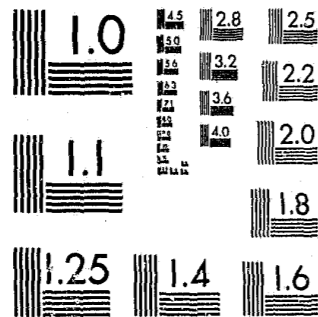


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

DATE FILMED

3-13-80

58378



AN EVALUATION OF  
ALTERNATIVE HOUSE - RUNAWAY YOUTH SERVICES

Prepared by:

Public Safety Branch  
Office of Research and Statistics

April 1977

NCJRS

MAY 25 1979

ACQUISITIONS



## I. SUMMARY

### A. Brief History

The objectives of Alternative House, as stated in the current grant application, are:

1. To provide residential and nonresidential crisis counseling for potential and actual runaways.
2. To provide short-term crisis counseling for families of runaways.
3. To reduce further street-oriented runaway activity by program participants.
4. To provide a program alternative to the Court and the police for handling runaways.
5. To provide post-runaway supportive services.

These objectives have remained essentially unchanged since the program began full operations in 1973. Alternative House has sought to meet these objectives by providing residential services to runaways and nonresidential services to runaways, their families, and potential runaways. These services both divert individuals from the criminal justice system and complement traditional methods of dealing with runaways.

While the criminal justice system performs such vital runaway services as temporary foster home placement and settlement of custody disputes, such involvement is not always necessary or desirable for the family, the child, or the system's resources. Often, crisis counseling and helping the entire family reconsider its methods of interacting is all that is required to

resolve the problems of running away. Often, all that is necessary is time to reconsider actions and to look at problems from another perspective, and formal petitions, police or court intervention are not required.

Prior to Alternative House, there were severely limited alternatives to system intervention, and no additional services other than Alternative House have been developed for runaways in the County. Since the opening of Alternative House, it has been possible to combine informal services with other, more formal sanctions available through the criminal justice system. Runaways at all points on the continuum--from minor, quickly resolved difficulties to those requiring more stringent or longer range intervention--can now be serviced by a wider variety of methods most suited to the individual needs of each runaway.

The magnitude of the runaway problem nationally was estimated at one million juvenile runaways each year by a recent study conducted for the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In Fairfax County, runaway complaints have decreased in recent years, but running away continues to be a serious problem. In FY1976, runaway complaints received by the Fairfax County Police were 1,672 and the Juvenile Court received 304. Appendix A provides data on runaway complaints and arrests in recent years for Fairfax County.

The Alternative House program has evolved from the initial efforts of a local McLean group of parents, ministers, youth workers, and college students to develop a viable alternative to traditional methods of handling runaways. This group explored different ways of developing a community-based intervention program in 1971 and in early 1972 a non-profit

organization, known as Juvenile Assistance of McLean (JAM), was incorporated. During 1972, an application for a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant was prepared and submitted. Alternative House became a physical reality in the summer of 1972 and functioned for the first few months as a walk-in counseling center.

In January 1973, Alternative House moved to a new location and began accepting juveniles into their short-term residential program. In December 1973, Alternative House moved to its present location adjacent to the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church in McLean. The present facilities are provided rent-free by the Lewinsville Presbyterian Church and represent an in-kind donation of \$7,000 per year.

The first LEAA grant for Alternative House became effective in January 1973. This first grant was administered by the Office of the County Executive for its nine-month duration. In October 1973, the administration was shifted to the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. The Director of Court Services has acted as the Program Administrator for the subsequent LEAA grants since October 1973. The current LEAA grant for \$32,427 of Division of Justice and Crime Prevention (DJCP) block funds terminates in June 1977.

B. Summary of Results

Objective 1: "To provide residential and nonresidential crisis counseling for potential and actual runaways."

