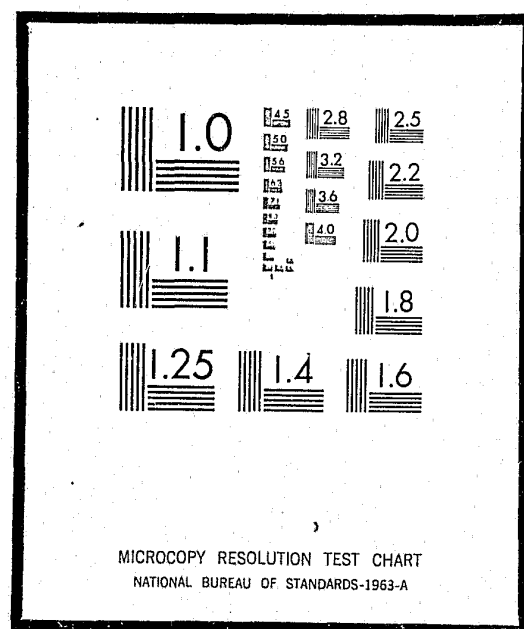


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**EVAL.**

This is a summary report prepared by Mrs. Judy Lind, Project Coordinator, and her staff.

The report attempts to provide an evaluative picture of the project by focusing on an analysis covering 69 children who were provided services during the period of December 15, 1972 to December 14, 1973.

The evaluation indicates that the project's objectives are valid and that the project activities are appropriate; and, above all, children and families are being helped as contemplated.

The project staff has worked hard at its objectives; but without the cooperation and assistance of external agencies as well as Family Court judges and staff, it could not have made progress.

Appreciation is expressed to all concerned and also to the State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency for its support.

**26164**  
Evaluation

Eval

Hawaii - Family Court - 1st Circuit -  
INTENSIVE INTERVENTION PROJECT -

EVALUATION, 1st Year

FOR THE PERIOD 11/1/72 TO 10/31/73

(FIRST YEAR)

1974

FAMILY COURT  
FIRST CIRCUIT

EVALUATION  
INTENSIVE INTERVENTION PROJECT  
For Period 11/1/72 to 10/31/73  
(1st Project Year)

The Intensive Intervention Project is a demonstration project funded by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency under the sponsorship of the Family Court, First Circuit. It commenced its first year of operation on November 1, 1972 and began working with clients on December 15, 1972. The program is currently in its second action year. The goal of the program is to demonstrate that, with intensive intervention counseling, youngsters and their families who have become known to the court for the first time can receive help that will eventually prevent further court involvement and divert them from the juvenile justice system.

Youngsters who are referred for runaway and incorrigible behavior comprise a large segment of those referred to the Family Court. In a study of runaways done by the Family Court, First Circuit in 1971 it was found that over 2/3 of these youngsters have subsequent referrals to the Court either for similar behavior or subsequent law violations.

The goal of the project is to permanently divert those children from the Court system who are referred for the first time for behaviors related to runaway, incorrigible, children in need of supervision, and the first-time law violators. The project utilizes the team approach in crisis counseling. The referrals to the project come mainly from the Detention Home

staff and the Judges. When a youngster is detained at Hale Ho'omalulu and is a first-time offender\* or is deemed appropriate for the project, the family is referred to the project and a team consisting of a male and female counselor becomes immediately involved on an intensive basis with the family to ascertain the family's needs.

In order to augment the limited IIP staff, 21 volunteers were recruited by the project coordinator and trained in the first year of the program to work as team members in the project. Each team consisted of an experienced counselor and a trainee counselor. These volunteers were recruited from Family Court personnel as well as agency staff and University students. The use of volunteers enabled the scope of the project to be much enlarged.

The rationale for using the Detention Home as the point of intake was that at this time families were on the point of crisis because of the youngster's behavior and thus they would be more amenable to intervention. It was also felt that many families referred to the court are resistant to counseling or other services and it would be useful to use the Detention Hearing to reinforce the need for the family's cooperation. This has proved to be successful.

Although 78 youngsters were referred in the project's first year, only the 69 youngsters were evaluated whose cases had been closed for at least three months. Of these, only

\* For the purposes of this report, "offender" refers to any youngster referred to the project for either law violations or such behavior which brings him within the jurisdiction of the court, (PINS).

47 or 68% were actually first-time offenders; the other third of the youngsters referred to the IIP were previously known to the Court. Of the first-time offenders worked with by the IIP there was a 23% recidivism rate. Of those already known to the Court, there was a 45% recidivism rate. Clearly, the earlier the intervention the more effective. Of the 26 who had recidivated, more than half came from situations where the family's or youngster's behavior was so disturbed that the youngster went to live outside of the home.

The youngsters who were involved with the IIP who were first-time offenders did have a relatively low recidivism rate. This is found by contrasting the fact that the earlier Family Court study showed that over 2/3 of the youngsters referred for runaway and incorrigible behavior went on to have subsequent referrals to the Court, whereas in the IIP target group only 23% of the first-time offenders returned to the Court. This could be seen as an indication that intensive counseling did succeed in 77% of the cases of first-time offenders in effectively deterring youngsters from the Court system.

In addition to the identified youngster, a total of 273 other persons were included in the counseling sessions. This included parents, siblings, other members of the family, the youngsters' friends, counselors from other agencies, clergymen, doctors and foster and step-parents. Thus a total of 342

persons were involved in counseling in the first year of the project. The rationale of this was the utilization of the systems approach in that everyone involved in the problem was involved in the counseling sessions. The average number of counseling sessions was 5.3 per family. In 2/3 of the families seen, the sessions were held after normal working hours. Additionally, for 27% of the families, all meetings were held on a home visit basis. We found that in some way we were able to maintain contact and involve all the families referred to us in counseling, and we feel that the flexibility of time and meeting place accounted for this to a great extent.

The staff felt that if they could effectively involve families with another agency at the time of termination with IIP, the Court would then not need to be utilized as a problem-solving agency, but other agencies could assist and take legitimate responsibility for helping families with their problems. Accordingly, for 53 of the 69 families an agency or resource was involved as part of the family's treatment plan. In 48 of the 53 cases, or 91%, the family followed through on the referral. The reason for this high degree of effectiveness of the referrals was that in each instance someone from the agency being referred to was included in the counseling sessions. Thus the family already had some involvement with the agency before the point of termination.

Another important finding was that in 27 of the 69 families or 39% the family situation or the child's behavior was so disturbed that the child went to live elsewhere.

## Discussion

Several observations can be made from the first year's experience:

1. Most youngsters coming to the Detention Home for the first time have been having problems for over a year.
2. When a youngster runs away, he is not necessarily looking for "help" for bad family problems but rather just wants to "do his thing."
3. When children are referred to the Detention Home, some parents are so frustrated that they do not wish their child to return home.
4. For the youngsters running from problems, intervention is much more successful than for those running to (drugs, sexual experiences, peers who are runaways).
5. In many cases, separation from the family, under supervision, is very helpful and the best possible solution.
6. In many cases, although community agencies are available, it is only the leverage of the Court with the implied threat of adjudication which was successful in involving clients in counseling. We found the direction given to families by the Judge at the Detention Hearing helpful and necessary.
7. Adolescence is a time of natural emotional turmoil. Change is slow and the youngster has control over the timing of the changes. Often the result of the

intervention is not immediately seen, but later contacts reveal a gradual improvement in his behavior. For this reason, not only recidivism should be used as a measure of success, but also an improvement in overall family functioning and the family's continued involvement in working with a community agency.

Project Evaluation

For the purposes of project evaluation:

1. A questionnaire was filled out by the staff for each youngster referred,
2. a telephone interview was done in which the youngster and parents were contacted at the time counseling was terminated and then three months later in order to ascertain how the families were functioning,
3. court referrals were monitored to learn whether or not youngsters worked with by the IIP were having subsequent referrals to the court,
4. when a youngster was referred to a community agency, follow-up was done by the team to ascertain if satisfactory adjustment was being made,
5. if a family re-contacted the IIP asking for counseling, an evaluation was made and the case was either reopened or other services were provided to the family.

Data Analysis

For statistical purposes the period of December 15, 1972 to December 14, 1973 was evaluated so as to include a full year.

Sixty-nine youngsters were evaluated for the first year of the project. Although 78 children were referred and counseled, we only included in the sample those 69 youngsters whose cases have been closed long enough (a minimum of three months) to evaluate their subsequent adjustment.

The Intensive Intervention Project, initially, informally adjusted cases at the point in which counseling was terminated. However, it was learned through experience that a better method was to hold the case open the full 90-day period allowed by law to better evaluate the child's adjustment. Accordingly then, towards the latter half of the project year cases were being held open longer than initially.

Face Sheet Information

Sex: There were 25 boys and 44 girls in the sample.

Age: Of the group, the majority of the youngsters referred were ages 15 and 16 although the age range was from 11 to 17.

Table 1. Age of Youths upon Referral to IIP

Age	Number of Children
11	1
12	0
13	6
14	13
15	20
16	24
17	4
Total	69

64% of youths were 15 or 16

Period Covered by Tables: December 15, 1972 to December 14, 1973

Section of City: Although the largest group of youngsters were referred from the area of Pearl City to Hawaii Kai, there were families living in Hauula, Kailua, Kaneohe, Mililani Town, Ewa Beach, Waialua, Kahuku and Kahaluu who also received counseling services and were willing to come to the court for their meetings.

Race: Statistical analysis revealed a difference among those youngsters referred to IIP and those referred in general to the court. Whereas Part-Hawaiian youngsters are the largest group referred to the court in general, the Caucasians were most prevalent among IIP referrals.

Table 2. Racial Distribution of Youths Referred to IIP

Race	Number of Children
Caucasian	25
Japanese	8
Part-Hawaiian	15
Filipino	8
Portugese	3
Mexican	2
Puerto Rican	2
Chinese	1
Samoan	1
Other	4
Total	69

School: Twenty-six schools were represented among the youngsters including such private schools as Maryknoll, Mid-Pacific and Damien. Additionally, it should be noted that of

the 69 youngsters referred to IIP, eight had already dropped out of school. In evaluating school adjustment of these youngsters, 45 of the 69 were seen as having serious school problems. This included frequent truancy, poor student-teacher relationships, behavior problems, learning disabilities and lack of motivation. It was found that often the parents reinforced these problems and the parents were made aware of this and supported in their efforts to improve their child's school adjustment.

