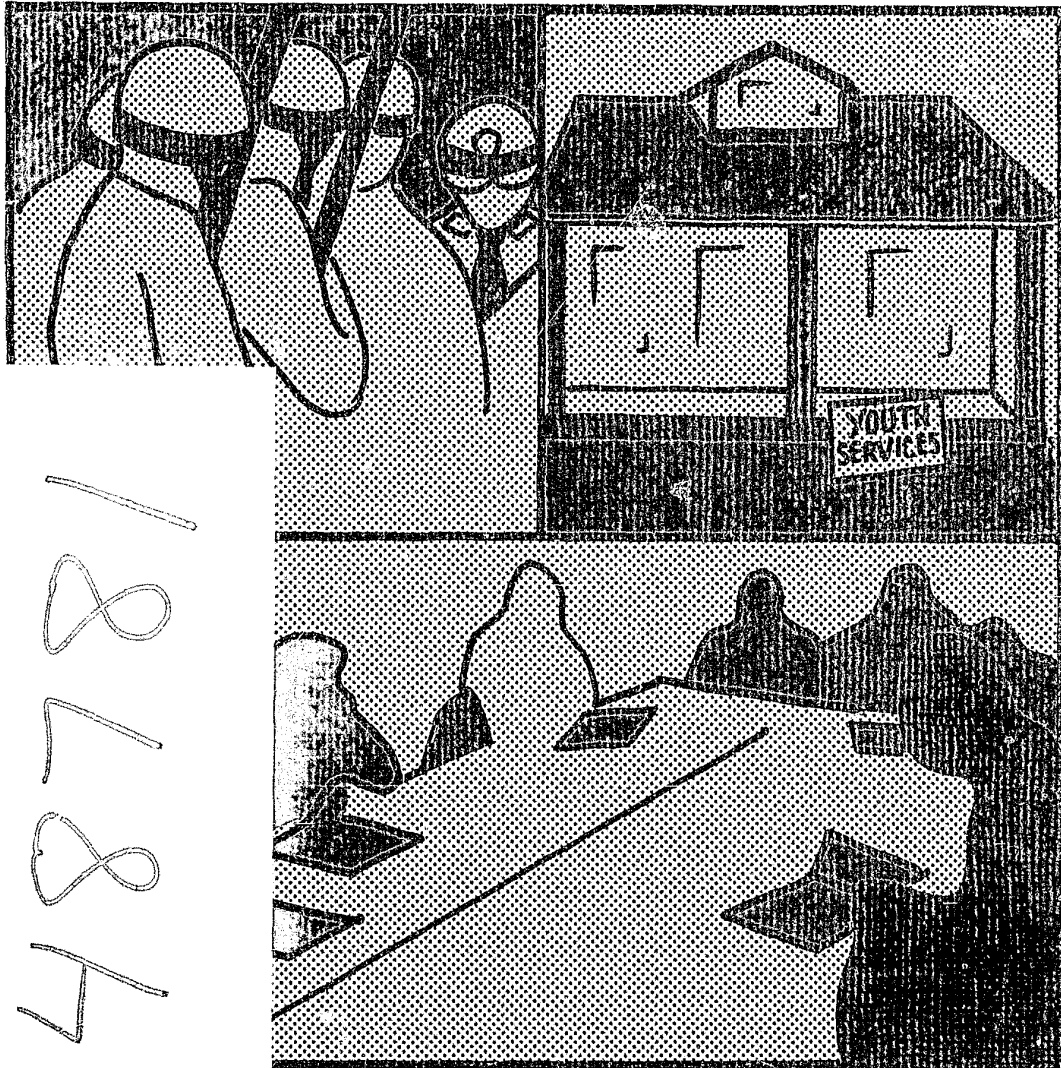




AN EVALUATION OF A "COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION" and "INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES PROJECT"

ADMINISTERED BY: OKLAHOMA COUNTY JUVENILE BUREAU
AND YOUTH SERVICES FOR OKLAHOMA COUNTY, INC.,
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA—1975



4878 / 1878

PROJECT C.R.I.M.E.

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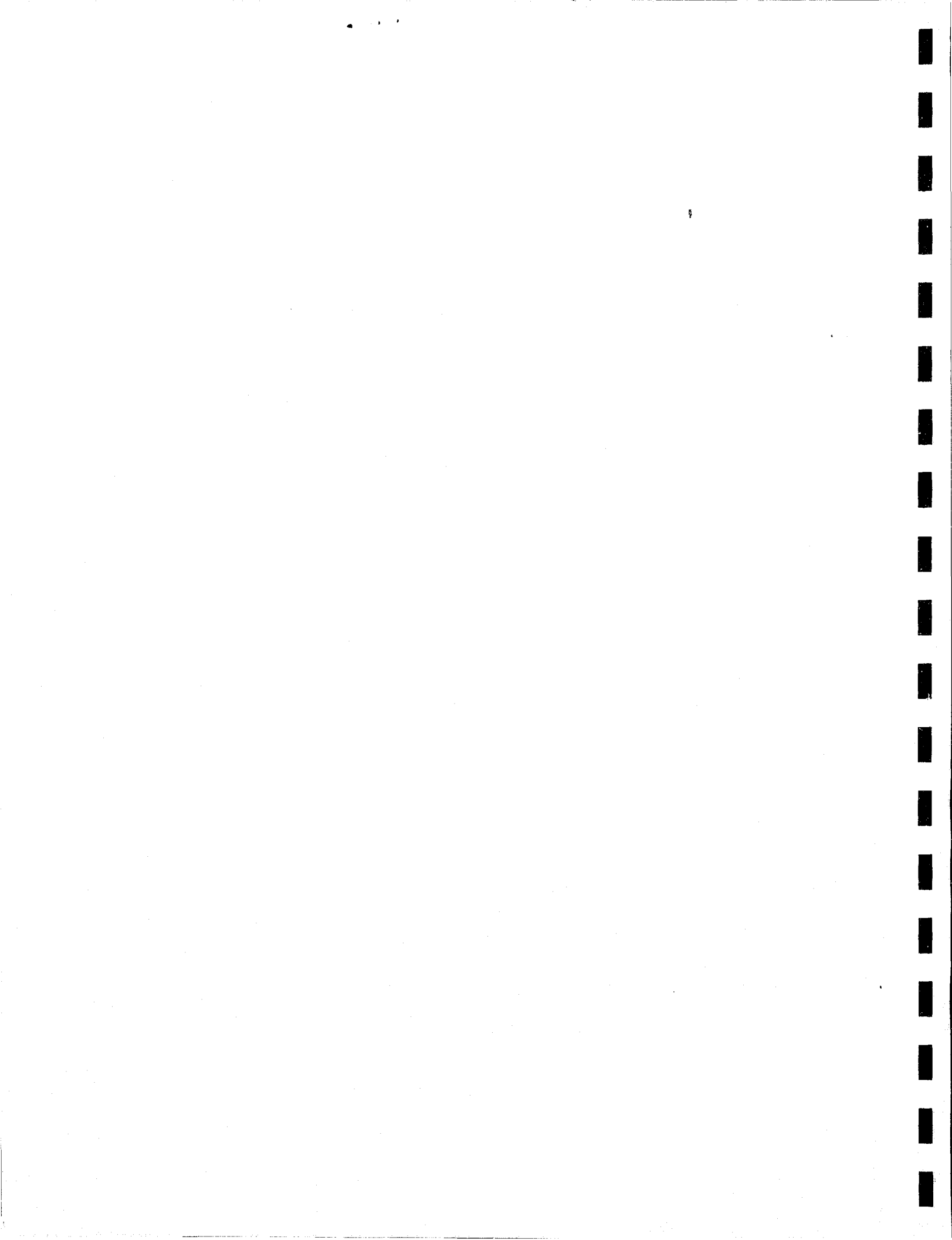
AN EVALUATION OF
COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS (74-d-2)
AND
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE
COURT SERVICES (74-1-3) PROJECT

Administered by
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and
Youth Services for Oklahoma County

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This report is one of seven evaluation reports
prepared by ACOG through Project C.R.I.M.E.
(Community-based Research to Improve Methods of Evaluation)



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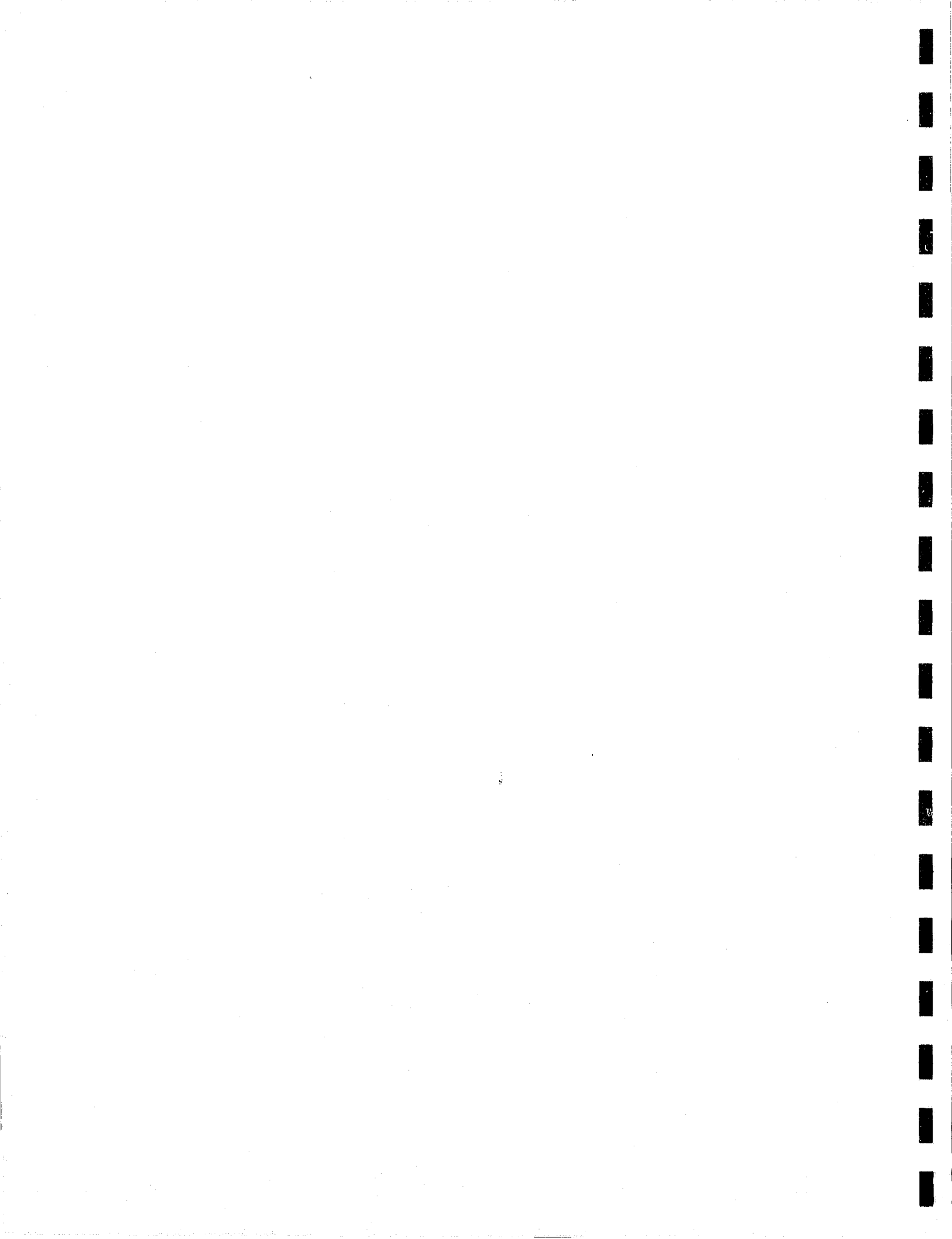
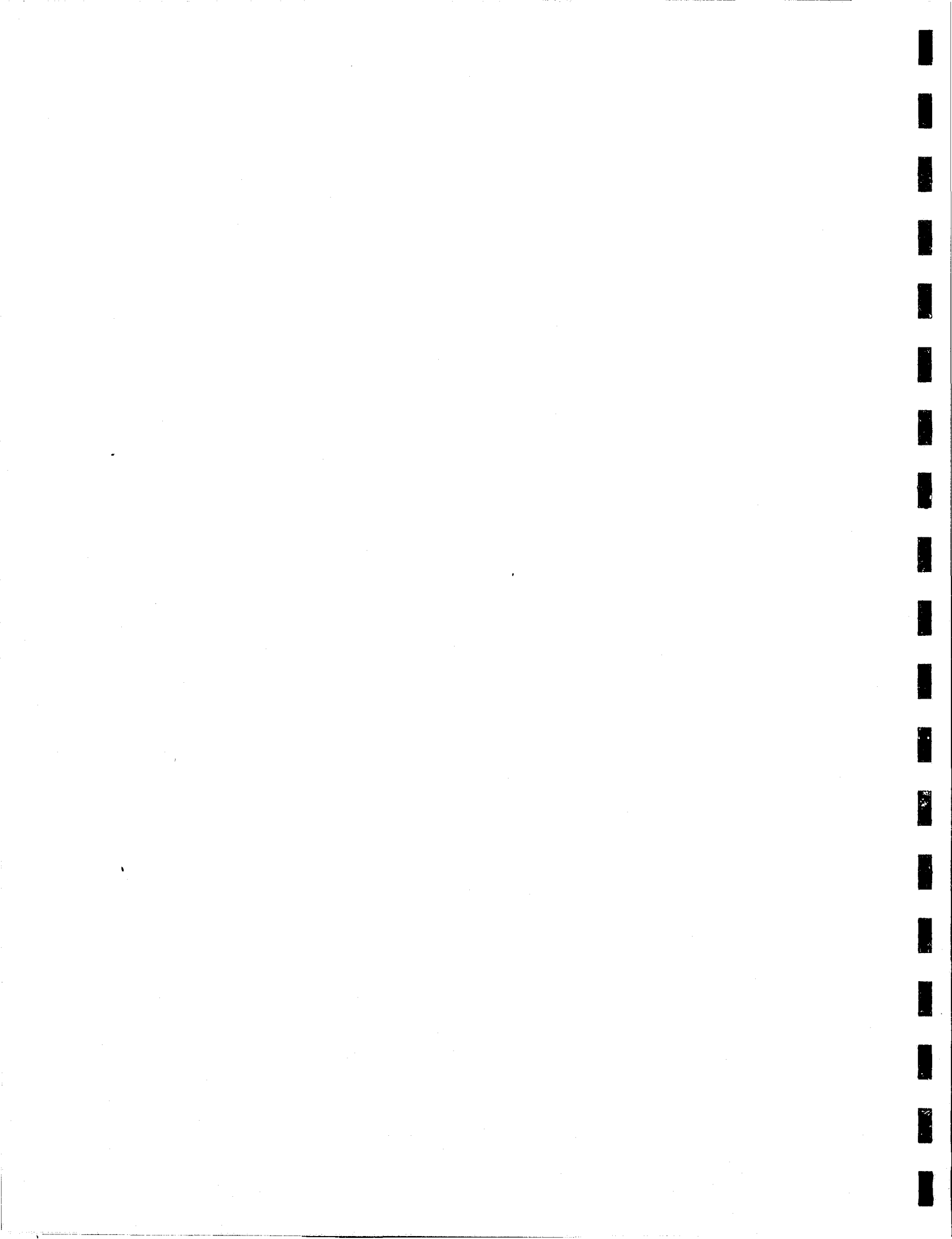


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The subject of this evaluation is a juvenile delinquency project funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) through the Oklahoma Crime Commission (OCC). The project was, in actuality, a combination of two programs which were written in the OCC's Comprehensive Law Enforcement Action Plan, 1974 under program titles "Community Based Prevention Programs" (74-d-2) and "Innovative Approaches to Juvenile Court Services" (74-i-3). At the time of this report, it was being administered by two separate agencies; Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau, under the leadership of Thomas D. Stanfill and Youth Services for Oklahoma County, headed by Douglas M. Gibson.

The project was conceived by the directors of the two agencies as the result of the identification of, in Mr. Gibson's words, "... dual needs--needs identified by the court and needs identified by Youth Services. The court wanted to decentralize their office and get the people out into the field... [and] wanted them to get out into the neighborhoods and develop a closer identity with the neighborhoods, schools, police departments, etc. We also wanted to do that--be more accessible to the families we are working with" (Appendix III). The resultant project involved the establishment of

branch or neighborhood offices located in the areas of Oklahoma City experiencing the highest incidence of delinquency.

A survey utilizing 1973 data was conducted, and it was found that 31% of the referrals to the Oklahoma County Juvenile Court came from the northwest quadrant of Oklahoma City and 30% came from the northeast quadrant. Thus, it was decided to locate a neighborhood office in each of these two quadrants. Attached to each of these offices were probation counselors from the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau and youth services counselors from Youth Services of Oklahoma County. This, of course, allowed the two agencies to take their services to the areas identified as having the greatest need.

The probation counselors would be able to provide more intensive supervision over a relatively small caseload and conduct more intensive family counseling with the parents and other siblings in the home. Also, the youth services counselors would be able to work more intensively with pre-delinquent referrals because of their proximity to their clients. It was anticipated that this multi-service (two distinct agencies offering diversified services from the same facility) approach would result in a decrease of delinquent acts. It is the purpose of this evaluation report to provide an indication of the success achieved in attaining this goal and to provide feedback concerning their program to the project directors.

The objectives necessary to evaluate the progress of the project toward its goal were derived by: (1) the evaluation staff of the Association of Central Oklahoma Governments (ACOG) reviewing the grant application (Appendix I) and extracting objectives from it, (2) input from the Steering Committee for ACOG's Model Evaluation Project and (3) through discussion with the directors of the two agencies administering the juvenile delinquency project which was the subject of this evaluation.

