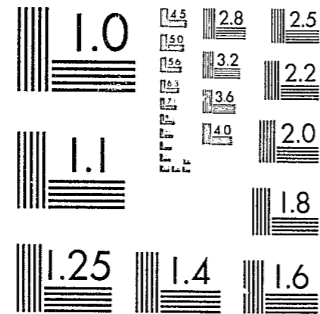


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

Date Filmed

4/9/81

68722

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRESS REPORT	
--	--	--	--

GRANTEE Division of Criminal Justice Colorado State Planning Agency	LEAA GRANT NO. 73-DF-08-0029(K)	DATE OF REPORT 7/15/75	REPORT NO. 4
---	------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY City & County of Denver Department of Institutions	TYPE OF REPORT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGULAR QUARTERLY <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REPORT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT
--	---

TITLE OF PROJECT Police-to-Partners	GRANT AMOUNT \$347,197.00	DATE JUN 27 1980
--	------------------------------	---------------------

PERIOD FOR WHICH REPORT WAS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 4/1/75	THROUGH 6/30/75
--	--------------------

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR <i>Robert C. Moffitt</i>	TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR Robert C. Moffitt Executive Director
---	---

On May 15, 1974 Partners, Inc. submitted a grant renewal application for the Police-to-Partners Diversion Project which had been funded from July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1974. Based on the previous years' performance, the grant renewal was approved by the appropriate local and regional committees, as well as the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for a total sum of \$385,774. The project was designated to run from July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1976 at which time LEAA funds will terminate.

This report will deal specifically with the second project year ending June 30, 1975. The information contained herein covers pertinent statistical information on the projects' clientele with supportive tables included. The project narrative summarizes proposal design, procedural steps and implementation of the programs' goals and objectives. Attention will be given to the Partners' Diversion Project's role in the network of youth serving agencies also funded by LEAA.

A. Program Description

In 1968 Robert Moffitt, who is today Executive Director of Partners, Inc., presented a plan to the Denver Juvenile Court. While simple in nature, the plan caught the attention of several high ranking court people who saw the potential impact such a program might have. What Moffitt was suggesting was a pilot-project whereby court-related kids would have an opportunity to spend a few hours a week with an adult volunteer. The volunteer was not required to become an authority figure or a surrogate probation officer, but

RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (OPTIONAL) <i>Donald Kusuda</i>	DATE 7/31/75
--	-----------------

READING ROOM

68722

simply a friend who the in-trouble youngster could learn to trust, and with whom he could share part of his life.

Moffitt, along with two friends, recruited the first ten "Senior Partners" and introduced them to ten youngsters referred by the court. Success wasn't immediately measurable, but it became apparent to the court personnel as well as the volunteers and kids that something positive was happening. Gradually, more youngsters were introduced to caring adult volunteers. Activities were provided to the Partners to help facilitate the relationship building process... and the seed of Partners began to grow into a full-fledged program.

In 1972, Partners, Inc. became a secular organization breaking formal ties with Young Life. Since its inception seven years ago, the program has been characterized by continual growth in client population, as well as increased staff and community support.

Presently, Partners, Inc. has a full time staff of 30 whose salaries are provided either through LEAA or private-sector funding. Over the years, the program has gained national recognition for its role in providing direct adult supervision for court or police-referred youngsters. The basic model of a one-to-one relationship which was the foundation of the pilot project begun by Moffitt seven years ago remains much the same today. The major difference today in the program is one of quality. Partners has sophisticated its techniques in order to recruit, train, and provide a system of supervision and activities for 600 community volunteers (roughly half of these involved in the Diversion Project).

It is important here to first present the overall program philosophy and goals. While these goals are the basis for the Police-to-Partners project, they are not the specific project goals as outlined in the grant application. A later section of this report will deal with these specific project objectives, and the progress made during the past year in achieving these objectives.

PREAMBLE - GOALS: The Partners program is an instrument through which community volunteers (Senior Partners) seek to establish meaningful one-to-one relationships with youth, (Junior Partners) who have contact with the police (primarily in Denver, Colorado). A central belief is shared that the development of a trusting and loving relationship between people is a healing and productive process both for individuals, for the community, and for the society in which they live.

It is our belief that the above convictions can and should have impact throughout life, as stated below, whether formally considered secular or not.

- a. To develop a close relationship between partners; the main function of such a relationship would be the development of love, mutual trust, honest, and open communications.
- b. To create the conditions in which an improved sense of self or self-concept is possible for the Junior Partner.
- c. To increase the Junior Partner's sense of self-worth, effectiveness and his general state of happiness.
- d. To seek to develop a level of moral judgement for Junior Partners that takes into account the effects of one's decisions and actions for other people as well as oneself.
- e. To develop an awareness for Junior Partners of the way in which societal values and institutions affect one's life and to learn more effective and appropriate ways of relating to these, whether this be conformity or non-conformity.
- f. To facilitate the Junior Partner's realistic knowledge of and perhaps changed attitudes towards important societal agencies, such as school, police and courts.
- g. To effect public and private institutional change that will facilitate the integration of the Junior Partner into his community and the society at large, provided that no substantial part of the activities of Partners shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting, to influence legislation, and the corporation shall not participate in, or intervene in (including the publication or distribution of statements) any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

To the extent that Partners objectives are realized, the following consequences for Junior Partners, Senior Partners, and society are expected:

- a. To improve the coping skills of the Junior Partners; these include both interpersonal coping skills and the skills needed to do well in various life roles, e.g., student, citizen, etc.

- b. To facilitate a reduction in delinquent behavior on the part of the youth that is clearly harmful to the youth and to society.
- c. To develop an increased awareness among Senior Partners of the problems within the area of juvenile delinquency in this society and also to develop a willingness and commitment that leads to action among volunteers to continue to make a contribution to the solution of these problems.
- d. To encourage Senior Partners to develop an advocacy role on behalf of the Junior Partner in his relationships with public and private agencies, e.g., schools, welfare, courts, labor market, etc.
- e. To increase the general level of information about the Partners program, particularly in the Denver community, and to ascertain additional sources of support for the program.

OUTLINE OF PHILOSOPHICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL POSITION:

Definitions

1. Mainstream Citizens: Controlling members of the dominant culture in our society.
2. Franchised Citizen: A member of society, who by virtue of his choice to participate, and his knowledge of the mainstream culture and its institutions, but who not necessarily endorses the mainstream, uses the mainstream culture and its institutions to his advantage in such a manner as to not cause himself to be immobilized by an institution(s) of the mainstream.
3. Delinquent: A youth whose behavior patterns violate mainstream rules to the point that the mainstream chooses to immobilize the youth as these patterns become public knowledge.
4. Potential Junior Partner: A youth who has been identified by one of the mainstream institutions as delinquent or pre-delinquent.
5. Potential Senior Partner: A member of society at large, who operates with a sense of self-worth, and, who is willing to expend the necessary time, energy, and emotion to earn the right of legitimate friendship with a Junior Partner.

Assumptions

1. Neither the mainstream culture nor sub-cultures in our society are, in a moral sense, better or superior to one another.
2. An individual has the right to a working knowledge of and satisfying participation in mainstream society and/or its institutions. ✓

Problem

A significant percentage of our youth identified as delinquent or pre-delinquent by our mainstream institutions have been denied this knowledge and participation because of inadequate opportunities to satisfactorily learn and practice patterns of behavior acceptable to the mainstream. These youth are socially immobilized or disenfranchised.

A major cause of the existence of these disenfranchised youth is the lack of knowledge by franchised citizens of conditions which produce delinquency and the lack of opportunity to participate in the corrections of such conditions.