Alternative House has and does provide the services as stated in this objective. In calendar year 1976, Alternative House served 245 youths in

residence. Counseling sessions with residents numbered 1,135 and an additional 221 sessions were held with walk-in cases. Hotline counseling statistics show 438 sessions with potential and actual runaways.

Objective 2: "To provide short-term crisis counseling for families of runaways."

Alternative House has and does provide the services as stated in this objective. In calendar year 1976, 286 counseling sessions with families of runaways in residence were provided.

Objective 3: "To reduce further street-oriented runaway activity by program participants."

Measurement of performance against this objective was not possible on recent data. However, for the period October 1, 1973, through September 30, 1974, Alternative House served 275 residents. Of these 275, 161 (59 percent) had run away prior to running to Alternative House. In the six-month period following their departure from Alternative House, 52 (19 percent) of the 275 residents ran away again. Of these 52, 42 ran to Alternative House. Hence, only 10 (4 percent) of the 275 residents had subsequent non-Alternative House (including street-oriented) runaway activity within six months of leaving Alternative House.

Objective 4: "To provide a program alternative to the Court and police for handling runaways."

Alternative House has been available to the police and Court as an alternative resource for runaways. In calendar year 1976, 19 percent of the 245 residents were referred to Alternative House by the police, Court, and probation counselors.

Objective 5: "To provide post-runaway supportive services."

Alternative House has provided and continues to provide a wide variety of post-runaway supportive services. In calendar year 1976, Alternative House provided 1,929 post-runaway service sessions. These included walk-in and telephone contacts, as well as parent and adolescent groups, follow-ups, and readmissions.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Program Description

Alternative House offers three distinct program components: 1) crisis telephone and walk-in counseling for potential runaways and their families; 2) a short-term residential program which includes individual, group, and family counseling; and 3) a follow-up program for ex-residents and their families.

1. Crisis Telephone and Walk-In Service

Alternative House seeks to engage potential runaways and their families in counseling before a runaway crisis occurs, in order to avert an actual runaway situation. This program component includes:

- A 24-hour, 7-day-a-week crisis telephone hotline for potential runaways and their families. The emphasis of this hotline is to encourage alternative strategies to running away.
- Individual, parent, and family walk-in counseling on a 24-hour, 7-day-a-week basis to potential runaways and their families on a crisis intervention model, to facilitate methods other than running away as a means of dealing with problems.
- Experienced and knowledgeable speakers from JAM and the Alternative House staff available to community groups, schools, agencies, and interested citizens for lectures and workshops on runaway problems.

2. Crisis Intervention/Short-Term Residential Program

This component is the major thrust of Alternative House.

Runaways come to Alternative House on their own initiative, or on a referral basis from police, the Court, other community agencies, or because they have heard about the House from friends or families. Upon arriving at the House, the individuals are carefully screened by the counselor or volunteer on duty to ensure that they are either runaways or potential runaways. During the initial interview, the counselor clarifies requirements of residence and describes services and assistance available. Together the counselor and youngster decide whether participation in the Alternative House program is best, or whether other programs or services can more readily meet the youngster's needs. Factors which are included in decisions that Alternative House is not the best program for a particular youngster are if the youngster is in a drug crisis, and whether the youngster actually wants to work on his/her problems and is not merely looking for a place to sleep. The House has capacity for eight residents (male and female).

If a runaway chooses to participate in the program, within 24-hours after arriving, he/she must agree to honor "House Policy" which requires:

- notification of parent(s), guardian(s), and/or other appropriate authorities within the first 24-hours of residence;
- participation in house work tasks;
- participation in program activities; and
- 10:00 p.m. curfew.

The runaway is given an understanding of the short-term nature of the residential services and a contract is developed by the youngster and

a counselor delineating goals and what the young person agrees to work on during his/her residence.

Within 24-hours of arriving at Alternative House, program personnel and the youngster together contact parents or other appropriate persons to request consent for the young person to participate in the program. At this time, parents are informed of the resources available through Alternative House and are encouraged to participate with their child in family counseling sessions at the House. If parental permission is denied for a child to stay at Alternative House, the procedures outlined by the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court are followed (see Appendix B). If staff know that the child has been reported to the police as a runaway, staff then call police so that they can remove the child's name from the runaway list.