Through this process the following objectives were identified and classified.*

I. Immediate Objectives

- A. To develop grant planning and preparation capacities
- B. To design record-keeping forms for purpose of data collection
- C. To retain personnel specified
- D. To obtain equipment
- E. To retain consultants specified
- F. To arrange training workshops for counselors
- G. To locate and establish two facilities
- H. To recruit volunteers

II. Intermediate Objectives

- A. To provide intensive supervision of juvenile probationers
- B. To provide intensive counseling with the probationers' parents and siblings
- C. To provide counseling services to pre-delinquent referrals
- D. To refer to local resources juveniles in need of long-term counseling or treatment
- E. To provide initial volunteer orientation/training
- F. To provide on-going volunteer training during project involvement
- G. To do complete analysis of first half of project
- H. To hold weekly staff meetings
- I. To hold weekly group meetings with professional consultant present

- J. To identify all local resources for potential referral, and record services available and qualifying criteria
- K. To reduce probationers' and pre-delinquents' transportation problems for obtaining services

III. Ultimate Objectives

- A. To decrease the rate of future delinquent acts
- B. To increase diversion of juveniles out of the juvenile justice system

*Note: For a complete listing of project objectives and the corresponding data needs and sources, refer to Appendix II.

CHAPTER II

PROJECT SUPPORTIVE LITERATURE REVIEW

Purpose

In an effort to determine how well the program was planned (Objective A - Immediate Objectives) and to assess several of the other objectives as a means toward the attainment of the project's ultimate goals, a literature search was conducted. The literature reviewed concerned: (1) the neighborhood center concept (Objective G - Immediate Objectives), (2) diverting juveniles from the system (Ultimate Objectives), (3) local resources and potential referral sources (Objective I - Intermediate Objectives) and the need for greater involvement of the juveniles' parents and siblings (Objectives A and B - Intermediate Objectives).

Review of Literature

Treatment-oriented reformers have been concerned for many years with the potentially harmful effects of "labeling" youth when they come in contact with the juvenile justice system. Consequently, they have made efforts to minimize this stigmatization through the use of closed hearings, informal proceedings, limited access to court records and limited review by the public and the press. More recently, however, in order to further avoid this labeling process, a

diversion of the youth from the juvenile justice system prior to a court contact has been stressed (Mahoney, et.al. 1974: 583).

The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967) suggested that many communities already have established programs which could serve as a foundation upon which to build neighborhood centers and programs dedicated to serving the needs of juveniles. This Commission recommended that:

"Communities should establish neighborhood youth-serving agencies . . . located if possible in comprehensive neighborhood community centers and receiving juveniles (delinquent or non-delinquent) referred by the police, the juvenile court, parents, school and other sources.

These agencies would act as central coordinators of all community services for young people and would also provide services lacking in the community or neighborhood, especially ones designed for less seriously delinquent juveniles." (p.83)

Klein (1974: 300) has observed that the juveniles committing "less" severe offenses is more likely to be diverted from the system than those committing the more serious offenses who were *still* being dealt with more severely. Thus, diversion from the juvenile justice system appeared to be dependent upon the severity of the offense committed by the youth.

Diversion from the system *may* reduce labeling; however, it may have a limited effect upon recidivism if it were applied indiscriminately. Klein (1974: 297) cautioned that first offenders had a higher rate of recidivism when handled by police departments employing low diversion than in police

departments utilizing high diversion practices, while the opposite was true among multiple offenders. Age also was a variable which has been well established in that the younger the person was when released from the system, the higher the rate of recidivism (Roberts, et.al., 1974; Ganger and Sarason, 1973 and Laulicht, 1962). Another factor which has been documented to lend to higher recidivism was the length of time the person had been released from the system, even though this factor was not linear (Roberts, 1972: 834). Consequently, it has been theorized that by diverting the youth from the juvenile justice system, one will reduce the labeling affect which will result in a corresponding reduction in recidivism.

Generally speaking, the effectiveness of treatment programs has been based upon the amount of post-release recidivism (Roberts, 1974; Scarpitti and Stephenson, 1968; Laulicht, 1962; Mannering, 1958; Rector, 1958; Rubin, 1958). As has been observed, many factors have been shown to affect the return of a youth to the juvenile justice system. Klein (1972: 302) has cautioned that simple recidivism as a criterion measure was inadequate in juvenile delinquency research and labeling theory for measuring the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of a program.

Potential Contribution Factors to Delinquency

Many factors have been identified as contributing to the young person's acting out behavior which, in turn, increases his/her likelihood of coming in contact with juvenile authorities.

Peers, Friends and School

Differential association theory and control theory has predicted that the delinquent behavior of one's peers and friends has a strong influence on a youth's delinquent or nondelinquent behavior (Hindelang, 1973: 478). For example, Hindelang (1973) noted that by "combining . . . three items [smoking, drinking and dating demonstrated] that their effects are additive and strongly related to reported delinquent involvement . . ." (p.481)

Knight and West (1975) conducted a study which examined the effects of peers and friends on temporary and continuing delinquents. They defined

" . . . 'temporary delinquents' [as youths who] up to the time when they were interviewed at age 18-19 had acquired no criminal convictions since turning 17 and, in replying to questions about six types of thieving, denied that they had committed any such offence in the previous year . . . 'continuing delinquency' consisted of those who had either acquired one or more of the six offences." (p.43)

Temporary delinquents stated that they had committed their juvenile offenses for enjoyment, with the support of a delinquent group, and not for financial gain or other rational ends. This was not observed to be true of the continuing delinquent who generally performed his delinquent act individually and for profit or other personal gain. Temporary delinquents withdrew from the male peer group of their adolescent delinquent phase and were enjoying the accompaniment of a smaller number of companions during their noncriminal young adult phase. It was also noted that being convicted, though not incarcerated, was sufficient to encourage reform in some

temporary delinquents; whereas, the continuing delinquents exhibited a casual attitude toward their convictions (Knight and West, 1975: 45-49).

The attachment to school was similarly related to delinquency. Generally, as postulated in control theory,

" . . . those who do poorly in school reduce their interests in school and, hence, are free--to the extent of their reduced attachment to, commitment to and involvement in school-related activities--to commit delinquent acts. [while] . . . those who have a stake in school performance--as investment which delinquent behavior may jeopardize and with which delinquent behavior may be incompatible--are, as control theory postulates, less inclined to engage in delinquent activities" (Hindelang, 1973: 476 and 481).

Another relationship has been drawn between the attachment to one's peer group and their attachment to their parents as being inversely related (Coleman, 1961); however, Hirschi (1969: 139-141) noted that there was a direct relationship between the attachment of a youth to his/her peer group and parents and that both were inversely related to delinquency.

Parents and Family

Credence has been given to the parent(s) and family and their relationship to delinquency. Hindelang (1973) explained that " . . . rather than cross-sex child-parent attachment being important, it seems that parental attachment--whether to mother or father--is more of a deterrent to delinquency for males than for females." (p.476)

The degree of parental and family attachment has been considered an important criteria to the probation officer while preparing the intake and predispositional reports. The court has been generally committed, in theory, to

strengthening the family and keeping the youth in the home. This blood relationship and family relationship, in and of itself, does not guarantee affection and a sense of emotional involvement and responsibility. In fact, the degree to which the youth values family members as "significant others" and his/her relationship to the relatives may be a key factor in determining the importance of the labeling effect upon the youth by the court experience. Some families will punish and ostracize the youth, while others will neutralize the importance of the court experience (Mahoney, 1974: 600-601).

Buikhuisen (1974) examined a series of items which distinguish between recidivating and non-recidivating juvenile delinquents in England. Of the items examined, ten were noted to significantly differentiate between the two groups. Among those items found significant were the negative atmosphere in the home, the number of siblings also delinquent, the mobility of the family, the marital status of the parents and the number of and lengths of convictions of the juvenile.

Further prediction of the success or failure of a youth with a delinquency prevention program has been the socio-economic status of the family and whether or not other family members had prior criminal records. It was noted that continuing delinquents were from a lower socio-economic status and had more demonstrated familial criminality, while the opposite was true for the temporary delinquent (Knight and West, 1975: 46).

The results of this literature search would indicate the goals established and the activities to attain them by the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau and Youth Services for Oklahoma County for their project were well founded in the research literature.

CHAPTER III

METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The discussion of data gathering is divided by level of objective, that is, by immediate, intermediate and ultimate objectives. To prevent redundancy, the data gathering processes are discussed in general terms for each level. The specific data used to assess the individual objectives will be identified in the results section of this report.

Immediate Objectives

The immediate objectives referred to the processes involved in establishing and maintaining the project. To monitor the achievement of these initial tasks, information was gathered through the use of interviews (Appendices III and IV), a budget form (Appendix VI) and a questionnaire completed by the quadrant counselors (Appendix V).

Two interviews were conducted: a joint interview with the Project Director (Tom Stanfill) and the Director of Probation and Parole Services of the Oklahoma County Juvenile Court (Mike Harris), and an individual interview with the Director of Youth Services for Oklahoma County (Doug Gibson). The joint interview consisted of eight questions, of which the first two were directed toward immediate objectives and addressed the Juvenile Bureau's efforts in the project. The

interview was conducted jointly, as part of the questions required only the Project Director's responses and others would be more completely answered by both interviewees. The Youth Services Director was asked 30 questions concerning the input of his organization. Questions #1, #2, #3, #8, #9 and #10 were concerned with the Youth Services' effort in initiating the project. The immediate objectives addressed by the interviews were as follows: (1) identifying the need for the project, (2) recruitment of volunteers and (3) training of counselors.

To monitor financial expenditures, the Project Director completed a budget form for the purpose of comparing the money expended to the amounts specified in the grant. Any discrepancies found in the comparison were discussed with the Project Director. The Director was asked to clarify the discrepancies and whether or not the Oklahoma Crime Commission had approved the changes in expenditures. Also, dates were obtained as to when the equipment and facilities were procured, as well as the dates the project's staff was employed. Appendix VI contains the budget information obtained for each of the following types of funds: (1) Oklahoma Crime Commission funds, (2) in-kind matching funds and (3) cash funds. For each of the funds, the amount specified for expenditure in the grant is shown, as is the percent of the total amount available that was used through November, 1975.

The final source of data was the quadrant counselors' questionnaire responses. The questionnaire was used to

examine the services provided by the project and to obtain the staff's subjective assessments of it. The same set of questions was asked of the probation and Youth Services counselors to facilitate a comparison of the mutual understanding each group possessed of the other's activities and the consistency with which the project was applied. The questionnaires were completed by all but two of the counselors at the satellite offices.

Intermediate Objectives

These objectives reflect the processes specified in the grant by which the project was to achieve the ultimate objectives. The data used for assessing the intermediate objectives is presented in Appendices VI, VII, VIII and IX. The information was obtained from the following sources:

- (1) Probation Department monthly summaries for 1974 and 1975,
- (2) the interviews discussed under immediate objectives,
- (3) Juvenile Bureau's case records on probationers and (4) Youth Services quadrant counselors' case records.

Monthly reports were cumulated to derive the caseload sizes for counselors at the two quadrants, with the 1974 reports used for a comparison base. The comparisons were made for average caseload size and average probation caseload size to determine if a reduction in the average caseload size had occurred for probation counselors at each quadrant office. The monthly reports were also used as a supplemental source of demographic information on the probationers served (Appendices VII, VIII and IX).

Interview data relevant to the intermediate objectives were Questions #3 through #8 of the Project Director's interview, and Questions #3 through #30 of the interview with the Youth Services Director. The questions addressed the following aspects of the project: (1) services provided, (2) referral sources, (3) criteria for recommending long-term counseling or treatment, (4) volunteer orientation and training and (5) weekly group meetings with professional consultants.

Case records for the juveniles served at each quadrant were a primary source of the information needed to evaluate the intermediate objectives. Using the Oklahoma Uniform Juvenile Information System form included in each Youth Services case record, the demographic variables of age, sex and race were obtained on each quadrant's Youth Services clientele, as was the source of referral for each juvenile counseled. Contact reports for each case were employed to determine the number of contacts made with the client and with other sources (parents, social agencies, friends, etc.) concerning the client. The client's name was also recorded so that the individual could be traced through the Juvenile Bureau's records.

The case records examined at the Juvenile Bureau were the case files (which were started in January, 1975, for the Probation Department's cases) and the Juvenile/Family files (which contained the legal involvement information of juveniles in Oklahoma County). All clients assigned to the

probation counselors in 1975 had both types of case records, while those placed on probation prior to January, 1975, had only the Juvenile/Family file. As with the Youth Services records, the Juvenile Bureau's files were used to obtain the age, sex and race of each juvenile. The files also provided information regarding the initial offense that resulted in placing the individual on probation, the recidivistic activities of each case, the number committed to the Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services (DISRS) and the number of juveniles certified as adults. Part of the latter information was required for assessment of the project's ultimate objectives.

Ultimate Objectives

The ultimate objectives were the effects on delinquency the project was designed to achieve in Oklahoma County. Specifically, the project was directed toward reducing the rate of future delinquent acts among clients and increasing the diversion of juveniles out of the juvenile justice system. The efforts of both the Juvenile Bureau and Oklahoma County Youth Services, Inc., were oriented for achieving these two objectives. Evaluation at this level was divided into four parts. Measurement of performance involved a quantitative analysis of the project's effectiveness in achieving the ultimate objectives. Adequacy of performance assessed the community's attitude toward the project. The efficiency of performance was to be measured by a cost/benefit analysis. The final assessment, process analysis, concerned determining

changes in the community which may have altered delivery of services provided through the project.

Measurement of Performance

Effectiveness of the project in reducing clients' recidivistic activities was determined by extracting from the monthly reports the number of arraignments which involved quadrant clientele. This definition of recidivism--being charged with an offense after placement of probation--was the one incorporated by the Juvenile Bureau in their statistical reports. However, being charged with an offense does not mean one is guilty of the offense. Therefore, it was the decision of the evaluation staff to incorporate a second definition of recidivism, that is, conviction on an offense after placement on probation. To determine the frequency of recidivism by the second definition, the probation case records were examined for the number of probationers actually convicted of a second offense. The sample included only those cases assigned to quadrant counselors.

Youth Services' success in diverting juveniles from the system was derived by determining the number of clients who were adjudicated for an offense after counseling had been initiated, and the conviction resulted in the juvenile being placed on probation or committed to DISRS. The interest was only in pre-delinquents who received counseling at one of the quadrant offices. Those juveniles handled in other Youth Services offices, even though they may have been from the

northern part of Oklahoma County, were not included in this analysis.

Adequacy of Performance

In an attempt to measure this level of performance, a telephone survey directed toward assessing the community's awareness and attitudes toward the services provided was performed (Appendix X). Since the evaluation concerned only the services provided by the northeast and northwest quadrant offices, the geographical areas defined by Youth Services for Oklahoma County as being the service area of each office was determined. From each of these areas, a random sample of house addresses and corresponding telephone numbers was drawn from the Greater Oklahoma City Telephone Directory.

Although the exact boundaries were irregular, for purposes of the survey of the northeast quadrant, 697 addresses were selected from those ranging from the 900 block west to the 6000 block east and from the 900 block south to the 10,200 block north. The northwest quadrant, like the northeast, had irregular service area boundaries. Therefore, the 541 addresses composing the sample in that area were chosen from those between the 1000 and 8500 blocks west and between the 3900 and 10,200 blocks north. Of the 697 attempted telephone calls in the northeast quadrant, 299 resulted in contacts. In the northwest quadrant, 259 contacts were made from the 541 attempts. It should be noted that the telephone survey solicited information concerning the community's awareness of the

Youth Services' aspect of the project. Since the probation cases were assigned to the quadrants, delivery of probation services was not dependent upon community awareness. Therefore, information was not solicited from the community on awareness of the Juvenile Bureau's input into the project.

Efficiency of Performance

It was planned for a cost/benefit analysis to be included in the evaluation as the indicator of the efficiency of performance. However, consideration of the analysis suggested that the benefits derived from the project were changes in juvenile behavior. Not only does the change save the community money, but also benefits the juvenile. Therefore, any calculation of benefits in dollar and cents amounts would only consider the community, but not the very important benefit derived by the juvenile, a benefit not expressible in terms of money. Following this reasoning, the planned cost/benefit analysis was dropped from the evaluation.

Process Analysis

The essential concern for this aspect were changes, either internal or external, that may have occurred which affected delivery of the project's services. The data to ascertain if any changes had occurred which altered service delivery was obtained through informal interviews with the Project Director, Director of Probation and Parole and the Youth Services Director. This information was not formally recorded. Specifically, the questions asked concerned changes in the court's

attitude toward the labeling process and the initial lack of coordination between the two programs involved in the project.

Data Problems

The most restrictive limitation on the data gathered occurred with the Juvenile Bureau's cases, as the total case-load was not obtained. Of the 308 cases handled by the northern quadrants in 1975, information was collected on 216 cases, which represents a 70% sample. The 70% was obtained after two separate data gathering attempts. The remaining 92 cases were, at the time, checked out to the probation counselors. Therefore, rather than disrupt the project's flow, the 30% missing was accepted.

A second problem with the data was the lack of comparison data. Again, time limitations restricted data collection to the 1975 cases assigned to the northern quadrants. The only comparison bases available were a 50% sample of the 1973 probation department case records, and the 1974 monthly probation reports. As will be discussed in the results section, several desired comparisons were not possible due to the lack of information on past years.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results are reported individually for each of the objectives comprising a category of objectives. The individual objective is listed, followed by the results for that objective. The objectives are listed alphabetically to provide the reader simplicity in referring to the appendices, and the order assigned to an objective should not be interpreted as implying priority.

Demographic Characteristics of Project Clientele

In both the northwest and northeast quadrants, the average probationer was slightly less than 15 years old, was adjudicated delinquent and most frequently a male. The main differences between the two quadrants' clients was race. The majority of the northwest clients were White (72%), while the northeast area showed a greater involvement of Blacks (73%). The primary reason for probation was non-status offenses (Table 1).

