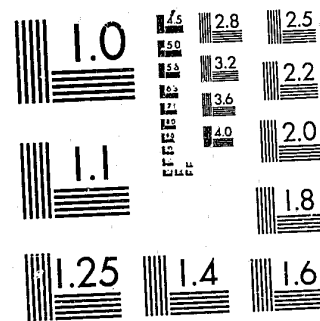


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MINNESOTA



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RESEARCH AND
EVALUATION UNIT
REPORT

A Research Report
Produced by the
RESEARCH AND EVALUATION UNIT
of the
Crime Control Planning Board
444 Lafayette Road
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101
November, 1980

by
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YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING STUDY

NCJRS

JUN 18 1981

ACQUISITIONS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Funding under the Youth Intervention Bill (YIB) during 1979 supported youth intervention services provided to over 7,000 youths in Minnesota. Approximately 68 percent of the total metropolitan area population and 17 percent of the total outstate population were within the service area of one or more YIB grant supported projects.

Youth Intervention Bill supported projects each provided one or more of the following services during the 1979 grant year:

- General youth counseling,
- Family and parent counseling,
- Court advocacy,
- School advocacy,
- Police advocacy,
- Diversion from traditional Juvenile Justice System processing,
- Chemical dependency counseling,
- Referral to other community agencies,
- Drug abuse education,
- Therapeutic recreation,
- Employment counseling,
- Providing adult role models,
- Tutoring.

For the 27 organizations examined, total 1979 expenditures for youth intervention were approximately \$1.8 million. Costs per 1979 intake ranged from \$165 to \$723.

Funding patterns for the organizations examined have changed dramatically since 1978. In that year, federal funding represented 42 percent of total funding. In 1980, federal funding is only expected to amount to 4 percent of all funding. The tremendous decrease in federal funding, however, has been met with substantial increases in local and state funding.

Certain aspects of the current grant allocation process prevent maximum impact from being achieved. Applications are not ranked according to established criteria. Statewide goals and objectives do not exist. New grant applicants are not given equal access to state funds.

The primary cause of these problems has been a lack of legislative guidance. The language of the authorizing legislation is overly broad and does not provide the Crime Control Planning Board with the authority it needs to design and implement a grant program capable of achieving maximum desired results.

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The impact of changes in state funding are difficult to predict. A total loss in state funding would probably result in the termination of some outstate projects. The impact on metropolitan area projects would be limited to decreases in the quality of services provided. The effect of marginal increases or decreases on individual projects is impossible to predict.

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I. INTRODUCTION

GENERAL PROBLEM STATEMENT

The central issue is what should be the role of the state of Minnesota in the funding of youth intervention activities in Minnesota.

SPECIFIC PURPOSES

The specific purposes of this report are: (1) to provide a "catalogue" of current Youth Intervention Bill (YIB) grant recipients; (2) to review the YIB grants process, highlighting its major decisions and events; (3) to review the recent funding history of the youth intervention organizations now receiving YIB grants; and (4) to offer specific recommendations regarding the facts and criteria to be employed by decision makers as they prepare their own youth intervention funding policy recommendations.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

The primary users of this report will be staff to the Governor, and members of and staff to the Minnesota House Appropriations Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. Secondary users will be Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB) staff, youth intervention project personnel, and others interested in state youth intervention funding policy.

RELEVANT DECISIONS

One or more of the primary users identified above will be making specific decisions regarding the state's role in the funding of youth intervention organizations during the 1982-1983 biennium. Two questions will be considered. The first question will be whether or not the state should provide *any* financial support to youth intervention in Minnesota. The second question will consider the extent of the state's role, if any role is affirmed. Secondary decisions may also be made by CCPB staff regarding the grant allocation process and the administration of the Client Oriented Data for Evaluation (C.O.D.E.) data-base. This report is intended to contribute to the information available to decision makers as they address these and other issues.

