE COMPLETED	1	11.1	1	11.1	1	11.1	2	22.2	3	33.3	9
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

## 8 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(2.3)	20.4							(4.9)	44.1	(11)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	1	9.1	1	9.1	3	27.3	4	36.4	5	45.5	11
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	0		0		0		0		0		1
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	8
ACTIVE COMPLETED	1	12.5	1	12.5	2	25.0	3	37.5	3	37.5	8
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

## 7 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(3.8)	18.8							(8.3)	41.4	(20)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	1	5.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	5	25.0	6	30.0	20
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	1	12.5	2	25.0	2	25.0	4	50.0	5	62.5	8
ACTIVE COMPLETED	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	60.0	3	60.0	6
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	0	0	1	50.0	0	0	1	50.0	2	100.0	2

## 6 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(1.5)	16.8							(3.5)	38.7	(9)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	1	11.1	1	11.1	3	33.3	4	44.4	5	55.6	9
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES											0
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	1	11.1	1	11.1	3	33.3	4	44.4	5	55.6	9
ACTIVE COMPLETED	1	12.5	1	12.5	3	37.5	4	50.0	5	62.6	8
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1



2 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

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	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(.6)	8.8							(2.1)	29.4	(7)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	0	0	0	0	1	14.3	1	14.3	1	14.3	7
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
ACTIVE COMPLETED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

1 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(.2)	6.5							(.5)	18.1	(3)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES											0
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
ACTIVE COMPLETED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

0 MONTH SINCE ENTRY

	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER.
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(.02)	2.4							(.1)	7.3	(1)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES											0
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ACTIVE COMPLETED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION											0

TOTAL (0 - 13 month)

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	IMPACT CRIMES		IMPACT & AUTO THEFT		OTHER NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL NON- STATUS OFFENSE		TOTAL OF ALL OFFENSE		# OF REFER
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	
DENVER TOTAL	(37.7)	27.1							(74.5)	53.6	(139)
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	16	11.5	21	15.1	24	17.3	37	26.6	4.4	31.7	139
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	4	15.4	5	19.2	4	15.4	6	23.1	6	23.1	26
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	9	10.5	12	14.0	15	17.4	25	29.1	3.0	34.9	86
ACTIVE COMPLETED	8	9.9	10	12.3	15	18.1	23	28.4	2.7	33.3	81
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	1	20.0	2	40.0	0	0	2	40.0	3	60.0	5
WEIGHTED											
TOTAL N.W.Y.S.B. ENTRIES	21.7	15.6							(56.4)	40.6	(139)
N.W.Y.S.B. NON-ACCEPTANCES	6.7	25.8							(7.7)	29.6	26
N.W.Y.S.B. ACCEPTANCES	11.2	13.0							(38.2)	44.1	86
ACTIVE COMPLETED	10.2	12.6							(31.2)	38.5	81
UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION	1.0	20.0							(3.6)	72.0	5



TABLE XXVII  
 RECIDIVISM BY REFERRAL AGENCY FOR IMPACT OFFENSES

MONTH SINCE ENTRY	No Refer- ral	30. La Puente School	31. Part- ners	32. Public Schools	33. Family Services	34. North West Coun- seling	35. Youth Center	36. Mi Ca- sita	37. Life- line	38. Ser- vicios DeLa Raza	39. Com- munity Center	40. Pro- gress- Youth	41. Intercept	42. Metro Education	43. Ash- land Rec. Center	49. Other
	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %
13	1 100.0	3 23.1														
12	1 100.0	1 16.7	1 25.0													
11	2 14.3	1 50.0	1 50.0	0 0	1 16.7							1 100.0	0 0			100.0
10	0 0	1 50.0	1 12.5		0 0		1 33.3			0 0	0 0					33.3
9	2 8.3		0 0	0 0	0 0	1 33.3	0 0			0 0		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
8	0 0		0 0	0 0	1 100.0	0 0	0 0		0 0			1 100.0	0 0		0 0	0 0
7	0 0					0 0	1 20.0	0 0	0 0				0 0			
6	0 0		0 0		1 16.7	0 0	0 0						2 66.7		0 0	
5	2 200.0		0 0		0 0		1 14.3				0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
4	0 0		0 0	0 0	0 0					0 0		0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
3	1 11.1		0 0	1 25.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0				0 0				0 0
2	0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0	0 0								0 0
1	0 0		0 0		0 0		0 0									
0	0 0					0 0										0 0
TOTAL	6.8	23.1	8.3	12.5	6.1	11.1	10.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	14.3	22.2	0 0	0 0	11.1
NORMAL TOTAL	9.9	27.0	9.3	31.8	8.4	14.2	15.1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	17.4	36.7	0 0	0 0	12.7