Young people who are accepted as residents are initially given three days from arrival to make serious attempts to work out their problems and the length of stay can be extended up to two weeks if more time is required. In extenuating circumstances (such as court appearances regarding custody, or waiting for placements by another agency), program personnel can allow longer residence. Termination of in-residence service is determined by staff, family, and the runaway.

All residents of Alternative House are required to participate in the following program activities:

- formal individual counseling for at least 1 hour during the day;
- a group session every evening with other residents and the Alternative House staff to explore conflicts which led to running away,

alternate ways to deal with these conflicts, implications of being a runaway, and, when necessary, realistic assessments of alternatives to living at home;

- specific work tasks, such as housecleaning, laundry, gardening, et cetera; and
- attending school when possible.

If parents choose to become involved, family counseling sessions are conducted to help the family as a unit identify problems which led to the young person running away, to increase the family's understanding of the present crisis, and to develop the family's capacity to identify and resolve similar situations in the future before they evolve into crisis which may precipitate running away.

If the child is involved in another agency, Alternative House staff work with that agency to cooperatively develop and determine counseling plans and goals.

Ongoing support is offered to both the youngster and family and referral to other services in the area is made when necessary. If the youth or his parents determine that an immediate return home would not be acceptable, Alternative House staff contact the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court or the Department of Social Services for appropriate action.

If the resident leaves the facility without staff or parent approval, program personnel notify the parents, the Court, and other responsible persons.

Thus, the program is clearly designed as a crisis intervention service and does not provide long-term therapy. Referrals to appropriate agencies are made to deal with problems outside the scope of Alternative House's purpose or capabilities and for difficulties requiring more long-term contact.

### 3. Follow-up Program

Upon termination of residence, a follow-up program is provided which includes:

- Short-term, crisis intervention counseling, which is available on a walk-in as well as telephone hotline basis, to support the former residents and families in family reconciliation. However, in cases where families become too dependent on staff in a manner outside the crisis intervention model, then referrals are made elsewhere.
- Specific referrals are made for former residents to community services as needed.
- Follow-up groups and individual training experiences are available to former residents and their families.

Follow-up calls are made to the youngster and family at 3-week, 3-month, and 6-month intervals after residence.

### B. Context

Alternative House provides the only runaway program in Fairfax County, as well as in all of Northern Virginia. Liaisons are well-established with the Department of Social Services and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations

District Court, in addition to other counseling and residential treatment referral sources. Cross referrals and follow-up work is done with other runaway programs through the National Network of Runaway and Youth Services.

C. Fiscal Impact

Alternative House has sought as broad a funding base as possible and has received funding through community donations, state and federal sources, and Fairfax County. Under the assumption of costs policy of the Division of Justice and Crime Prevention (DJCP), Alternative House will no longer be eligible for Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds after FY1977. In FY1978, local funds (County and JAM) will be used as a match for Mental Health/Mental Retardation funds and, as such, will produce an equal amount of State money. Title XX funding is being actively pursued and could provide an increasing share of support for the program. (In Michigan, up to 87-1/2 percent of runaway program budgets can be State Title XX money.)

The chart on the next page shows a breakdown of revenues and expenditures for FY1977 and FY1978, and the percentage of the total budget provided by each.

The budget for FY1976 was \$105,596, \$125,200 for FY1977, and \$138,405 for FY1978. The increase in budget from 1976 to 1977 was \$19,604. This increase included cost-of-living increases and an additional counselor slot to allow the resident capacity to increase from six to eight. The increase from 1977 to 1978 is \$13,205. This includes cost-of-living increases, the added expense of having to pay rent on a property, and increases in salaries to more clearly approximate guidelines suggested by a Countywide study by the Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services Board.