METHODOLOGY

This report is essentially descriptive in nature. YIB grant organizations are described independently in terms of services, funding history, and clients served as well as in aggregate. Funding information for each organization came directly from project personnel supplemented by CCPB grant files. Project directors were given questionnaires designed to collect information describing services, funding behavior, and funding outlook. On-site visits were made with every metropolitan area organization. Questionnaires were mailed to outstate organizations. Out of 27 organizations, two failed to provide complete funding data or return completed questionnaires.

Client data, describing number of intakes, were derived from C.O.D.E. data submitted regularly by each organization directly to the CCPB. Intake data were cross-checked with project personnel for partial

verification. Qualifications were made for those organizations not providing information for all youth intervention clients.

Information describing the grants process, including application and awards, was collected through interviews and discussions with personnel directly involved in the process. These include CCPB grants analysts and planners, as well as project personnel.

II. YOUTH INTERVENTION BILL GRANTS PROCESS

THE YOUTH INTERVENTION BILL

Section 299.04 of the 1978 Minnesota Statutes provides authorization for the CCPB to make grants to agencies administering youth intervention programs. Besides providing general grant making authorization, the YIB contains four other main provisions. The first of these provisions defines "youth intervention program" as any "... nonresidential community based program providing advocacy, education, counseling, and referral services to youth and their families experiencing personal, familial, school, legal or chemical problems with the goal of resolving the present problem and preventing the occurrence of the problems in the future."

A second provision requires two-for-one local match to any state grant received. A third provision limits any single grant to a maximum of \$25,000. A fourth provision states that the CCPB will promulgate administrative rules defining grant application procedures, acceptable local matching money, and criteria to be used in reviewing grant applications.

APPLICATION TIMETABLE

Applications for YIB grants must be received by the CCPB during the first week of September. Simultaneous with CCPB review, each application is also reviewed locally by one or more local planning bodies.

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Consideration by the CCPB, however, is not dependent on approval by the local planning body.

After the application deadline, CCPB staff review each application to determine if it satisfies the criteria contained in the YIB as well as criteria established by CCPB staff. During the next few weeks, CCPB staff may request clarification or amendment of grant applications. CCPB staff then review each grant application and formulate their recommendations. During the first week of November the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee (JJAC) Grants Subcommittee reviews each grant application and hears the recommendations of CCPB staff regarding each application. The subcommittee approves or denies each application and determines the dollar amount of each grant. The decisions of the Grants Subcommittee are then reviewed during the third week of November by the Planning and Grants Committee of the CCPB. Approval by the Planning and Grants Committee constitutes final grant approval. The effective grant period begins January 1.

CCPB ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW

When the CCPB was given the responsibility of allocating YIB funds in 1978, no additional resources and little substantive guidance were given the agency to assist it in its new task. More important than establishing the mechanics of a new grant program was the problem of interpreting and implementing the authorizing legislation. The most difficult task, therefore, was establishing meaningful and effective "criteria for review." In administrative terms, the problem was in reviewing and ranking grant applications so that the limited YIB appropriation could best be allocated.

The major difficulty was in reconciling two conflicting provisions of the authorizing legislation. The YIB authorizes the CCPB to establish criteria for allocating state funds. At the same time, however, the bill includes a wide variety of specific services to be funded. These services contain no common thread other than the fact that they all serve youths.

The problem of ranking applications has become apparent through a combination of effects. These effects have developed as methods for avoiding the ranking of grant applications.

Restricting Eligibility

The language of the YIB is not so much vague as it is comprehensive. The term "youth intervention" cannot be associated with any single identifiable problem, client type, or treatment mode.

The task of establishing ranking criteria is made more difficult, therefore, due to the absence of any generally accepted conception of what youth intervention is.

Contributing to the difficulty in defining "youth intervention" for the purpose of administering the YIB is the fact that the bill includes a long list of juvenile problems/services ranging from education to chemical dependency. The only restrictive aspect of the definition provided in the YIB is the reference to "nonresidential community based" programs. The task of establishing criteria for ranking grant applications is made even more difficult, therefore, due to the comprehensive language of the YIB. CCPB staff are unable to restrict grant awards to particular service types because to do so would likely appear to be in direct conflict with the YIB.