Normalized Recidivism Rate for all Referrals 30.18/223 = 13.5  
 Normalized Recidivism Rate for all YSB Entries 43.28/355 = 12.2

TABLE XXVIII

RECIDIVISM BY REFERRAL AGENCY FOR NON STATUS ARRESTS

MONTH SINCE ENTRY	NO	30. La	31. Part	32. Public	33. Family	34. North	35. Youth	36. Mi Ca	37. Life	38. Ser-	39. Com-	40. Pro-	41. Inter-	42. Metro	43. Ash-	49. Other
	Refer-	Puente	ners	Schools	Services	west Coun-	Center	sita	line	vicios	munity	gress.	cept	Education	land Rec.	Center
	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FR. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FR. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %			
13	1 100.0	1 39.8														
12	1 100.0	1 16.7	1 25.0													
11	5 25.1	2 50.0	2 100.0	0 0	2 33.3							1 100.0		0 0		1 100.0
10	0 0	1 50.0	1 12.5		1 25.0		1 33.3		0 0	0 0						1 33.3
9	6 25.0		2 25.0	0 0	0 0	2 66.7	2 66.7		0 0			0 0	0 0	0 0		0 0
8	2 25.0		0 0	0 0	1 100.0	1 100.0	1 50.0		0 0			1 100.0	0 0		0 0	0 0
7	2 9.1					0 0	1 80.0	3 60.0					0 0			
6	1 50.0		0 0		1 16.7	0 0	3 60.0						2 66.7		0 0	
5	3 39.0		0 0		0 0		2 28.6				0 0	1 33.3	0 0	0 0		0 0
4	0 0		0 0	0 0	0 0				0 0			0 0	0 0	0 0		0 0
3	1 11.1		0 0	1 25.0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 100.0				0 0				0 0
2	1 11.1		0 0		0 0		0 0	0 0								0 0
1	1 20.0		0 0		0 0		0 0									
0	0 0					0 0										0 0
TOTAL	18.2	30.4	15.7	12.5	10.2	33.3	43.3	50.0	0	0	0	21.4	22.2	0	0	11.1
NORMAL																
TOTAL	24.3	31.3	18.3	22.8	12.0	39.5	56.4	71.1	0	0	0	26.9	30.9	0	0	12.1

Normalized Recidivism Rate for all Referrals 56.34/223 = 25.3  
 Normalized Recidivism Rate for all YSB Entries 83.41/855 = 24.9

**CONTINUED**

**2 OF 3**

TABLE XXIX  
 RECIDIVISM BY REFERRAL AGENCY FOR ALL ARRESTS

MONTH SINCE ENTRY	No Referral	30. La Puente School	31. Part-ners	32. Public Schools	33. Family Services	34. North West Coun-seling	35. Youth Center	36. Mi Ca-sita	37. Life-Line	38. Ser-vicios DeLa Raza	39. Com-munity Center	40. Pro-gress Youth	41. Intercept	42. Metro Education	43. Ash-land Rec Center	49. Other
	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FR. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FR. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %	FREQ. %			
13	1 100.0	5 23.1														
12	1 100.0	2 33.3	2 50.0													
11	5 30.0	1 50.0	2 100.0	0 00	2 33.3							1 100.0		0 0		1 100.0
10	0 0	1 50.0	0 12.5	3 75.0			1 33.3		0 0	0 0						1 33.3
9	8 33.3		2 25.0	0 00	1 33.3	3 100.0	2 66.7		0 0			0 0	0 0	0 0		
8	3 37.5		1 33.3	0 00	1 100.00	1 100.0	1 50.0	1 50.0				1 100.0	0 0		0 0	0 0
7	3 13.6					0 0	1 80.0	1 80.0	0				0 0			
6	1 50.0		0 0		1 16.7	1 100.0	3 60.0						2 66.7		0 0	
5	3 30.0		0 0		0 0		2 28.6				0 0	1 33.3	0 0	0 0		0 0
4	0 0		0 0	0 00	0 0				0 0			1 16.7	0 0	0 0		0 0
3	1 11.1		0 0	2 50.00	0 0	1 100.0	0 0	1 100.0				0 0				0 0
2	1 11.1		0 0		0 0		0 0	0 0								0 0
1	1 20.0		0 0		0 0		1 100.0									
0	0 0					0 0										0 0
TOTAL	22.4	39.1	22.2	25.0	16.3	66.7	46.7	62.5	25.0	0	0	28.6	22.2	0	0	11.1
NORMAL TOTAL	28.8	40.2	24.6	45.5	18.9	87.9	66.3	87.3	30.5	0	0	38.3	30.9	0	0	12.1