Family: Of the 69 youngsters, 35 or 50% had experienced some family disorganization. This included divorce, separation, remarriages, adoption, living with other family members and deaths of the mother or father. This is consistent with findings in other studies such as the Family Court's Runaway Study and social work literature which relate family disorganization and problems to runaway and incorrigible behavior.

Table 3. Living Situation of Youths Referred to IIP

Youth lives with:	No.
Natural mother/Natural father	34
One divorced or separated parent	14
One parent is dead or gone	3
Step-parent in house	12
Adopted parents	4
Others	2
Total	69



Number of DSSH recipients: There was rather a low incidence of families receiving DSSH assistance in our referral group. Of the 69 youngsters referred, only seven were from families receiving DSSH payments. This would indicate that many families who are experiencing runaway and incorrigible problems are among the working poor and middle-class groups rather than the traditional low-income multi-problem families that have been written about so much. In fact, several of the families referred to IIP were from wealthy suburban areas where the family income was high. Thus, IIP received youngsters from a cross-section of economic backgrounds.

Number of siblings known to the court: In addition to the 69 youngsters referred to the IIP, there were an additional 52 siblings who were already known to the court from these families.

First referral to IIP: The majority of youngsters were referred for runaway or incorrigible behavior. In addition, two youngsters were referred for Theft III, two as persons in need of supervision (PINS), and one youngster each was referred for curfew, accessory to lewdness, curfew-runaway combined, and runaway-joyriding combined. Two were referred by probation officers who were handling pending burglary charges on the youngsters and felt the family could use IIP services.

Table 4. Reason for first Referral of Youths to IIP.

Reason for Referral	No.
Runaway	34
Incorrigible	25
Theft III	2
PINS	2
Attempted Burglary	1
Curfew	1
Accessory to Lewdness	1
Burglary	1
Curfew/Runaway	1
Runaway/Joyriding	1
Total	69

Source of referral: Of the 69 youngster, 55 were referred from the Detention Home. Additionally, eight were referred by field probation officers, one from Hale Kipa, one from the Intern Counseling Program at the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division and four were self referred.

Previous Court Referrals: Twenty-two of the youngsters in this sample had previous court referrals which included referrals for runaway, incorrigibility, curfew, PINS, attempted larceny, Theft III, inhaling, Burglary I, Burglary II, Mal Con and Traffic. So, in fact, only 47 of the 69, or 68%, included in this study could be actually termed first-time offenders and previously unknown to the court. It should be noted that of the 22 youngsters who had had previous referrals before coming to IIP, seven of these youngsters had been referred for counseling by probation officers with whom they were currently active.

Thus, 32% of the youngsters included in this sample did not meet the criteria originally set up for the IIP. However, since it was determined at the detention hearing by the Judge or probation officer that this type of service should be utilized since it was available within the court, these youngsters were included in our sample. Clearly, the aim for them was not to deter them from the correctional system since they were already involved but to ascertain whether our counseling would benefit them and their families since many of these youngsters had been referred for serious law violations.

Referrals During IIP Involvement: During the time the youngsters were active with IIP, 14 of these youngsters had subsequent referrals which indicated that their problem behavior was continuing. Some youngsters chose to continue to handle their problems by running away or behaving in such a way that the parents made a formal referral. In some instances it had been agreed between the counselors and the family that if the youngster did not obey the rules outlined in the therapeutic contract, a formal complaint could be made by the parents so that because of the counseling, the youngster had subsequent referrals. Parents who had been unable to set limits or had not known how to exercise any control over the youngster were beginning to do this and the youngster then reacted to his parents' efforts.

Subsequent Referrals: Of the 69 youngsters referred to the IIP, 43 had no subsequent referrals and 26 had another referral to the court within a maximum six month follow-up period. Of the first-time offenders, there was a 23% recidivism rate. Of those already known to the court, there was a 45% recidivism rate. Clearly, the earlier the intervention, the more effective. In some cases referred by probation officers, it was a last ditch attempt at intervention but inappropriate for family counseling. A closer examination of the recidivists reveals the following:

1. Of the 26 who had recidivated, 14 or more than 50% came from situations where the family or youngster's behavior was so disturbed that the youngster was placed outside the home by the IIP.
2. Of the 26 who had recidivated, 10 or 38% were not first-time offenders and already had a long history of acting out.
3. Of the first-time offenders who recidivated, 7 of the 16 or almost 50% had come from family or personal situations sufficiently disturbed to require placement by the IIP.

Thus, the youngsters involved with the IIP who were first-time offenders had a much lower recidivism rate than would have been predicted without IIP. This is found by contrasting the fact that an earlier Family Court study showed that over 2/3%



of youngsters referred for runaway and incorrigible behavior went on to have subsequent referrals to the court, whereas in the IIP target group, only 23% of the first-time offenders continued to have "referrals." This could be seen as an indication that intensive counseling did succeed in 77% of the cases of first-time offenders in effectively deterring youngsters from the court system.

Participants in Counseling: In addition to the identified youngster, a total of 273 other persons were included in the counseling sessions. This included 115 parents, 95 siblings, 16 other family members, 20 friends of the youngster and a miscellaneous group of 27 persons, including 16 counselors from other agencies, three members of the clergy, one psychiatrist, two foster mothers and five step-parents. Thus, IIP counseling involved a total of 342 persons in counseling in the first year of the project.

Number of Sessions Held: A total number of 372 sessions were held in order to resolve the problems of these 69 youngsters. The average number of sessions was 5.3 per case. This is a similar finding to that of the Adolescent Crisis Team who found that their average number of meetings per family was four. In some cases, one or two sessions were held and referral was made immediately to another more appropriate agency. In a few extreme instances, a family was worked with intensively for as many as 14 weekly sessions until the problems were at a point

where they could be resolved or another agency could be utilized. This frequency of contact figure does not include telephone contacts made with and on behalf of the family.

Table 5. Number of Sessions Held Per Case

Number of Sessions Held	Number of Cases
One	6
Two	7
Three	9
Four	10
Five	6
Six	11
Seven	4
Eight	7
Nine	1
Ten	-
Eleven	2
Twelve	4
Thirteen	2
Total of 69 families had 372 sessions = average of 5.3 sessions per family.	

Scheduling of Counseling Sessions: In 42 of the 69 cases, the family sessions were held after normal working hours. This could indicate that for 2/3 of the families seen by the court, a willingness of the counselors to see the families after normal work hours was responsible for counseling services being accepted by these families. Additionally, in 44 of the 69 families a home visit was made, and for 19 families or 27% of the sample all meetings were held on a home visit basis. The fact that

the IIP did not experience any families who were totally resistant to counseling and in every case was able to involve the families on some basis in counseling may be attributed to the fact that teams were willing to work in evenings and on weekends and go into the homes of the families in order to involve them. It is also true that for some families who are not oriented to appointments and who feel threatened or uncomfortable by coming into the court, meeting in their homes was a safer and more comfortable setting for them.

Reasons Counseling Terminated: Counseling sessions were terminated for a number of reasons. For five families, they felt that they did not wish or need further services. In 32 of the cases, the family and team agreed that the problem had been resolved and further sessions were not needed at that time. For twelve youngsters, the team felt that the youngster required court services and the proper referrals were made.

Table 6. Reasons for Termination of IIP Counseling

Reason terminated	No.
Family refused further interviews	5
Family and team agreed to end	32
Child referred to court for services	12
Family referred to outside agency	22
IIP team did not offer services	0

Use of Court Services: Of the 69 youngsters, 21 did receive court services in addition to the Intensive Intervention Project. This included some who were already on probation, others who received psychological evaluations from the Mental Health Team for Courts and Corrections, and others who were taken to court for adjudication.

Other Agency Involvement: It would be naive to feel that intensive counseling, although it can resolve the immediate problems, would be able to prevent further problems from recurring. Most of the families known to the IIP have had severe problems of long standing. Although the IIP could help increase communication between the families, make the families aware of the origin of the problems and give them new tools for handling them should they reoccur, it goes without saying that most families some time in the future will again experience problems and will need help. It was felt by the IIP that a major goal would be to involve families referred to the court with community agencies and resources so that if they should again experience problems as a family they would be able to utilize community agencies more appropriately than using the court to solve their problems. If we can effectively involve our families with an appropriate person or agency at the time of termination, the court will, then, not need to be utilized as a problem solving agency but, rather, other resources could more appropriately take this responsibility. Accordingly, for 53 of the 69 families, a resource was involved as part of the family's treatment plan.

Table 7. Resources Utilized by IIP

Resource	No. Referred
Catholic Social Services	2
Child Protective Service	2
Job Corps	2
Salvation Army Facility for Children	2
Alternatives for Youth	3
DSSH Services Unit	6
Drop-out School in Kaneohe	1
Child and Family Service	3
Koko Head Mental Health Clinic	3
Aiea Mental Health Clinic	2
Clergymen	1
Quick Kokua	1
Adolescent Unit, Hawaii State Hospital	2
Liliuokalani Trust	1
Hale Kipa	1
YWCA Camp Erdman	1
Pearl Harbor Naval Base Mental Health Clinic	1
Guided Group Interaction, Palama Settlement	1
Windward Mental Health Clinic	2
Habilitat	1
Job Training Program	1
Friends for Friendship Group, U. of H.	1
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation	1
Teen Challenge	1
Ewa Beach Mental Health Clinic	2
Outward Bound	1
Lanakila Mental Health Clinic	1
St. John's Convent	1
Hickam Air Force Base Mental Health Clinic	2

In 48 of the 53 cases, or 91%, the family followed through on the referral. In five other cases, they chose not to. We feel the reason for this high degree of effectiveness of our referrals was that in each instance where a team wished to refer a family, someone from the agency being referred to was included

in the counseling sessions and the team used the IIP sessions as a bridge and a way to involve the family. Also, the team continued to monitor the family's involvement with the agency and serve as a pressure for agency outreach. We believe our referral process is more effective than the court's regular process and the Intern Counseling Program at the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division which found that most families referred for services never received them.

Placement: It was found that in 27 of the 69 families or 39%, the family situation or the child's behavior was so disturbed that a placement was necessary. These were often effected informally with the families without the need for formal court action.

Table 8. Placements for Youngsters

Resource Used	No. of Youngsters
Placement with relatives	6
Salvation Army Facility for Children	1
Foster Home	10
Adolescent Unit, Hawaii State Hospital	2
Habilitat	2
St. Francis School	1
Waianae Group Home	1
Booth Memorial Home	1
Teen Challenge	1
Job Corps	1
GCI	1

Further Contacts: In 24 of the 69 cases, the families had further contact with the IIP after closing the case. Of these 24 cases, in 14 instances the case was re-opened for

further counseling by the IIP. In 10 other instances, the family was helped to become involved with another agency or other court services.