Nevertheless, CCPB staff have established some eligibility criteria that have served to limit grant applications. These criteria, while helpful in determining eligibility or noneligibility, are not very useful in ranking eligible projects. Most of the criteria employed by CCPB staff are either restatements of some provisions of the YIB or are administrative/informational conditions which must be met prior to application and/or through the grant period. (See Appendix A for a complete list of stated criteria employed by the CCPB staff in determining 1981 grant eligibility.) The two most substantive criteria established by CCPB staff, but not contained in the YIB, are (1) that the target population for any project be ages 10 through 17; and (2) that program participation be voluntary, unless all due process rights have been received. Again, these criteria are useful in determining eligibility or noneligibility and, therefore, in restricting applications, but not in ranking eligible projects.

Few substantive criteria have been established, therefore, for ranking grant applications and the criteria that have been established are more useful in eliminating applications than in ranking eligible projects.

Spreading the Total

According to the original legislation, youth intervention projects may each be eligible for up to \$25,000 in YIB funds. Actually, since passage of the YIB, no project has been awarded more than \$10,000. (Three youth intervention grants, two of which were greater than \$10,000, were awarded directly by the legislature in 1978.) One method for avoiding the establishment of criteria for the ranking of YIB grant applications has been a tendency to make every, or nearly every, project eligible. (In

addition, there is little difference in award amounts.) This is accomplished by simply reducing all grant awards to allow for additional awards.

According to CCPB staff, establishing the \$10,000 limit was partly a matter of accommodating virtually all grant applications in 1978. The Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee Grants Subcommittee has also followed this behavior. In 1979, the subcommittee approved a grant application not recommended by CCPB staff. This additional grant recipient was accommodated by subtracting proportionate amounts from grant awards in the metropolitan area. (Total YIB funds are distributed equally between out-state and metropolitan area organizations. This policy was recommended by CCPB staff and youth intervention project directors and approved by the JJAC.)

Another method, therefore, for avoiding the establishment of criteria for the ranking of applications has been to spread available funding thinly and evenly.

Prior Funding Status

The most important factor in determining whether a YIB grant application is approved or denied is whether the applicant received a YIB grant the previous year. Ten project directors whose 1979 applications were denied were surveyed. Five of these project directors stated that their understanding of why their applications were denied was primarily that previous grant recipients had higher priority.

Out of 29 grant recipients in 1979, 8 did not receive YIB grants for 1980. Only 1 of these 8, however, was denied funding. For one of several reasons, the other 1979 recipients did not apply for 1980 funding.

The tendency, therefore, is to avoid the need to establish criteria for ranking applications by making all former grant recipients highest priority. According to CCPB staff, the intent is to use YIB funds as a continuing funding source rather than as "seed" money, as was done in the case of many Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants. The result is that currently funded projects are "locked in," while nonfunded projects are "locked out" to YIB funding--except to the extent that CCPB staff and the JJAC are willing to spread the total YIB funding amount even thinner. It should be noted that former funding status is not included among the 1981 eligibility criteria stated by the CCPB. (See Appendix A.)

Extending Accountability

As grant awards become smaller, the trade-offs between the benefits of receiving funding and the costs of meeting all grant requirements become more and more important. At some point, the perceived costs of applying for and administering a YIB grant will exceed the benefits of possibly receiving a grant and, consequently, no application will be made. At least one 1979 YIB grant recipient did not apply for a 1980 grant primarily for this reason.

Many of the grant recipients surveyed stated that, dollar for dollar, the financial reporting requirements for the YIB grant far exceeded, in terms of time and effort involved, the requirements of any other funding source. Each organization must also participate in C.O.D.E. by submitting monthly client data to the CCPB. The result is that at least some organizations are discouraged from applying for YIB grants and the need to establish criteria for the ranking of applications is somewhat lessened.

Delegating Responsibility

As part of the application process, each grant application must be reviewed by a local or regional planning unit. Each metropolitan area application is reviewed, concurrently with CCPB review, by the Metropolitan Council of Governments. When appropriate, and in the case of the Metropolitan Council, priorities are established among competing projects at that level. When this occurs, CCPB staff may defer to the decisions of the local decision makers and, therefore, avoid the need to establish criteria for ranking grant applications. Whether this actually occurred is not known. That it will happen, however, seems more likely if more and more organizations apply for limited funding. (The number of applications denied funding increased from 3 in 1978 to 14 in 1979.)