The probation clients were traced through the Juvenile Bureau's record to extract the frequency with which probationers were adjudicated on an offense after being placed on probation. A similarity that existed between the quadrants was the finding that all recidivists, by the definition

TABLE 1

FREQUENCY DISPLAY OF PROBATIONER DATA FOR THE
 CLIENTS OF NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST QUADRANTS
 OF OKLAHOMA CITY/COUNTY--1975

VARIABLES	OKLAHOMA CITY/COUNTY QUADRANT*			
	Northwest N=147**		Northeast N=69**	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Sex			N=68	
Male	125	85.0	57	84.0
Female	22	15.0	11	16.0
2. Race	N=145		N=67	
Black	30	21.0	49	73.0
White	105	72.0	18	27.0
Native American	10	7.0	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---
3. Probationer Status	N=141		N=64	
Delinquent	98	70.0	55	86.0
CINS	43	30.0	9	14.0
D&N	---	---	---	---
4. Reason for Referral Status	29	20.0	7	13.0
Non-Status	118	80.0	49	87.0
5. Average Age	14.82		14.65	

*Note: 216 of 308 cases were examined; the remaining 92 cases were not available for review.

**If the total number differs, it will be so indicated.

specified, were male. This was the only similarity between the two quadrants on recidivism. The northwest area showed a majority of White recidivists, and in the northeast quadrant the dominant race of recidivists was Black which reflects the social composition of the quadrants respectively. A difference was noted in the original adjudication of recidivists. Thirty percent of the juveniles originally adjudicated

Children in Need of Supervision (CINS) in the northwest quadrant recidivated, while none of the northeast CINS were found to recidivate. The northwest recidivists showed a lower percentage of non-status offenses (62%) than the northeast recidivists (90%) (Table 2).

TABLE 2

FREQUENCY DISPLAY OF PROBATIONER RECIDIVISTS DATA FOR
THE RECIDIVISTS OF NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST QUADRANTS
OF OKLAHOMA CITY/COUNTY--1975

		OKLAHOMA CITY/COUNTY QUADRANT			
		Northwest N=32*		Northeast N=21*	
		No.	%	No.	%
1.	Sex				
	Male	28	88.0	19	90.0
	Female	4	12.0	2	10.0
2.	Race	N=30			
	Black	5	17.0	17	81.0
	White	22	73.0	4	19.0
	Native American	3	10.0	--	--
	Other	--	--	--	--
3.	Original Adjudication	N=28		N=20	
	Delinquent	15	54.0	20	100.0
	CINS	13	46.0	--	--
	D&N	--	--	--	--
4.	Recidivistic Offense				
	Status	12	38.0	2	10.0
	Non-Status	20	62.0	19	90.0

*If the total number differs, it will be so indicated.

The clientele for Youth Services was slightly younger (14.31) than the average age of probationers (14.73), with the sex of client approaching even distribution. However, the reason for referral was less likely to be a status offense.

The "Other" category under "Reason for Referral" included problems other than a criminal offense, such as acting out in school or home conflict. Again, the dominant race of clients differed for the two quadrants, similar to the differences reported for probation counselors. The most frequent referral sources were the court and area schools, with only three clients resulting from self-referrals (Table 3).

Immediate Objectives

A. To develop grant planning and preparation capacities.

The concerns with this objective were the identification of the need for the project and the development of the project design. Identification of need was addressed by Question #1 of both interviews provided in Appendices III and IV. The need for the project was identified from an examination of the Juvenile Bureau's referral records by the Oklahoma City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council. Based on a 50% sample of 1973 referrals, it was found that 62% of the Bureau's referrals were from the northern half of Oklahoma County. With the counselors located in the Bureau's downtown offices, it was felt that valuable time was being wasted on travel to the northern area. Furthermore, it was felt that a closer working relationship with the community agencies which had contact with juveniles would increase the capacity of counselors to provide effective services to probationers. To determine the location of the northern offices, the areas with the highest concentration of juveniles were identified,

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY DISPLAY OF YOUTH SERVICES DATA FOR THE
 CLIENTS OF NORTHWEST AND NORTHEAST QUADRANTS
 OF OKLAHOMA CITY/COUNTY--1975

VARIABLES	OKLAHOMA CITY/COUNTY QUADRANT			
	Northwest N=99*		Northeast N=58*	
	No.	%	No.	%
1. Sex				
Male	51	52.0	26	45.0
Female	48	48.0	32	55.0
2. Race				
Black	1	1.0	42	72.0
White	97	98.0	16	28.0
Native American	--	--	--	--
Other	1	1.0	--	--
3. Reason for Referral			N=57	
Status	48	49.0	37	65.0
Non-Status	23	23.0	14	25.0
Other	28	28.0	6	10.0
4. Average Age	14.58		14.05	
5. Referral Source	N=98		N=57	
Law Enforcement				
Agency	12	12.24	5	8.77
School	20	20.40	15	26.31
Social Agency	10	10.20	7	12.28
Probation or Parole (aftercare) Officer	10	10.20	5	8.77
Parents or Relatives	--	--	--	--
Court	37	37.75	23	40.35
Self	2	2.04	1	1.75
Citizen	7	7.14	1	1.75
District Attorney	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--

*If the total number differs, it will be so indicated.

then the project offices were established in sites concurrent with the concentration.

The project design was a unique combination, in the sense of having the court and youth services staff located in the same facility. However, the satellite office concept

had been found in use in other juvenile court jurisdictions; and these offices had shown some success in providing improved services by reducing counselors' travel time. The collective approach was also discussed with individuals from the other programs. Yet, the combination employed by this project was not, to the project director's knowledge, found in other areas.

As was shown by the interviews, the project was researched before grant application. The information available at the time did indicate success for the basic philosophy behind the design. The need was also carefully evaluated and found to exist. Furthermore, the need was used to direct the location of the satellite offices. Another indicator of the careful planning of the project was the Management by Objective process developed and utilized by the personnel of Youth Services for Oklahoma County.

B. To design record-keeping forms for the purpose of data collection.

The results for this objective were derived from the subjective impressions of the evaluation staff after they had interacted with the available data. The records maintained by the Youth Services counselors on the pre-delinquent clients were found to be complete, in the sense that all required forms for the records contained the requested information. The absence of missing information provided a strong indication that the record-keeping procedures were clearly understood by the counselors.

Examination of the Juvenile Bureau's records also suggested that procedures were understood. The establishment of the case file system for the probation counselors' clients has simplified information retrieval considerably. The Juvenile/Family records consisted mainly of legal information, and extracting information for evaluation from this type of file was a lengthy and difficult task. The more direct case file system not only assisted the evaluation effort but should make information more readily available to counselors.

The monthly reports generated by the Probation Department provided a clear perception of the department's activity during 1975. In March, 1975, the reports were increased to include an index of recidivism by quadrant. Unfortunately, several other important types of data were not provided by quadrant, so that it was not possible to examine the project on such variables as the number of juveniles adjudicated Delinquent or the number adjudicated CINS that were assigned to each quadrant. Such information would be useful if available for future assessment, as this data would provide a more direct measure for the ultimate objectives.

- C. To retain personnel specified in the grant.
- D. To obtain equipment specified in the grant.
- E. To retain consultants for evaluation.
- F. To arrange training workshops for counselors.
- G. To locate and establish two facilities.

Since each of these immediate objectives concerned the responses obtained on the budget form, the five will be

collectively discussed in the present section. Objectives C, D, E and G were answered by the budget information exclusively, while Objective F was checked by the budget form and by the interview with the Youth Services Director.

As reference to Appendix VI indicates, fund usage followed the specifications of the grant. The underexpenditures found for travel and for supplies and operating expenses resulted from overestimating the required amounts specified in the grant. The overexpenditure for the project director's salary did not involve OCC funds and, therefore, did not require explanation.

Two requests for transfer of funds across categories have been submitted to OCC. The first request concerned travel allocation. As shown by Question #13 in the interview with the Youth Services Director, the planned out-of-state travel for the two Youth Services counselors at the quadrant offices was not performed. Part of the allocated money for the travel has been requested for transfer into the professional services category.

The second request was for permission to transfer part of the remaining equipment funds to the professional services funds. The unused funds occurred since the number of Norelco memos requested in the grant was greater than required. Rather than ten, it was found that only three were necessary. A second source of unused money in the equipment category was for side chairs. Thirty were allocated for purchase at \$20 each; however, when purchased, the cost had risen to \$37.50

each. Due to the increase in cost, only twelve chairs were purchased, with the remaining chair funds being included in the transfer request.

The requested transfers of funds to the professional services category resulted from an underestimation of the cost for the evaluation by the National Center for Youth Development. Permission to transfer the designated funds is expected.

II. To recruit volunteers.

Questions #3, #8, #9 and #10 from the Youth Services Director's interview were directed toward this objective. Briefly, a total of 20 volunteers were enlisted, 16 of which assisted at the quadrant offices. The primary difficulty encountered in recruitment was the lack of minorities and men volunteers. This difficulty was perceived by the Director as resulting from the time requirements placed on volunteers. Alterations of criteria for volunteers was being considered at the time evaluation was in process.

Services provided by volunteers included working on a one-to-one basis with clients and their families, and paper processing which otherwise would have had to be performed by the two Youth Services counselors. Furthermore, the volunteers' efforts were considered an important aspect of the Youth Services' contribution to the project.

Intermediate Objectives

- A. To provide intensive supervision of juvenile probationers.

Table 4 shows the average active caseload size during 1974 and 1975 for the northern and southern quadrants' probation counselors. Table 5 presents the same information for average probation caseload size.

TABLE 4

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1974 AND 1975 AVERAGE ACTIVE
CASELOAD SIZE FOR THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
QUADRANTS' PROBATION COUNSELORS

QUADRANTS	1974	1975	PERCENT CHANGE
Northern	33	31	-6%
Southern	31	29	-6%

TABLE 5

COMPARISON BETWEEN 1974 AND 1975 AVERAGE PROBATION
CASELOAD SIZE FOR THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN
QUADRANTS' PROBATION COUNSELORS

QUADRANTS	1974	1975	PERCENT CHANGE
Northern	22	21	-5%
Southern	21	23	+10%

A 6% reduction from 1974 in average active caseload size was found for both the northern and southern areas of Oklahoma County. In the northern area, the reduction in active caseload was accompanied by a 5% reduction in average probation caseload size. The southern area, however, showed a 10%

increase in the average probation caseload size. The decrements in caseload size for the northern area provided one indication that the objective was achieved for the project area. That is, a reduction in caseload size suggested that the amount of time counselors had available to provide intensive supervision to probationers had been increased during the project year.

Also supporting the achievement of the increased supervision time objective were the interview responses on the joint interview to Questions #3, #4 and #5 and the responses on the individual interview to Questions #14 and #15. These responses indicated that the time available for northern area counselors to work with probationers has increased. The counseling services offered by counselors have been increased, and the services have been more realistically perceived. By identifying the limitations of the counselors' services, it has been possible during 1975 to refer probationers to community resources that specialize in long-term treatment programs, thus reducing counselors' frustrations and increasing the amount of time available for working with acute problems of probationers.

The planned assessment of Objective A included an examination of the northern quadrants' counselors' mileage sheets for 1975. Unfortunately, the mileage claims were available only in monthly amounts for the Probation Department. The time required to derive the mileage for individual counselors was prohibitive, and it was decided by the evaluation staff

not to include the mileage assessment. However, both indicators employed suggested that the probation counselors in the northern quadrant did have increased time available for supervision.

B. To provide intensive counseling with the probationers' parents and siblings.

As indicated by the interviews (Questions #6 and #7 on the joint interview and Question #16 on the individual interview), achievement of Objective B was only partial. The counselors' services were not extended beyond those normally offered to the families. However, the Youth Services counselor in the northwest quadrant has begun working with the families; and the proposal submitted by the northwest quadrant staff has incorporated work with families under the Youth Services counselors' responsibilities. Apparently, the coordination problems between the two agencies involved have been resolved, so that future activity at the satellite offices will address Objective B more directly.

C. To provide counseling services to pre-delinquent referrals.

Objective C pertains to the Youth Services counselors' casework. One hundred-fifty seven pre-delinquents received services at the satellite offices. The majority of the pre-delinquent clients resulted from court referrals (39%) and from school referrals (23%). Only three of the clients were self-referrals (2%) (Table 3).

The problems which generated the referrals covered a broad range (from status to Part I offenses), and the

referrals were made by a number of different agencies (Appendix IV, Questions #17 and #18). The perception of pre-delinquents was somewhat different among the probation counselors and the Youth Services counselors (Appendix V, Question #3). Youth Services counselors did not include contact with the police or court in their definition of pre-delinquents. This was congruent with the Youth Services Director response (Appendix IV, Question #23). Half of the probation counselors did include police or court contact, which may reflect the criteria for probation counselors' services, rather than an inconsistency within the project staff's perception of the project.

D. To refer to local resources juveniles in need of long-term counseling or treatment.

The criteria for long-term counseling and the local resources utilized for long-term counseling were provided by Questions #24 and #25 on the Youth Services Director's interview. Approximately 86 or 87 resources were identified, with 40 of these used on a regular basis. Criteria for such referrals were the difficulties encountered in reducing a family conflict situation. If the situation was assessed as requiring extensive counseling before resolution was possible, the client was referred. The counselor's response to Question #6 (Appendix V) provided the following criteria: (1) the severity of the offense, (2) probable recidivism, (3) home and social environment, (4) results from psychological testing and (5) whether or not the family will work toward a solution.

E. To provide initial volunteer orientation and training.

The responses to Questions #4 and #5 by the Youth Services Director revealed that initial training exceeded the minimum amount (24 hours) specified in the grant. Approximately 30 hours of initial training were provided. The orientation of the volunteers addressed the following topics: (1) interview techniques, (2) human behavior, (3) communication skills, (4) understanding the troubles and the needs of the child and (5) working with family problems.

F. To provide on-going volunteer training during project involvement.

Again, the Youth Services Director's interview was employed to assess achievement (Questions #6 and #7). The training offered was weekly staff meetings with volunteer professional consultants from the Oklahoma City region. The opportunity for training, given a volunteer remained with the program for a year, was between 150-200 hours.

G. To do complete analysis of first half of project.

The evaluation was performed by the staff with assistance from OCC. A copy of the six-month evaluation report has been submitted to OCC. The report was in compliance with the Crime Commission's requirements.

H. To hold weekly staff meetings with professional consultants.

Interview responses from the Youth Services Director comprised the information for this objective. As indicated previously, the staff meetings were held on a weekly basis (Questions #6 and #27). The meetings provided an opportunity

for counselors to discuss problems with professional consultants and to receive feedback on the approaches to problems the counselors employed (Questions #7 and #28). Attendance at the meetings was mandatory for the staff (Question #29). The usefulness of the meetings was favorably perceived by the staff, as the meetings offered alternatives for problem resolution and provided an opportunity to alleviate frustrations (Appendix IV, Question #30; Appendix V, Question #5).

- I. To identify all local resources for potential referral, and to record services available and qualifying criteria.

As indicated in discussion of Intermediate Objective D, this objective was achieved. The task was the assigned responsibility of the Community Resources Manager.

- J. To reduce probationers' and pre-delinquents' transportation problems for obtaining services.

A direct assessment was not available for this objective, nor was it covered by interview questions. However, in both interviews a frequent reference was made concerning reduction in travel time, providing some support for the achievement of this objective.

Ultimate Objectives

The two ultimate objectives identified for the project were as follows: (A) to decrease the rate of future delinquent acts and (B) to increase diversion of juveniles out of the juvenile justice system. Since the objectives are closely related, the results will be presented without reference to the particular objective. The three components of analysis

for ultimate objectives discussed in the preceding chapter will be treated individually.

Measurement of Performance

To assess the project's progress toward achieving its ultimate objectives, the following indicators were examined: (1) recidivism rate, with recidivism defined as arraignment after placement on probation; (2) recidivism rate, using adjudication after placement on probation as the definition; (3) the number of pre-delinquents which were adjudicated after counseling was initiated with the quadrants' Youth Services counselors; (4) the number of juveniles adjudicated in Oklahoma County; (5) the number of cases assigned to the Probation Department from the northern half of Oklahoma County and (6) the number of institutional commitments from the northern quadrants.

The percentage of each of the satellite offices' monthly probation caseload that were recidivistic, by the first definition, is presented in Figure 1. The frequency of probationer arraignments, by quadrant, was not available for the first four months of 1975, so the months used were May through December.

The indication provided by Figure 1 is that the seasonal occurrence differed between the two quadrants. The northwest quadrant's highest recidivism period occurred while the schools were open; for the northeast quadrant, the rate was highest during summer recess. Figure 1 also shows that monthly caseload recidivism varied around a rate of 10%. Since the arraignment statistics were not provided in the 1974 monthly

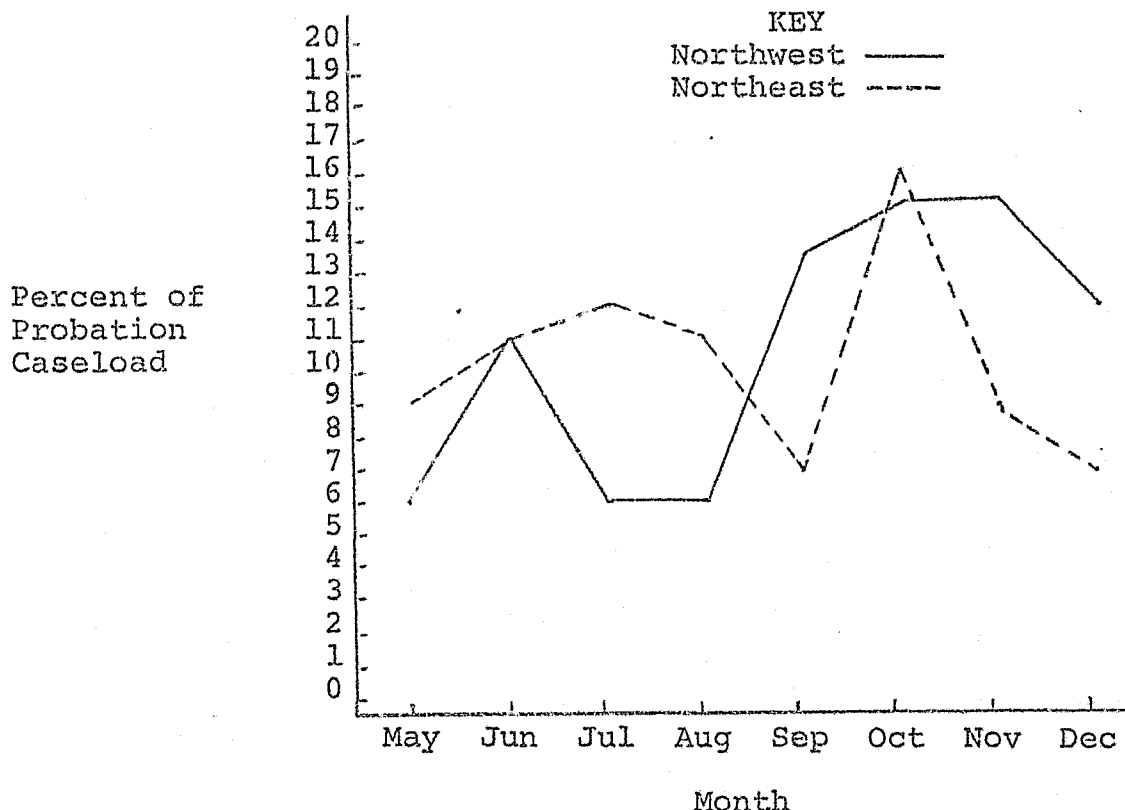


Figure 1. Percent of monthly probation caseload recidivism for the northeast and northwest quadrants.

reports, it was not possible to determine if the percentages represented an increase or decrease from the past year.