Telephone Evaluations: The IIP personnel realized that it would be difficult to have the family assess the counseling; however, it was felt that some follow-up was needed. Accordingly, the parents and youngster were contacted by someone who was not a member of the team, i.e., the secretary of the project, and asked to answer a standard questionnaire. No one refused to answer, but some were unavailable.

Parents' Answers:

1. Did you find your contact with the IIP helpful?

Yes: 60  
No: 13

2. Has child repeated the behavior for which he was referred?

Yes: 20  
No: 46

3. If you were to need further help from whom would you seek it?

Family Court:	44
Private agency:	11
Neither:	6
Don't Know/it depends:	8
Not available:	3
School Counselor:	1
Church:	1

Youngsters' Answers to Questions:

1. Did you find your contacts with the IIP helpful?

Yes: 54  
No: 3

2. Have you repeated the behavior for which you were referred?

Yes: 11  
No: 46  
N/A: 12

3. If you were to need further counseling from whom would you wish to receive it?

Family Court:	37
Private Agency:	5
Don't Know/don't care/neither:	10
Not available:	12
Both FC and Private agency:	3
School counselor:	1
JCPD counselor:	1

It is interesting to note that the parents' and childrens' perceptions of whether or not they found the counseling helpful was fairly similar in that a similar number of youngsters and parents did find it helpful. However, it should be noted that a larger percentage of parents than children answered No, and these were usually confined to the cases where the youngsters' behavior had progressed to such a degree that family counseling was not indicated as much as placement. Of the 13 families that answered No, most were families which did result in a placement situation. It is also interesting to see that although 20 of the parents stated that they felt their child had continued to give them the type of problem they had come to the court to handle, only 11 of the youngsters felt that they had. This might be interpreted to mean that although the parents felt that the youngsters were continuing to be incorrigible or not

listen to them, most of the youngsters felt that they had changed their behavior indicating that there is often a gap in perceptions between how the parents and the youngsters would view the same behavior.

#### Case Example

It is often helpful to include in any evaluation an example of the type of intervention that has been made. Accordingly, the following typical case study is being included.

The following passage is a summary of a typical case handled by the Intensive Intervention Project. The names of the family members are fictional but their situation is very common. For purposes of this paper, we shall call them the Cabral family.

Tina is a 15-year-old girl who at point of contact was brought into the Detention Home by the police because her parents stated that she was an incorrigible child. The night prior to her apprehension she stayed out all night with her friends. When she returned home, her parents were very upset with her. At that time, she told her parents that she would go where she wanted, when she wanted, any time she wanted. The parents felt they could no longer tolerate her behavior and called the police to have her detained. The girl and her family were interviewed at the Detention Home by the intake officer. The IIP staff was notified and a team was assigned to the family. They interviewed Tina and her family before the hearing which they attended and the girl was released and an appointment for family counseling was scheduled for the following day. The family was seen by the team for approximately 10 sessions at which time the team made a recommendation for disposition to the Judge. The following is a summary of the problems as seen by the team and the methods of intervention used by them.

Although this was Tina's first offense her problems did not start at the point where she stayed out all night. She had been having difficulties with her parents for approximately two years. During that two-year period, her relationship with her parents and the other siblings in her family became progressively deteriorated. The situation had gotten to the point where Tina

no longer took part in any family functions, came and went as she chose and became closer to her peers than she was to her family. She had been labeled by her parents as the "black sheep" of the family. She had one younger sister, age 11, who the parents claimed had never caused any problems for them and was a B student in school. Tina, on the other hand, was a sophomore in high school, rarely attended class, and when she did she had no interest in any of these. Her grades consisted of D's and F's but this did not seem to concern her. Her parents stated that they no longer wanted anything to do with Tina since they had tried everything in their power to make her part of the family and she showed no interest in them. The parents, particularly the father, harbored a marked degree of hostility for his daughter. They reacted by spending a great deal of time and energy on the younger daughter in the hopes that she would not turn out the same way.

At the initial interview, neither the parents nor Tina could express anything positive towards each other. The youngest daughter, Susan, seemed indifferent and immature. She felt the whole situation had nothing to do with her. When they were asked to identify the problem, the parents stated that it was totally Tina's fault and that if she could not learn to obey the rules of the house they would prefer to have her locked up forever in the Detention Home or until she

became an adult and could live on her own. Tina stated she much preferred to be with her friends because at least they cared for her and she could go to them when she had problems. She felt that her parents no longer loved her and took great pleasure in punishing her. The team attempted to explore the home situation in an effort to determine why the situation had deteriorated so badly in the past two years. It was learned that Tina initially began acting out at a point when the home situation was very unstable. Two years prior to the interview, the father, a laborer, had been laid off his job; her mother, who is a cashier in a hotel, became the principal breadwinner in the family. At that time, the father was drinking to excess and, according to Tina, he had become violently angry with anything she did and he seemed to take out his aggressions on her.

The parents admitted that for a six-month period at that time the situation was very poor. The father felt that he was partially responsible for Tina's acting out at the time, but he could not understand why she continued to do so. He stated that he had found regular employment, a steady job that he had been on for approximately one year and a half, and since that time he had been able to get along much better with his wife and his youngest daughter. He felt that Tina should have understood the pressure he was under and should have helped the situation by doing work around the house and studying harder



at school. Tina stated that both parents hadn't been "as bad to her since that time" but she felt that her father and mother pressured her too much on her school work which she had no interest in and didn't like her choice of friends. She could not agree with this and she felt that she had to stay away from home as much as possible to "maintain her sanity".

The parents were asked how they had felt about Tina prior to two years ago and they expressed that she was a warm, well behaved and polite girl who seemed to make every effort to get along well with the family. The youngest daughter, Susan, stated that she could not understand why Tina began acting up but that she guessed the girl had just "gone bad". It became obvious that the parents' and the youngest daughter's current impression of Tina as being "bad" had a marked effect on how the girl saw herself and how she chose to act with them and with others. The parents were able to see that many of the positive aspects of Tina that existed prior to the two-year bad period were still there and they were able to express some of these positive feelings to Tina. This warmed Tina up to a degree and she admitted that after a period of time that she was responsible for her actions but she felt that she had gotten into the habit of acting out and it had become easier for her. She felt that she could no longer try in school because she had missed too much and "there was no sense anyway, and she

was never going to use half the stuff they were teaching".

She felt that if she made any effort during the current academic year, it would be wasted anyway since she would be held back in school. During the third session, the girl's school counselor attended and she was able to talk about some of the academic strengths that Tina still had. She was able to tell Tina that if she made an effort to attend her classes regularly then she had every opportunity of progressing to her next grade.

During subsequent sessions, the parents still stated that although Tina's behavior had improved somewhat, she still did not follow all the rules of the house. These rules were explored and neither father or mother could agree exactly on what the rules were. The curfew seemed to change nightly, and even though the girl knew what she was and wasn't to do in certain instances, penalties and rewards were not enforced accordingly. In other words, there were marked inconsistencies in the limit setting process. It was pointed out by the team to the parents that if they expected the girl to live by the rules these rules should be made very clear to her and at the same time both parents had to work together and be in agreement as to just what they expected from Tina. The rules were set down with the family and team in the form of a contract with penalties and rewards set up accordingly. Although Tina was not very pleased with many of them because she knew she would not be able to manipulate the situation as easily as in the past, she was very

active in negotiating them and seemed quite pleased when she earned the rewards that were built into the contract.

By the seventh session, Tina's behavior had adjusted quite well at home. The parents seemed rather pleased with her behavior but still very little warmth was demonstrated between the parents and Tina. Tina continued to harbor a degree of hostility from the past. She didn't feel that it was appropriate to express these feelings of anger that she held, particularly towards her father. She had no idea that expressing these feelings would have any effect other than to make her father angry with her. The parents, on the other hand, were unaware of the anger still harbored by Tina. They only felt that her coldness toward them was typical of her personality. The team made an effort to teach Tina to express these feelings and to show her parents when she was hurt by their actions. Gradually, Tina learned to do this and the parents were open to hear her feelings.

Tina's mother had been very passive during the sessions. It was learned that it was typical of the mother that when she was upset with either the children or her husband she would ignore her own feelings and make believe that nothing upsetting had happened. This caused a tremendous amount of frustration to build up in her and at the same time both her husband and her daughters never clearly knew how she stood in any given situation. This was pointed out to the mother, and the team

demonstrated a number of exercises with the family on how they might express their feelings toward one another as they occurred. The family, including the youngest daughter, had grown apart to such a degree that it had become very difficult for them to show warmth for each other.

During the last two sessions, the parents were urged and helped to express their pleasure towards Tina and their youngest daughter for the good conduct and effort shown by the two girls during the past few weeks. The father, during this period, broke down completely into tears and told Tina how guilty he had felt for treating her so badly in the past and he asked her if she would accept him and let him try to act differently. This had a definite impact on every family member and although they showed a degree of embarrassment, it was obvious that they had broken down their largest blockage and the one that had caused them trouble in the past. During the last sessions, the team summed up for the family the progress they felt they had made and asked if they felt they needed any further sessions. The family at that point said they felt they could do very well on their own and no further appointments were scheduled. Three telephone contacts were made with the family during the next five-week period and although there had been minor disagreements within the family, they had taken the responsibility themselves of working these disagreements out and each family member expressed satisfaction with the way

things were going. They had discussed with the team the possibility of continuing the counseling with a community agency and were given the necessary information, but they chose not to do this at the present. At the last telephone contact, they were told that the court did not feel it was necessary for a court hearing and that the case would be Informally Adjusted.

REVIEW OF INTENSIVE INTERVENTION PROJECT

July 3, 1975

I. Background:

A. This project is funded under LEJDPA and commenced in November 1972.

First Year ..... November 1972 - September 1973

Second Year ..... October 1973 - September 1974

Third Year ..... October 1974 - September 1975

B. The goal of the project is to more permanently divert children from the court system who are referred for the first time for behavior problems, such as running away, incorrigibility, and certain minor law violators. Referrals mainly come through the Detention Home.

II. Facts:

A. General Data.

1. Since the beginning of the project (11/72 (start of project) through 6/75) IIP has worked with 218 youngsters and their families. The project insists on working with both parents and siblings; over 1,000 persons have been counseled thus far.