As stated earlier, the phenomena described above have largely evolved over a period of time. It is important to note, however, that no rules or criteria for grant eligibility and the ranking of applications have been officially promulgated by the CCPB.

YOUTH INTERVENTION BILL GRANT AWARDS

Table 1 shows 1979 and 1980 YIB grant recipients according to their geographical location and the size of their grant requests. Grant recipients from the metropolitan area have been much more likely to request the maximum, or nearly the maximum, amount available for each project than have grant recipients from the outstate area. Requests from outstate projects increased 10 percent from 1979 to 1980 while requests from metropolitan area projects reached the \$10,000 maximum. The average request for all projects increased 5 percent.

TABLE 1 1979-1980 GRANT RECIPIENTS BY GEOGRAPHICAL CATEGORY AND SIZE OF REQUEST						
	1 9 7 9			1 9 8 0		
	Metro Area	Outstate	Total	Metro Area	Outstate	Total
Total Number of Grant Awards	15	14	29	13	14	27
Number requesting \$9,500-\$10,000	14	7	21	13	7	20
Number requesting less than \$9,500	1	7	8	0	7	7
Average request	\$9,884	\$8,475	\$9,204	\$10,000	\$9,356	\$9,666

Table 2 shows each youth intervention organization that has ever received a YIB grant as well as the grant amount actually received.

TABLE 2 YOUTH INTERVENTION BILL GRANTS 1978-1980			
ORGANIZATION	1978 ^a	1979	1980
Brainerd YMCA Detached Worker	\$ 6,500	—	—
Austin YMCA Detached Worker	10,894	—	—
Directions (Cloquet)	—	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
White Earth Reservation Youth Ad- vocacy	—	8,629	10,000
Staples Community Concern for Youth	—	8,382	10,000
Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Morrison County)	—	5,000	6,000
Youth Alcohol-Drug Intervention (Leech Lake Reservation)	—	10,000	—
Youth Development (Crow Wing- Morrison Counties)	—	10,000	—
Monticello Detached Worker	—	10,000	10,000
Redwood County Court Psychological Consultant	—	1,865	—
6W Community Corrections Family Agent	—	7,843	—
The Bridge (Willmar)	—	10,000	—
Youth Intervention Officer (Moor- head)	—	—	9,063
Brown County Youth Service Bureau	—	8,082	9,840
Blue Earth County Diversion	—	7,359	9,081
Wabasha County Diversion	—	7,608	9,828
"Y" Brothers and Sisters (Fari- bault)	—	8,741	4,397
Ely Community Resources	—	—	8,880
Pope County Juvenile Prevention	—	—	10,000
Todd-Wadena Community Concern for Youth	—	—	10,000
Austin Education Liaison	—	—	7,911
Northwest YMCA Detached Worker	38,000	9,572	9,615
East Communities Youth Service Bureau	—	9,572	9,615
St. Croix Valley Youth Service Bureau	—	9,572	9,615
Forest Lake Youth Service Bureau	—	9,572	9,615
Minneapolis Youth Diversion	—	9,572	9,615
Southside	—	8,136	—
The City	—	9,572	9,615
Northwest Suburban Youth Service Bureau	—	9,572	9,615
Storefront/Youth Action	—	9,572	9,615
South Communities Youth Service Bureau	—	9,572	9,615
Community Mental Health Outreach Services	—	8,702	—
NW Hennepin Area Youth Diversion	—	4,040	9,615
Central High School Detached Worker	—	4,244	—
Prevention Specialist (White Bear Lake)	—	—	9,615
Relate-Youth Counseling	—	9,572	9,615
Contact Plus (Minnetonka)	—	7,904	9,615
TOTAL	\$ 55,394	\$242,255	\$249,995
^a Pre-YIB.			