Solution and Objective

- a. To enfranchise or mobilize delinquent or pre-delinquent youth through habituating relationships with franchised citizens. The relationship should enable the above youth to participate with a sense of self-worth in the mainstream if they so choose.
- b. To give franchised citizens an opportunity to learn about conditions which produce delinquency and participate in the correction of those conditions through the above relationships.

Method

A one-to-one relationship in which Senior and Junior Partners can build a relationship of honesty and friendship through which a spirit of mutual sharing will foster the achievement of the above objectives.

The Partners Model

Senior Partners:
Equip for relationships
with Junior Partners

ONE - TO - ONE

Junior Partners:
Prepare for relationships
with Senior Partners

Primary function of program: To facilitate Senior Partners' efforts to build relationships with Junior Partners.

Primary tool: Senior Partner - a mobilized, franchised individual.

Aspects of facilitation:

1. Recruitment of Senior Partners and Junior Partners.
2. Orientation of Senior Partners and Junior Partners.
3. Counseling of Senior Partners.
4. Provision of activities.
5. Channel for professional services to Senior Partners.
6. Administration of above.

Guidelines for sharing

Samples of areas in which Junior and Senior Partners might share are: 1) Physical or material, 2) Emotional, 3) Spiritual, and 4) Intellectual. However, as sharing takes place there are several important guidelines to be observed in these or any other areas of sharing. These are:

1. Out of respect for the integrity of both parties, neither party should expect or permit a violation of values on either side. There is enough common ground between Junior and Senior Partners that neither has to violate his or her values in order to build a genuine relationship.
2. Out of concern for fairness, neither party should attempt to coerce or force a system of values or behavior on the other.

Utilizing the above philosophical model, it was proposed that Partners extend itself to offenders before they reach the maze of the juvenile justice system. It is no secret that the Denver Juvenile Court, while one of the best systems in the country, is burdened with heavy individual caseloads resulting in an inability to offer immediate, ongoing attention to juvenile offenders. It is not uncommon for probation officers to carry caseloads of 50 or more probationers. It is obviously impossible for the probation officer to provide the three hour minimum contact required of Partners' volunteers. It was felt then, that through a diversion program like Police-to-Partners, the courts intake numbers would be reduced thus improving the overall effectiveness of the court's operation.

"There is increasing awareness that the criminal process is only one of a number of society's methods of dealing with anti-social conduct and that in many cases it may not be in the best interests of either society or the accused to pursue that process under the particular circumstances."*

"An example of this increasing awareness is reflected by the fact that communities in the U.S. are currently working toward establishing...diversion programs. These are programs which provide community supervision of individuals who have been arrested...but who would benefit more by not going completely through "the system".**

The emphasis in the Police-to-Partners project is on diverting the early offender. Until recently, rehabilitation efforts have been focused on the repeat offender with multiple offenses. This group of offenders statistically account for the majority of offenses. For example, the Denver Anti-Crime Council estimates that between 62 - 65% of all juveniles arrested in 1973 for burglary and robbery had a record of one or more arrests. In 1973, juveniles accounted for approximately 35% of all crimes committed in Denver.

*American Bar Association Project on Standards for Criminal Justice p.246 (1971).

** Federal Probation Quarterly, "Pre-Arrest Diversion - Victim Confrontation" by John W. Palmer Vol. XXXVIII, Sept. - 1974, p.12.

The focus on the early offender provides a course of action whereby a pattern of criminal behavior can be avoided if proper supervision is given to the offender. Delinquency Control Division Chief W. E. Hallman expresses the need for early intervention when he states:

"The experts say that deviant behavior that indicates a potential for delinquency in juveniles can be recognized even in pre-school or early school years. Realistically, we know that most of the cases are not identified until the first contact with the police. So I feel that we must approach the problem from this point forward. Unfortunately, even at this point of identification, the novice...is being largely ignored until his 4th or 5th or more offense and in many cases this is too late. Unfortunately, we are expending the great portion of our rehabilitative efforts on those "hardcore" repeaters who are at best extremely difficult to rehabilitate and this is being done at the neglectful expense of the "neophyte". By the time we get around to him he has become ingrained with the idea that he has "beat the system" and he continues to violate. I feel that this rehabilitative priority must be reversed and that it is imperative that much more emphasis be placed on and more time spent in efforts to reach and rehabilitate the novice offender."

Figures obtained from Denver Juvenile Court for July 72 - June 73 bear out Hallman's contention that many youngsters acquire the notion that they have beat the system. Of the nearly 5,000 cases filed by the police, only 15% reached the point of adjudication which in turn leads to probationary supervision. And even probation doesn't offer the kind of supervision produced by Partners. Thus, over 4,000 offenders referred to the courts during a year are given no supervision. According to court personnel, there is a delay of approximately 25 days between initial police contact and the court intake process to begin. And it is not uncommon for a period of three months to pass prior to adjudication and probation. This delay between the offense and response is critical and points out another justification for the Police-to-Partners Project. During the past year, youngsters were "matched" with adult volunteers in an average of one month from the time of referral to the program. Chief Hallman aptly expresses the need for immediate response at the earliest possible stage:

"Acts committed and the possible consequences lose their significance with the passage of time, particularly with juveniles. Swift and sureness of action in handling of the offender is still recognized as being the most effective (way)."

Thus far, this project description has focused on the juvenile offender in rationalizing the continued existence of the Partners' Diversion Project. However, another objective of the project is to provide education about, and involvement in, the juvenile justice system. During the past year, Partners has conducted monthly training sessions for over 1,000 potential volunteers. While not all of those who attended the intensive three-evening sessions decided to become involved directly with a youngster, all those attending were given a new perspective on juvenile justice, adolescent behavior, cross-cultural awareness, and community resources. This stimulated community awareness provides the impetus for future community-based programs and a positive community position in the face of increasing crime rates. In short, the more one knows about the root of a problem, the better equipped to deal with it. Also, many trainees who cannot meet the time commitment required of a Senior Partner are referred to other volunteer agencies where their time and talent can be utilized.

"Professional human service organizations both public and private have known for a long time that acting alone they cannot begin to meet the increasing complex requirements of the modern community. Some have also recognized the great value of better understanding on the part of the whole community of just what those needs are. What better way than through participation - voluntary work?"*

In summary, the Police-to-Partners Diversion Project has completed the second year of funding following programatic guidelines established in the renewal grant proposal. These guideline objectives are addressed later in this report. The project is diversionary in nature with a client population drawn from "novice offenders" who have had no previous contact with Denver Juvenile Court. The emphasis here is to provide an immediate response to criminal action by means of one-to-one involvement with an adult volunteer. The offender (Junior Partner) and adult (Senior Partner) agree to spend at least three hours a week together for a year with the development of a strong friendship as the goal. This diversion away from juvenile court lessens the court caseload, thus encouraging a more efficient court operation.

*Federal Probation; "Community Service Volunteers", by Clementine Raufman, Volume XXXVII, Dec. 1973, p.35.

The Police-to-Partners Project is designed to handle 300 youngsters per year. These youngsters are referred to Partners primarily through the city's four Youth Service Bureaus (YSB's) operating in each quadrant of the city. The YSB's are also operated through LEAA funds which expire concurrently with Partners' funding. The Department of Institutions' Division of Youth Services is the sponsoring state agency for the Police-to-Partners Project.

B. Project Narrative

This narrative will deal with specific project design, methods of implementation, project staffing, administration and procedural guidelines. Supportive material will be indexed and included in the appendix. Attention will also be given to programatic adjustments made during the past year.