Normalized Recidivism Rate for all Referrals 77.28/223 = 34.7  
 Normalized Recidivism Rate for all YSB Entries 115.28/355 = 32.5

TABLE XXX

CRIME HISTORY BY FIRST REFERRAL AGENCY (Pg. 1 of 2)

Crime for which referred	No Referral	30. La Puente School	31. Partners	32. Public Schools	33. Family Services	34. NW Counseling	35. Youth Center	36. Mi Casita	37. Life-line
	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %
0 None	6 4.3	3 13.0	4 11.1		4 8.3		1 3.3		
1 Robbery	1 .8	2 8.7						1 12.5	
2 Assault	8 6.1	2 8.7	1 2.8	1 12.5	2 4.2		2 6.7		1 25.0
3 Burg.	27 20.5	10 43.5	5 13.9	2 25.0	12 25.0	3 33.3	10 33.3	6 75.0	
4 Auto Th.	9 6.8			0 0		2 22.2	1 3.3		
5 Larceny	17 35.6	3 13.0	15 41.7	3 37.5	15 31.3	4 44.4	9 30.0		1 25.0
6 Drugs	7 5.3			0 0	4 8.3		2 6.7		
7 Status	1 .8	2 8.7	1 2.8	2 25.0	1 2.1		2 6.7		
8 Other	26 19.7	1 4.3	10 27.8		10 20.8		3 10.0	1 12.5	2 50.0
Most serious Crime Committed									
0 None	6 4.5	3 13.0	4 11.1		4 8.3		1 3.3		
1 Robbery	1 .8	2 8.7						1 12.5	
2 Assault	11 8.3	3 13.0	1 2.8	1 12.5	2 4.2	1 11.1	2 6.7		1 25.0
3 Burg.	30 22.7	11 47.8	9 25.0	3 37.5	12 25.0	3 33.3	10 33.3	6 75.0	
4 Auto Th.	9 6.8					2 22.2	1 3.3		
5 Larceny	15 34.1	1 4.3	11 30.6	2 25.0	15 31.3	3 33.3	9 30.0		1 25.0
6 Drugs	6 4.5				4 8.3		2 6.7		
7 Status	1 .8	2 8.7	1 2.8		1 2.1		2 6.7		
8 Other	23 17.4	1 4.3	10 27.8	2 25.0	10 20.8		3 10.0	1 12.5	2 50.0
Total Number Times Arrested									
0	6 4.5	3	4 11.1		4 8.3		1 3.3		
1	35 64.4	7 30.4	20 55.6	5 62.5	32 66.7	5 55.6	13 43.3		4 100.0
2	26 19.7	3 13.0	10 27.8	1 12.5	7 14.6	3 33.3	8 26.7		
3	13 9.8	4 17.4	2 5.6	1 12.5	4 8.3	1 11.1	3 10.0		
4	2 1.5	1 4.3		1 12.5	1 2.1		3 10.0		
5							2 6.7		
6		2 8.7							
7								1 12.5	
≥ 8		3 13.0						7 87.5	
TOTAL	132	23	36	8	48	9	30	8	4

CRIME HISTORY BY REFERRAL AGENCY (CONT.)