Alternative House also utilizes over 10,000 hours per year of volunteer services at no cost.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

FY1977 and FY1978

<u>Revenues</u>	<u>FY1977</u>		<u>FY1978</u>	
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
County	\$ 13,698	11%	\$ 31,400	23%
State	\$ 17,655	14%	\$ 44,077	32%
DJCP	\$ 36,030	28%	-	-
Title XX	-	-	\$ 18,250	13%
Office of Youth Development	\$ 40,000	32%	\$ 32,000	23%
CETA	\$ 2,225	2%	-	-
In-Kind	\$ 7,200	6%	\$ 1,000	1%
JAM	\$ 8,392	7%	\$ 11,678	8%
TOTAL	\$125,200	100%	\$138,405	100%
<u>Expenditures</u>				
Personnel	\$ 95,425	76.2%	\$102,588	74.1%
Contractual*	\$ 11,854	9.5%	\$ 14,866	10.7%
Supplies	\$ 1,200	1.0%	\$ 1,602	1.2%
Equipment	\$ 171	.1%	\$ 188	.2%
Charges and Obligations	\$ 16,550	13.2%	\$ 19,161	13.8%
TOTAL	\$125,200	100%	\$138,405	100%

\* Includes utilities, general repair and maintenance, medical and audit consultants, telephone and postage, mileage, and training.



### III. ANALYSES

#### A. Methodologies

The Alternative House staff maintains a statistics book to record contacts with clients. These statistics were aggregated for purposes of analyzing each objective. The following statistical summaries are provided in appendices:

##### Appendix

##### Data

C	Summary of Calendar Years 1973 to 1976
D	Calendar Year 1976 Statistics
E	Calendar Year 1976 Follow-up Statistics

In addition to the statistics mentioned above, Alternative House and the Juvenile Court undertook a special study in the last half of 1976. This study dealt with Alternative House clients who participated in the residential program in 1975. Under the data gathering procedures shown in Appendix F, the names of all 1975 Alternative House residents were checked against the Juvenile Court's files. Of the 221 individuals involved with Alternative House in 1975, 90 (41 percent) were found to have Court records. Of these 90, 71 were residents of Fairfax County. As part of this study, a control sample of 65 additional individuals was selected. This control sample was selected to match the Alternative House group according to age, race, and sex. The control group included only individuals with a Court runaway contact in 1975 and who had no involvement with Alternative House.

The data collected for both the Alternative House group and the control sample consisted of fairly detailed offense histories for each individual. The final editing and coding of the data was completed in late February

1977. Statistical analysis of the data was accomplished in early March 1977 using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) computer routines.

#### B. Conclusions

Objective 1: "To provide residential and nonresidential crisis counseling for potential and actual runaways."

The statistical activity data contained in Appendices C, D, and E clearly indicate achievement of this objective. In calendar year 1976, Alternative House served 245 residents who stayed an average of 5.5 days. Total resident days of service were 1,348, a utilization rate of 46 percent. The facility was at its full capacity of 8 residents 13 percent of the year and without residents 2 percent of the year. During 1976, Alternative House provided 1,135 counseling sessions with residents, 221 counseling sessions with walk-ins, and 438 hotline sessions with actual and potential runaways.

Data for this objective were gathered from intake and termination forms filled out by the counselors on each case. This material is totaled in the statistics book. The numbers and types of residential counseling, walk-ins, and hotlines are gathered by shift summaries tracking all activity on each counseling shift.

Objective 2: "To provide short-term crisis counseling for families of runaways."

Appendices C, D, and E provide data on the counseling provided to families of runaways that demonstrate Alternative House's accomplishment of this

objective. In calendar year 1976, Alternative House provided 286 counseling sessions with families of resident runaways and 80 sessions with families of nonresidents. Additionally, there were 1,015 phone contacts with parents of runaways.

Data for this objective were gathered as for Objective 1.

Objective 3: "To reduce further street-oriented runaway activity by program participants."