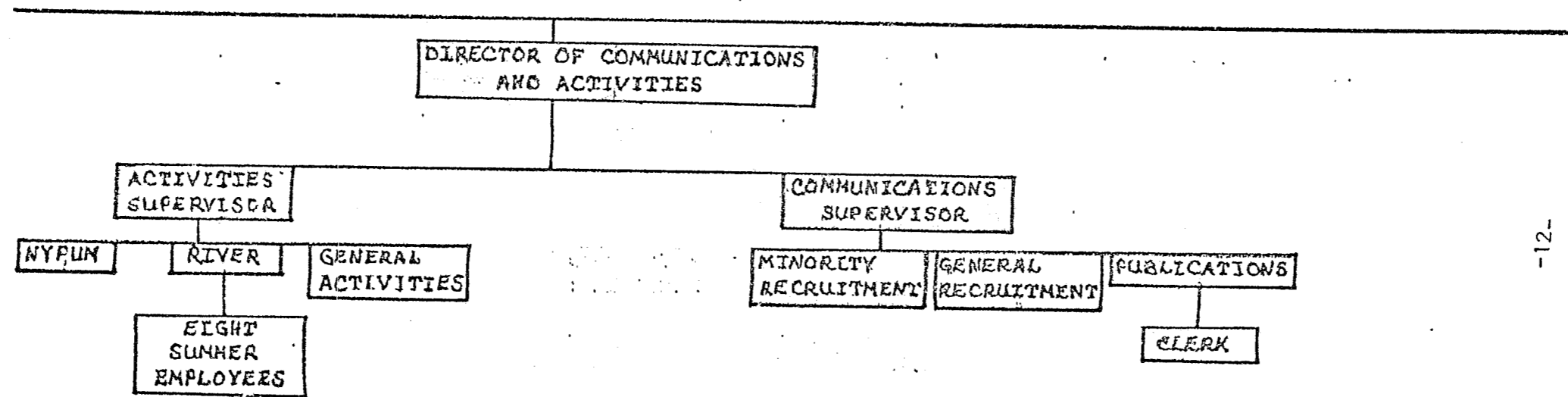
1) Project Proposal and Design

The Police-to-Partners Project is now well integrated into the network of youth serving projects in Denver which seek to divert early offenders away from the juvenile justice system. During the first year of operation, prior to the full operational status of the four Youth Service Bureaus (YSB's), referred youngsters were sent directly from the Delinquency Control Division of the Denver Police. With the introduction of the YSB's, direct Police-to-Partners referrals were terminated. The YSB's are designed to act as clearing houses whereby they screen and evaluate youngsters referred from the police, and then decide on an appropriate agency which meets the youngsters needs.

Denver's Youth Service System closely adheres to the strategy developed at a meeting of the Delinquency Prevention Administration in early 1970.

The strategy calls for the establishment, nationwide, of youth services systems which will divert youth, insofar as possible, from the juvenile justice system by providing comprehensive, integrated, community-based programs designed to meet the needs of all youth, regardless of who they are or what their individual needs are.

The project was designed to "match" 300 early offenders with adult volunteers in a period from July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975. (See Table VI). The referrals are channeled



DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL
AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT

AFFIRMATIVE
ACTION

BOOKKEEPER/
SECRETARY

Custodian

through the YSB's to Partners. The following selection criteria, which was designed prior to the first year of operation, was used during the past year. (See Table VIII for Impact - Non-Impact Breakdown).

Criteria for Selection - Priority System:

1. First Priority: Youngsters, both male and female between the ages of 10 - 17 who have allegedly committed crimes of burglary, robbery, and assault who would normally be first-time referrals to juvenile court or any youngster charged with a felony.
2. Second Priority: Youngsters who have allegedly committed offenses in those misdemeanor categories which are closely related to the impact felonies above who also would be shoplifting, harassment, criminal mischief, or flourishing a weapon, etc.
3. Lowest Priority: If there are volunteers still available after filling the top two priority from related crime categories who have been Lectured and Released. However, no CHINS (Children in Need of Supervision) e.g. runaway, truants, will be accepted unless they have also committed an offense potentially related to an impact offense, e.g. purse-snatching. In the continuing Diversion Project, it is hoped that Priority Group One will represent at least 50% of all clients in the project.

As Table VIII indicates, the non-impact offenders greatly outnumbered impact offenders (80% - 20%) during the past year. While the priority system above was adhered to in terms of age, sex and pre-court status, it became increasingly apparent during the course of the year that referrals of first time felony cases were very scarce. This can be attributed, in part, to the effect the various LEAA funded youth agencies are having in Denver. With the services of more agencies being utilized by the YSB's, each agency in turn has a reduced number of impact offenders. Also, the rehabilitative process of programs like Partners is hopefully lessening the likelihood of impact crimes to occur as a first or second offense. A total of 235 youngsters were paired with adult volunteers during the past year. This represents a 78% attainment of the 300 per year goal. A total of 356 youngsters were referred to the Diversion Project.

It is important here to review the procedural methods used in the program which resulted in the introduction of these 235 youngsters to community volunteers.

Recruitment of volunteers can be viewed as the first necessary step in the implementation of the Diversion Project. A full time communications staff of three, headed by supervisor Bob Martin, who assumed the position during the third quarter of this year, is responsible for meeting the large demand for volunteers. Media exposure, personal presentations and telephone follow-up are several of the recruitment methods used by the Communications Department. Following is a summary of the recruitment efforts made during the year.

First Quarter:

During the first quarter, the Communications Department defined its objectives as follows:

1. To recruit a sufficient number of volunteers to meet the contracted number of units (Junior and Senior Partner) in the Police and Court (non-LEAA funded) projects.
2. To recruit the kind of volunteers who will best be able to work in one-to-one relationships with alienated youngsters.
3. To involve an ever-increasing number of minority volunteers as Senior Partners.
4. To better acquaint the public with the facts of juvenile crime and the need for community involvement in the criminal justice system.
5. To enhance the Partners image in all segments of the Denver community.
6. To aid other volunteer programs in the area of volunteer recruitment when requested.

A combination of heavy media exposure and brochure distribution resulted in 392 trainees attending orientation sessions during the first quarter. (See Table II for yearly training figures).

New radio spots featuring entertainers O. C. Smith and Les McCann were distributed to all major radio stations. Two new 30-second television commercials were produced at KMGH-TV in July using Patty Duke and John Astin as talent.

Three street parties sponsored by Partners and KIMN radio drew over 1,000 people some of whom decided to attend a volunteer training session.

Also during the first quarter, several in-kind contributions aided the recruitment drive. One new TV spot was produced by the communications staff with the aid of an independent photographer. Eller Outdoor Advertising donated 25 billboard spaces to the program while Colorado Transit Advertising granted 140 billboard spaces on buses.

A "Speakers Bureau" was developed which gives program presentations to interested groups. Volunteers were used in this endeavor. Finally, a series of colorful graphic displays were distributed to various shopping centers throughout the city.

Second Quarter:

An "area blitz" of southwest Denver highlighted the recruitment efforts for the second quarter. With increased numbers of referrals from the Southwest Youth Service Bureau, it was decided to make an intensive drive for more volunteers from this quadrant. On November 11, a mailing went out to 5,000 homes in the designated area. A series of presentations was made to groups within the target community, primarily at churches and PTSA chapters. Over the 10 week period of the campaign the 6' x 6' Partners display was seen in several locations including the heavily trafficked Bear Valley Shopping Center and five supermarkets. Utilizing volunteer resources, posters and brochures were distributed on a mass basis in the southwest area.

In the media area, new radio spots were produced with Billy Thompson of the Denver Broncos and entertainer Jose Felliciano.

In-hand donations included the distribution of 100,000 brochures by Johnny Appleseed, Inc., a direct mail firm. The mailer used in the campaign was prepared by Steinberg Advertising, a local firm. Within a three month period 75% of metro Denver has seen leaflet distribution centering around shopping centers and other large retail outlets.