Crime for which referred	38. Ser- vicios De La Raza	39. Com- munity Center	40. Pro- gressive Youth	41. Inter- cept	42. Metro Extension	43. Ash- land Rec. Center	49. Other	TOTAL
	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %	Freq. %
0 None				2 22.2	1 25.0		1 5.6	22 6.2
1 Robbery							1 5.6	5 1.4
2 Assault				3 33.3		1 50.0	1 5.6	22 6.2
3 Burg.			6 42.9	1 11.1	1 25.0		4 22.2	87 24.5
4 Auto Thf.			2 14.3					14 3.9
5 Larceny	3 60.0	3 75.0	3 21.4	3 33.3	1 25.0		7 38.9	118 33.2
6 Drugs			1 7.1		1 25.0	1 50.0	1 5.6	17 4.8
7 Status			1 7.1					8 2.3
8 Other	2 40.0	1 25.0	1 7.1			3 16.7		62 17.5
Most Ser- ious Crime Committed								
0 None				2 22.2	1 25.0		1 5.6	22 6.2
1 Robbery							1 5.6	5 1.4
2 Assault				3 33.3		1 50.0	1 5.6	27 7.6
3 Burg.			6 42.9	1 11.1	1 25.0		4 22.2	96 27.0
4 Auto Thf.			2 14.3					14 3.9
5 Larceny	3 60.0	3 75.0	3 21.4	3 33.3	1 25.0		7 38.9	108 30.4
6 Drugs			1 7.1		1 25.0	1 50.0	1 5.6	16 4.5
7 Status			1 7.1					8 2.3
8 Other	2 40.0	1 25.0	1 7.1				3 16.7	59 16.6
Total Number of Times Arrested								
0				2 22.2	1 25.0		1 5.6	22 6.2
1	2 40.0	3 75.0	12 85.7	4 44.4	3 75.0	2 100.0	12 66.7	209 58.9
2	3 60.0	1 25.0	1 7.1	2 22.2			3 16.7	68 19.2
3				1 11.1			2 11.1	32 9.0
4			1 7.1					9 2.5
5								2 .6
6								2 .6
7								1 .3
≥ 8								10 2.8
TOTAL	5	4	14	9	4	2	18	355

TABLE XXXI  
CRIME HISTORY BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL

CRIME FOR WHICH REFERRED	1. Police		2. Court		3. School		4. Social Agency		5. Walk-In		Total	
	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%	FREQ.	%
0 None	5	1.7	2	5.7	1	100.0			11	84.6	19	5.4
1 Robbery	2	.7	3	8.6							5	1.4
2 Assault	20	6.6	2	5.7							22	6.3
3 Burg.	67	22.3	18	51.4			1	50.0	1	7.7	87	24.7
4 Auto Thf.	13	4.3	1	2.9							14	4.0
5 Larceny	116	38.5	2	5.7							118	33.5
6 Drugs	17	5.6	0	0							17	4.8
7 Status	3	1.0	4	11.4			1	50.0			8	2.3
8 Other	58	19.3	3	8.6					1	7.7	62	17.6
Most Serious Crime Committed												
0 None	5	1.7	2	5.7	1	100.0			11	84.6	19	5.4
1 Robbery	2	.7	3	8.6							5	1.4
2 Assault	25	8.3	2	5.7							27	7.7
3 Burg.	73	24.3	21	60.0			1	50.0	1	7.7	96	27.3
4 Auto Thf.	13	4.3	1	2.9							14	4.0
5 Larceny	108	35.9	0	0							108	30.7
6 Drugs	16	5.3	0	0							16	4.5
7 Status	3	1.0	4	11.4			1	50.0			8	2.3
8 Other	56	18.6	2	5.7					1	7.7	59	16.8
Total Number of Times Arrested												
0	5	1.7	2	5.7	1	100.0			11	84.6	19	5.4
1	201	66.8	8	22.9							209	59.4
2	60	19.9	5	14.3			2	100.0	1	7.7	68	19.3
3	29	9.6	3	8.6							32	9.1
4	5	1.7	4	11.4							9	2.6
5	1	.3	1	2.9							2	.6
6	0	0	2	5.7							2	.6
7	0	0	1	2.9							1	.3
≥ 8	0	0	9	25.7					1	7.7	10	2.8
TOTAL	301		35		1		2		13		352	