III. YOUTH INTERVENTION IN MINNESOTA

YOUTH INTERVENTION SERVICES

As described earlier, there is no generally shared conception of what constitutes youth intervention. The tremendous differences in program services among those organizations receiving YIB grants attest to this fact. Services *directly* supported by YIB funding in 1980, as reflected in grant applications, included:

- General youth counseling,
- Family and parent counseling,
- Court advocacy,
- School advocacy,
- Police advocacy,
- Diversion from traditional Juvenile Justice System processing,
- Chemical dependency counseling,
- Referral to other community agencies,
- Drug abuse education,
- Therapeutic recreation,
- Employment counseling,
- Providing adult role models,
- Tutoring.

Every application for 1980 YIB grants included at least one, and usually more, of the above services in its description of youth intervention grant supported services. There was a general tendency for the smaller outstate organizations to include more of the above services in their list of grant supported activities while the larger agencies and bureaus were more likely to include only a few. This was primarily due to the ability of larger agencies to support specialized program services. As a matter of convenience, then, only a particular youth

intervention service or program may have been included in the grant application. It was very likely that the YIB grant application for a larger agency or bureau reflected only a portion of the organization's total youth intervention activities, if the above list of services is accepted as inclusive of all youth intervention services.

CCPB staff understand that many youths are receiving YIB grant supported services under circumstances that are not entirely voluntary. This is probably unavoidable so long as these youth bureaus and agencies continue to provide services to youth referred by law enforcement agencies and juvenile courts. In summary, youth intervention describes a wide range of services provided to youths and their families. Attempts here to narrow the definition in terms of the services provided would contradict the experience of agencies now receiving YIB grants. Attempts to narrow the definition in terms of the legal status of clients would be impractical.

STATEWIDE FUNDING COSTS

Although youth intervention services are provided by many public and private organizations and institutions, we are concerned here only with those organizations receiving state support through the Youth Intervention Bill. Table 3 shows those organizations receiving YIB support in 1979. Included as well are 1979 youth intervention expenditures for each organization and the service area population of each organization. The total service area population served by the 14 outstate organizations receiving YIB grants was 345,000. This represents 17 percent of the total outstate population. (Population estimates used here are 2,090,000 for the outstate area and 1,980,000 for the seven-county metropolitan area.)

The total youth intervention expenditure per person for all outstate organizations was \$1.08. The average for each project, however, was \$2.87. If the same statewide pattern applied, the total cost of serving the remaining outstate population with YIB funded organizations would be approximately \$1,884,000.

The total population served by the 15 metropolitan area organizations was approximately 1,343,300. This represents 68 percent of the total metropolitan area population. The total youth intervention expenditure per person for all metropolitan organizations was \$1.06. The average for each organization, however, was \$1.32. If the same area pattern applied, the total cost of serving the remaining metropolitan area with YIB funded organizations would be \$676,000. (It should be noted that areas not receiving YIB support may still be served by organizations providing youth intervention services. The issue here is simply of extending YIB state support.)

Assuming that YIB funds would have represented 31 percent of the expenditures by outstate organizations and 9 percent of the expenditures by metropolitan area organizations, the additional YIB funding needed to extend state support to the entire state would have been approximately \$644,880. Total YIB funding would then be approximately \$894,880.

TABLE 3
1979 YOUTH INTERVENTION BILL
Funded Organizations: Expenditures and Service
Area Populations by Geographical Category