A total of 211 potential volunteers attended the second quarter training session.

Third Quarter:

During this quarter, massive brochure distribution continued. The communications Department established measures to test the effectiveness of various recruitment devices. This includes a questionnaire filled out by the trainees at training explaining how they were informed of the program. In February, the department focused on increased presentations to groups throughout Denver. A newly developed slide presentation is being utilized in these talks. A new TV spot, emphasizing the need for minority volunteers was produced in March and was aired by all of the local stations. Community "Bulletin Board" announcement time was also utilized. 253 potential Senior Partners attended the third quarter training sessions.

Fourth Quarter:

During the last quarter, increased radio exposure brought attention to the Partners program. John Tobias, Supervisor of the Police-to-Partners Diversion Project was interviewed on station KLZ. This resulted in several inquiries. The Capitol Hill People's Fair provided a forum for a Partners booth. Twenty presentations were given to various city groups. Also, the Denver Post and Rocky Mountain News did articles on the Partners program. (See Appendix.)

Stand up displays were placed in Cinderella City and Northglenn Malls as well as May D & F. The training figures for the fourth quarter reveal a turnout of 158, which was a decrease over the previous three quarters. Undoubtedly, one of the factors which affected this slowdown in recruitment is the unhealthy state of the economy. Volunteerism, like so many things, suffers when times are bad.

Training:

Once the potential volunteer is recruited, it is the responsibility of the counseling staff to adequately train those people interested in becoming involved in a one-to-one relationship. The volunteers are required to attend a three-evening orientation session consisting of three hours each evening. Also, the trainees are asked to attend a detention hearing at Juvenile Hall which provides initial exposure to the court process. It was decided that two monthly training sessions would be held instead of the one which was held during the first year of the project's operation. Several considerations went into this decision. First, twice monthly training sessions offer a more flexible time selection for volunteers. It was also felt that with smaller training groups, more personal contact between the staff and volunteers was possible. This avoids the feeling of alienation and "being lost in the crowd" experienced in groups of 100 or more. With more personal contact, the counselors are able to make better judgments as to which volunteers will be able to make the three hour, year-long commitment. Also, the twice monthly training sessions which result in smaller sessions, can be conducted at the Partners office, which can adequately accommodate 50-60 people. In the past, donated community facilities had to

be reserved on a monthly basis. Logistically, this was much more difficult to conduct than training "in-house". The Police-to-Partners counseling division is responsible for one monthly training session, while the court counselors (non-LEAA) conduct the other. During the year, several changes were made in the training content and format in order to upgrade the quality and better prepare the volunteers for their role as Senior Partners.

The three-evening training seeks to accomplish three objectives: 1) To give a thorough explanation of the program. It is important that volunteers understand the history, philosophy and objectives of the program so they can make a decision as to whether they wish to become involved. Bob Moffitt, the Executive Director, addresses the training group on the first evening. His talk along with the slide presentation fulfills this first objective. 2) To give a description of the juvenile court process. This is accomplished through an orientation to juvenile court given by a probation officer. The volunteer is encouraged to act as an advocate for his Junior Partner. When a youngster is arrested and sent to court, the role of Senior Partner as advocate can be most helpful to the youngster and court personnel. 3) To provide exposure and possible approaches to situations "in the field". This objective is accomplished primarily through "role playing", small groups and exposure to Partners already involved in the program. (See following page for training agenda.) The "Cross-Cultural Awareness" segment is included to better sensitize volunteers to minority cultures. As Table XIV indicates, 84% of all volunteers matched with kids during the year are Anglo. However, 76% of all Junior Partners matched for the year are of a minority group. These figures, alone, indicate a need for such a presentation. Esther Doss, a Black counselor who coordinates referrals from the Northeast quadrant, and Gary Garcia, a Chicano in charge of the Northwest quadrant handle the cross-cultural awareness presentation. Their talk is aided by slides of the Denver Community.

Another addition to training during the year has been the Communications and Resources Presentation. This is given in order to better familiarize the volunteer with agency resources in Denver.

PARTNERS TRAINING
1260 W. Bayaud

July 8, 9, 10, 11, 14

TUESDAY July 8	6:30 6:45 7:00 7:25 8:00 8:15 8:45 9:30	REGISTRATION INTRODUCTIONS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS John Tobias, Partners Diversion Project Supervisor PARTNERS SLIDE PRESENTATION PROGRAM OVERVIEW Bob Martin, Communications Supervisor BREAK ACTIVITIES Dave Wolfe, Counselor SMALL GROUPS/BASIC INSTRUCTORS ADJOURNMENT
WEDNESDAY JULY 9	6:30 6:45 7:00 8:00 8:15 9:30	PICTURES LOGISTICS CROSS-CULTURAL AWARENESS Esther Doss, Gary Garcia, Counselors BREAK ROLE PLAY ADJOURNMENT
THURSDAY JULY 10	6:30 6:45 7:00 8:15 8:30 9:00 9:30	PICTURES LOGISTICS COMMUNICATIONS AND RESOURCES Doug Conwell, Court Supervisor, Partners BREAK ORIENTATION TO JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM Cecelia Mascarenas, Denver Juvenile Court BASIC INSTRUCTORS ADJOURNMENT
FRI./MON. July 11, 14	1:30	DETENTION HEARING 2844 Downing (Use entrance at rear of building.) 892-3674

NOTE TIME AND DATE OF YOUR INTERVIEW ON "THINGS TO DO" SHEET

Of the 1,014 potential volunteers attending training, 314 were interviewed specifically for the Police-to-Partners project. This represents 31% of the total. (See Table II) While many people decide not to work directly with a youngster, they do gain a new perspective on juvenile delinquency which meets the objective of increased community awareness.

Referral Procedures and Matching:

The week after the training session, the volunteer is asked to consent to a personal interview with one of the counselors. The purpose of the interview is to screen the volunteer, and to give the counselor a thorough understanding of the individual volunteer's expectations, interests, and preferences. The Senior Partner Interview Form is included in Appendix .

At the same time volunteers are being trained and interviewed, client referrals are being accepted from the various referring agencies. In addition to the Youth Service Bureaus, the project accepts referrals from the District Attorney's office, and to a limited degree, from the Denver Public Schools. This referral procedure was discussed with Dr. Dave Shepard of DACC who agreed to allow us to count the school referrals (females only) toward our 300 client objective. The DA referral process was approved by Delinquency Chief Hallman during the first quarter of this year. (See Appendix , p. for the DA referral procedure.)

Following is a year-end summary of the referral process. (See Table VI for Referral Source Breakdown.)

Southwest:

The Southwest Youth Service Bureau is working closely with the Partners project in providing services for youngsters. 22% of all those youngsters matched with volunteers were referred from the SWYSB. Dave Wolfe, Partners Counselor, coordinates referrals from this agency. The SWYSB conducts an initial interview with all clients referred from the police. If Partners seems to be the best alternative for the youngster, the program will be explained briefly. A referral form containing pertinent background information including the police offense report is then mailed to Partners. The referral

is first recorded on our master list, and a personal interview with the youngster and his parents, conducted at the youth's home, is arranged within 5 days of receipt of the referral.

As soon as the client is "matched" with a volunteer, Partners returns an initial disposition form to the SWYSB. Monthly follow-up reports are handled in an in-person meeting. Joyce Archuleta of the SWYSB is Partners primary contact person.

The SWYSB conducted an agency evaluation in the past year. A numerical rating system was used to measure agency effectiveness in various areas such as appropriateness of services, promptness, treatment etc. In all categories, Partners scored above the norm, and according to Southwest YSB Community Organizer, Joe Gomez, the Bureau is well satisfied with the Partners Project. (See Appendix , for letter of support.)