TABLE XXXII

MI CASITA GROUP HOME RECIDIVISM

MONTHS SINCE ENTRY	ACTIVE/SUCCESSFUL TERMINATION					UNSUCCESSFUL TERMINATION				
	Burglary	Auto Theft	Toxic Vapors	BCOP	Criminal Mischief	TOTAL	Burglary	Auto Theft	Toxic Vapors	TOTAL
6	2		1	1	1	4	1	1	2	3
5										
4										
3		1				1				
2										
1	1					1				
0										
TOTAL	3/13 23.1%	1/13 7.7%	1/13 7.7%	1/13 7.7%	1/13 7.7%	6/13 46.2%	1/5 20.0%	1/5 20.0%	1/5 20.0%	3/5 60.0%
NORMALIZED TOTAL	7.56/13 58.2%					8.52/13 65.5%	1.65/5 33.0%			4.17/5 83.4%

7 offenses/1.2 arrests per arrestee

5 offenses/ 1.7 arrests per arrestee



TABLE XXXIII

PRIOR ARRESTS ACCORDING TO  
YSB STATUS FOR ALL CLIENTS

Status	Number of Prior Arrests									Average Arrests per Offender	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Total
Total YSB Entries	22	209	68	32	9	2	2	1	10	355	1.65
YSB Non Acceptances	2	42	17	5	1					67	1.42
YSB Acceptance	20	125	43	16	8	2	2	1	9	227	1.73
Active/ Completed	20	124	42	15	6	2	2		7	218	1.63
Unsuccessful Termination		2	1	1	2			1	2	9	4.22

TABLE XXXIV

PRIOR ARRESTS ACCORDING TO  
YSB STATUS FOR IMPACT AND  
AUTO THEFT OFFENDERS

Status	Number of Prior Arrests									Average Arrests per Offender	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		Total
Total YSB Entries		69	30	22	8	1	2		10	142	2.28
YSB Non Acceptances		16	6	4						26	1.42
YSB Acceptances		40	19	11	8	1	2		9	90	2.58
Active/ Completed		39	19	11	6	1	2		7	85	2.44
Unsuccessful Termination		1			2				2	5	3.20

TABLE XXXV

REJECTIONS BY TIME FROM  
ENTRY TO FIRST CONTACT

# OF DAYS	# OF CLIENTS	ALL REJECTIONS		PARENT/YOUTH REJECTIONS ONLY *	
		FREQUENCY OF REJECTIONS	RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF REJECTIONS %	FREQUENCY OF REJECTIONS	RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF REJECTIONS %
0-2	78	17	21.8	13	16.7
3-5	41	11	26.8	8	19.5
6-8	61	20	32.8	13	21.3
9-11	33	4	12.1	4	12.1
12-14	34	8	23.5	7	20.6
15-17	22	12	54.5	3	13.6
18-20	19	13	68.4	3	15.8
21-23	15	10	66.7	2	13.3
24-26	12	5	41.7	3	25.0
27-29	6	3	50.0	1	16.7
30+	29	19	65.5	6	20.7
UK	5	2	40.0	1	20.0
TOTAL	355	124	34.9	64	18.0

\* Excludes rejections because of no contact, out of area, other programs, and moving.

TABLE XXXVI

## OFFENSE HISTORY OF YOUTHS BY REFERRAL AGENCY

Agency Name	# Youths Referred	Average # <sup>*</sup> Prior Arrests	# Impact & Auto Theft Offenders	% Impact Offenders	Average # <sup>*</sup> Prior Arrests for Impact Off
No Referral	132	1.39	51	38.6	1.65
30. La Puente Sch.	23	2.83	16	69.6	3.63
31. Partners	36	1.28	10	27.8	1.80
32. Public Schools	8	1.75	4	50.0	1.75
33. Family Services	48	1.29	14	29.2	1.64
34. N.W. Counseling	9	1.56	6	66.7	1.67
35. Youth Corp	30	2.00	13	43.3	2.54
36. Mi Casita	8	7.88	7	87.5	8.00
37. Life Line	4	1.00	1	25.0	1.00
38. Servicios De La Raza	5	1.60	0	0	
39. Community Center	4	1.25	0	0	
40. Progressive Youth	14	1.29	8	57.1	1.50
41. Intercept	9	1.22	4	44.4	2.00
42. Metro Education	4	.75	1	25.0	1.00
43. Ashland Rec. Center	2	1.00	1	50.0	1.00
49. Other	18	1.33	6	33.3	2.00
TOTAL	355	1.65	142	40.0	2.28

\* Offenders with 8 or more arrests are counted as having 8 prior arrests

**END**

7 dols/mari