- a. Of the 218 families who have received counseling, no new siblings have been referred to Family Court.
- b. Twenty-seven percent of the families are seen exclusively in their homes.
- c. Two-thirds of all families had at least one and some had all of their meetings after normal work hours.
- d. Families are seen an average of 7.4 sessions. Counselors spent an average total of 27.6 hours per family in individual and family counseling sessions, and contact with schools and other agencies.

2. For those families where referral to a community agency is appropriate, IIP involves the agency in the IIP meetings and makes a bridge before the counseling is terminated.

B. Data from the First Year of the Project (12/72 through 9/73).\*

1. Total of 69 youngsters were served. Forty-seven of these youngsters were actually first-time offenders (no prior court contact).

\* For purposes of data collection, covers period from 12/72 through 12/73.

2. Impression was that families of most of the youngsters coming to Detention Home for the first time reported having problems for over a year with their child.

3. Most parents stated they request Court Services as a "last resort" because they had already received counseling and it was unsuccessful.

4. The earlier the intervention, the greater the chance of diversion.

a. First-time offender - Of the 47 youngsters, 36 were diverted and did not recidivate for a period of one year from close of case.

b. Of the repeat offenders - Of the 22 youngsters, 12 were diverted; the reminder needed continuing court services.

c. Of the first-time offenders who recidivated, 50% came from sufficiently disturbed situations to warrant placement by IIP.

5. For 27 of the 69 cases, the family situation or the child's behavior was so disturbed that an alternative living situation was arranged by IIP team.

6. In the 69 referred families, there were an additional 52 siblings who were already known to the court. These siblings were included in family meetings and the parents reported an improvement in their behavior.

C. Second Year Project Facts (10/73 through 9/74).

- 1. Eighty-four youngsters were served.
- 2. Seventy or 83% were successfully diverted.
- 3. Fourteen youngsters (17%) were adjudicated. Of these, seven were law violators and seven were placed out of their homes.
- 4. Of those diverted from the Juvenile Justice System, after one year, less than 10% recidivated.

D. Third Year Project Facts (10/74 through 9/75).

See Attached.

III. Discussion:

A. The IIP has been successful in terms of diversion as measured by recidivism rate. Of the first year youngsters 77% did not return to the court within a year.

B. Because it is a demonstration project, the staff has utilized an tested various treatment approaches, such as family and in-

dividual counseling, contracting for behavioral change and adolescent rap group.

- C. Parents have stated that they feel the counseling was successful because IIP is under the umbrella of the Family Court. This seemed to influence the youngsters to change their behavior and also some parents seemed to need the authority of the court to support their efforts at management or the expectation of the Judge at a Detention Home hearing that they would cooperate and remain involved in IIP counseling.
- D. The fact that IIP service is at no cost and can make home visits after normal working hours and will see a family as often as necessary seemed to contribute to the family's valuing of the counseling.
- E. Data indicated that some IIP families could be successfully diverted to a community agency once the IIP team resolved the immediate crisis which landed the youngster in Detention Home. Under normal procedures, a youngster can be released from Detention Home and a family referred to an agency. If no contact is made prior to release, the problem remains the same and the youngster runs away again before an intake probation officer can schedule a preliminary meeting. This cannot happen with IIP as the intervention begins as soon as the youngster arrives at Detention Home and the team becomes a part of the family system before he is released.
- F. For some youngsters, placement is necessary and these cases often come to court to insure responsibility for continuity of services. IIP has found that in many of their cases, private counseling agencies have terminated when the child's behavior problems could not be changed with counseling and the agencies do not see making a placement as part of their responsibility. IIP helps insure the youngster and family's adjustment to a placement plan so that the placement is successful and many man hours are not wasted in reprocessing the same youngster for several placements.
- G. IIP is a program which helps to provide families new problem solving and communication skills. The fact that no siblings from the identified families have been subsequently referred indicates that the preventive aspects have been successful.

#### IV. Conclusions:

- A. The goal of more permanently diverting children from the court system, who are referred for the first time for behavior problems and the first-time law offender, is being met. The diversion of children range from 51 out of 66 youngsters the first year to 70 youngsters out of 84 in the second year.
- B. On the other hand, experience has shown that there is a sizeable number of children's situation which require court intervention (to include adjudication and foster care placement) because of the long-standing and highly-aggravated relationships in the family. Over the two-year project period, 35 children required other living arrangements.

- C. Further, experience indicates that there is no single social agency able to mount a similar diversion effort, although several attempts were made to help a private agency in this regard. The optimum progress has been the assignment of a liaison social worker from Child and Family Services to court for one man day a week in order to coordinate referrals of appropriate diversion cases. Project experience tends to indicate that many of the children served were "fall-outs" from prior contacts with one or more social agency.
- D. The nature of the services provided by the project, i.e., early frequent contacts, especially after office hours, total family counseling, and bridging agency referrals to ensure viable referrals, all have had meaningful impact on the families concerned. In terms of delinquency prevention, it is significant to note that of the 218 families served, none of the siblings were subsequently referred to the court. The fact that the project is connected with the court serves to make families feel more compelled to wrestle with their problems; and the prospects of individual and family change seemed greater.

SUMMARY OF 1974-1975 ASSESSMENT OF  
INTENSIVE INTERVENTION PROJECT SERVICES RENDERED

Thirty-four cases which were referred to the Intensive Intervention Project (IIP) from November 1974 to February 1975 were evaluated in terms of demography, IIP counseling effort expenditure, methods of intervention, final disposition, goal attainment, and satisfaction of clients, by two psychologists serving an internship with IIP. Their findings are as follows:

DEMOGRAPHY:

Approximately fifty-nine percent (20) of IIP adolescents were female. The average age was 14.7 years old. While an assortment of racial groups are represented, analysis reveals that eighteen (53%) of the adolescents are Caucasian, two (6%) are Hawaiian, two (6%) are Japanese, two (6%) are Filipino, one (3%) is Portuguese, and nine (27%) have a mixed racial background.

More than half of the adolescents were referred for Runaway, about one-fourth for Incurability, and the rest for Theft III or a request for general counseling services. The majority of IIP cases twenty-four out of thirty-four (71%) were referred directly from Hale Ho'omalulu, the Family Court First Circuit, Detention Facility.

About one-fourth (8) of these adolescents had been referred previously to the Court, and about one-third (11) had received previous services from social agencies. That is, a sizeable number of our adolescents have had difficulties and had received services of some kind prior to coming to the attention of this project.

The adolescents came from a variety of family types. About one-third (11) had intact families with both natural parents in the home, about one-third (11) came from a one-parent home, and the rest (12) came from two-parent homes due to remarriage, adoption or foster parents. The average family had 4.6 members.

These families, like the adolescents, had experienced previous difficulties in many cases. More than 1/3 of the families had members other than the IIP adolescent known previously to the Court, and more than 1/3 had members other than the adolescent known previously to such outside agencies as Community Health Centers, etc.

IIP families reside in all parts of the island--35% (12) in Central Oahu, 29% (10) in East Honolulu, 21% (7) in West Honolulu, 12% (4) in the Windward area, and 3% (1) in the Leeward area.

EFFORT EXPENDITURE:

Intensive Intervention Project counseling teams usually received instant notice regarding the referral, and then moved rapidly to meet with the family unit. An average of 3.6 hours elapsed between notice



from the Detention Home and the Detention Hearing which the counselors attended; then 11.5 hours on the average elapsed between the referral and the first full-scale family counseling session.

The average length of time during which a case was carried was 96 days. Counselors provided on the average 27.6 hours of direct service time per family, with much of the time involving two counselors working conjointly. This time was spent in sessions with the family and selected individual members, personnel from other agencies, phone contacts to various persons, detention or court hearings, and necessary paper work.

#### METHODS OF INTERVENTION:

Generally, a variety of methods were used in any given IIP counseling cases. Family and individual counseling for the adolescent were employed in virtually every case. In addition, individual counseling for parents and a written contract clarifying family rules and consequences were used in most cases. About half of the cases employed: Detention Home, outside agency involvement, school attendance slips and an adolescent group experience. Less frequently used methods used were individual counseling for other family members, testing or mental health team consultation, and outside agency consultants.

#### FINAL DISPOSITION:

Twenty eight cases (82%) were informally adjusted (I.A., O.D., or Services Completed), and six (18%) were taken to Court. Twenty-two (65%) of the cases were referred to social agencies and eighteen (80%) of these referrals were successfully followed through.

#### GOAL ATTAINMENT:

Counseling goals for each case were established at the start and these goals were scaled to allow evaluation of the degree of goal attainment (refer to Assessment of IIP services 1974-1975). While the established norm for the Goal Attainment Scales employed is 50%, the IIP norm was 56%. The counseling teams reached slightly more than their expected level of success on the goals set for counseling. The results show that generally realistic expectations were set up.

The most frequently set goals involved improved communication or enhanced relationships within the family; increased school attendance and reduced running away were also commonly established goals. Other goals in descending order of use were: increased performance of responsibilities and enforcement of consequences, increased compliance with curfew rules, new or improved adolescent peer relations, reduced stealing, shoplifting, etc., successful agency referral or placement, reduced drug, alcohol or tobacco use, increased home chore responsibility, and even in one case the goal of extinguished suicide attempts. A high proportion of all goal types was attained, although

the lowest success rate (50%) for the goal relating to the reduced drug, alcohol and tobacco use suggests that IIP teams overestimated the change they could help make in this area.

#### CLIENT SATISFACTION:

In phone interviews with families several weeks after termination, the adolescents, mothers and fathers all reported satisfaction with the counseling outcome, an improved family situation and an interest in returning to IIP again if problems occurred in the future.

When asked to rate the helpfulness of various features of the IIP program, family members indicated that the team approach, counselors' availability, the free services, outreach work, the use of both family and individual sessions, and the broad focus of counseling were very helpful. Only slightly less helpful were the flexibility of counseling session schedules, the possibility of after hours scheduling and the use of home visits. It is interesting to note that the disciplinary features--the use of a contract, detention home, and court authority--were rated least helpful, particularly by adolescents, yet these features were still considered quite positively. Adolescents rated all features slightly less positively than their parents, which was not surprising. An unexpected finding was the great satisfaction of the fathers in the sample.