Northeast:

The Northeast YSB provided the largest single source of referrals to the project. 64 of the 235 youngsters (27%) matched in the year were referred from the NEYSB. Esther Doss, who began as a counselor during the second quarter, is the liaison to the NEYSB. Esther maintains weekly contact with the bureau as well as conducting monthly follow up. The NEYSB's referral procedure is much the same as that described for the SWYSB above.

Northwest:

Only 7% of all matched Junior Partners were referred from the NWYSB during the year. This is somewhat of a disappointing figure since the northwest area has traditionally been a high referral source area. However, Gary Garcia who handles this quadrant has maintained consistent contact with the NWYSB. The bureau is not in opposition to the services provided by Partners but feel that they can offer alternate services within the northwest community. On last contact, the NWYSB agreed to increase referrals to the Partners project.

Southeast:

Dave Wolfe also maintains contact with the Southeast Bureau. The SEYSB accounted for 8% of all referrals. While this is a low figure, it follows quarterly referral patterns. The Southeast area has never been a major source of referrals.

Dave maintains bi-monthly contact with the bureau. In addition to utilizing the bureau as a referral source, the diversion project has benefitted from Johnna Stewart's expertise in community resources. Stewart was the Southeast Counseling Coordinator until June, 1975.

District Attorney's Office:

During the first quarter of this year, it was proposed that Partners receive no more than 10 referrals per month directly from the DA's office. The plan was given approval with the stipulation that the primary referral sources would not be jeopardized in favor of the DA's office.

The DA referrals account for 10% of all matched youngsters for the year. John Tobias conducts regular communication with Roger Simmermon of the DA's office.

"Other" Category/School:

16% of all matched Junior Partners fell into the other category. This group includes females referred from the Denver Public schools who have been described as "pre-delinquent", and "walk-in" referrals from the youth service bureaus who have been charged with no official offense, but rather have sought the services of the bureau on their own initiative. Of the 38 "others" matched during the year, 15 are school referrals and 23 YSB "walk-ins". This 16% is allegedly higher than the desired 10% maximum and an effort will be made to minimize this group during the next operational year. (See Appendix D for "Partners Female Referral Program".)

Follow Up and Counseling:

In order to maintain a system of accountability for LEAA, as well as providing support to active units (matched Junior and Senior Partners), the counselors maintain regular contact with volunteers. Each counselor is assigned a caseload of 50-60 "units", for which he is directly responsible. Department objectives require the counselor to contact at least 80% of his caseload twice a month. This contact is done both on the phone and in person.

The counselor records specific quantitative information e.g. number of contacts and hours spent together, miles driven and money spent. Also, the counselor keeps an on-going narrative account of the relationship. Encouragement and advice is given to the volunteers in order to support them in their role as Senior Partners. During this year, more emphasis has been placed on personal counselor-volunteer contact. The counselors conducted eight in-service training sessions with the volunteers. These sessions grew out of recommendations from a Senior Partner Conference on March 15, 1975. (See next page for agenda.)

The goal of the conference was to gain feedback from the volunteers on the performance of the program and to solicit their ideas on needed changes. For the purpose of this report, the area of counseling will be discussed in light of the recommendations drawn from the seminar.

The workshop groups on counseling expressed a desire for more information, more instruction, and more counseling. The area most strongly emphasized as needing more attention was in-service training sessions for volunteers. Sessions in which senior partners would exchange problems and ideas for solving them were suggested as well as guidance from trained professionals who would offer specific techniques. Problems such as hyperactivity, unresponsiveness, learning disabilities, suicide and motivation to attend school were suggested as areas requiring more awareness. Use of other community resources could also help in these areas. Other subjects such as family relations, legal mothers, and job opportunities for junior partners were discussed. There was a general conclusion that there was more need for more contact among all parties - counselor/family, counselor/junior partner, and counselor/senior partner. Volunteers felt that a sounder method of follow-up was needed whereby the junior partners as well as senior partner would be contacted on a regular basis. Many senior partners declared a willingness to help on a volunteer basis in meeting some of these needs. This could be done by having volunteers directly share any skills or knowledge they might have that would be useful or indirectly by relieving Partners staff of some of their work, thus freeing them to concentrate more on incorporating some of the ideas into the Partners program.

The counseling staff has taken a serious look at the suggestions expressed in the conference which, incidentally, was attended by more than 100 senior partners.

Second Senior Partner Conference
March 15, 1975

10:00 a.m. - 10:15 a.m.	Keynote Remarks	Judge Jon Lawritson Judge, Denver Juvenile Court
10:15 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.	Where are we going	Bob Moffitt, Executive Director Partners, Inc.
10:30 a.m. - 10:45 a.m.	Logistics	Dave Felder
10:45 a.m. - 11:15 a.m.	Session I, NASA Exercise	Marilyn Mathews
11:15 a.m. - 12:00 noon	Session II, Counseling and Activities Groups	
12:00 noon - 12:15 p.m.	Reports on Session II	Kathy Turner & John Breneman
12:15 p.m. - 1:00 p.m.	Lunch	
	Note: At 1:00 p.m., return directly to your original small group location.	
1:00 p.m. - 1:45 p.m.	Session III, Counseling and Activities Groups	
1:45 p.m. - 2:00 p.m.	Reports on Session III	Jeff Pryor & Marilyn Mathews
2:00 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.	Session IV, Small Interest Groups	
2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Reports on Session IV	Bob Moffitt
3:00 p.m. -	Social Hour and River Slide Show	

Activities:

Partners provides a year-round activities program in order to facilitate the relationship-building process. Group activities such as river rafting and skiing are offered at discount rates, as well as community facilities such as movie theaters, recreation centers and museums. The Partners Newsletter which is printed monthly is contained in the Appendix of this report. It includes some of the activities offered during the year.

In summary, the philosophy of the activities program is:

- To supply unique and positive experience opportunities primarily for the Junior Partner.
- To give the volunteers a chance to share their lives with each other in an intensive, extended way (a one to three day period, like the rafting or camping trips).
- To give the volunteer the chance to "earn the right" to be a friend.
- To give the Junior Partner experiences in groups that are positive and socially acceptable.
- To allow the Junior Partner the opportunity of relating with many different people thus facilitating the socialization process.

Case Studies:

Partners seeks to establish sound, lasting relationships. Following are several narrative accounts of Partnerships established through the Police-to-Partners Project.

PARTNERSHIPS

On 6/14/74, the partnership between Joan Haney (Senior Partner) and Judy Florez (Junior Partner) was terminated. Joan and Judy had been Partners since 10/2/73, approximately 9 months.

From the beginning of their relationship, both partners shared personal problems that developed a strong relationship and, at the same time, demanded time, understanding and support especially from Joan. (The III Quarterly Report for 1973 presents an account of some of the developments in Joan and Judy's relationship)

At the beginning of the summer, Joan expressed her concern of not being able to contact Judy on a more regular basis. She was afraid Judy didn't care for her anymore. She admitted, however, that things were going well for Judy at this time.

Judy seemed to feel more positive about herself and life in general. She was keeping active. Home life was relatively enjoyable also. A termination therefore was agreed upon by all.

A month ago, a counselor at Skinner Jr. High contacted Joan. Judy and her sister had been assaulted. Judy's sister was actually raped. The counselor mentioned that Judy was, first of all, seriously affected by the incident. Secondly, she was unable to cope or share with anyone, including her parents, the feelings the assault may have caused. Judy was asking to see Joan, however.

Since then, Joan and Judy have begun visiting each other more regularly again.