The best measure of performance against this objective is the percentage of residents who run away again after leaving Alternative House, based on the information collected in the three- and six-month follow-up contacts. For calendar year 1973 residents, 41 (27 percent) of the 152 residents ran away again within six months of leaving Alternative House.

For the period October 1, 1973, through September 30, 1974, 52 of 275 residents ran away again. This represents 19 percent of the total residents for the period. Of the 52 subsequent runaways, 42 went to Alternative House. Hence, only 10 (4 percent) of the 275 residents had further non-Alternative House (including street-oriented) runaway activity within six months after leaving Alternative House. These figures are significant in view of the fact that 161 (59 percent) of 275 residents during the period had run away prior to running to Alternative House.

Unfortunately, incompleteness in the follow-up data beyond September 1974 prohibits direct measurement of this percentage beyond that point.

An additional indicator pertinent to this objective is the number of Alternative House residents who leave directly to the streets. Appendix D shows that 41 (18 percent) of the 245 residents in 1976 left to the streets. The majority (82 percent) of the residents returned home (59 percent), or left to stay with relatives (4 percent), at foster homes (12 percent), or institutions (5 percent). In calendar year 1975, only 24 (11 percent) of the 221 residents left Alternative House and went to the streets.

Objective 4: "To provide a program alternative to the Court and the police for handling runaways."

Alternative House has worked closely with the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court on a case-by-case basis, as well as on overall policy. The same has been true to a lesser extent with the police and Alternative House is highly utilized in particular by the Vienna Police.

In calendar years 1975 and 1976, referrals to the residential program from the Court and police were:

	1975 (221 residents)	1976 (245 residents)
Police Referrals	15.5%	12.3%
Court Referrals	8.6%	6.1%
Probation Officer Referrals	2.7%	1.2%

In the period October 1, 1973, through September 30, 1974, police referred 8.7 percent of the 275 residents to Alternative House and the Court referred 7.3 percent.

Data for referral sources are gathered on the intake face sheets and transferred to the statistics book.

The special study of 1975 Alternative House residents provided another indicator of the diversionary impact of Alternative House. Of the 221 residents in calendar year 1975, 90 (41 percent) were found to have Court records. Hence, over half of Alternative House's residential clients were successfully diverted from Court involvement.

Objective 5: "To provide post-runaway supportive services."

Appendix E provides information on the level of follow-up services provided to clients in 1976. Appendix C shows the number of ex-resident visitors to Alternative House for calendar years 1974 through 1976. These statistics indicate that Alternative House has been providing a substantial level of post-runaway supportive services.

Data on these services were gathered by group statistic forms, shift summary forms, intake face sheets, and follow-up forms.

#### C. Qualifiers

As with any new organization, Alternative House has experienced turnover in personnel and changes in internal procedures in its first few years of operation. As a result, the statistics describing its operation and activities have not been maintained at consistently high levels of accuracy and completeness. Some gaps in data collection, particularly of follow-up data, have adversely affected this evaluation effort. Recent revisions to data collection methods that have been made will hopefully eliminate many of the data problems in the future.

The data base from the special study of 1975 Alternative House residents conducted by Alternative House and the Juvenile Court was ready for use only in March 1977. This data base offers the potential for considerable further analysis of both Alternative House and other programs. Although the lack of time prevented a more detailed examination of the data base for this evaluation, both the Court and Alternative House are expected to pursue further uses of the data.

#### D. Costs and Benefits

The Alternative House program for runaways may be compared with the operation of an emergency room at a hospital. All facilities and staff must be prepared to handle a full capacity of clients at all times, even though the actual work load may fluctuate greatly.

Appendix G shows the costs per day for the Alternative House program both by unit of capacity and actual use. The cost per day figures have been divided into two categories: the residential program and other, nonresidential services. The costs associated with the four functional areas of management, emergency housing, information and referral, and counseling were derived as shown in Appendix H.