EXAMPLE OF TYPICAL INTENSIVE INTERVENTION PROJECT CASE

WHITE, Paula, Female; Age 14

REFERRAL:  
May 22, 1975

On the evening of May 22, 1975, Paula, age 14, was caught sniffing paint by her parents, Mr. & Mrs. White. They called the police and had their daughter detained at Hale Ho'omaluu. Since this was Paula's first detention and there seemed to be several family problems, the Intake Probation Officer referred the case to Intensive Intervention Project. The IIP team met with Paula and her parents prior to the detention hearing, to tell them of the counseling program and to assess the family situation in order to make a recommendation to the Judge. It was determined that if a written contract for behavior which included consequences and rewards could be made between Paula and her parents with the assistance with the IIP team, Paula's release would be recommended and the family agreed to follow-up counseling sessions. During the hearing, the team informed the Judge of the family situation and problem areas and he authorized an early release for Paula, contingent on the completion of the contract negotiation.

Because of the anger and resentment between Paula and her parents, the family and team were unable to complete the contract that day although they had met for three hours. Feelings were very strong in the family and a cooling off period was necessary before Paula and her parents could communicate with each other in a useful manner. Mr. & Mrs. White agreed to come in two days later and hoped to be more successful in discussing the issues at that time. In the mean time, the IIP team asked Paula and her parents to consider what they felt the underlying problems between them were and the IIP team met with Paula individually on those two days. During the sessions in detention home, Paula was very angry at her parents for having her detained but was able to begin looking at her own responsibility and behavior which had resulted in detainment.

HISTORY OF AGENCY CONTACTS:

Paula is the oldest of four children of professional parents. Paula had been known to other agencies before being referred to IIP. She and her parents had been involved in individual counseling with a social worker at Kaiser Hospital. She was also seen by a physician at Fronk Clinic and was evaluated by Dr. Baylock who stated that she is, "the most incorrigible youngster I have ever seen". Following an overdose of LSD and "downers", Paula had been admitted to St. Francis Hospital and from there went to Teen Challenge. Paula stayed at Teen Challenge for one week and then was sent home because she had stolen from the other residents.

WHITE, Paula

HISTORY OF AGENCY CONTACTS:  
(continued)

PRESENTING PROBLEMS:

In addition to these treatment attempts, Paula had also spent one week at Hale Kipa, where she was unsuccessful in obeying house rules or getting along with the other youngsters.

Mr. & Mrs. White stated that their concern was not only Paula's recent overdose, which Paula stated was a suicide attempt but also the fact that she had been sniffing for four or five months, had stolen money from her parents, had runaway six or seven times in the past year and had just been expelled from school and refused to re-enroll in a new school. Mr. & Mrs. White stated communication between them and Paula was very poor and that she refused to obey any rules.

TREATMENT:

The IIP team met with the family ten times both at Detention Home, Family Court, and in the family's home. During the ten meetings, in addition to implementing and reviewing the use of the contract for the first few weeks to keep expectations clear, the emphasis was put on facilitating communication in the family. One of the difficulties seemed to be neither the parents nor Paula were aware of the other's feelings so techniques such as doubling and role reversals were used in order to help the family understand where the other person was coming from. An additional problem which the parents were not aware of, was Paula's reluctance to leave Hawaii in two months when her family was moving to the mainland. Paula had been unable to tell her parents how unhappy she was about that decision because of having to leave her boyfriend. She was thus acting out in an attempt to "get back" at her parents for this decision and trying to have as much "fun" as possible before leaving. When the parents were able to understand her feelings and allow her to spend some time with the boy, something they previously forbidden, Paula was able to work through the end of this relationship and become more accepting of leaving Hawaii with her family. Her father helped her out in this by stating that he will be returning to Hawaii on business and that if her behavior is adequate, he is willing to have her return to Hawaii with him for visits.

Since Paula had been expelled from her previous school, IIP had frequent contact with the counselor at Paula's new school in order to insure her attendance for the remainder of the school year so that she would pass the year. Paula regularly tested the new school authorities who appreciated the support they felt they were receiving from the Family Court.

COUNSELING RESULTS: As the result of IIP counseling, there were no more run-aways from home. School attendance was adequate and Paula obeyed her curfew. As a result of her doing this

WHITE, Paula

COUNSELING RESULTS: her parents eased up on their tight restrictions which she had objected to and allowed her to go surfing, see friends, and gave her opportunities to show that she could use her freedom appropriately. Family communication improved to the point where Paula could talk to her family about her problems and her drug use decreased. Additionally, by including the entire family in the sessions the family was able to see the stereotyped roles each had been assigned in the family. For example, Paula's younger brother had helped put Paula in a scape-goated position by "tattling" in order to shift the focus off any of his problem behaviors. The parents were able to set limits on this. As a result, Paula was able to feel less like "the bad girl" with three "good" younger siblings and she was able to move closer within the family. Her siblings were able to examine their behavior in light of how it contributed to Paula's problems.

Although Paula's behavior and the family functioning improved, it was felt that they would need continued follow-up and they were given a name of a counseling agency in the state to which they were moving. IIP has received a letter from them and Paula is doing fine.

ASSESSMENT OF IIP SERVICES 1974-75

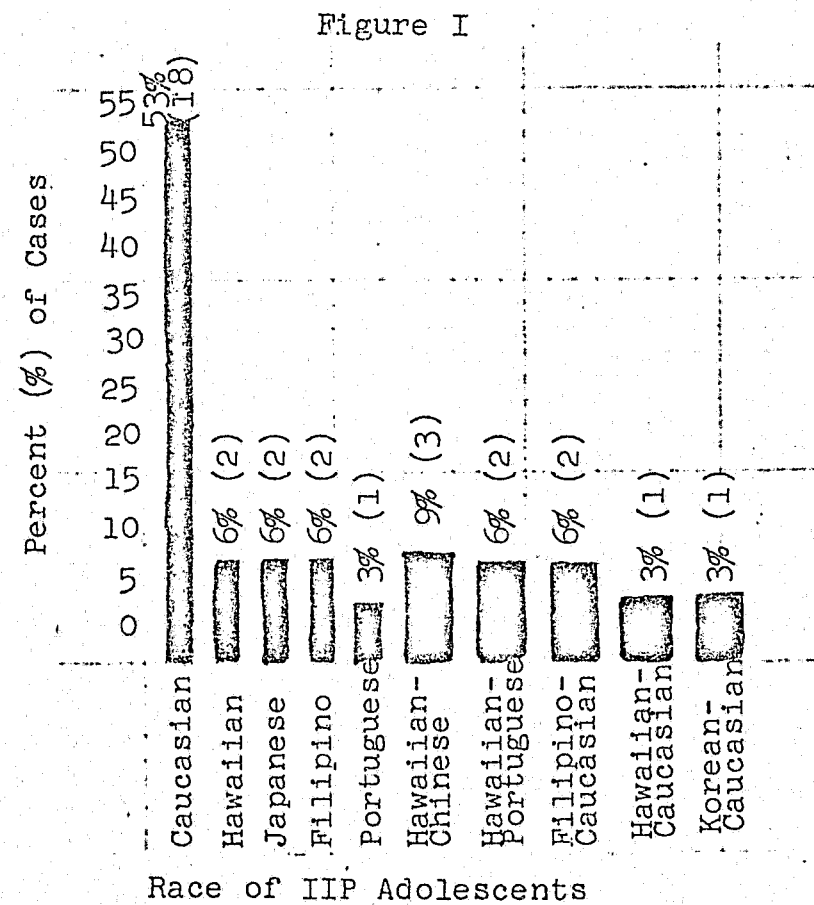
This study presents the findings of research conducted at IIP utilizing 34 cases which were referred to the program from November to February 1975. The evaluation was done at the point of termination with each family and was conducted by two psychologists serving an internship with IIP.

I. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

AGE: The 34 IIP adolescents ranged in age from 12 to 17 years with an average of 14.7 years.

SEX: 41% (14) of the adolescents were males and 59% (20) were female.

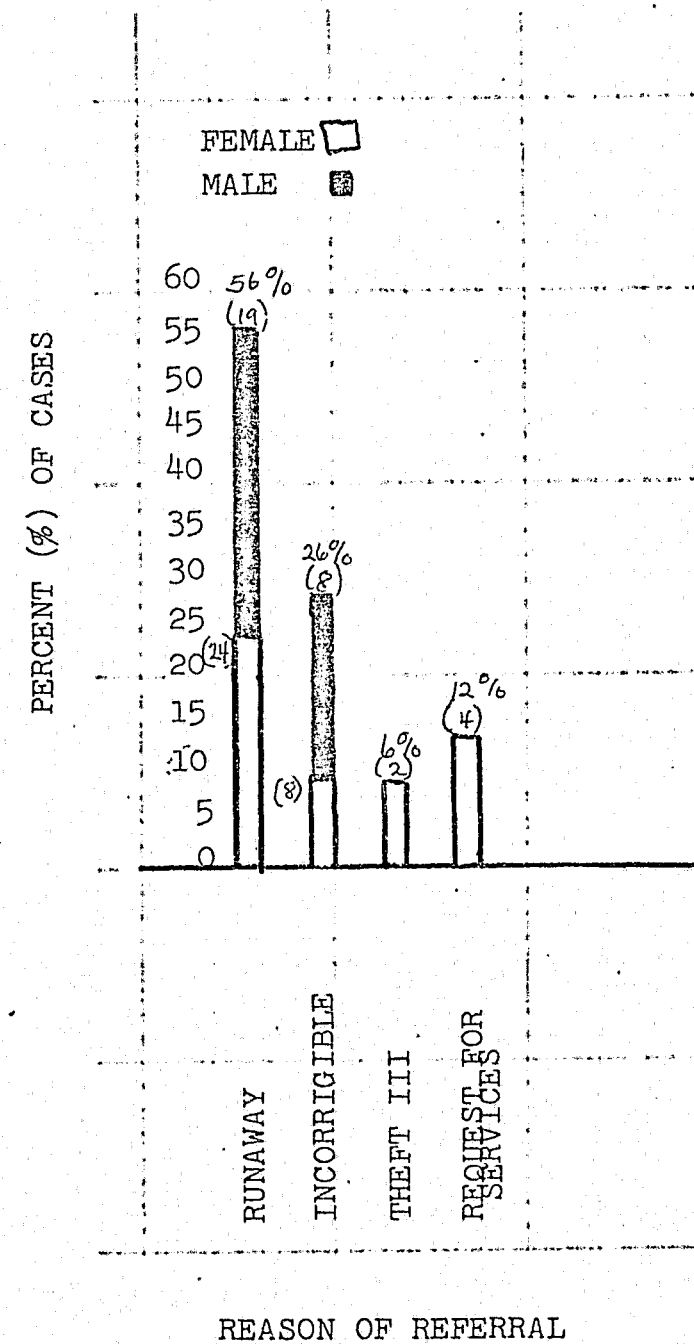
RACE: Figure 1 illustrates the proportion of adolescents in the different racial groups. Notably, it can be seen that more than half of the sample was Caucasian.