Ron M., a 14 year old Chicano kid, was originally referred to Partners on a purse snatching charge last June. He was interviewed by a counselor who discovered Ron was eager for a one-to-one relationship since he was usually "bored" and had "no one to talk to." Ron was matched with a woman Senior Partner who had expressed an interest in working with a boy. The relationship developed quickly due to the large amount of time Elaine, the Senior Partner, was willing to spend with Ron.

Ron was having difficulty communicating with his parents and decided to run away once when things became too tense at home, but Ron returned and worked the problems out with Elaine's help.

Ron was also staying out of trouble. However, this pattern was broken last month when he was once again arrested for purse snatching and assault. Ron said he needed money for Christmas presents. He picked out his target, a 73 year old woman who was carrying a large handbag. Ron ripped the purse away, knocking the woman down. She broke her hip in the fall.

Mrs. Jones the victim, is still recovering in the hospital. Doctors expect her to be hospitalized for 2 months in addition to a stay in a nursing home after her release.

Ron and his Senior Partner were willing to meet with Mrs. Jones in the hospital and discuss the incident. Ron, especially, felt bad about the injury and theft and wanted to do whatever possible to help Mrs. Jones.

A Partners counselor was present in order to facilitate the meeting. Mrs. Jones expressed no anger over the incident and said she didn't consider Ron a criminal, but rather a human being who made a mistake. Ron explained his motivation for the theft and emphasized the fact that he had not intended for Mrs. Jones to be injured.

Ron made four points in his behalf. First, he was truly sorry.

Second, he would pay Mrs. Jones a portion of any money he made in the future. Third, he would visit Mrs. Jones at least once a month in the hospital and nursing home. And fourth, he would do all he could to discourage other kids he knew from getting into trouble.

Ron's case goes to court next month.

Jimmy is a 15 year old Analo youngster who was referred to the diversion project from the Delinquency Control Diversion. Jimmy was apprehended for auto theft in Southwest Denver. He had one previous arrest for criminal mischief a year previously. When first interviewed by a Partner's counselor Jimmy was living with his mother and her "boyfriend" who disliked Jim and his "hippie friends." Jimmy was left to his resources much of the time since his mother worked full time and stayed out late most nights. This lack of supervision was reflected most strongly in Jimmy's school performance. His attendance was poor and his grades far below average. Jimmy expressed an interest in the Partners program. Especially appealing were the activities and the possibility of meeting someone "he could talk to." Dave, a 29 year old single sales manager, attended the monthly training session in July of 1974. Dave was eager to become involved with an in-trouble kid having become interested in the program through television ads. His interest became solidified after the three evening training session.

In his personal interview, Dave said he felt he could best relate to an "older kid" who was willing to try new activities. Dave had plenty of free time and when told about Jimmy, he was willing to be matched with him. During the 8 months Jimmy and Dave have been Partners, Dave has played the advocate role many times. During the six-week introductory period, Dave met with Jim's school counselor. Arrangements were made to change Jim's schedule relieving him of two courses which were taught by teachers with whom Jim had "personality conflicts." Also, Dave helped tutor Jim in his reading and math. While truancy remains a problem, Jimmy is attending school on a far more regular basis. His grades have likewise improved.

Jimmy's auto theft incident resulted in an accident which damaged city property. Dave appeared in court with Jimmy and an installment plan was agreed upon by the judge whereby Jim could repay the city for the damages. Dave helped Jim find a job so repayment was possible. The damage money has been repaid although Jim has lost his job. Persistently, Dave is helping his junior partner find new employment.

Jim's relationship with his mother had never been good. Whenever they attempted to "talk out" differences, an argument would ensue. Dave saw the need for family counseling involving an outside professional who could aid in facilitating better communication between Jim and his mother. The Partner's counselor arranged for the Family Crisis Intervention Center to provide counseling. In Jim's own opinion, the monthly sessions attended by he and his mother have helped alleviate some of the home problems.

Dave and Jim spend about 8 hours a week together taking part in many inexpensive group activities as well as doing things on their own. Dave views the Partnership as a "roller-coaster" ride with many ups and downs over the past eight months. Dave is aware that the going will not always be smooth in the future. But Dave's personal commitment to his junior partner has benefited Jim in many instances. And Dave will always be there when Jim needs him.

Ted is a 14 year old Black youngster who moved to Denver two years ago from St. Louis. He lives with his mother and eight brothers and sisters in a low income housing project in west Denver. Ted had established a pattern of illegal behavior in St. Louis where he was arrested on a robbery charge. This pattern continued in Denver where he was apprehended for burglary and criminal mischief. He was diverted to the diversion project in the spring of 1973 and subsequently matched with the first of three Senior Partners he was to be involved with.

Ted's initial enthusiasm for the Partner's program quickly diminished when his Senior Partner "became too busy" and failed to meet his commitment of at least three hours a week. After two months the volunteer, a young single man, quit the program. Ted was willing to give it another try and was rematched. However, the second partnership failed also, due to no fault of Ted's.

Ted began to "raise hell" again and it almost cost him his life. He stole a car and drove to Colorado Springs where he became involved in a high speed chase with the police. He crashed and was found unconscious. The only identification found on Ted was his Partners membership card.

Ted recovered slowly and still requires a walking cane. The doctors feared permanent brain damage but this was avoided through a series of operations. Ted called his Partners' counselor from the hospital requesting another partner. A great deal of effort was taken to find someone who would be truly committed and willing to work with a youngster who couldn't participate in strenuous activities.

When told of Ted's situation, Joe and Betty were eager to meet him. This Anglo couple were also somewhat restricted in physical activities due to Betty's health. Above all, they displayed a sincere enthusiasm and willingness to help Ted through a difficult time in his life.

The partnership has proved to be very successful. The partners spend at least two evenings a week together. Ted is required to visit his probation officer

weekly and Joe sees to it that he gets there. It is evident after talking to both Ted and Joe that a warm friendship has developed. Joe is helping Ted in his school work by tutoring him once a week. Three of Ted's brothers also have Partners which takes some of the burden off of Ted's mother who is supported by welfare.

Ted's personal approach to life is mellow and less antagonistic now. Physically, of course, he is restricted which should prevent him from getting back into trouble. But the biggest factor keeping him out of trouble is not his physical limitations, but his friendship with Joe and Betty. And Ted will readily admit this.

II. Operational Objectives

Objective 1. To provide immediate and continuous supervision for approximately 600 juvenile arrestees referred to the project.

During the last quarter of the second year of the Police-to-Partners Diversion Project, 52 new referred youths were matched one-to-one with adult volunteers. Also, 9 previously matched youths were re-matched. This figure of 52 matches brings the yearly total to 235 and the cumulative 2-year total to 437.

Table III displays selected demographic characteristics of those youths matched in the fourth quarter. Table IV shows the same characteristics for all 235 Junior Partners matched during the year.

The 2-year objective of 600 matches (this year and next year) can be broken into an average of 300 matches per year. By that criterion, the current yearly total of 235 matches represents 78% attainment of this year's objective. If the rate of matching can be increased slightly during each quarter of next year, the objective of 600 matches can be achieved. In order to do so, it will be necessary to average approximately 91 matches per quarter in the coming year.

The Partners program has typically delayed about one month in making matches from the point of referral. The major difficulty has been and continues to be the lack of a large pool of potential police volunteers. The actual figures for the year can be seen in Table II. On the average, only 31% of those adults attending training are potential police volunteers. However, this table reveals a consistent trend in the past year for the percentage of potential police volunteers to increase - from 29% in the first quarter to 35% in the fourth quarter.

Objective 2. To provide referred juvenile arrestees adult supervision through a Senior Partner who will act as a friend, counselor, companion, and advocate.