The total number of arraignments for the northern quadrants was 239. Dividing by the 308 cases handled at the quadrants, the estimated recidivism rate was 78% for 1975. However, this rate was not adjusted for juveniles who repeated more than once, so that it merely provided a rough overestimation of the actual rate.

In an attempt to reduce the overestimation of recidivism, the number of probationers in the northern quadrants that were adjudicated a second time was derived. Fifty-three out of the 216 cases examined were recidivistic by this definition, providing an estimated recidivism rate of 25%. This estimation

unfortunately represented an underestimation, as the adjudication process is not immediately performed; and it was not possible to determine the number awaiting adjudication at the time the data was collected. Therefore, a definite recidivism rate was not determinable, and the two rates reported represent the boundaries within which the actual rate falls. Also, note that the reported rates are composed of recidivism occurring in Oklahoma County, so that the actual recidivistic activity may have been larger than reported.

The adjudication of Youth Services clientele in the northern quadrants was employed as an indicator of the success experienced by this aspect of the project. Of the 157 clients, 12 were adjudicated by the Oklahoma County Juvenile Court, which indicated a 92% success rate. Again, this represents an estimate restricted in scope to Oklahoma County, but indicates a low rate of delinquency among the Youth Services clients. It should be noted that the juveniles which generated the recidivism and success rates, discussed in the preceding paragraphs, were from two distinct populations; and the reader should not interpret one group of counselors as being more successful than the other. In other words, the figures are not comparable across the type of counselor.

An indirect measure of the overall impact the project had on delinquency in Oklahoma County was provided by comparing the number of adjudications which occurred during 1974 and 1975. The frequency of adjudication was derived from the monthly reports for both years. It was recognized that the

court was less inclined during 1975 to adjudicate a juvenile until other alternatives could be explored. Yet, the final decision as to whether or not a juvenile should be adjudicated was often postponed, and the case was assigned to a probation counselor for review and recommendation. The frequency of this type of action is reflected by the Not Adjudicated cases assigned to probation counselors. The adjudication, then, frequently depended on the probation counselors' interaction with the juvenile. Therefore, the frequency of adjudications was considered applicable for providing a measure of the impact which the project had on diverting youths from the juvenile justice system.

The frequency of each adjudication label for 1974 and 1975 is provided in Table 6. Frequencies were not available for April, 1974, so the average frequency for that year was used as an estimate of the contribution made by April to the total.

TABLE 6

FREQUENCY OF OKLAHOMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT ADJUDICATIONS
BY CATEGORY FOR 1974 AND 1975

YEAR	Del. (a)	CINS (b)	N/A (c)	D/N (d)	Total
1974	499	154	270	26	949
1975	448	142	390	6	986

(a) Delinquent

(b) Children in Need of Supervision

(c) Not Adjudicated

(d) Dependent and Neglect

As shown by Table 6, the number of juveniles adjudicated Delinquent was reduced 10%, the number adjudicated as Children in Need of Supervision was reduced 8% and the number adjudicated Dependent and Neglect was decreased 77%. These reductions occurred even though the number of cases assigned to the Probation Department increased during 1975. The Not Adjudicated class was increased 44%, which is an indication of the increased effort by the court to divert juveniles from the juvenile justice system. However, the reductions in the other three categories is reflective of the probation counselors' efforts.

A more direct indication of the project's impact was a comparison of the percentage of cases assigned to the Probation Department which were from the northern quadrants for 1973 and 1975. The 1973 estimate was based on the 50% sample of the Juvenile Bureau's records performed by the Oklahoma City Criminal Justice Council. For 1973, 60% of the cases assigned to the Probation Department were from the northern area, while in 1975 this percentage had dropped to 57%. This represented a 3% reduction in the percentage of cases assigned to the department from the northern area. It was not possible to determine whether or not the reduction represented increased activity in the southern areas or a reduction in activity in the northern area.

The final measurement of performance was the frequency with which juveniles from the northern area were committed to DISRS (placed in a state institution). For comparison purposes,

the number committed from the area in 1973 was obtained from the grant application. For 1975, the number committed was 54, as compared to 55 for 1973. This represented a 2% reduction, again indicating that the project was making progress toward the ultimate objectives.

Adequacy of Performance

Results from the telephone survey revealed little community awareness of the satellite offices. Only 0.2% of the northeast contacts and 1% of the northwest contacts were aware of the offices. The low level of community awareness was reflected in Appendix VI, which indicated that parents were not a source of referral for Youth Services clients, and that only three clients were self-referrals. It should be noted that the Youth Services did not advertise the project in the general community (in fact, the satellite offices were not listed in the Oklahoma City telephone directory); but instead, concentrated on coordinating with other agencies functioning in the community (such as schools and police). Table 3 indicated that Youth Services were able to coordinate with community agencies, as 33% of the referrals to the satellite offices were made by such agencies. One factor that may have contributed to the low level of community awareness in the telephone survey was the label used to refer to the project in the opening question of the survey.

Process Analysis

As mentioned earlier, two changes have occurred which

affected project delivery. The first was the court's change in attitude toward the use of diversion. This external change has increased the opportunity to divert juveniles out of the justice system. The affect of the change, combined with the project's input, was discussed under Measurement of Performance.

An internal change which occurred was the reduction of apathy among the northwest staff that resulted from release of one staff member during the Spring of 1975. Following the dismissal, staff members became disgruntled, and delivery of services was affected. However, the difficulty was resolved during June, and the quadrant has functioned smoothly since. In fact, the northwest quadrant has recently submitted a proposal for a new approach to the quadrant system. The proposed design consisted of several functional suggestions to facilitate coordination between the two agencies involved and to improve the delivery of the services. This proposed design was being considered for us by the projects' directors.

CHAPTER V.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report has attempted to evaluate a juvenile delinquency project funded by the LEAA through the OCC. The project was administered by the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau and Youth Services for Oklahoma County, Inc. and involved the establishment of neighborhood youth-serving centers in the northwest and northeast quadrants of Oklahoma County, Oklahoma. In summary, it can be said that the project has achieved or is making progress toward the majority of the identified objectives.

The immediate objectives dealt with project planning and implementation efforts. The evaluation has established that planning did take place prior to application for LEAA/OCC funds and that the project was implemented as scheduled. In fact, the two quadrant offices were established during the first three months of the project year, so that the project was able to proceed toward obtainment of the intermediate and ultimate objectives at the start of the second quarter.

The intermediate objectives refer to the means by which the project was to obtain the identified ultimate objectives. The probation counselors' caseload was reduced in the two northern quadrants, allowing the counselors increased time for supervision of probationers. Additional time was achieved

by locating the quadrant offices in areas with the highest concentration of juveniles, thus reducing travel time for the counselors at the quadrant offices. Furthermore, various agencies which provided long-term counseling or treatment of problems, were identified for referring juveniles with problems that required extensive counseling. Coordination with such agencies was achieved, and approximately 40 agencies were used on a regular.

On-going training of staff and volunteers serving the project was achieved through weekly meetings with professional consultants. The staff perceived these meetings as very beneficial, as they provided the personnel an opportunity to work with the consultants on various problems and increase their own ability or provide services to probationers and pre-delinquents. In all, approximately 150 hours of training were available for the staff and volunteers. The incorporation of volunteers into the project design provided one other source of increasing the time available to counselors for intensive work with probationers and pre-delinquents.

The only intermediate objective that was not fully realized by the project was the planned increased work with the probationers' families. This objective was partially achieved, resulting from a lack of coordination between the two agencies. However, the coordination problems have been reduced; and during the last quarter of the project's first year, increased counseling with the families has been initiated.

The assessment at the intermediate objective level was not able to incorporate some of the indicators planned, since the necessary data was not included in the Juvenile Bureau's record-keeping system. During an exit interview with Tom Stanfill (Project Director) and Mike Harris (Supervisor of Probation Services), the need for increased data was discussed. Both men stated that the evaluation had identified data shortcomings toward which they have initiated efforts to correct. The effort to maintain the necessary data is reflective of the project's desire to achieve the most effective means of service delivery.

The final level of assessment were the ultimate objectives, which are the effects on delinquency the project was designed to achieve. These desired effects were to decrease the rate of future delinquent acts among clientele and to increase diversion of juveniles from the juvenile justice system. The evaluation found that the project had made progress toward obtaining its ultimate objectives. Support of the project's progress was provided by the following findings: (a) reduction in the number of juveniles adjudicated Delinquent, and the number adjudicated In Need of Supervision, which is reflective of the court's and Probation Department's effort to divert juveniles from the justice system, (b) a very low rate of adjudication among the pre-delinquents receiving services from the Youth Services counselors at the two quadrants, (c) a reduction in the percentage of the Probation Department's caseload from the northern half of Oklahoma County, the area

which the project was designed to serve, (d) a reduction in the number of juveniles from the northern area committed to state institutions.

The recidivism rate for probationers was also derived. Using the frequency of arraignment among the probationers in the northern quadrants, the recidivism rate was found to be 73%. However, this rate included juveniles that were brought before the court for arraignment more than once, and therefore, represented a rough overestimation of the actual rate.

A second calculated rate used adjudication after placement on probation to define recidivism. By this definition, the rate was 25%. Again, this rate was not totally accurate, as some of the probationers were scheduled for adjudication hearings and the outcome of the hearings could not be included in the calculations. The derived rate, then, underestimates the actual rate. As a result of the limitations on the two derived rates, the recidivism percentages reported are considered as reflecting the boundaries within which the actual rate falls.

The final indicator of the project's success in obtaining the ultimate objectives, was a telephone survey to assess the community's awareness of the services offered to pre-delinquents. The survey revealed little awareness, which could reduce the effectiveness of the project delivery. However, in an exit interview with Doug Gibson (Director of Youth Services), it was found that plans were being developed for activities which would increase the community awareness. Two possibilities under

examination were television "spots" publicizing the services offered at the quadrant offices and designing a brochure for dissemination within the community.

Overall, the performance during the project's first year had successfully achieved the first two levels of objectives; and the project was found to be progressing toward the ultimate objectives. The problems found by the evaluation are being addressed by the project managers, and plans have been developed to reduce the shortcomings during the project's second year.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

OCC
OKLAHOMA CRIME COMMISSION
 5775 N. LINCOLN BLVD. OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA 73125 405/231-1377
 Chairman — David Hall Executive Director — Barbara Martin Director — Jack Purdy

Form OCC 73-86

APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT

PAGE 1

1. PROJECT TITLE: Including Program Number from Action Plan (Do not exceed one line).
 COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS 74-d-2
 INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES 74-i-3

2. TYPE OF APPLICATION
 Original Continuation of Grant Number

<p>3. APPLICANT Implementing Agency or Governmental Unit. Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau and Youth Services of Oklahoma County, Inc.</p>	<p>4. PROJECT DIRECTOR Name, Title, Address and Telephone. Thomas D. Stanfill, Director Okla. County Juvenile Bureau 321 Park Avenue, Room 214 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102 (405) 236-2727, ext. 441</p>
<p>5. FINANCIAL OFFICER Name, Title, Address and Telephone. Must be different than number 4. Jacquelin Wallis, Chief Clerk Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau 321 Park Avenue, Room 214 Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102 (405) 236-2727, ext. 441</p>	<p>6. OFFICIAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN APPLICATION Name, Title, Address and Telephone. Ralph Adair, Chairman Board of County Commissioners Room 119, County Office Building 320 Robert S. Kerr Avenue Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73102 (405) 236-2727, ext. 251</p>

<p>7. AMOUNT OF SUBGRANT REQUESTED. (a) \$40,984 (74-d-2) \$61,117 (74-i-3)</p>	<p>8. PROJECT DURATION. 12 months</p>
<p>\$102,101 TOTAL (b)</p>	

9. PROJECT SUMMARY — Briefly summarize the project — what is planned? Be specific.

To more effectively deal with delinquency and pre-delinquency in closer proximity to the community, the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau and Youth Services for Oklahoma County, Inc. will open a neighborhood office in each of the two areas with a high incidence of delinquency. In each neighborhood office will be placed probation counselors who will carry small intensive supervision probation caseloads. Another member of this team effort will be a Youth Services counselor. This counselor will work with pre-adjudicated youth and the siblings of probationers in an effort to divert these young people out of the juvenile justice system. Children and families will be referred to this program by the Court, police, schools, social service agencies, parents and young people themselves. Office hours will be flexible to allow for maximum contact with the client system being served.

Neighborhood services will diminish the problem of transportation to centralized offices of both organizations and will provide staff with an opportunity to develop closer relationships with various segments of the community and its citizenry.

- a. 74-d-2 = \$37,584, 74-i-3 = \$58,917.
 b. Total = \$96,501, total OCC Funds received.

OCC
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**APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT
 PAGE 2**

10. DETAILED PROJECT BUDGET — Include the estimated cost or value of all resources necessary to undertake the project.

A. PERSONNEL (Employees)	OCC FUNDS	IN-KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(1) Salaries (list each position with salary rate and percentage of time devoted)				
Project Director--5% of 90% Class A salary		800		800
Project Coordinators: 1) Director, Youth Services--25% of 14,000		3,500		3,500
2) Juv. Bur. Prob. Supv.--30% of 12,000		3,600		3,600
Financial Officer--5% of 10,000		500		500
1 Community Resource Mgmt. Coordinator	10,300			10,300
5 Probation Counselors @ 7,980 each	31,920		7,980	39,900
2 Youth Serv. Counselors @ 7,980 each	15,960			15,960
2 Secretaries @ 5,760 each	11,520			11,520
(2) FICA, Retirement, etc. (Employer contribution only)	8,331		1,094	9,425
(3) TOTAL PERSONNEL	78,031	8,400	9,074	95,505

(a)

(b)

E. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES (itemize)	OCC FUNDS	IN-KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(1) Individual Consultants (list by individual or type with fee basis and amount of time devoted; not to exceed \$16.87 per hour)				
Nat'l. Center for Youth Development (100 hrs. @ 16.87)	1,687			1,687
(2) Contracting or Service Organizations and Associations (list each by type with fee basis and amount of time devoted)				
Okla. City Crml. Justice Cncl. (400 hrs. @ 5.50)	2,200			2,200
(3) TOTAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	3,887			3,887

(c)

C. TRAVEL (transportation and subsistence)	OCC FUNDS	IN-KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(1) In State				
Number of miles 15,000 Rate per mile .07	675		675	1,350
Per diem @ 15.00 Number of days 24	360			360
(2) Out of State				
Air Coach Rate 2 persons @ 150 round trip	300			300
Per diem @ 25 Number of days 10	250			250
(3) TOTAL TRAVEL	1,585		675	2,260

D. SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES	OCC FUNDS	IN-KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(1) Rent (if rent is used as match, use LEAA formula)	4,800			4,800
(2) Rent/Month 2 offices @ 200/mo. each				
(3) Postage			300	300
(4) Telephone	2,400			2,400
(5) Printing and binding			300	300
(6) Utilities	2,400			2,400
(7) Books and Periodicals			150	150
(8) Office Supplies			1,200	1,200
(9) Other (Specify) Rental: 3 telecopiers & 2 Xerox Copiers	3,180			3,180
(10) TOTAL SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES	12,780		1,950	14,730

- a. Actual amount of OCC Funds = \$6,900, Cash Matching Funds = \$3,400.
 b. Total OCC Funds provided in final grant for personnel = \$74,031.
 c. Not provided in final grant.
 d. Total professional services = \$1,687.



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APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT
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L. EQUIPMENT	OCC FUNDS	IN-KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
(SEE ATTACHMENT)				
TOTAL EQUIPMENT COSTS	5,818		565	6,383
F. INDIRECT COSTS (Attach supportive documentation)				
TOTAL INDIRECT COSTS				
G. TOTAL PROJECT COSTS	102,101	8,400	12,264	122,765 (d)

11. BUDGET SUMMARY

		A. OCC	B. State	C. Local	D. Other	E. Total
Personnel	Cash	78,031		9,074		87,105
	In-kind			8,400		8,400
Consultants/ Contractors	Cash	3,887				3,887 (e)
	In-kind					
Equipment	Cash	5,818		565		6,383
	In-kind					
Travel	Cash	1,585		675		2,260
	In-kind					
Supplies & Operating Expenses	Cash	12,780		1,950		14,730
	In-kind					
Total	Cash	102,101		12,264		114,365 (f)
	In-kind			8,400		8,400
TOTAL						122,765 (g)

12. FEDERAL SUPPORT. Will other Federal Support be available for any part of this project? Yes _____ No If yes, identify and explain: _____

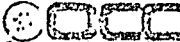
13. FEDERAL SUBMISSIONS. Have other Federal agencies been contacted for assistance on this or similar projects? Yes _____ No If yes, identify and indicate status: _____

14. NONSUPPLANTING REQUIREMENT. Will Federal funds requested replace prior local or state support for this project? Yes _____ No

15. PERSONNEL COMPENSATION. Set out the amount of funds for increasing compensation of personnel (indicate amount of funds for salary increases)

OCC Funds \$ _____ Matching \$ _____

- d. Total OCC Funds = \$96,501, Total Cash Matching Funds = \$15,664, Total Funds = \$120,565.
- e. Total OCC Funds = \$1,687, Total Funds = \$1,687.
- f. Total OCC Funds = \$96,501, Local = \$15,664, Total = \$112,165.
- g. Total = \$120,565.