Reason For Referral

Figure II depicts the reason adolescents were referred to IIP. It can be seen that more than half of the cases were referred in conjunction with a runaway charge. An interesting finding was that the sexes were not evenly distributed: No boys were referred for Theft III or as a Request for Services in the sample, although the proportion of boys referred for Incorrigible was more than twice the proportion for girls.

Figure II



Referral Source:

A large majority of IIP cases 71% (24) were referred from Detention Home. In addition, 12% (4) were referred on a Request for Services basis, 9% (3) were referred by a probation officer, and 9% (3) were referred by another party (a judge or former client).

Previous Referrals:

Seventy-six percent of the adolescents (26) had had no previous referrals to the Court. However, 15% (5) had been referred once previously, and 9% (3) had had two previous referrals. Among the offenses which prompted these previous referrals, five were for Incorrigible, three were for P.I.N.S., three were for Runaway, and one was for Theft III.

Previous Agency Contact:

Slightly more than 1/3 of the adolescents (35%) (12) had been previously known to other agencies at the time of referral to IIP: three to a community mental health center, three to Tripler Hospital, two to a private practice therapist, one to Palama, one to Straub Clinic, one to the YMCA and one to DSSH. At these other agencies, five had received family therapy, three had received individual therapy, two had received drug counseling, one had received school counseling, and one had attended an outreach group. The average duration of these contacts were 18 months.

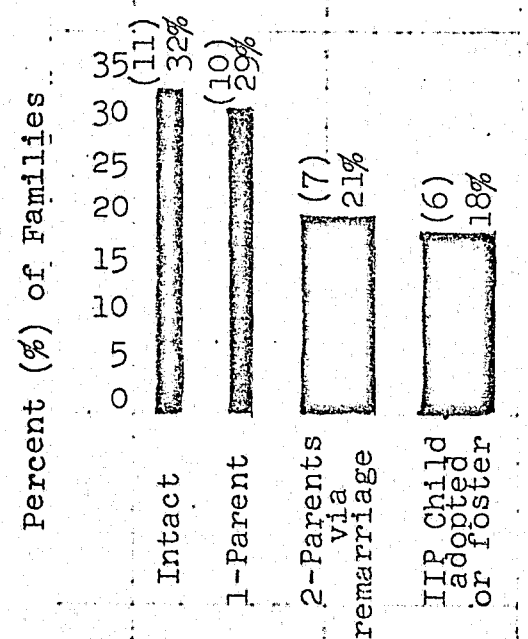
Family Size:

The number of members in a household varied from two to ten. The average home had 4.6 members.

Family Type:

Figure III illustrates the proportion of IIP families which were (1) intact, containing both natural parents; (2) one-parent homes, due to death, separation or divorce; (3) two-parent homes where one natural parent has remarried; and (4) homes containing adopted or foster children.

Figure III - Types of Family



Previous Court Involvement For Family Members:

Sixty-five percent of the families had no members other than the IIP child known previously to the Court. Ten of the families (29%) had one already known, one (3%) had two known and one (3%) had three known.

Previous Agency Involvement For Family Members:

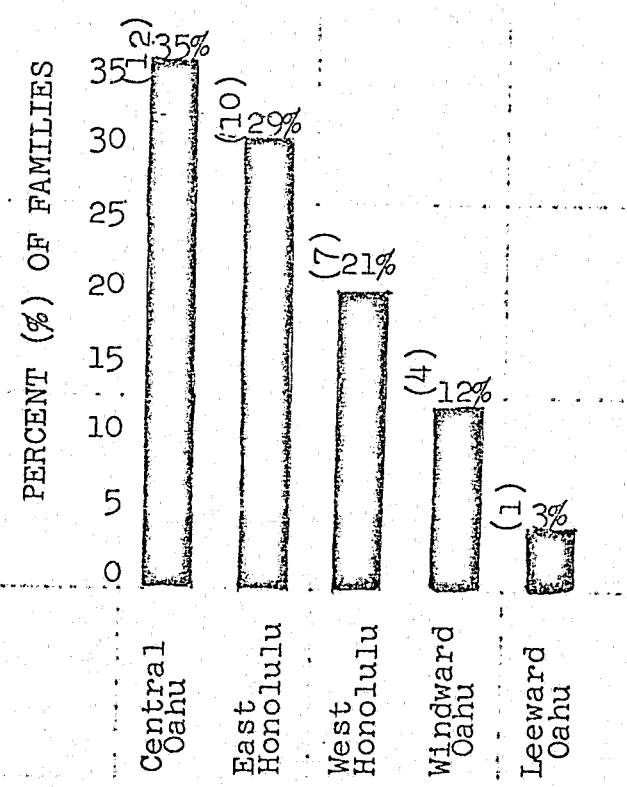
Sixty-five percent (22) of the families had no members other than the IIP child known previously to other agencies. Eight families (24%) had one member known, and four families (12%) had two members known to other agencies at time of referral. These agencies were: Community Mental Health Centers (4), Private therapist (3), DSSH (3), CFS (2), and Tripler Hospital (1).

Area of Residence:

As Figure IV illustrates, the families resided in all parts of the island, although the largest proportion lived in Central Oahu.

Figure IV

Area of Residence



II. EFFORT EXPENDED BY INTENSIVE INTERVENTION PROJECT TEAM:

Short Notice:

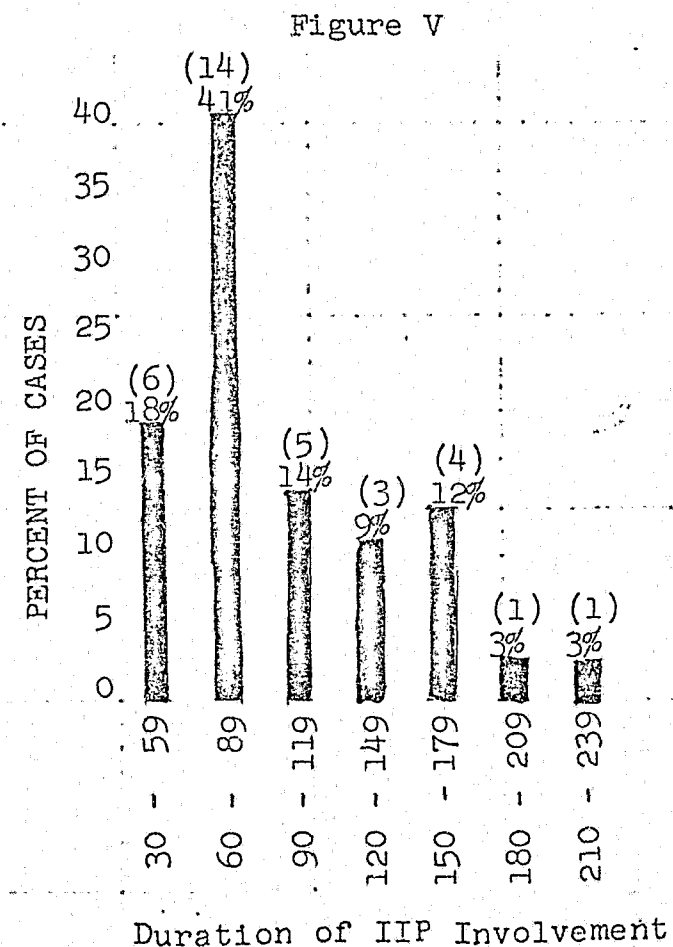
IIP counseling teams receive relatively short notice regarding imminent referrals. Although IIP was notified of a probable referral prior to a detention hearing in 62% of the cases, the amount of notice ranged from one hour to two days, with an average of 3.6 hours notice before the team was to attend a detention hearing.

Rapid Intervention:

Once a referral is made, whether through a detention hearing or through some other means, counseling teams move rapidly to set up the first full-scale family counseling session. The time between referral and the first session ranged from one hour to five days, with an average lapse of 11.5 hours.

Duration of Contact:

The time a case was carried by an IIP team-- from referral to termination--varied from 31 to 214 days. The average duration of IIP involvement was 96 days. Figure V demonstrates the uneven distribution; it can be seen that well over half of the cases were closed in less than 90 days.



Use of Time:

IIP counseling teams spend time delivering service to adolescents and their families in a variety of ways. Counseling sessions are held with the family as a unit, and sessions are also held with individual family members. Because this is a time of crises for these families, counselors also spend time responding to crisis situation through phone calls from family members. Many IIP adolescents or their families have had previous involvement with schools, agencies or other collateral persons, with whom IIP teams often confer. Similarly, such persons may be consulted for referral purposes, either in person or through phone contacts. Eighty-five percent (29) of the IIP families participate in at least one detention hearing. IIP team members attend these hearings with their families. And finally, counselors spend time writing case summaries, referral evaluations and other reports. Table I indicates the way in which counselors' time was spent for the families in the sample. The great range in the number of sessions and hours spent reflects the variability of the families and the services they require. Thus, the average amount of time spent per family by an IIP counselor was 27.6 hours, although one family required eight hours only, and another 66 hours. It should be noted that most of the time documented represents time spent by a team of two counselors.