In the fourth quarter 63 volunteers were trained and became Senior Partners in the Police-to-Partners Diversion Project. (Their demographic characteristics are shown in Table XIII.) This brings the cumulative yearly total to 296 Senior Partners (see Table XIV).

Preliminary analyses of data collected in the Partners Evaluation Project indicate that the formation of a close relationship between the adult and youth is a critical variable in determining subsequent recidivism and in changing societal attitudes. In a second termination study to be undertaken in August, 1975, we shall be attempting to determine more precisely what volunteer characteristics are associated with success as a Senior Partner.

Objective 3. To provide education and involvement in the criminal justice system.

In the fourth quarter 158 persons attended volunteer training sessions (see Table I). In the past year 1014 persons attended these sessions (Table II). In addition to preparing future Senior Partners for their role as a friend and counselor to the Junior Partner, the Partners training sessions also serve as a unique mode of education about the criminal justice system. In this latter function the program reaches many more adults than those who become Senior Partners. Indeed, as can be seen in Table II, last year only 31% of the 1014 adults attending training actually became Senior Partners.

Objective 4. To perform comprehensive evaluation and research on the operations and effects of the Police-to-Partners project.

1. Counseling Contact

- a. 80% bi-monthly contact with active (over 6 wks. in program) SP's
- b. 80% weekly contact with new (less than 6 wks.) partnerships.
- c. 80% quarterly contact with Junior Partners
- d. Good quality counseling contact as recorded in notebook
- e. Good quality caseload function

2. Matching & Interviewing

- a. Contact referrals within average of 5 working days
- b. Match 80% of new referrals within 30 days
- c. Match 80% of rematches with average of 30 days
- d. 4 new matches per month
- e. Disposition of volunteers waiting to be matched

3. Assisting & Facilitating Training Sessions

4. Accurate Paper Work and Files

5. Quadrant Responsibilities (meet regularly with YSB's, follow up meetings etc.)

6. Special Projects which will enhance the quality of the counseling division

We believe the counselor's role in working with the volunteers is to assist in problem solving. Many people want the counselor to make decisions for them which is avoided. The counselor should continually demonstrate his concern for the volunteer through phone calls, postcards, or personal visits.

permit we plan to conduct follow-up interviews with a sub-sample of Junior and Senior Partners.

Junior Partners

A total of 187 interviews have been administered to Junior Partners (including Time 1 and Time 2 with some youths). Sixty-two Junior Partners have been interviewed twice; 49 Junior Partners have been interviewed at Time 1 only, with little hope for obtaining a second interview; 14 interviews fall into a miscellaneous category and are, for the most part, incomplete and invalid. Fifty-nine interviews are outstanding, i.e., in the hands of interviewers.

Of the 62 Junior Partners who have been interviewed twice, 45 were still active in the program at the time of the second interview. Table XV shows the distribution of time intervals between the two interviews for this sample of 45 Junior Partners. The average interval for Junior Partners is 8.9 months.

Controls

In this study the names of control youths are obtained from Junior Partners during their interviews. The interviewer asks the Junior Partner for the names of friends who are not in the Partners program. These Control youths are then interviewed twice, with approximately the same interval between Time 1 and Time 2 interviews. This design, while less than ideal, is a standard quasi-experimental one.

Table XVI shows the distribution of intervals between Time 1 and Time 2 interviews for the Control group. The average interval is 9.5 months, in comparison to an average of 8.9 months for the Junior Partner sample.

Senior Partners

A total of 144 interviews have been administered to Senior Partners. Forty-two Senior Partners have been interviewed twice; 40 have been interviewed at Time 1, with a very low probability of obtaining Time 2 interviews; 20 interviews fall into the miscellaneous category. At present, 43 interviews are outstanding.

Data obtained from Junior and Senior Partners and Controls is continually coded and key-punched. Currently, all interviews are punched on IBM cards, and preliminary analyses are underway.

III. Major Accomplishments

- Providing one-to-one adult supervision for 235 early offenders.
- Educating 1014 area citizens about all aspects of the criminal and juvenile justice system.
- Conducting on-going longitudinal and time-limited research on the Partner's program.

IV. Problem Areas

- Recruitment of a sufficient number of minority volunteers.
- The delay between referral and matching.
- Matching 80-90 units per quarter, which is necessary to attain the objective of 600 matches in 2 years.
- The consistently high termination rate.

TABLE I

Volunteer Training Figures
April - June, 1975

	No. Attending Training	No. Interviewed	No. Potential Police Volunteers
April	54 (34%)*	37 (36%)* (69%)**	18 (33%)* (33%)**
May	69 (44%)*	41 (39%)* (59%)**	24 (44%)* (35%)**
June	35 (22%)*	26 (25%)* (74%)**	13 (24%)* (37%)**
Quarterly Total	158	104 (66%)**	55 (35%)**

*Percentage of column total.

**Percentage of number attending training that month.

***Percentage of total quarterly number attending training.

TABLE II

Volunteer Training Figures
July, 1974 - June, 1975

	No. Attending Training	No. Interviewed	No. Potential Police Volunteers
First Quarter	392 (39%)*	212 (35%)* (54%)**	114 (36%)* (29%)**
Second Quarter	211 (21%)*	126 (21%)* (60%)**	62 (20%)* (29%)**
Third Quarter	253 (25%)*	160 (27%)* (63%)**	83 (26%)* (34%)**
Fourth Quarter	158 (16%)*	104 (17%)* (66%)**	55 (18%)* (35%)**
Yearly Total	1014	602 (59%)**	314 (31%)**

*Percentage of column total.

**Percentage of number attending training for quarter.

***Percentage of yearly total attending training.

TABLE III

Selected Demographic Characteristics
For Junior Partners Matched
Fourth Quarter, 1975
(N = 52)*

	Anglo		Black		Chicano		Other		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10-11 years	1	3	3	2	3	4	-	-	16 (31%)
12-13 years	2	1	2	2	4	3	-	-	14 (27%)
14-15 years	3	2	3	3	2	4	-	-	17 (33%)
16-17 years	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5 (9%)
TOTAL	8	7	8	7	11	11	-	-	52
	(53%)	(47%)	(53%)	(47%)	(50%)	(50%)			
	15		15		22		-		M=27 F=25 (52%) (48%)
	(29%)		(29%)		(42%)				

*Excluding 9 re-matches.

TABLE IV

Selected Demographic Characteristics
For All Junior Partners Matched
July, 1974 - June, 1975
(N = 235)

	Anglo		Black		Chicano		Other		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10-11 years (or younger)	10	3	11	11	11	8	-	-	54 (23%)
12-13 years	8	5	11	13	21	17	-	-	75 (32%)
14-15 years	16	4	12	8	23	21	-	-	84 (36%)
16-17 years	8	2	3	-	6	3	-	-	22 (9%)
TOTAL	42	14	37	32	61	49	-	-	235
	(75%)	(25%)	(54%)	(46%)	(55%)	(45%)			
	56		69		110		-		M=139 F=95 (59%) (41%)
	(24%)		(29%)		(47%)				

TABLE V

Referral Source for All Referrals (N = 77) and
For Junior Partners Matched During
Fourth Quarter, 1975
(N = 52)*

	Police	NEYSB**	NWYSB	SENSB.	SWYSB	DA	Other	TOTAL
Matched JPs	3 (6%)	15 (29%)	1 (2%)	3 (6%)	16 (31%)	8 (15%)	6 (11%)	52
All Referrals	1 (1%)	14 (18%)	4 (5%)	11 (14%)	29 (38%)	8 (10%)	10 (13%)	77

*Excluding 9 re-matches.