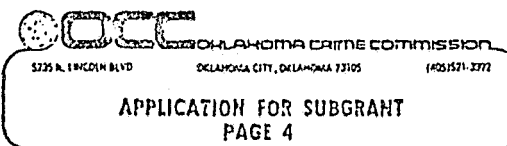

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APPLICATION FOR SUBGRANT
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E. EQUIPMENT	OCC FUNDS	IN-KIND MATCHING FUNDS	CASH MATCHING FUNDS	TOTAL FUNDS
2 Secretarial chairs @ 70 each	140			140
7 Counselor chairs @ 100 each	600		100	700
30 Side chairs @ 20 each	600			600
2 Secretarial desks @ 300 each	600			600
7 Counselor desks @ 165 each	990		165	1,155
4 Two-drawer file cabinets c/locks @ 100 ea.	400			400
2 IBM Selectric typewriters @ 500 each	1,000			1,000
2 Norelco transcribers @ 280 each	560			560
10 Norelco pocket memos w/case @ 100 each	700		300	1,000
.60 Pocket memo cassettes @ 3.80 each	228			228
Total Equipment Costs	5,818		565	1,383

h. Total = \$6,383.

(h)



16. BUDGET NARRATIVE

Begin below and relate the items budgeted to project activities, and complete the required justification and explanation of the project budget. State what percentage of cash is matching and explain source of match funds.

PERSONNEL

Directing this project and authorizing the disbursement of project funds will be the Director of the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau who will spend approximately five percent of his time for this effort, such time amounting to \$800 matching in-kind.

Direct supervision of project offices and personnel will be by the project coordinators. One coordinator will be the Executive Director of Youth Services of Oklahoma County, Inc. who will be responsible for Youth Services personnel and efforts. Twenty-five percent of his time, or \$3,500 matching in-kind, will be devoted to the project. The responsibility for Juvenile Bureau personnel and efforts will lie with the second coordinator who will be the Juvenile Bureau Supervisor of Probation Services. He will devote thirty percent of his time which amounts to \$3,600 matching in-kind.

The project Financial Officer will be the Chief Clerk of the Juvenile Bureau who will spend five percent of her time, which translates to \$500 matching in-kind.

One Juvenile Bureau Probation Counselor will be employed and paid \$7,980 from Juvenile Bureau funds, such salary being offered as cash matching.

One Youth Service Community Resource Management Coordinator will be employed from OCC funds at a salary of \$10,300.

Four Juvenile Bureau Probation Counselors will be employed from OCC funds at \$7,980 for a total of \$31,920.

Two Youth Service Counselors at \$7,980 each will be employed and paid from OCC funds, for a total of \$15,960.

Two secretaries at \$5,760 each will be employed and paid from OCC funds for a total of \$11,520.

FICA, Retirement, etc., will amount to \$8,331 from OCC funds and \$1,094 cash matching.

Total Personnel cost, including OCC funds and funds from local sources amount to \$95,505.

Budget Narrative
Page 2

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

At the close of the project year an independent and professional evaluation and assessment will be prepared by the National Center for Youth Development, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Tucson, Arizona. It is anticipated that the time and expenditure will be 100 hours at \$16.87 per hour, for a total of \$1,687 from OCC funds.

During the entire project year, the services of the Oklahoma City Criminal Justice Council will be contracted to design data instruments and implement the collection, assessment and monitoring of such data necessary to document and evaluate the project accountability and work efforts. A total of 400 hours at \$5.50 per hour will be allocated, for a total of \$2,200 from OCC funds.

Total OCC funds in the amount of \$3,887 will be expended for Professional Services.

TRAVEL (In-State)

Project personnel will travel 15,000 miles within the State in pursuit of this project. \$675 will be expended from OCC funds and \$675 will be cash matching from Juvenile Bureau funds. Total In-State Travel will amount to \$1,350.

Three persons will attend four 2-day In-State workshops for a total of 24 days at \$15 per diem, amounting to \$360 OCC funds.

TRAVEL (Out-of-State)

It is anticipated that two persons will travel out-of-state at \$150 per fare and \$25 per diem for ten days in pursuit of development of project. Total Out-of-State Travel cost from OCC funds will be \$550.

Total Travel cost for In-State and Out-of-State Travel will be \$1,585 from OCC funds. Total local cash matching funds will amount to \$675. Total Travel costs will be \$2,260.

Budget Narrative
Page 3

SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES

It is anticipated that \$1,950 will be expended from local cash sources for postage, printing and binding, books and periodicals and necessary office supplies. From OCC sources, funds are requested in the amounts of \$4,800 for rental on two offices, \$2,400 for telephone service, \$2,400 utilities expense and \$2,640 for rental expense on two Xerox copiers and three Xerox telecopiers for a total of \$12,780. Total cost for supplies and operating expenses will amount to \$14,730.

EQUIPMENT

A total of \$5,818 is requested from OCC funds for equipment. Necessary equipment consists of:

2 Secretarial chairs (\$70 each) @	\$140
6 Counselors desk chairs (\$100 each) @	600
30 Side chairs (\$20 each) @	600
2 Secretarial desks (\$300 each) @	600
6 Counselor desks (\$165 each) @	990
4 File cabinets w/locks (\$100 each) @	400
2 IBM Selectric typewriters (\$500 each) @	1,000
2 Norelco transcribers (\$280 each) @	560
7 Norelco Pocket Memos (\$100 each) @	700
60 Pocket Memo cassettes (\$3.80 each) @	228

Cash matching funds in the amount of \$565 will be expended for the following equipment:

1 Counselor chair @	100
1 Counselor desk @	165
3 Norelco Pocket Memos @	300

Total equipment cost will amount to \$6,383.

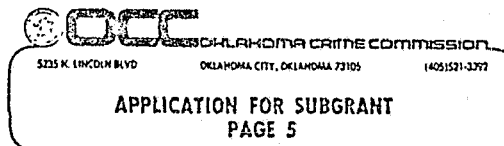
The following is a budget summary reflecting total cash request from the Oklahoma Crime Commission, per each funding category, i.e., Community Based Prevention Programs (74-d-2) and Innovative Approaches to Juvenile Court Services (74-i-3):

	<u>74-d-2</u>	<u>74-i-3</u>	
A. PERSONNEL			
1 Youth Service Community Resource Coordinator	(a) \$10,300		
2 Youth Service Counselors @ 7980	15,960		
4 Juv. Bureau Probation Counselors @7980		\$31,920	
2 Secretaries @ 5760		11,520	
FICA, Retirement, etc.	2,220	6,111	
Total Personnel	(b) \$28,480	\$49,551	\$78,031
B. PROFESSIONAL SERVICES			
National Center for Youth Development, NCCD -- 100 hrs. @ 16.87 per hr.	1,687		
Okla. City Criminal Justice Council--400 hrs. @ 5.50/hr. (c)	2,200		
Total Professional Services	(d) \$3,887		\$3,887
C. TRAVEL (Transportation and Subsistence)			
In-State: miles @ .09/mi.	675		
\$15 per diem/24 days	360		
Out-of-State: 2 persons @ 150 air fare	300		
\$25 per diem/10 days	250		
Total Travel	\$1,585		\$1,585
D. SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES			
Rental for 2 offices	1,600	3,200 (e)	
Telephone	800	1,600 (f)	
Utilities	800	1,600 (g)	
Rental for 3 Xerox telecopiers	720	900	
Rental for 2 Xerox copiers	1,560		
Total Supplies and Operating Expenses	\$5,480	\$7,300	\$12,780

(continued)

- a. OCC Funds = \$6,900, the remaining \$3,400 are Cash Matching Funds.
 b. Total Personnel for 74-d-2 = \$25,080, with the combined total for 74-d-2 and 74-i-3 = \$74,631.
 c. Was not approved for OCC funding.
 d. Total Professional Services = \$1,687.
 e. 74-d-2 = \$2,800, 74-i-3 = \$2,000.
 f. 74-d-2 = \$1,300, 74-i-3 = \$1,100.
 g. 74-d-2 = \$1,300, 74-i-3 = \$1,100.

E. <u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>74-d-2</u>	<u>74-i-3</u>	
2 Secretarial chairs @ 70 each	47	93	
6 Counselor desk chairs @ 100 each	200	400	
30 Side chairs @ 20 each	200	400	
2 Secretarial desks @ 300 each	200	400	
6 Counselor desks @ 165 each	330	660	
4 Two-drawer file cabinets @ 100 each	200	200	
2 IBM Selectric Typewriters @ 500 each		1,000	
2 Norelco transcribers @ 280 each		560	
7 Norelco Pocket Memos @ 100 each	300	400	
60 Pocket Memo tapes @ 3.80 each	75	153	
Total Equipment	\$1,552	\$4,266	\$5,818
TOTAL OCC REQUEST	<u>\$40,984</u>	<u>\$61,117</u>	<u>\$102,101</u>



17. PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTIVE DATA

Please complete each of the items on this and the following page according to the detailed instructions on the backs of the pages. Be as brief as possible, while supplying all requested information.

A. What is the Problem?

SEE ATTACHMENT 5-A

B. What do you hope to do about it?

SEE ATTACHMENT 5-B

C. Exactly how will you do it?

SEE ATTACHMENT 5-C

ATTACHMENT 5-A

Two areas of the inner city of Oklahoma City have been identified as being those of high rate of referrals of juvenile delinquency. These two areas are the Northwest quadrant of the city, representing thirty-one percent (31%) of the referrals to Juvenile Court; and, the Northeast quadrant representing thirty percent (30%) of the total referrals for calendar year 1973. Although these areas are of a high density of apparent juvenile delinquent activity, they can receive no more intensive attention from the Court than other areas. This is due to a lack of manpower and high caseloads of counselors serving these areas.

One significant indication of the need for increased concentration in these areas is that juveniles certified to stand trial as adults were higher (Northwest 5, Northeast 6) than in the two other quadrants (Southeast 2, Southwest 2). This need is also reflected in the fact that fifty-five (55) juveniles were committed to institutions from the northern half of the county, as opposed to thirty-nine (39) from the southern half of the county during 1973.

Another aspect of the problem is seen as being that, even though a child from a particular family is placed on probation through the Juvenile Court, other younger members of the immediate family may not always be offered services and, therefore, eventually themselves necessitate referral to the Juvenile Court. Therefore, this presents a dual problem of, not only a high referral rate for offenses committed, but also a lack of preventative measures with other children who are also likely to commit offenses in the future.

ATTACHMENT 5-B

Several specific steps are anticipated to alleviate the previously mentioned situation. The first of these is the location of two neighborhood offices situated in the areas of highest density of referrals. This will allow the Juvenile Bureau and Youth Services of Oklahoma County, Inc. to take their services to areas of greatest need. This presents a multi-service approach in dealing with the problems of these two areas. It will include intensive supervision of those juveniles being placed on probation from the particular area and intensive family counseling with the parents and other siblings in the home. Also, attached to this program will be a Youth Services Counselor for pre-delinquent referrals either to the central office or to the neighborhood office which is anticipated being placed in each of the two identified areas. Some anticipated desirable side effects of this project will be that by total family involvement, the rate of future delinquent acts will be decreased. By working more intensively with children on probation, and with increased knowledge of services offered by agencies in the area, greater diversion of children can occur because of gaining needed services from agencies outside of the Juvenile Justice System. Also, the existence of the neighborhood offices can afford the opportunity and location for other similar service agency's involvement.

ATTACHMENT 5-C-1

It is anticipated that the Juvenile Court and Youth Services for Oklahoma County, Inc. will open a neighborhood office in each of the two areas identified as high delinquency referral areas in metropolitan Oklahoma City. In each of these offices will be placed three probation counselors who will carry small intensive supervision-type juvenile cases. Current probation caseloads consist of from thirty-five (35) to fifty (50) cases per counselor.

Juvenile Bureau staff in each neighborhood office will consist of one probation counselor paid through Bureau funds and two probation counselors paid by funds requested from OCC. Probation counselors will be selected on the basis of ability, experience and other unique talents which will enhance the goals of this project and prove beneficial to the fulfillment of this program.

Each office will also be manned by a secretary furnished by the Juvenile Court and paid through OCC funds. This person will handle all paperwork, typing and receptionist duties and will, in addition, assist in maintaining an ongoing statistical record for measuring progress of the project.

The probation counselor will be one who is suited for intensive techniques in counseling with a limited number of cases. His office hours will be such that he can give much attention to family counseling and group counseling sessions to be held at the office during the evening hours. This will necessitate a flexible schedule, such as the possibility of from noon to ten in the evening, rather than the regular eight to five hours the central office is presently open. The probation counselors will also be involved extensively in an effort to identify community resource agencies and persons in each quadrant who can provide services to the individual youth, and/or to the entire family.

Another member of the neighborhood office team will be a counselor from Youth Services for Oklahoma County, Inc., and paid through OCC funds. This individual will bear the main responsibility for providing services to pre-adjudicated, beyond control and In Need of Supervision youth referred to the neighborhood office by the police, school, social service agencies, parents and young people themselves. The Youth Services counselor will provide crisis counseling; problem identification and assessment; resource finding and referral to community resources; follow-up contact with second-round resources when needed; documentation of gaps in community services and advocacy for the development of services to meet existing needs. This counselor will deal primarily with pre-adjudicated youth and will provide support to the probation staff by working with the siblings and parents of probationers. The emphasis will be on diverting these young people in distress out of the juvenile justice system when they first come to the attention of the community. It is felt that this worker will be an important asset, in that Youth Services offers the public a non-cost, voluntary program for youth and family counseling.

ATTACHMENT 5-C-2

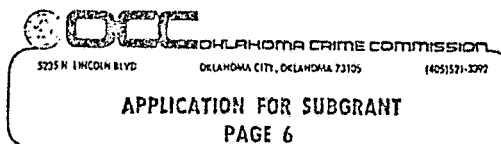
Many cases will be resolved through direct help on a short-term counseling basis. Those children requiring longer-term treatment or counseling will be referred to the most appropriate local helping resource. In essence, the Youth Services counselor will serve as a link between young people in need and available services.

An important member of the Youth Services team will be a Community Resource Management Coordinator. This staff person will be responsible for identifying all local resource agencies offering services to youth and families. He will collect data listing specific services offered and criteria for admittance and catalog it in a form readily accessible to other staff. He will also, with the information gathered, serve as a consultant to other staff members in the staffing of cases to insure the most beneficial alternatives for the diversion of youth from the Juvenile Justice System.

By placing probation counselors and Youth Service staff in neighborhood offices, they will be in closer proximity to people with whom they are attempting to work. This will diminish the problem of transportation to a centralized office and will provide an opportunity for the workers to form closer relationships with the local citizenry. This will, hopefully, help to build knowledge of and confidence in Juvenile Bureau and Youth Service programs by the general public.

A timetable for the project has been set up to achieve these results in the times allocated.

1. In the first month, staff will be hired and oriented. Also, during this time the methods of data collection and record-keeping will be developed.
2. During the second month the facility will be established and the assignment of cases will begin. At this time, the assessment of needs of individual cases received and plans for implementing these needs will be processed.
3. At the end of the first quarter, all introductory efforts should be completed and the project should be fully implemented.
4. At the end of the second quarter, a complete analysis of the first half of the project will be performed. This will involve discussion regarding changes needed before continuance of the project, those efforts which have been beneficial during the first half of the project, and those efforts which must be re-evaluated and possibly changed before the second half of the project.
5. At the end of the first year, a complete statistical analysis and subjective assessment of the program will be completed to determine the success in meeting expected goals.



17. PROJECT PLAN AND SUPPORTIVE DATA (Continued)

D. Who All is Involved?

Involved will be the Oklahoma County Juvenile Bureau and Youth Services for Oklahoma County, Inc. Specifically, there will be six probation counselors, two Youth Services counselors and two secretaries. In addition, the Supervisor of Probation Services for the Juvenile Bureau and the Director of the Youth Services will also act as coordinators of the project. An additional staff position is requested for Youth Services to assume the duties of a Community Resource Management Coordinator. There will also be involved in this group one secretary in each office assigned by the Juvenile Bureau.

E. How Will The Success Of Your Project Be Measured?

SEE ATTACHMENT 6-E

F. How Have Special Conditions Been Met, Or How Will They Be Met During Project Period?

SEE ATTACHMENT 6-F

ATTACHMENT 6-E

An independent consultant will be retained to evaluate the success of the program in the following manner:

1. The number of Reviews of Probation for the intensively supervised juveniles of probation to determine if intensive supervision and complete family involvement has a measurable effect on the number of times the child might commit subsequent offenses.
2. The number of In Need of Supervision and Beyond Control children from these particular areas seen by the Youth Services counselor as compared to those seen in the previous applicable time period.
3. The number of pre-delinquent youths seen by the Youth Services counselor who do not later necessitate Court intervention compared to those who are later subject to Court intervention.
4. The number of adjudications and commitments from these two areas compared to the comparable time period the previous year.

In addition, consultants from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency- National Center for Youth Development in Tucson, Arizona, have been contacted concerning an "empirical assessment" of this program at the end of the first year in operation. This assessment would focus primarily on a subjective, qualitative view of this program based on the subjective opinions of a variety of people who have been involved in the program. Through this method, in addition to the gathering of statistical information mentioned above, we would be better able to evaluate the content of the program and determine its appropriateness and/or the need for possible change.

ATTACHMENT 6-F

Special Conditions 74-I-3

The special conditions set down for applications under 74-I-3 concern educational level of professional staff to be used. Of the three criteria stated for staff, all present counselors meet or exceed the necessary standards. It is not anticipated that any new members employed for this project would not meet the necessary requirements.

It is also anticipated that a minimum of 120 hours of training will be provided to those personnel participating in this project.