Table I

EFFORT EXPENDITURE PER IIP FAMILY

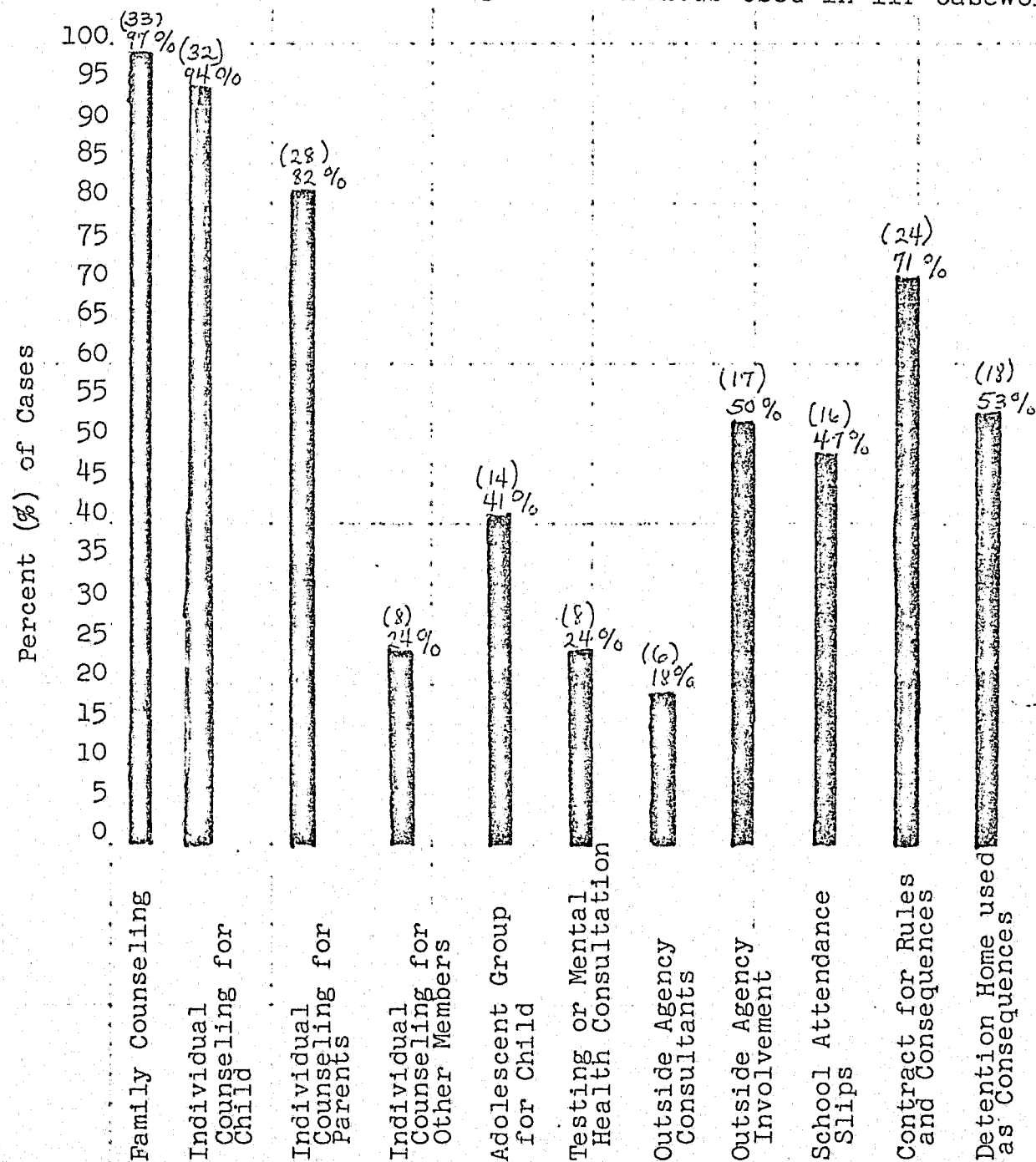
	Average (mean)	Range Variability	Average (mean)	Variability
Family Sessions	No. of Sessions: 7.4	0-16 Hours spent:	12.4	0- 40
Individual Sessions	No. of Sessions: 4.3	0-18 Hours spent:	5.3	0- 15
Phone Contacts with Family Members	No. of Contacts: 7.0	2-23 Hours spent:	2.4	.8- 6
In-Person Contacts with Schools, Agencies & Collateral Person	No. of Contacts: 2.7	0-11 Hours spent:	1.9	0-8.5
Phone Contacts with Schools, Agencies, & Collateral Person	No. of Contacts: 4.9	0-25 Hours spent:	1.2	0-3.5
Dictation & Paper work		Hours spent:	2.8	0- 15
Detention Hearings	No. of Hearings: 1.8	0- 9 Hours spent:	1.3	0- 8
Court Hearings	No. of Hearings: .3	0- 3 Hours spent:	.5	0- 3
<b>TOTAL HOURS SPENT:</b>			<u>27.6</u>	<u>8- 66</u>



### III. METHODS OF INTERVENTION

The methods used in providing services to IIP families varies widely, with many methods used in combination in most cases. Figure VI illustrates the proportion of cases where the various methods were employed. It can be seen that both family counseling and individual counseling for the IIP adolescent were employed in almost all cases, and that individual counseling for parents and a written contract clarifying family members' responsibilities and consequences were employed in most IIP cases. Fifty percent (17) of the cases also utilized other agency involvement. These agencies were: Probation Plus (3), Private Therapists (3), CFS (2), CSS (2), DSSH (2), Clergy (2), School Counselors (2), Recreation class or activity (2), Family Power (1), Family Life Center (1), Salvation Army Home (1), QLCC (1), Leahi (1), and a community college (1).

Figure VI Methods Used in IIP Casework



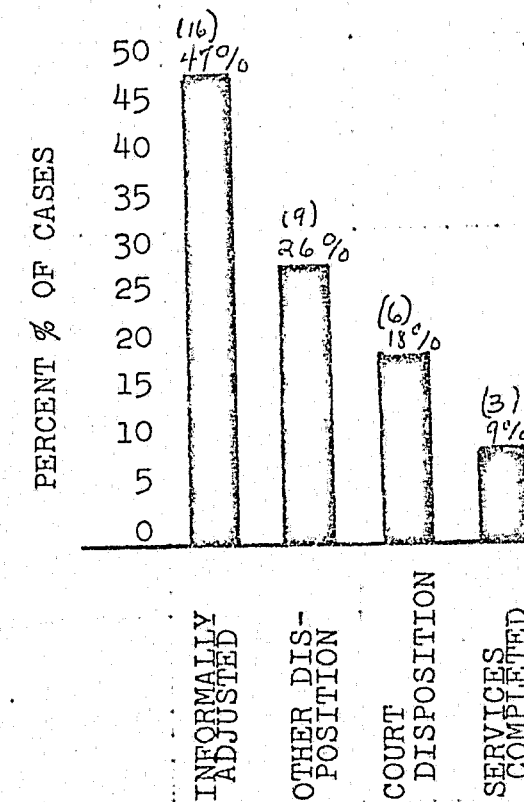
### IV. FINAL DISPOSITION OF CASES

Figure VII illustrates the relative distribution of final dispositions in the sample. It can be seen that 82% of the cases were diverted from the Juvenile Justice System, (I.A., O.D., Services Completed). The 18% figure for Court Dispositions compares rather favorably with the 24% (8) of the cases which had had at least one previous Court referral (and hence were recidivists, rather than first time offenders).

Upon terminating an IIP case, referral agencies were utilized 65% of the time. Referrals were made to Probation Plus (5), YMCA (4), CFS (4), Family Life (3), Salvation Army Home (2), DSSH (2), CSS (2), Palama (1), Community Mental Health Centers (1), Community College (1), Summer Job Program (1). In most of these cases, the referral was made for the IIP adolescent, although a number of referrals were made for the family unit or the parents, or even a sibling. The purpose in most cases was continued family or individual therapy on a longer range than crisis intervention although many of the adolescent referrals were for group recreational or outreach activities. A very high proportion, of these referrals made by IIP counselors (82%) (28) successfully followed through.

Figure VII

Final Dispositions of IIP Cases



V. GOAL ATTAINMENT:

Early in the family counseling process, the IIP team established between two and five goals for counseling. They then established objectively measurable points on the following scale for each of their goals:

- 2 Most unfavorable outcome thought likely
- 1 Less than expected level of success
- 0 Expected level of success
- +1 More than expected level of success
- +2 Most favorable outcome thought likely

In addition, the team indicated the level at which the child was functioning on each scale at the start of counseling. Upon termination of an IIP case, the team determined the level at which the child was functioning on each scale and the differences were examined.

This Goal Attainment Scaling procedure was developed by the Sherman and Kirsuk Evaluation Project of Hennepin County. It was adopted as a measure of IIP therapy outcome for the following reasons: (1) it allows goals to be individually tailored for each case and yet also permits standardized comparison of outcome across cases; (2) it serves as a training tool for counselors, providing feedback to them about the relative attainability of various therapy goals as well as improving realistic estimations of therapy outcome.

The standardized average for the Goal Attainment Scales is 50 and statistical analysis of the 34 cases in the IIP sample reveals that the IIP Goal Attainment norm is 56. That is, on the whole, IIP team reached slightly more than their expected level of success on the goals they set for counseling. It should be noted that there is a wide variability in degree of goal attainment.