**CODES:

NEYSB = Northeast Youth Services Bureau
NWYSB = Northwest Youth Services Bureau
SENSB = Southeast Neighborhood Services Bureau
SWYSB = Southwest Youth Services Bureau
DA = District Attorney Project
Other = Sources other than the above.

TABLE VI

Referral Source for
All Matched Junior Partners
July, 1974 - June, 1975
(N = 235)

	Police	NEYSB*	NWYSB	SENSB	SWYSB	DA	Other	TOTAL
First Quarter	15	16	5	3	-	-	7	46 (20%)
Second Quarter	5	20	4	4	14	7	14	68 (29%)
Third Quarter	-	13	7	8	22	8	11	69 (29%)
Fourth Quarter	3	15	1	3	16	8	6	52 (22%)
TOTAL	23 (10%)	64 (27%)	17 (7%)	18 (8%)	52 (22%)	23 (10%)	38 (16%)	235

*CODES:

NEYSB = Northeast Youth Services Bureau
NWYSB = Northwest Youth Services Bureau
SENSB = Southeast Neighborhood Services Bureau
SWYSB = Southwest Youth Services Bureau
DA = District Attorney Project
Other = Sources other than above.

TABLE VII

Referral Offenses
 For Fourth Quarter Matched
 Junior Partners
 (N = 52)*

IMPACT OFFENSES					NON-IMPACT OFFENSES				
Burglary	Robbery	Rape	Assault	TOTAL	Theft	Auto Theft/ Joyriding	Criminal Mischief/ Disturbance	None/ Other	TOTAL
11 (85)**	-	-	2 (15)**	13 (25)***	15 (38)**	1 (3)**	5 (13)**	18 (46)**	39 (75)***

-42-

*Excludes 9 re-matches.

**Percentage within Impact/Non-Impact categories.

***Percentage of Total.

TABLE VIII

Referral Offenses
 For All Matched Junior Partners
 July, 1974 - June, 1975
 (N = 235)

IMPACT OFFENSES					NON-IMPACT OFFENSES				
Burglary	Robbery	Rape	Assault	TOTAL	Theft	Auto Theft/ Joyriding	Criminal Mischief/ Disturbance	None/ Other	TOTAL
36 (75%)*	-	-	12 (25%)*	48 (20%)**	69 (37%)*	7 (4%)*	27 (14%)*	84 (45%)*	187 (80%)**

-43-

*Percentage within Impact/Non-Impact Categories.

**Percentage of Total.

TABLE IX

Number of Prior Offenses by Age
For Junior Partners Matched
Fourth Quarter, 1975
(N = 52)*

NO. OFFENSES

	0	1	2	3	4+	TOTAL
AGE 10-11 years (or younger)	13	2	-	-	1	16 (31%)
12-13 years	10	4	-	-	-	14 (27%)
14-15 years	14	2	1	-	-	17 (33%)
16-17 years	3	1	-	-	1	5 (10%)
TOTAL	40 (77%)	9 (17%)	1 (2%)	-	2 (4%)	52

TABLE X

Cumulative Number of Prior Offenses by Age
For All Junior Partners Matched
July, 1974 - June, 1975
(N = 235)

	0	1	2	3	4+	TOTAL
AGE 10-11 years (or younger)	46	4	0	2	2	54 (23%)
12-13 years	56	13	1	1	4	75 (32%)
14-15 years	62	15	7	0	0	84 (36%)
16-17 years	13	5	3	1	0	22 (9%)
TOTAL	177 (75%)	37 (16%)	11 (5%)	4 (2%)	6 (3%)	235

* Excluding 5 re-matches.

TABLE XI

Total Number of Impact Offenses by Age
(Including Referral Offense)
For Junior Partners Matched
Fourth Quarter, 1975
(N = 52)*

AGE	NO. OFFENSES					TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4+	
10-11 years (or younger)	13	2	-	-	1	16 (31%)
12-13 years	11	3	-	-	-	14 (27%)
14-15 years	12	5	-	-	-	17 (33%)
16-17 years	1	3	-	1	-	5 (10%)
TOTAL	37 (71%)	13 (25%)	-	1 (2%)	1 (2%)	52

* Excluding 9 re-matches.

TABLE XII

Cumulative Number of Impact Offenses
By Age (Including Referral Offense)
For All Junior Partners Matched
July, 1974 - June, 1975
(N = 235)

AGE	NO. OFFENSES					TOTAL
	0	1	2	3	4+	
10-11 years (or younger)	45	5	1	1	2	54 (23%)
12-13= years	59	13	2	1	-	75 (32%)
14-15 years	63	19	2	-	-	84 (36%)
16-17 years	12	8	1	1	-	22 (9%)
TOTAL	179 (76%)	45 (19%)	6 (3%)	3 (1%)	2 (1%)	235

TABLE XIII

Selected Demographic Characteristics
For Senior Partners Matched
Fourth Quarter, 1975
(N = 63)

AGE	SEX						MARITAL STATUS		TOTAL	
	Male			Female			S	M		
	A*	B	C	A	B	C				
18-21 years	4	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	5 (8%)	
22-25 years	9	1	2	11	1	1	16	9	25 (40%)	
26-30 years	3	1	-	7	1	-	10	2	12 (19%)	
31-35 years	6	2	1	5	-	-	9	5	14 (22%)	
36-40 years	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	2 (3%)	
40+ years	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	5 (8%)	
TOTAL	25 (73%)	4 (12%)	5 (15%)	25 (86%)	3 (10%)	1 (3%)	40 (63%)	23 (37%)	63	
	A=50 (79%)			B=7 (11%)			C=6 (10%)		M=34 (54%)	F=29 (46%)

*CODES: A = ANGLO
B = BLACK
C = CHICANO
S = NOT MARRIED
M = MARRIED

TABLE XIV

Selected Demographic Characteristics
For All Senior Partners Matched
July, 1974 - June, 1975
(N = 296*)

AGE	SEX						MARITAL STATUS		TOTAL	
	Male			Female			S	M		
	A**	B	C	A	B	C				
18-21 years	20	-	1	14	-	1	23	13	36 (12%)	
22-25 years	44	3	8	37	4	7	58	45	103 (35%)	
26-30 years	40	5	5	44	1	-	51	44	95 (32%)	
31-35 years	21	5	2	9	1	-	22	16	38 (13%)	
36-40 years	3	-	3	1	-	-	4	3	7 (2%)	
40+ years	12	1	-	3	1	-	8	9	17 (6%)	
TOTAL	140 (47%)	14 (5%)	19 (6%)	108 (36%)	7 (2%)	8 (3%)	166 (56%)	130 (44%)	296	
	A=248 (84%)			B=21 (7%)			C=27 (9%)		M=173 (58%)	F=123 (42%)

*Includes individuals with more than one Junior Partner and couples sharing Junior Partners.

**CODES: A = ANGLO
B = BLACK
C = CHICANO
S = NOT MARRIED
M = MARRIED

TABLE XV

Interval Between
Time 1 and Time 2 Interviews
For Junior Partners
(N = 45)

Interval	7 mo.	8 mo.	9 mo.	10 mo.	11 mo.	12 mo.	13 mo.	14 mo.
No. of Subjects	4	6	13	13	8	-	-	1
	(9%)	(13%)	(29%)	(29%)	(18%)	-	-	(2%)

TABLE XVI

Interval Between
Time 1 and Time 2 Interviews
For Control Group
(N = 66)

Interval	6 mo.	7 mo.	8 mo.	9 mo.	10 mo.	11 mo.	12 mo.	13 mo.
No. of Subjects	3	8	10	7	10	4	15	9
	(5%)	(12%)	(15%)	(11%)	(15%)	(6%)	(23%)	(14%)

END