Special Conditions 74-D-2

(a) During the first eighteen (18) months of operation, Youth Services for Oklahoma County, Inc. has enjoyed widespread support from the court, police, schools and other community social service agencies. Attached to this application are a variety of letters which we feel demonstrate support for this proposed innovative program.

(b) All professional staff will attend weekly group meetings with professional consultants present. The staff will also have a weekly "staffing" of cases which will include at least one experienced professional in the field of social behavior. Each staff member will attend at least one out-of-state workshop and several in-state workshops and conferences that are related to the Youth Services Bureau concept. This is a projected total of 200 hours of training per year.

(c) In the initial implementation phase of this program, it is not anticipated that volunteers will be directly utilized to deliver services. However, as they are introduced into the program, each volunteer will have to have an initial 24 hour training and orientation program before becoming an active agency volunteer. After becoming involved, a volunteer receives through individual and group consultation approximately eight hours per month training. During a one-year period each volunteer will accumulate approximately 92 hours per year in training.

APPENDIX II

OKLAHOMA COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU AND YOUTH SERVICES FOR OKLAHOMA
COUNTY, INC.--COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES
PROPOSED EVALUATION

I. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To develop grant planning and preparation capacities.
 - 1. How strongly are the methods used supported by theory as a means of achieving the ultimate objective? Interview director and review literature
 - 2. Does data support the means-ends relationship? Interview director and review literature
 - 3. Has evaluation been considered in the grant? Yes/no, from grant application
- B. To design record-keeping forms for purpose of data collection.
 - 1. Is there a record-keeping system? Yes/no, interview director
 - 2. Are record-keeping procedures in effect? Yes/no, interview director
 - 3. Are records being properly maintained? Yes/no, accuracy checks and the frequency of checks
 - 4. Are records in accessible form? Check the records
 - 5. Is record-keeping going smoothly? Yes/no, from above responses
- C. To retain personnel specified.
 - 1. Retain project director? Yes/no, check records
 - a. 5% time devoted? Yes/no, check records
 - b. Retained at \$800/month? Yes/no, check records
 - 2. Retain project coordinators? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Retained director, Youth Services at 25% time? Yes/no, check records
 - b. Retained at \$3500? Yes/no, check records
 - 3. Retained financial officer? Yes/no, check records
 - a. 5% time? Yes/no, check records
 - b. Retained at \$500? Yes/no, check records
 - 4. Retained Juvenile Bureau Probation Supervisor? Yes/no, check records
 - a. 30% time? Yes/no, check records
 - b. Retained at \$3600? Yes/no, check records
 - 5. Retained one Community Resource Management Coordinator? Yes/no, check records
 - a. 100% time? Yes/no, check records
 - b. Retained at \$10,300? Yes/no, check records
 - c. What were qualifications? Check records
 - d. When was coordinator hired? Check records

6. Retained 5 probation counselors? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Retained at \$7980 each? Yes/no, check records
 - b. What were qualifications? Interview director
 - c. When were they hired? Check records
7. Retained 2 Youth Services counselors? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Retained at \$7980 each? Yes/no, check records
 - b. When were they hired? Check records
 - c. What were the qualifications? Interview director
8. Retained 2 secretaries at 100% time? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Retained at \$5760 each? Yes/no, check records
 - b. What were qualifications? Interview director
 - c. When were they hired? Check records
- D. To obtain equipment.
 1. Obtained 2 secretarial chairs at \$70 each? Yes/no, check records
 2. Obtained 7 counselor's chairs at \$100 each? Yes/no, check records
 3. Obtained 30 side chairs at \$20 each? Yes/no, check records
 4. Obtained 2 secretarial desks at \$300 each? Yes/no, check records
 5. Obtained 7 counselor's desks at \$165 each? Yes/no, check records
 6. Obtained 4 file cabinets at \$100 each? Yes/no, check records
 7. Obtained 2 Selectric typewriters at \$500 each? Yes/no, check records
 8. Obtained 10 Norelco Pocket Memos at \$100 each? Yes/no, check records
 9. Obtained 60 memo cassettes at \$3.80 each? Yes/no, check records
 10. Contracted for rental of 3 Telecopiers and 2 Xerox Copiers for \$3180? Yes/no, check records
 11. When were the above ordered? Check records
- E. To retain consultants specified.
 1. Contracted with National Center for Youth Development for evaluation? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Contracted for 100 hours at \$16.85 per hour? Yes/no, check records
 - b. When? Check records
 2. Contracted with the Oklahoma City Criminal Justice Coordinating Council for data instrument design, data collection and monitoring? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Contracted for 400 hours at \$5.50 per hour (total \$2200)? Yes/no, check records
 - b. When? Check records

- F. To arrange training workshops for counselors.
 - 1. Did 3 persons attend four 2-day workshops in state? Yes/no, interview director
 - a. What was the nature and content of these workshops? Interview director
 - b. What was the purpose of the workshops? Interview director
 - 2. Did 2 persons travel out-of-state for this period? Yes/no, check records
 - a. Where did they go and what did trips cost? Check records
 - b. Did travel take a total of 10 days? Yes/no, check records
- G. To locate and establish 2 facilities.
 - 1. Rented 2 offices at \$200/month each? Yes/no, check sites and records
 - 2. When? Check records
- H. To recruit volunteers.
 - 1. What criteria were used to select? Interview director and see if criteria were met
 - 2. How many? Interview director
 - 3. What services do volunteers perform? Interview director

II. INTERMEDIATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To provide intensive supervision of juvenile probationers.
 - 1. What was the aggregate and per counselor case-load? Check records
 - 2. How are cases assigned? Interview director
 - 3. What was the frequency of client contact? Check files
 - 4. What services were provided by probation counselors? Interview director for job description.
 - 5. Was there any problem with probation counselors' availability? Interview director or if records are available, check them
- B. To provide intensive counseling with the probationers' parents and siblings.
 - 1. What was the frequency of parental contact?
 - a. Check case records
 - b. Interview counselors to determine criteria for frequency of contacts
 - 2. What was the frequency of sibling contacts? (Same as II-B-1.)
 - 3. What types of services were provided to each of the above family components? Interview director and counselors
 - 4. What was the duration of contact-services provision? Check records and interview personnel

- C. To provide counseling services to pre-delinquent referrals.
1. What sources made referrals? Check records or interview director
 2. What generated referrals? Interview director
 3. What types of counseling were provided? Interview counselors
 4. What was the definition of pre-delinquent? Interview director
 5. What was the caseload of pre-delinquent referrals? Check records
 6. What were the demographic characteristics of these referrals? Check records
- D. To refer to local resources juveniles in need of long-term counseling or treatment.
1. What were the criteria for referrals? Interview director and counselors
 2. How many juveniles were referred? Check records
 3. What services were provided by referred agency? Interview director
 4. What local resources were used? Interview director
 5. Was there any follow-up on these referrals? Yes/no, interview director
 - a. What kind? Interview director
 - b. With what frequency? Interview director, check records
- E. To provide initial volunteer orientation/training.
1. 24 hours to all volunteers? Yes/no, interview director
 2. What was the nature and content of this initial contact? Interview director
- F. To provide on-going volunteer training during project involvement.
1. Did training consist of 8 hours/month? Yes/no, check records
 2. Did each volunteer receive 92 hours/year? Yes/no, check records
 3. What was the nature and content of this? Interview director
 4. Who provided the training? Interview director
 5. With what frequency was this training provided? Interview director
- G. To do complete analysis of first half of project.
1. What elements of the project were addressed in this analysis? Review evaluation report
 2. Did this analysis result in any alterations in the project? Yes/no, interview director
 3. What did analysis reveal? Review evaluation report.
- H. To hold weekly staff meetings.
1. Were these meetings held? Yes/no, interview director
 2. What topics were covered? Interview director

3. What was the level of staff attendance?
Interview director
- I. To hold weekly group meetings with professional consultant present.
 1. Were these meetings held? Yes/no, interview director
 2. What topics were covered? Interview director
 3. What was level of staff attendance? Interview director
 4. Did staff perceive these meetings as useful?
Interview staff
- J. To identify all local resources for potential referral, and record services available and the qualifying criteria.
 1. How were resources identified? Interview director
 2. How many were identified? Interview director
 3. When were resources identified? Interview director
 4. How were these resources recorded for use?
Interview director and review records
- K. To reduce probationers' and pre-delinquents' transportation problems for obtaining services.
 1. How were problems reduced? Interview director
 2. Were they successful? Interview director

III. ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES

- A. To decrease the rate of future delinquent acts.
 1. Measurement of performance
 - a. How many probationers served by the project continued or established a delinquent pattern? Check recidivism records for area pre- and post-grant
 - b. Did rate of delinquent acts of probationed juveniles decrease from rate of pre-grant or from rate for rest of Oklahoma County? Need recidivism and non-recidivism rates
 - c. What was the rate of probationers' siblings' involvement in delinquent acts? Check records for siblings' involvement, compare to pre-grant and compare to rest of region
 2. Adequacy of performance
 - a. What were the attitudes of the community toward services provided? Telephone survey of small random sample
 3. Efficiency of performance
 - a. Was the program justified by the savings derived (i.e. court, property damage, etc.)? Cost/benefit analysis
 - b. What was the rate of successful referrals to local resources? Compare pre- and current grant periods

4. Process analysis
 - a. Were there any changes in the community areas served as a result of this project? Check records and interview director
 - b. Were there any changes in local resources availability? Interview director
 - c. Were there any changes in Juvenile Bureau policy affecting service delivery? Interview director
 - d. Were there any changes in Youth Services of Oklahoma County, Inc. policy affecting service delivery? Interview director
- B. To increase diversion of juveniles out of the juvenile justice system.
 1. Measurement of performance
 - a. Has there been a decrease in the rate of court involvement among juveniles from the northeast and northwest quadrants since project implementation? Check records
 - b. Has there been a decrease in the delinquency rate in the northeast and northwest quadrants? Check UCR for 1974 and 1975
 - c. Has there been a decrease in institutional commitment for either area? Check records
 2. Adequacy of performance
(Same as III-B-2.)
 3. Efficiency of performance
(Same as III-A-3.)
 4. Process analysis
(Same as III-A-4.)

APPENDIX III

OKLAHOMA COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU AND YOUTH SERVICES FOR OKLAHOMA
COUNTY, INC.--COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES
PROJECT DIRECTOR INTERVIEW

Interviewer's Name: Darrel Tiller

Interviewee's Name: Thomas D. Stanfill

Interviewee's Title: Director, Oklahoma County Juvenile
Bureau

Interviewee's Name: Mike Harris

Interviewee's Title: Director, Probation and Parole Services

Date: December 31, 1975

1. How was the need for the quadrant system determined?

Stanfill - From our point of view, we had several factors involved. One was simply that we did not have room down here for all the people--probation counselors. That fit in with the fact that they were spending a lot of time travelling from pretty far-reaching areas which took a lot of time that we felt could be best spent on delivering services. Then, the Oklahoma City Criminal Justice Council did a 50% sample of our 1973 referral statistics, and from that we were able to determine that the Northeast and Northwest quadrants of Oklahoma County comprised about 62% of our total referrals. Realizing that the Northeast and Northwest quadrants are the two largest areas geographically and have the most communities within them, we knew that a lot of time was expended in travelling. So, these were primarily our practical reasons for being interested in this; we also felt a responsibility to deliver better services as quickly as possible and this would provide the motivation to the probation department to get into a team concept. This has been evolving pretty well in both of the northern quadrants, especially in the southeast portion of Oklahoma County which has no office.

2. Were you aware of any similar programs that have been tried in other areas?

Stanfill - I was aware that Tulsa County had a neighborhood office, but I did not have too much information on how it operated. I knew in the past

three or four years I have had the opportunity to visit at least half a dozen other juvenile court jurisdictions in other states, and most of them had picked up some type of a neighborhood office or satellite office concept for basically the same reasons that we came up with and seemed to be quite happy with it--they were having some level of success in just reallocating staff time more toward service delivery than the routine travelling and things like this.

3. What services were provided by probation counselors?

Harris - In the two northern quadrants, we are providing basically the same services that we are in the southern quadrants. The main difference is the length of time that is wasted from down here in the courthouse going out to them. We don't have that now. Our counselors investigate a situation, evaluate it and make a recommendation to the judge when a case is assigned to them. They go out to the families, hold interviews, go to schools often and visit with the young people there, checking their attendance and whether or not there is a discipline problem; and once they find out what the problem is, they focus on it and start trying to work with the child and the family to alleviate the problem altogether.

Stanfill - To add to that, it would be significant to note that particularly in our two offices, the people within those offices (both youth services and juvenile bureau) have been able to develop a little more consistent, solid relationship with other agencies in those geographic areas with law enforcement agencies and the schools; and this, of course, was a motive for doing this also. I think it is fair to say that the first 10 to 12 months of operation, there was not that much of a significant change in what we were doing. The primary achievement I see in those offices is that after this time, youth services and juvenile bureau personnel have gotten to know each other and worked out personality differences, developed goals and objectives and are beginning to work together. We currently have in hand a tremendous concept that was developed by the youth service and probation counselors in the northwest that begins to look at other services for kids instead of probation first. Probation actually would be probably the last step achieved before the youngster zips out of the community. I think we are going to see a great emphasis just on diversion.

4. Have you received any complaints concerning the availability of probation counselors? Are they readily accessible to the youngsters? How do you determine how often to see a youngster on probation?

Stanfill - First of all, they are in closer proximity to most of their cases. We have had some problems with our northwest office being hard for people to find; it has been difficult for our staffs to operate effectively. The northeast office feels that their facility is at an ideal location. In reference to your question as to how often they are required to see a youngster on probation, this is not something that can be measured exactly, such as whether to see him every two weeks or three weeks. Our yardstick for a successful probation used to be that he saw his kids every week and his kids never came to court; we found that sometimes they should have been coming to court and it was not known what he was doing when he did see them once a week. We are kind of away from this traditional landmark for probation case management.

5. From what I have gathered, then, your probation officers now are actually delivering more services than they were in the past as far as counseling rather than just a check-up situation. Is this correct?

Stanfill - Right. And it is not so much that the probation staff is going to have the expectation put on them that they can do all things for all kids. This is where you get into realistic utilization of community resources; for example, a guidance clinic to see if the people are going and if we can be of assistance. We are kind of changing the attitude; we can admit that there are some things that we should hand over to the clinics because they can do it better.

Harris - They really try to see everyone on the caseload at least weekly; but as caseloads increase, this becomes more difficult. At that point, it is up to that counselor to dictate who needs him most. That person, they will definitely see; they may skip a week with the person who is getting along pretty well. If there is a crisis situation, they will focus on that particular individual. The thing that I have noticed since going to the quadrant offices that never happened down here is that a lot of their clients are dropping in on them in the neighborhood since they live right there nearby. Since the northeast location is an ideal one, a lot

of counselors have expressed to me that some of the kids will drop in just to talk or to say they need something.

6. What type of services are provided to the probationers' parents and siblings?

Stanfill - This is really coming to the surface in the northwest with what they are putting together out there; in fact, they started a couple of months ago on the non-adjudicated type kid, but actually the youth service counselor may be dealing more with that kid and family than our own counselor would. Basically, what is anticipated is that youth services will have a more active involvement with them than in the past. It has been a process of working together and overcoming problems and really discovering what diversion is all about. It is something that has not been practiced consistently previous to this. But they are becoming knowledgeable about this and what youth services and others can do. I believe that in the proposal there was some mention of activating groups of parents and kids who are experiencing similar problems. We have had some dealing with group concept in the past and basically it has worked out and had some level of success; but we haven't had the time, energy or facilities to continue with this. But I think we are going to see more of this.

7. The objectives, then, are to work more closely with the family in crisis intervention and such. Is this what you are trying to do as a probation counselor?

Harris - Right. We have always included the entire family. If a child is having a problem, it is not all his fault. The parents may contribute a great deal. A lot of times kids are sent off to institutions and we work with the parents so that when he comes back, they will be able to work with him.

8. Is it a correct assumption that as a probation counselor you are dealing with people who have been adjudicated?

Harris - Not all of them have been adjudicated. Sometimes the judge sets the adjudication off.

Stanfill - We have a great number not adjudicated status made a ward of the court, and what this does is (1) it is a case that a judge sees at adjudication and thinks that this kid might be an appropriate subject for dismissal after eight weeks and

if he doesn't adjudicate him it gives him a tip; but he wants the probation staff to affirm it and (2) in the northwest, they would like to see the court not adjudicate virtually every case that is assigned to them and then they can come back and provide a little more advice or input to the court on a proper adjudication. This gets to the concept of labeling. They feel that a kid is a delinquent right off the bat. But last month, out of 79 cases assigned to the probation department, 34 were of a non-adjudicated status.