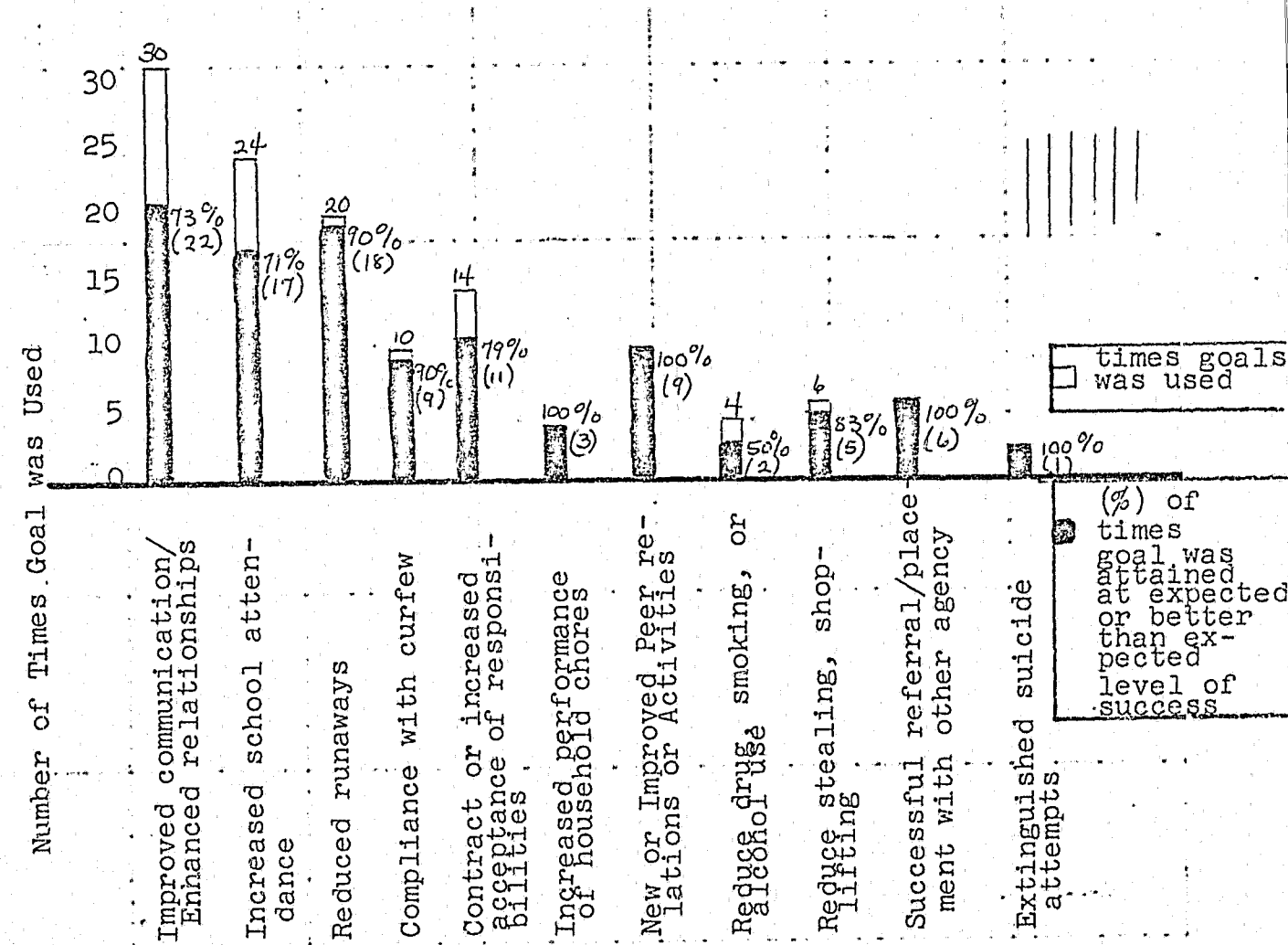
For purposes of descriptive detail, the variety of counseling goals set for this sample was sorted into 11 different groups. Figure VIII illustrates these different kinds of goals, the number of times each was used, and the proportion of the time the goals were met.

Several findings merit specific mention. As might be expected, the most frequently established goal was improved communication and enhanced relationships within the family. Increased school attendance and reduced runaways were also frequent goals for counseling. Examination of the proportion of attainment for each type of goal reveals that, with one exception, goals were generally well met in all categories. The low, 50% goal attainment score for reduced use of drugs, smoking and alcohol suggests that IIP counselors had unrealistically high expectations for the amount of change they could work in this area.

In general, it would seem that goals were most likely to be attained in such areas as new or improved peer relationships and activities, compliance with curfew, or increased performance of chores: circumscribed behaviors which are more easily approached through negotiated contracts or agency action (such as activities groups for

new peer contacts or the use of detention home to deter runaways.) And yet the goal of increased school attendance, which might be expected to fall into the class of easily managed changes, was attained relatively less than that of improved communication, a difficult goal by any standards.

Figure VIII



Goals, their frequency of use, and proportion of goals attained

VI. CLIENT SATISFACTION:

After IIP counseling was terminated, families were contacted to evaluate their experience with the program. Each adolescent, his mother and his father (where available) was asked to respond to three questions. These questions, and the mean, or average, ratings by adolescents (A), mother (M), and fathers (F) were:

A. Has your family situation improved as a result of our services?

	A	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5
no	yes, somewhat	yes, very much		very helpful

B. Are you satisfied with the outcome of counseling?

	M	A	F	
1	2	3	4	5
no	yes, somewhat	yes, very much		very helpful

C. If you have problems again, do you think you would want help from IIP?

	A	FM		
1	2	3	4	5
no	yes, somewhat	yes, very much		very helpful

It is clear that families evaluated their IIP experience quite positively, reporting improved family situation, satisfaction with counseling outcome and an interest in returning to IIP again if future problems occurred. That adolescents would be somewhat less enthusiastic than their parents was expected, although it should be noted that adolescents still felt a high satisfaction level. The high level of satisfaction of fathers was a surprising finding.

Each adolescent and his parents was also asked to rate the usefulness or helpfulness of 12 features of the IIP counseling program. These features and the mean ratings of adolescents (A), mother (M), and fathers (F) were:

A. Flexibility: (meetings may be long or short, or be more than once a week:)

	A	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

B. Free: (no fees are charged:)

	A	MF		
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

C. Counseling Team: (two counselors, a male and a female):

	A	FM		
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

D. Counselor Availability: (by phone or in person and for unscheduled meetings):

	A	MF		
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

E. Out-Reach: (counselors contact family, and do not wait to be contacted, etc.):

	A	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

F. After-Hours Possible: (meetings can be set up in evenings, or other times when family members are free:)

	A	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

G. Family and Individual Sessions: (counselors work with whole family and separate individuals at different times:)

	A	F	M	
1	2	3	4	5
not helpful		somewhat helpful		very helpful

H. Broad Focus: (counselors may deal with more than just court business, such as school, job, and other problems:)  
A FM

1 2 3 4 5  
not helpful somewhat helpful very helpful

I. Use of Contract: (formal agreement concerning responsibilities and consequences for family members;)  
MA F

1 2 3 4 5  
not helpful somewhat helpful very helpful

J. Use of Court Authority: (judge, laws, hearings, etc.:)  
A MF

1 2 3 4 5  
not helpful somewhat helpful very helpful

K. Use of Detention Home: (at intake, or as consequence of poor school attendance, incorrigible, etc.:)  
A F M

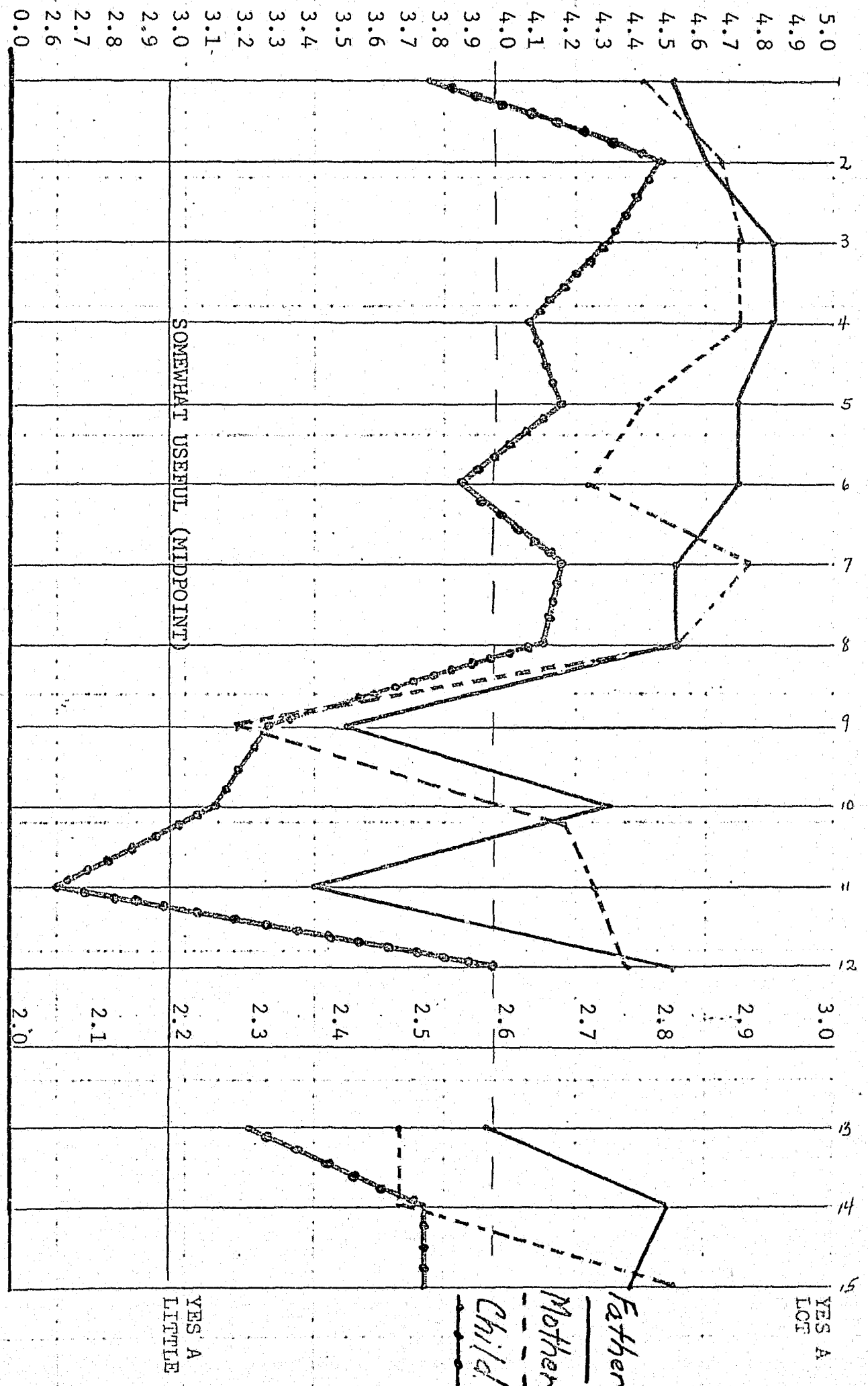
1 2 3 4 5  
not helpful somewhat helpful very helpful

L. Home Visit: (counselors are willing to meet in the family home:)  
A MF

1 2 3 4 5  
not helpful somewhat helpful very helpful

It can be seen that all features of the program were considered helpful by the respondents with one exception: the use of detention home was deemed just slightly less than "somewhat helpful" by the adolescents. Family members generally agreed that the team approach, counselors' availability, the free service, outreach work, the use of both family and individual sessions, and the broad focus of counseling were highly helpful. It is interesting to note that the disciplinary features of IIP -- the use of a contract, detention home, and court authority -- were rated least helpful, particularly by the adolescents. Nevertheless these features were still considered quite positively by family members.

- FLEXIBILITY
- FREE
- TEAM
- AVAILABILITY
- OUTREACH
- AFTER HOURS
- FAMILY INDIVIDUAL
- BROAD FOCUS
- CONTRACTS
- COURT AUTHORITY
- DETENTION HOME
- HOME VISIT
- FAMILY IMPROVED
- SATISFIED
- RETURN TO IIP



**END**