The cost per resident-day is \$56.81 based on actual use. The cost per bed-day is \$26.22. For nonresidential services (walk-in, information and referral, hotline, and management), the cost per day is \$132.88 for essentially 24-hour-per-day operation. (\$5.54 per hour).

Appendix I shows the daily costs per bed for several local placement facilities. The costs for the Alternative House residential program compare favorably.

Appendix A  
 FAIRFAX COUNTY  
 RUNAWAY COMPLAINTS/ARRESTS



FRANK L. DEIERHOI  
 CHIEF JUDGE

RICHARD J. JAMBORSKY  
 JUDGE

PHILIP N. BROPHY  
 JUDGE

Appendix B

FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS

DISTRICT COURT  
 NINETEENTH DISTRICT  
 COURT HOUSE

FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA 22030

TELEPHONE 891-2342



VINCENT M. PICCIANO  
 DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES

December 17, 1975

Mr. Robert Newman  
 Director, Alternative House  
 P. O. Box 637  
 McLean, Virginia 22101

Dear Mr. Newman:

The following is a summary of guidelines for holding runaways which has been agreed upon by this Court and the Board for Alternative House.

The parents of runaways who come to Alternative House will be contacted and advised of their child's whereabouts within 24 hours of the runaway arriving at Alternative House. Permission for the child to stay will be requested for those cases where an immediate return home is not workable. When permission is given, no legal question arises.

When parental permission is denied, the legal issues will be resolved in the following manner:

1. If the incident occurs during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., the Alternative House worker will call the intake office of the Court and set up an immediate appointment. The intake worker will hear all sides of the case and will decide whether the Court favors return home or a brief stay at Alternative House. If deemed necessary, a detention order for the child to stay at Alternative House may be issued. If the child is to stay at Alternative House and the parents wish to appeal the counselor's decision, the parents will be notified that they may file a petition the next working day and a hearing will be held before a judge.
2. If the incident occurs when court is closed, Alternative House has court approval to keep the runaway without parental permission, and will do the following:

Fiscal Year	Runaway Complaints Received by		Runaway Arrests by Police
	Court	Police	
1969	301	*	*
1970	450	*	*
1971	535	*	*
1972	537	*	*
1973	556	1,895	*
1974	531	1,943	319
1975	314	1,827	225
1976	304	1,672	207
1977 (1st half)	*	813	*

\* Data not available.

Mr. Robert Newman  
December 17, 1975  
page two

- a. immediately notify the parents that they may file a petition the next working day and a hearing will be held before a judge;
- b. immediately notify the police that the runaway is at Alternative House with the permission of the Court;
- c. the next working day, notify the intake office of the Court by 9:00 a.m. that the runaway is at Alternative House and arrange for an appointment.

If the runaway has already been determined to be in the purview of the Juvenile Court, Alternative House will do the following:

1. If the incident occurs during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. on a working day, the Alternative House worker will immediately call the assigned probation counselor, investigator, or intake officer and notify them of the child's whereabouts. The court worker will make the determination about whether or not the child is to stay at Alternative House.
2. If the incident occurs when court is closed, Alternative House will notify the assigned probation counselor, investigator or intake officer as soon as possible, but definitely by 9:00 a.m. the next working day, of the child's whereabouts. Until a determination is made by a court worker, Alternative House may keep the runaway at the House.

All of these procedures are conditioned on future faith in the responsibility and effectiveness that Alternative House now appears to exhibit.

Sincerely,

*Vincent M. Picciano*

Vincent M. Picciano  
Director of Court Services

*Richard J. Jamborsky*

Richard J. Jamborsky  
Chief Judge

Appendix C

SUMMARY OF CALENDAR YEARS 1973 to 1976

	Calendar Year			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Residents	152	281	221	245
Average Length of Stay (days)	7	5.9	6.2	5.5
Total Resident Days	1,064	1,658	1,370	1,348
Counseling Sessions:				
with Residents	1,312	1,556	1,356	1,135
with Families	222	246	259	286
Visitors				
Program Description	*	399	187	94
Volunteer Interview	*	98	63	87
Ex-residents	*	287	193	168
Ministers	*	*	12	6
Other Adults	*	*	443	451
Other Teens	*	*	432	527

\* Data not available.