APPENDIX IV

OKLAHOMA COUNTY YOUTH BUREAU AND YOUTH SERVICES FOR OKLAHOMA
COUNTY, INC.--COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND
INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES
PROJECT DIRECTOR INTERVIEW

Interviewer's Name: Darrel Tiller

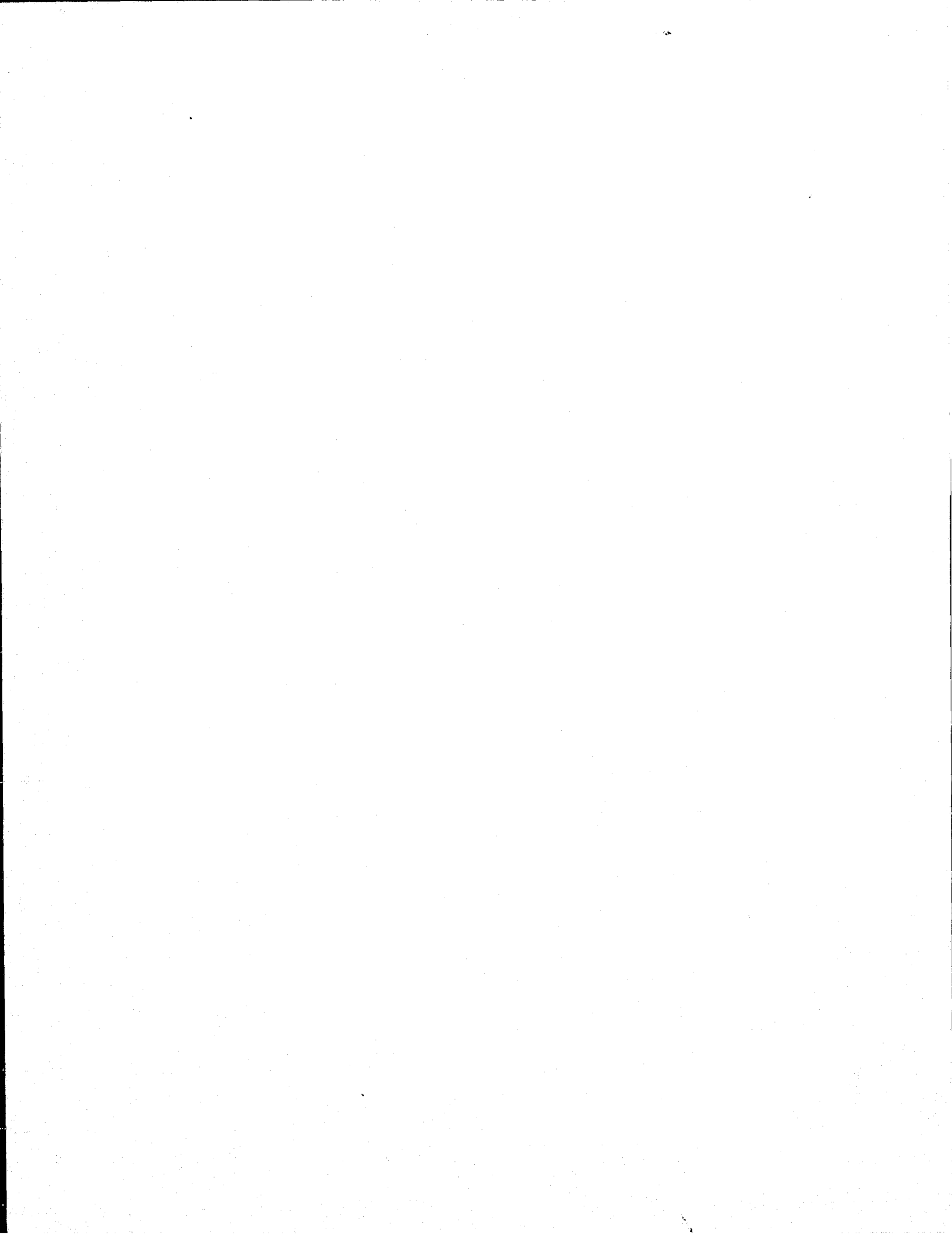
Interviewee's Name: Douglas M. Gibson

Interviewee's Title: Executive Director, Youth Services of
Oklahoma County, Inc.

Date: December 31, 1975

1. How was the need for the quadrant system determined?

Tom and I got together a year and a half ago with dual needs--needs identified by the court and needs identified by youth services. The court wanted to decentralize their office and get the people out into the field so they wouldn't spend so much time travelling back and forth; they also wanted them to get out into the neighborhoods and develop a closer identity with the neighborhoods, schools, police departments, etc. We also wanted to do that--be more accessible to the families we are working with. In locating the two specific offices, we took a look at the concentration of kids between 7 and 17, taking the census information; and also from police reports, we tried to determine where the largest number of referrals were being made to the court and where the largest number of police contacts were being made. The No. 1 area was northwest and the No. 2 area was northeast. We took those two figures, first identifying the two quadrants that had the largest problems, and then we tried to identify as closely as we could the neighborhoods where there was the largest concentration of kids between the ages of 7 and 17. That was how we located the offices. Primarily, to be more accessible and to work more closely with the community and be more identifiable by the local community as to the services provided. The idea of working together was so that the court people, who many times were working with families that they know that a large number of siblings are going to fall on the footsteps of the brothers and sisters who are already wards of the court and on probation; the idea of our working together was to allow the youth services person to prevent them from falling in the footsteps of their brothers and sisters in the court system.



CONTINUED

1 OF 2

2. Are you aware of any similar programs that have been tried in other parts of the country?

Not really. We were aware of a number of programs where different agencies were working together, like the police and other social service agencies were working in neighborhood projects such as in San Antonio, Albuquerque, New Orleans and a few other communities. We did talk to them, but as far as the exact arrangement that we have, we were aware of just the two agencies--the court and youth services--being lodged in the same place.

3. In your grant you mentioned recruiting volunteers.. Were they recruited to assist in the program?

Yes. We have volunteers actively involved in the Northwest Office; we are having more difficulty in the Northeast Office in getting volunteers involved. We do have some Optimist Club members that are involved in the program in the Northeast quadrant, but it is not the same type of volunteer involvement that we have in the rest of our program. We have had difficulty recruiting the minority volunteer--male and female--who has the time. Generally, the kind of volunteer that you want is a pretty hard working, busy person that doesn't have the time or we haven't been able to get to them. It makes me believe that we are going to have to change our methods of recruiting minority volunteers because that has been a real problem--minorities and men.

4. Were 24 hours of initiation and orientation provided for all volunteers?

Yes, more than that. Our volunteers received about 30 hours initial orientation, and all of our volunteers are required to attend a weekly group consultation session with professional consultants from the community who volunteer their time. They spend two hours each week at this session; in addition to that, each volunteer is assigned to a staff member who is to supervise him.

5. What did the initial orientation consist of?

General information concerning interviewing techniques, understanding human behavior, communications skills, understanding delinquents, understanding the child in trouble and their unique needs and working with families in stress--a general kind of orientation. The more specific techniques of working with kids--the methodologies and different treatment modalities--these are discussed in our consultation groups.

6. Did the training consist of eight hours per man and 92 hours per year?

Yes, we estimate they get about 150-200 hours per year, including the initial training and all. That will vary depending on how much individual supervision they get from staff members.

7. Who provided the training?

Volunteer consultants from the community. We used different people depending upon their availability, etc. I can give you some names if you want them: Dr. Hal Chandler who is a psychiatrist here in town, Mike Altoph who is a Ph.D. Psychologist with the Veteran's Administration, Karen Eric who is a professor of social work at the University of Oklahoma, Charlotte Little who is a social worker at Tinker Air Force Base in the social service division. Those are just a few of the people that have worked with us. Dr. Don Helberg who is a Ph.D. in psychology at Central State is another. Those are the individuals who come to mind; there have been others.

8. How many volunteers were recruited?

About 16 are on the active roll to work specifically in the outreach offices. This is in the one-to-one program. We have four other volunteers who work out of this office who do supportive work such as handling paper flow, handling case assignments, etc.

9. What are the volunteers' responsibilities?

Most of our volunteers are involved in one-to-one program. This is working with a juvenile and a family in an effort to help that family deal with whatever problems they are having. We have volunteers in addition to that--volunteers to answer the telephones during evenings that we are open, volunteers doing clerical work, follow-up work, handling some of the paper work in cases where information must be channeled out to other offices from this office. All of the referrals from the court come through this office and are assigned to the outreach offices. They do get some direct referrals from schools and local police departments, but most of the referrals from the court come to this office and then are assigned out from here to the quadrant.

10. Do you feel that the volunteers provided a useful service to the program?

There is no question. We couldn't see as many families as we see a year without volunteer support.

11. Did your counselors attend the two-day workshops in the state?

Yes, they have attended three to date. In addition to that, they attended a one-day workshop on reality therapy in Tulsa and other workshops, also in addition to the in-service workshops that we have once a month where professionals come in and present different topics of interest. We have had some child abuse people in talking about the services they provide and how they work with families and others.

12. What was the nature and content of the first three workshops?

In the youth services workshops, it varies. Most of them have to do with some facet of work concerning the various youth services programs across the state. Generally, the workshops are split up where one section is for administrator, one for volunteer coordinators, one for counselors. The general content is to present information to help people in the various areas of responsibility to do a better job. There are 30 youth services programs in Oklahoma and it is kind of an informal thing. It has been coordinated through the University of Oklahoma in their juvenile personnel training program. This next year, the main emphasis will be on organizational development in team building. That will be the substance of the workshops over this next year.

13. In your grant, there was mention of two persons traveling out of state. Has this been done?

No, we haven't had any out of state travel, although we had planned to for those outreach people. Because we were a little long in travel money, we requested from the OCC that some of those funds be transferred to our evaluation, and we are contracting with the NCCD.

14. What services are provided by the probation counselor?

I can't specifically answer that. I do know that Tom could give you more in-depth information on that. Primarily, they are working with kids who are on

probation; they work with smaller caseloads than most of the probation counselors at the juvenile bureau downtown. They try to work more closely and more intensely. They are getting into more utilization of community resources, and I think a great deal of that is due to our person being there and making them aware of community resources and how they can compliment their efforts, depending upon what a kid's needs are.

15. Was there any problem with probation counselors' availability? In other words, were there any complaints concerning probation counselor's availability?

I don't think there is any question about needing more probation counselors, but I do think that because these people carry smaller caseloads, they do a more effective job. Tom could assess that for you better than I could. I think initially there were some problems in understanding between our staff person and the probation staff as to what their job responsibilities were and how they could work together. But that has taken us just about a year to get across. We have found, for instance, in the Northwest quadrant the people came up with an in-depth proposal of how they feel they could work together more effectively. The basic difference is that a lot of kids will go in for a hearing and the judge will place them on a continuance for a six-eight or ten week period. The purpose of the probation office there is to do a home evaluation assessment of what the family make-up is and make recommendations to the judge as to what kind of disposition should be made. The new approach they are having in the Northwest office (which I think will also apply before too long in the Northeast office) is that the youth services worker is assigned to work with and provide some kind of problem solution to whatever problems they are having and actually involving them; in services prior to this there was no real involvement other than the probation officer doing a home study, but now they are working together where the youth services in getting the family working on their problems. We see this as a real break-through as they have identified a need and really developed an approach to deal with that need. By the way, they came up with this on their own. I was very pleased that they did it because this was a problem area that Tom and I had, quite frankly, not really recognized. We had thought about it, but had not really done that much to do anything about it.

16. What types of services were provided to the probationers' parents and siblings?

Of course, if they are on probation, they are provided all the probation services that the court has to offer. The kids I was talking about are not actually on probation yet. There has been no adjudication of disposition, and it is just a continuance for a home study so the judge can have some information on which to make a decision as to what he should do that will be in the best interest of the child and the family. That is how our workers get involved in actual court cases; it is just one last effort to try to divert as many youngsters as we can, when appropriate, out of the juvenile justice system and into some kind of service delivery system in the community if at all possible. The court is very supportive of that; they really feel that they don't want any kids in the system if they can possibly help it. They would much prefer that the kid be dealt with outside the juvenile justice system and his needs be met through whatever services are appropriate.

17. Do you know what the sources of the pre-delinquent referrals are?

On our referrals, the sources are the courts, the police, the schools, social service agencies, parents and the kids themselves. We also get a lot of referrals from people who see our television advertisements and call us up, or they will see us in the phone book listed under youth service agencies.

18. What would generate the referrals?

Word of mouth, other agencies referring to us, just being aware of the services that we provide. Those are primarily what generate our referrals. Most kids that are referred to us are experiencing some kind of problems, and the variety of referral agencies is pretty great. For example, there are 19 police jurisdictions in Oklahoma County, and we do get referrals from a good many of these.

19. Do you get many referrals from OCPD?

Most of the referrals that we get from OCPD are through the court. We have had problems with the police youth counselors making direct referrals to us. They feel that they don't have the authority to do that, even though specific policy has been developed by the court through Judge Hunter and

with Chief Purser, but we still had a lot of resistance. I think there are probably a lot of reasons for that, the main reason being a sense of competition that we haven't been able to resolve satisfactorily--it has been going on for three years.

20. What types of services were provided to pre-delinquent referrals?

Crisis counseling, problem assessment, short-term counseling, referral to community resources, follow-up services with families that we referred (families that we haven't referred, we follow-up over an extended period of time to see how things are going), volunteer services in our one-to-one program, youth advocacy services that we identify specific needs and try to work with other agencies and other organizations in an effort to develop new services. For example, we are now developing with several other groups in Oklahoma County a volunteer Foster placement for juveniles for emergencies. We are recruiting families who would agree to keep kids for a few hours or a few days when a child has an extreme conflict at home and can't go back home. This gives us an opportunity to get in with the family and the youngster to try to resolve the problems so that the kid can return to his home as quickly as possible, or in some cases, to work out alternative placement for the youngster outside of the court. We are also getting involved with working with the schools and trying to be more active with them. We have been able to do this through the satellite offices because they are in closer contact with the local schools. The Northwest office works pretty closely with Putnam City School System; the Northeast office is working more closely with schools in the northeast section. These are just a couple of things that we are getting started as a result of the outreach offices.

21. What criteria was used for terminating services to pre-delinquents?

Through the follow-up program, when we feel that the problems have been satisfactorily resolved or when the family says that they no longer wish our services and wish to terminate themselves. Because our program is voluntary, our aspect of it is voluntary, the families do have the prerogative at any time to say that they do not desire any further services. But that is generally not the case; we have very few people who refuse services because of a voluntary nature. If they come to us, it means that they are wanting help. Services are generally terminated

when we and the family feel that the problems are solved. If we terminate a case, the family still has the alternative to contact us at any time, for example, if something else arises later that they need some help with, they are still free to contact us even though we don't have active involvement with them at that time.

22. What criteria do you use to determine success with pre-delinquents?

The main criteria is if the problems are resolved. But, I guess, if you really wanted to look at it, it is if kids in trouble don't have any more problems: if they aren't picked up by the police again, if they don't go on to court, if they aren't adjudicated, if they are kept out of the judicial system and they are making some kind of satisfactory progress on whatever problems they are experiencing, then we feel that it is a limited success, to a degree. Ultimate success would be if a youngster didn't have any more problems. But we don't experience many of those. It is definitely an individual thing--you must assess cases individually to determine success. One of our goals was to reduce adjudications by 10% and we have achieved that--even surpassed that. Through the follow-up program we were able to ascertain only about 10% of the kids that we have contact with go on to the court. That is over a one year period. The figure will be larger over a five year period. It is standard, but it really doesn't give you an accurate picture of what is going on. Two or three years from now a kid could still end up in court. But even then, I think that there has been some success if you have postponed their involvement with the court system. This provides an opportunity for the kid to gain in maturity and hopefully deal with a lot of his problems. Statistics show that the earlier a kid is involved in the court system, the more apt he is to be involved in it the rest of his life. Therefore, I think that postponing his involvement with the court system is a major achievement.

23. How does your agency define a pre-delinquent?

Any youngster who is experiencing difficulties and has had contact with the court, who is acting out in the community, school and home, but has not been adjudicated (has not been formally processed or handled by the court).

24. What were the criteria for determining a juvenile in need of long-term counseling or treatment?

It depends on the assessment of the problems whenever a family comes in to us--if it appears to be a situation where there is going to be long-term counseling of a family conflict situation where a whole lot of things are wrong with the family, then we refer these families out of the agencies that are designed to provide this long-term counseling and support.

25. What local resources were utilized for long-term counseling?

There are 86 or 87 agencies in Oklahoma County that identify themselves as providing services of some kind to youth. We regularly refer to about 40 agencies, and we refer to long-term counseling agencies for long-term counseling. We get referrals on youngsters who need job training, employment, who are looking for recreational services, medical needs, youngster with an alcoholic problem, etc. But those agencies specifically that provide counseling help would be all of the guidance centers, private agencies such as Sunbeam Homes, Youth Counseling and Child Development Center, Parent-Child Development Center, the Child Development Center with the Medical Center at University Hospital. We also utilize private counseling services such as the Christian Counseling Center; we also use private therapists for families who can afford this. We try to utilize the resource in the community that we feel is best suited for the needs of the family, taking into consideration the income of the family, the problems they are experiencing and their motivation. We assess each one individually, and then we try to serve as a link between those families and extended long-term help (which would be whatever resource in the community that would be most appropriate for their particular needs). We only refer about 50-55% of the families we work with to long-term help. We feel that the remaining families can deal with the problems themselves once they have had some short-term counseling and maybe gained some new insight to their problems. Another part of the families that we don't refer, we assign in our one-to-one volunteer program, if that is the kind of help the kid needs.

26. Was any follow-up conducted of the juveniles referred for long-term counseling?

Yes. We have done this since we have been open-- about three years. We are in the process now of developing a central data system which will allow us to get formal feedback from the agencies referred to us as to the kinds of progress they are having with families, and this will give us more than just a gut feel. It will give us statistical data on the kinds of success we are having with families.

27. As to the training aspect, were weekly staff meetings held?

Yes, we have a weekly administrative staff meeting and in addition to that the training staff meetings that I told you about.

28. What topics were covered?

On those weeks that we don't have a professional come in to present a structured program of some area of interest, we have a Ph.D. Psychologist come in, and we staff cases that we are working with. The entire staff participates; not just the counselors. If there are any problem cases, they are presented first. We also get the input from our consultant as to how we're dealing with families and suggestions from different staff members as to alternative ways of dealing with them.

29. What was the level of staff attendance at these meetings?

It was mandatory that all staff attend unless they are sick or there is some emergency.

30. Do you feel that the staff perceive the meetings as useful?

Yes, very much so. I think that the main reason they feel it is useful is that by having regularly scheduled meetings like this in addition to dealing with cases and receiving new information, there is also a chance for real communication to take place. The staff members share what they are doing.

APPENDIX V

SYNOPSIS OF RESPONSES TO PROJECT COUNSELORS' QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAM (74-d-2)
AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE
COURT SERVICES (74-i-3)--1975

The following questions are designed to obtain your individual attitudes and opinions on the topics. Please respond on this form individually and at your first convenience. If more space is needed, please use the back of the page and number the continuation answer.

1. What criteria do you use in determining the frequency of contacting your clients?

The criteria used by the youth counselors and the probation counselors in determining the frequency of their contacts with their clients was generally determined by the present state of the juvenile's attitude and his behavior. Overall, his situation at home, school and ability to remain out of the courts were used by a majority of the counselors as their criteria. A number of the counselors also stated that once the immediate problem which brought the juvenile to the service was dealt with, contact should be broken.