## Appendix D

## CALENDAR YEAR 1976 STATISTICS

Calendar Year 1976

Total Residents 245  
 Average Length of Stay 5½ days

## Dispositions:

Home	146 = 59%
Institution	12 = 5%
Relatives	10 = 4%
Foster Home	30 = 12%
Street	41 = 18%
Other	6 = 2%

Counseling Sessions:	With Residents	<u>1135</u>
	With Parents	<u>286</u>
	With non-resi-	
	dents	<u>133</u>
	With parents	
	of non-residents	<u>80</u>

Hotline 438Walk-in 221

## Visitors:

Program Description	94
Volunteer Interview	87
Ex-residents	168
Ministers	6
Other Adults	451
Other Teens	527
Youth not accepted for Residence	39

## Telephone Calls:

	<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
with Residents/regarding	302	140
" Parents of residents	548	467
" Ex-residents	568	211
" Non-resident youth	395	49
" Non-resident adult	600	174
" Parents of non-residents	248	21
" Parents of ex-residents	233	119
" Community General	585	190
" Social Agencies	360	265
" Lawyers	27	10
" Medical Personnel	18	58
" Psychology Personnel	73	55
" Schools	101	193
" Ministers	15	6
" Police	101	62
" Court	179	149
" Roving Leader	53	9
" Hang-up and obscene	181	0
" A.H. Administration	2887	956
" Requests for Info / P.D.	179	55
Total	<u>7653</u>	<u>3189</u>

## Appendix E

## CALENDAR YEAR 1976 FOLLOW-UP STATISTICS

Walk-in - 183 counseling sessions with ex-residents.

Telephone Hotline - 568 with ex-residents, 233 with parents of ex-residents.

Long-term adolescent group - 312 counseling sessions.

Parent support group - 116 counseling sessions.

Ex-resident support group - 48 counseling sessions.

Three-week follow-up conference - 108 counseling sessions with families.

Three-month and six-month telephone follow-ups - 330 sessions.

Re-admittance into the program - 31 ex-residents.

Appendix F

DATA-GATHERING PROCEDURE FOR ALTERNATIVE HOUSE EVALUATION

Step	Agent	Procedure	Result
1 May 1976	Diane McC.	Check list of AH clients in CY '75 against the court's card file.	About 75 "matches" from Fairfax County
2 Aug. 1976	Nancy McI.	Select a matched sample of 75 juveniles on whom the court received runaway complaints in CY '75--this sample is matched with the AH sample according to age, race, and sex.	150 names of court-related juveniles, divided into two matched groups--an AH sample, and a non-AH sample
3	Nancy McI.	Give Mark J. the entire set of 150 names, without indicating which of the two samples any of them belong to.	
4	Mark J.	Gather offense histories on the 150 names, give the offense histories to Nancy	
5	Harriet (AH staff)	Gather AH treatment histories on the AH sample, give the treatment histories to Nancy.	
6	Nancy McI.	Collate the offense histories with the treatment histories, give collated data to Mark J. without any names.	Mark J. has complete data set, without names

Appendix G

ALTERNATIVE HOUSE - COST PER DAY

Residential Program - Cost Per Juvenile Per Day  
245 Residents - Average Stay 5.5 Days

% of Total Budget	% of Category	Category	Actual \$	Cost Per Day (Unit of Capacity)	Cost Per Day (Actual Use)
42%	100%	Emergency Shelter	\$51,930		
9%	2%	Information and Referral	229 \$52,159	\$17.86	\$38.71
29%	66-2/3%	Counseling	24,395 \$76,554	8.35 \$26.22	18.10* \$56.81**
Other Services - Nonresidential Costs					
9%	98%	Information and Referral	\$11,206		\$ 30.70
29%	33-1/3%	Counseling	12,088		33.12
20%	100%	Management	25,206 \$48,500		69.05 \$132.88

\* \$18.10 per day reflects two hours of formal counseling (one hour individual, one hour group) per day, as well as counseling of parents and families.