2. What types of services do you provide to parents and siblings?

The youth counselors and probation counselors viewed the types of services provided to parents and siblings to consist of three main functions: (1) crisis intervention at home or at school, (2) referrals to other agencies which may be able to help the client or parent and (3) transportation in times of an emergency or when the child must be in court and has no transportation. There was some disagreement among the counselors as to whether they should provide a one-to-one counseling relationship to the family. Most who brought out this point supported the one-to-one counseling relationship although some believed this relation should exist only between counselor and child and a closer relationship between the volunteer and family could be established.

3. How do you define a "pre-delinquent" child?

The counselors as a whole defined a "pre-delinquent" child as one associating with a delinquent peer group, coming from a hostile or indifferent home situation and/or in need of better supervision.

There was a conflict in the definitions among the youth counselors and probation counselors as to whether a "pre-delinquent" child had ever been in trouble with the police or the court. None of the youth counselors included in their definition the necessity of police or court involvement, while three of the six probation counselors indicated the necessity of police or court contact in the "pre-delinquent" definitions.

4. What were the criteria for referrals to your office?

The criteria used by the probation counselors on the question of criteria for referrals to their office was court referrals. In addition to court referrals, the youth counselors also reported the following as sources of referrals: (1) parent referrals, (2) police referrals and (3) school referrals.

5. In what way(s) were the weekly meeting with the professional consultant beneficial?

These meetings provided alternatives and other professional viewpoints which the counselors felt beneficial in handling particular counseling situations. Also, many counselors reported that the professional consultant helped them to alleviate their frustrations brought about by emotional involvement with a client.

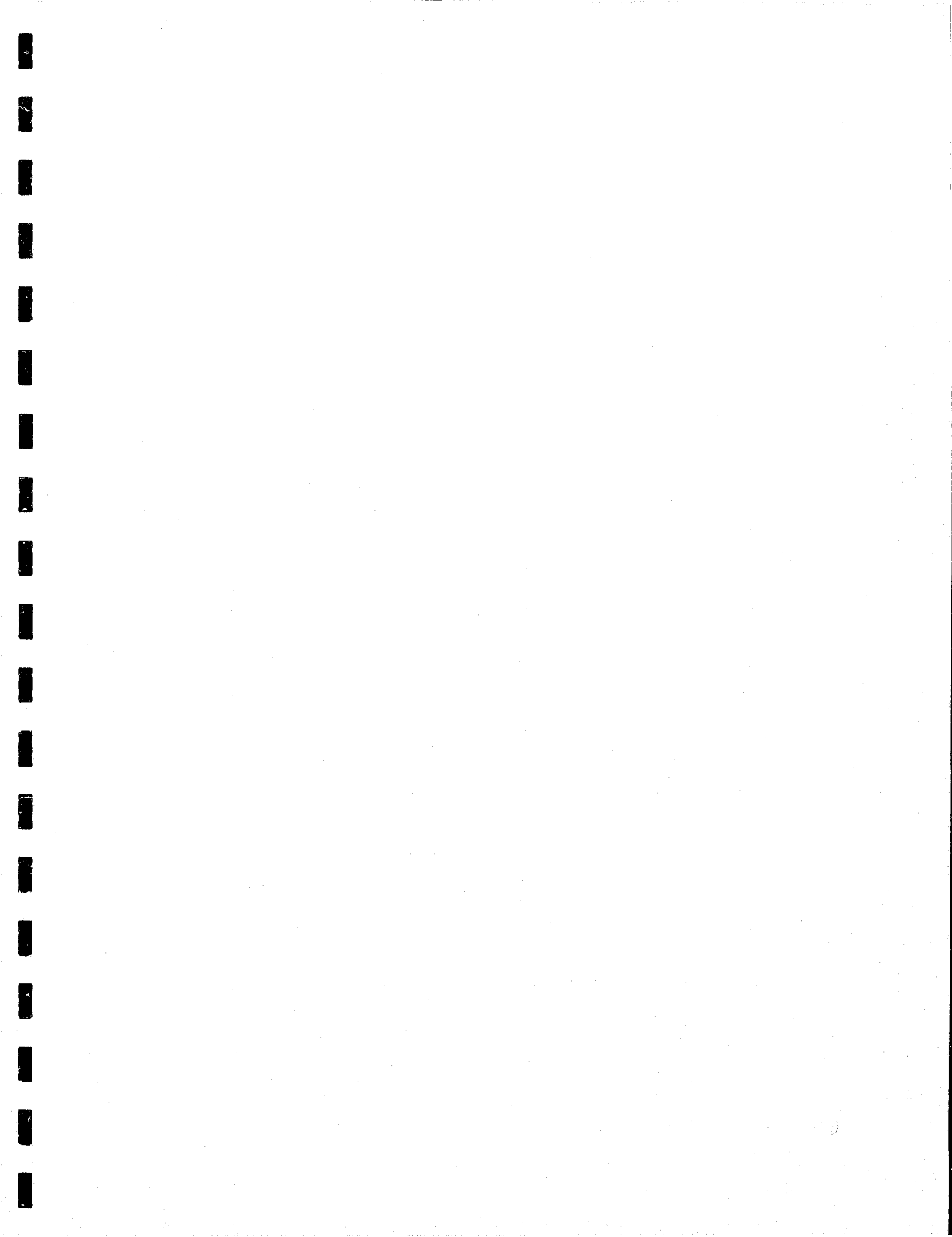
6. What criteria do you use for determining a need for long-term counseling and the resultant referral to another agency?

Five different criteria were listed by the respondents: (1) the severity of the first offense, (2) probable recidivism, (3) home and social environment, (4) psychological testing and (5) whether or not family will work toward a solution.

7. What criteria do you use for determining that short-term counseling is most appropriate?

The youth counselors and probation counselors showed a great deal of agreement in determining the criteria for short-term counseling. Basically all agreed that if the child's attitude was good, the family cooperative with the counselor and the parents and child were willing to work together, short-term counseling would be appropriate.

APPENDIX VI



BUDGET INFORMATION FOR COMMUNITY BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS 74-d-2
AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES 74-i-3*

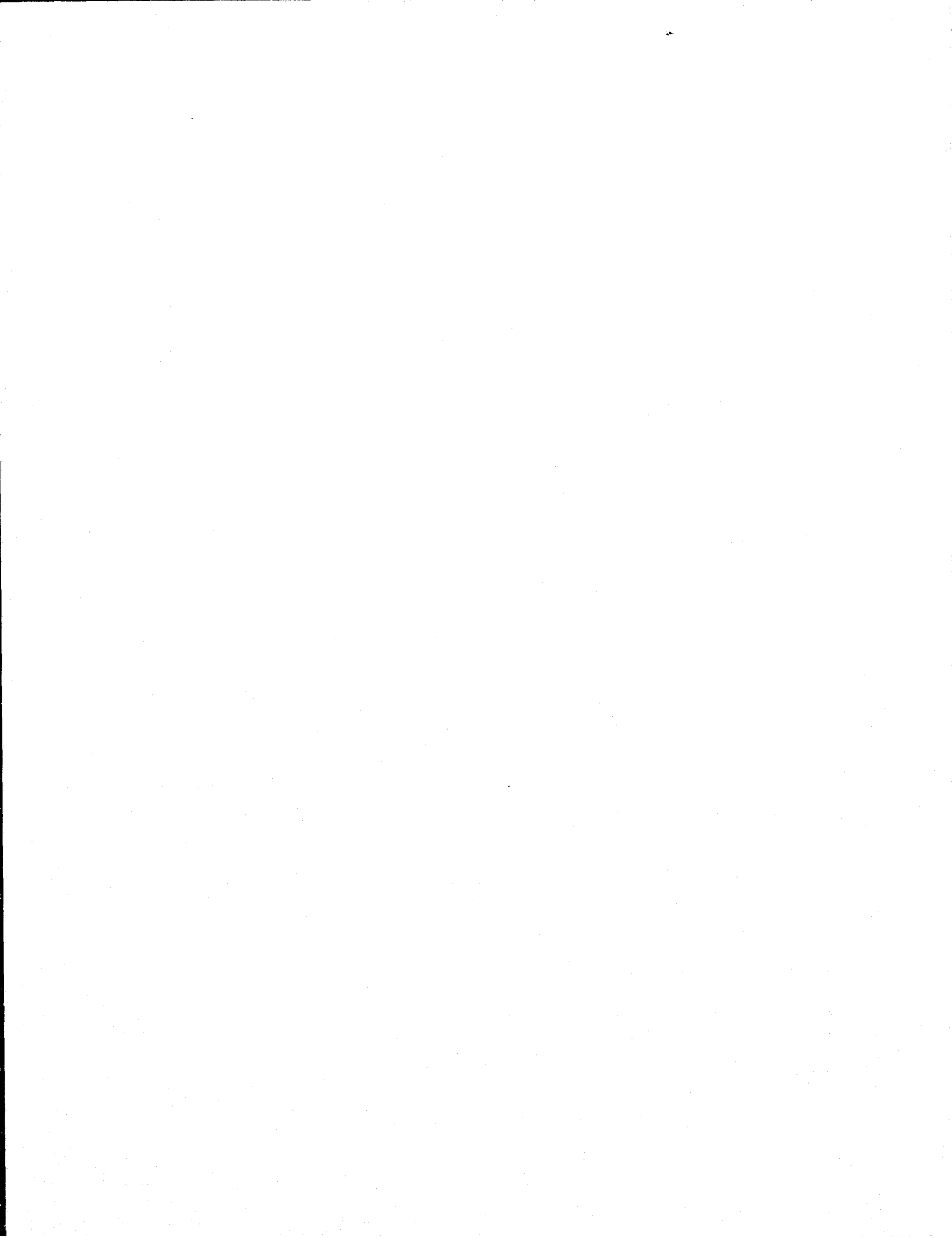
ITEM	DATE	OCC FUNDS		IN-KIND FUNDS		CASH FUNDS		TOTAL		PERCENT OF FUNDS USED
		Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	
PERSONNEL										
Project Director--5% of 90% Class A Salary	Jan 1975	-0-	-0-	800	918	-0-	-0-	800	918	115
Project Coordinators:										
1 Director, Youth Services-- 25% of \$14,000	Jan 1975	-0-	-0-	3,500	3,208	-0-	-0-	3,500	3,208	92
1 Juvenile Bureau Probation Supervisor--30% of \$12,000	Jan 1975	-0-	-0-	3,600	3,300	-0-	-0-	3,600	3,300	92
1 Financial Officer--5% of \$10,000	Jan 1975	-0-	-0-	500	458	-0-	-0-	500	458	92
1 Community Resource Management Coordinator	Jan 1975	10,300	6,900	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,400	10,300	10,300	100
5 Probation Counselors @ \$7,980 each	Feb 1975	31,920	29,260	-0-	-0-	7,980	7,315	39,900	36,575	92
2 Youth Services Counselors @ \$7,980 each	Jan 1975	15,960	15,960	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	15,960	15,960	100
2 Secretaries @ \$5,760 each	Feb 1975	11,520	10,560	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,520	10,560	92
FICA, Retirement, etc. (Employer contribution only)		8,331	7,636	-0-	-0-	1,094	1,002	9,425	8,638	92
Total Personnel		78,031	70,316	8,400	7,884	9,074	11,717	95,505	89,917	94
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES										
National Center for Youth Development-- 100 hours @ \$16.87/hr	Starts Jan 1976	1,687	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,687	-0-	--
Total Professional Services		3,887	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,887	-0-	--

ITEM	DATE	OCC FUNDS		IN-KIND FUNDS		CASH FUNDS		TOTAL		PERCENT OF FUNDS USED
		Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	
TRAVEL										
In-State										
Number of Miles--15,000 @ 9¢/mile	Jan/Feb 1975	675	682	-0-	-0-	675	-0-	1,350	682	51
Per Diem @ \$15--24 days		360	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	360	-0-	--
Out-of-State										
Air Coach Rate--2 persons @ \$150										
Round Trip		300	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	300	-0-	--
Per Diem @ \$25--10 days		250	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	250	-0-	--
Total Travel		1,585	-0-	-0-	-0-	675	-0-	2,260	682	30
86 SUPPLIES AND OPERATING EXPENSES										
Rent Per Month--2 offices @ \$200/month each	Feb/Mar 1975	4,800	4,400	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	4,800	4,400	92
Postage	Jan 1975	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	275	300	275	92
Telephone	Feb/Mar 1975	2,400	2,094	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,400	2,094	87
Printing and Binding		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	300	300	-0-	--
Utilities	Feb/Mar 1975	2,400	1,993	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	2,400	1,993	83
Books and Periodicals		-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	150	-0-	150	-0-	--
Office Supplies	Jan 1975	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,200	1,130	1,200	1,130	94
Other Rental--3 Telecopiers and 2 Xerox Copiers	Feb 1975	3,180	2,178	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,180	2,178	68
Total Supplies and Operating Expenses		12,780	10,665	-0-	-0-	1,950	1,405	14,730	12,070	82
EQUIPMENT										
2 Secretarial Chairs @ \$70 each	Feb 1975	140	140	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	140	140	100
7 Counselor Chairs @ \$100 each	Feb 1975	600	600	-0-	-0-	100	100	700	700	100
30 Side Chairs @ \$20 each	Feb 1975	600	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	600	450	75

ITEM	DATE	OCC FUNDS		IN-KIND FUNDS		CASH FUNDS		TOTAL		PERCENT OF FUNDS USED
		Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	Speci- fied	Actual	
2 Secretarial Desks @ \$300 each	Feb 1975	600	600	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	600	600	100
7 Counselor Desks @ \$165 each	Feb 1975	990	1,058	-0-	-0-	165	97	1,155	1,155	100
4 Two-drawer File Cabinets c/lock @ \$100/mo.	Feb 1975	400	200	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	400	200	50
2 IBM Selectric Typewriters @ \$500 each	Jan 1975	1,000	500	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	1,000	500	50
2 Norelco Transcribers @ \$280 each	Feb 1975	560	560	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	560	560	100
10 Norelco Pocket Memos with case @ \$100 ea.	Apr 1975	700	300	-0-	-0-	300	-0-	1,000	300	30
60 Pocket Memo Cassettes @ \$380 each	Apr 1975	228	228	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	228	228	100
Total Equipment Items		5,818	4,786	-0-	-0-	565	197	6,383	4,983	78

66

*The amounts shown in the actual expenditure columns are complete through the month of November, 1975.



APPENDIX VII

FREQUENCY DATA FOR THE TELEPHONE SURVEY ASSESSING COMMUNITY AWARENESS
OF THE OKLAHOMA COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES, INC. QUADRANT PROJECT

Initial Telephone Contact	Northeast Quadrant N=697		Northwest Quadrant N=541	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No Reponse	244	35.00	169	31.23
Busy	72	10.33	56	10.35
Contact	299	43.89	259	47.87
Phone Out of Order	81	11.62	49	9.05
Refusal to Assist	1	0.14	1	0.18
Business Phone	--	--	4	0.73
Unable to Cooperate	--	--	1	0.18
Person Other than Adult	--	--	2	0.36

101

QUESTIONS USED IN THE SURVEY:

1. Are you aware of the (Northeast, Northwest) juvenile services program operating in your neighborhood?				
Yes	2	0.60	6	2.30
No	297	99.30	253	97.60
2. If yes, how did you become aware of the juvenile services program?				
Referral	--	--	--	--
Involvement with child	1	50.00	1	20.00
Media	1	50.00	5	80.00

QUESTIONS USED IN THE SURVEY (CONTINUED):	Northeast Quadrant N=697		Northwest Quadrant N=541	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3. Have you known anyone that has sought the service of the juvenile program?				
Yes	1	50.00	1	20.00
No	1	50.00	5	80.00
Not Applicable	--	--	--	--
4. If yes, how would you rate the services received from the juvenile services program by that person?				
Excellent	--	--	--	--
Good	1	10.00	1	100.00
Fair	--	--	--	--
Poor	--	--	--	--
Bad	--	--	--	--
No Opinion	--	--	--	--
Not Applicable	--	--	--	--
5. If yes, has the attitude of the person receiving the services of (Northeast, Northwest) juvenile services program changed?				
Yes	1	100.00	--	--
No	--	--	--	--
No Opinion	--	--	--	--
Not Applicable	--	--	1	100.00
6. If yes, have you noticed any change in the community attitude toward juvenile services because of the program?				
Yes	--	--	--	--
No	--	--	--	--
No Opinion	--	--	1	100.00
Not Applicable	--	--	--	--

CREDITS

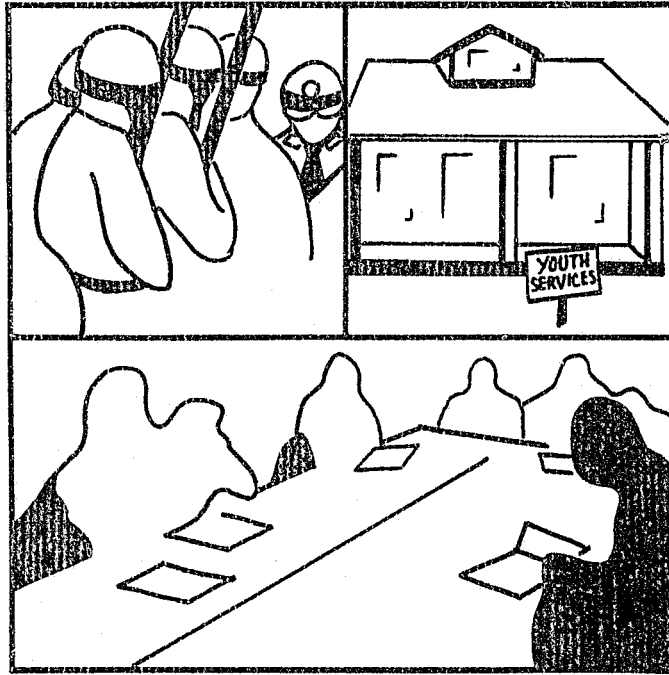
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