\*\* Fairfax County Share - Cost per day - Unit of Capacity = \$2.80 per day.  
Cost per day - Actual Use = \$6.00 per day.

Appendix H

BREAKDOWN OF FY1977 BUDGET TO DETERMINE COST PER DAY

The total Budget was broken down into four categories: Management, Emergency Housing, Information and Referral, and Counseling. A percentage of each budget category was then applied to one of the above four categories. The total square footage of the house was divided up by the functions of each room.

These percentages were then applied to the dollar amount of House use which entails: Repair - \$1,800, Utilities - \$3,126, Rent - \$8,220, and 60 percent of Insurance - \$585.

Management

30% of Director's salary (17,664)	\$ 5,299
40% of Asst. Director's salary (11,910)	4,763
100% of Business Manager's salary (9,689)	9,689
14% of House Use (13,731)	1,922
100% of Office Supplies (1,200)	1,200
40% of Consultants (660)	264
50% of Director's Discretionary Fund (600)	300
50% of Telephone and Postage	1,769
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$25,206</b>

Emergency Housing

69% of House Use (13,731)	\$ 9,474
44% of Counselors' salaries (51,459)	22,642
100% of Night Counselor's salary (4,703)	4,703
40% of Consultants (660)	264
100% of Food (6,545)	6,545
20% of Training (2,000)	400
60% of Travel - Routine (400)	240
45% of Travel - Conventions (330)	149
33% of Books and Periodicals (171)	57
33% of Dues and Subscriptions (210)	70
50% of Director's Discretionary Fund (600)	300
30% of Director's salary (17,664)	5,299
15% of Asst. Director's salary (11,910)	1,787
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$51,930</b>

Appendix H (continued)

Information and Referral

4% of House Use (13,731)	\$ 549
13% of Counselors' salaries (51,459)	6,690
20% of Training (2,000)	400
20% of Travel - Routine (400)	80
10% of Travel - Conventions (330)	33
25% of Telephone and Postage (3,538)	885
33% of Books and Periodicals (171)	57
33% of Dues and Subscriptions (210)	70
5% of Director's salary (17,664)	884
15% of Asst. Director's salary (11,910)	1,787
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,435</b>

Counseling

13% of House Use (13,731)	\$ 1,785
43% of Counselors' salaries (51,459)	22,127
20% of Consultants (660)	132
60% of Training (2,000)	1,200
40% of Insurance (Professional Liability)	390
33% of Dues and Subscriptions (210)	70
33% of Books and Periodicals (171)	57
20% of Travel - Routine (400)	80
45% of Travel - Conventions (330)	149
25% of Telephone and Postage (3,538)	884
35% of Director's salary (17,664)	6,182
30% of Asst. Director's salary (11,910)	3,573
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$36,629</b>

Total Budget: \$125,200

Management: \$ 25,206 (20%)

Emergency Housing: \$ 51,930 (42%)

Information and Referral: \$ 11,435 (9%)

Counseling: \$ 36,629 (29%)



Appendix I  
COST COMPARISON

	<u>Daily Cost Per Bed</u>
Division of Youth Services (Title XX) Foster Home Placement Per Diem (Maximum \$15 per day)	\$ 15.00
Group Homes (20 beds) - FY1979	\$ 18.58
Alternative House (8 beds) - FY1977	\$ 26.22
Girls Probation House (12 beds) - FY1978	\$ 30.44
Emergency Non-Secure (12 beds) - FY1979	\$ 52.33
Northern Virginia Regional Detention Center (40 beds) - FY1977	\$ 57.15
Fairfax House (12 beds) - FY1978	\$ 61.60

**END**