OUTSTATE AREA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
ORGANIZATION	1979 EXPENDITURES	SERVICE AREA POPULATION	ORGANIZATION	1979 EXPENDITURES	SERVICE AREA POPULATION
Youth Alcohol-Drug Intervention (Leech Lake Reservation)	\$ 40,174	5,500	Detached Worker (Central High School)	\$ 12,731	54,000
Youth Development Program (Crow Wing-Morrison)	32,649	69,000	Community Mental Health Outreach Services	25,837	--- ^a
Redwood County Court Psychological Consultant Program	5,595	19,400	Youth Intervention (East Communities)	105,989	42,500
6W Community Corrections Family Agent	23,529	54,500	St. Croix Valley Youth Service Bureau	68,562	25,000
The Bridge (Wilmar)	30,962	13,600	Forest Lake Youth Service Bureau	66,194	25,000
Directions (City of Cloquet)	28,463	12,000	Minneapolis Youth Diversion	174,479	430,000
White Earth Reservation Youth Advocacy Project	33,278	19,000	Relate Youth Counseling	174,000	240,000
Staples Community Concern for Youth	25,146	2,700	Contact Plus (Minnetonka)	24,774	55,000 ^b
Big Brothers/Big Sisters (Morrison County)	15,200	28,400	The City/Southside	177,867	150,000 ^b
Monticello Detached Worker Program	33,500	3,000	Northwest Suburban Youth Service Bureau	135,186	111,000
Brown County Youth Service Bureau	25,702	29,300	Storefront/Youth Action	172,300	180,000
Blue Earth County Diversion Program	26,641	52,400	South Communities Youth Service Bureau	87,190	38,500 ^c
Wabasha County Police-School Liaison Program	24,618	19,400	Northwest YMCA Detached Worker Personal and Family Service (Southside)	158,240	130,000
"Y" Brothers and Sisters	27,636	17,000	Northeast Hennepin Area Youth Diversion Program	40,526	66,300
TOTAL	\$ 373,093	345,200		\$1,423,875	1,343,300 ^d

^aService area cannot be determined. This organization served clients referred by various other agencies, including youth service bureaus.

^bThe service area for this organization could not be clearly defined. This figure represents a very rough estimate of the service area populated.

^cExpenditures and service area population estimates for Southside are included with estimates for The City/Southside.

^dThe service area populations for Detached Worker (Central High School) and The City/Southside were not included in computing total population served. This was done to prevent double counting.

CLIENT INFORMATION

Information describing clients and client costs also illustrates the diversity of the organizations examined. Of twelve organizations for which information could be verified, the range in the percentage of clients having police contact prior to intake was from 8 percent through 67 percent. Equally diverse were costs per intake. For the same twelve organizations, costs ranged from \$165 to \$723. Again, this information reflects the fundamental differences in services provided and program philosophies among the YIB grant recipients. No basis exists for making general comparisons among organizations in terms of effectiveness or efficiency.

IV. FUNDING ANALYSIS

In this section, the funding of youth intervention services will be examined. More specifically, youth intervention funding is analyzed in terms of its composition by source and how that composition has changed since 1978. As stated earlier, only YIB funded organizations are examined. (Individual organization descriptions for all 1980 YIB grant recipients, including the recent funding history of each can be found in Appendix B. Qualifications regarding funding information can also be found in each individual description.)

1980 FUNDING

In Table 4, total funding for all 1980 YIB funded organizations is shown by geographical area. Four basic funding sources are also shown. As can be seen in the table, over half of the total funding for all organizations came from local governments. The proportion is less for outstate organizations (45 percent) than for metropolitan ones (60 percent). In both cases, however, local governments represent the largest contributor. State support in 1980, including but not limited to YIB grants, represented 13 percent of the total funding for all organizations. The proportion is more for outstate organizations (28 percent) than for metropolitan ones (9 percent). Private funding represents a greater proportion of the total funding for metropolitan area organizations (29 percent) than for outstate organizations (14 percent). Funding from federal sources represented the smallest contribution to

total funding for both groups of organizations.

TABLE 4			
1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
27 Youth Intervention Bill Grant Recipients ^a			
FUNDING SOURCE CATEGORIES	OUTSTATE ORGANIZATIONS ^b	METROPOLITAN ORGANIZATIONS ^c	ALL ORGANIZATIONS
State	\$ 142,981 (28%)	\$ 143,529 (9%)	\$ 286,510 (13%)
Local governments	231,180 (45%)	1,010,130 (60%)	1,241,310 (57%)
Federal	63,908 (13%)	47,365 (3%)	111,273 (5%)
Private	70,370 (14%)	472,921 (29%)	543,291 (25%)
AVERAGE	\$ 36,317	\$ 128,765	\$ 80,829
TOTAL	\$ 508,439	\$1,673,945	\$2,182,384

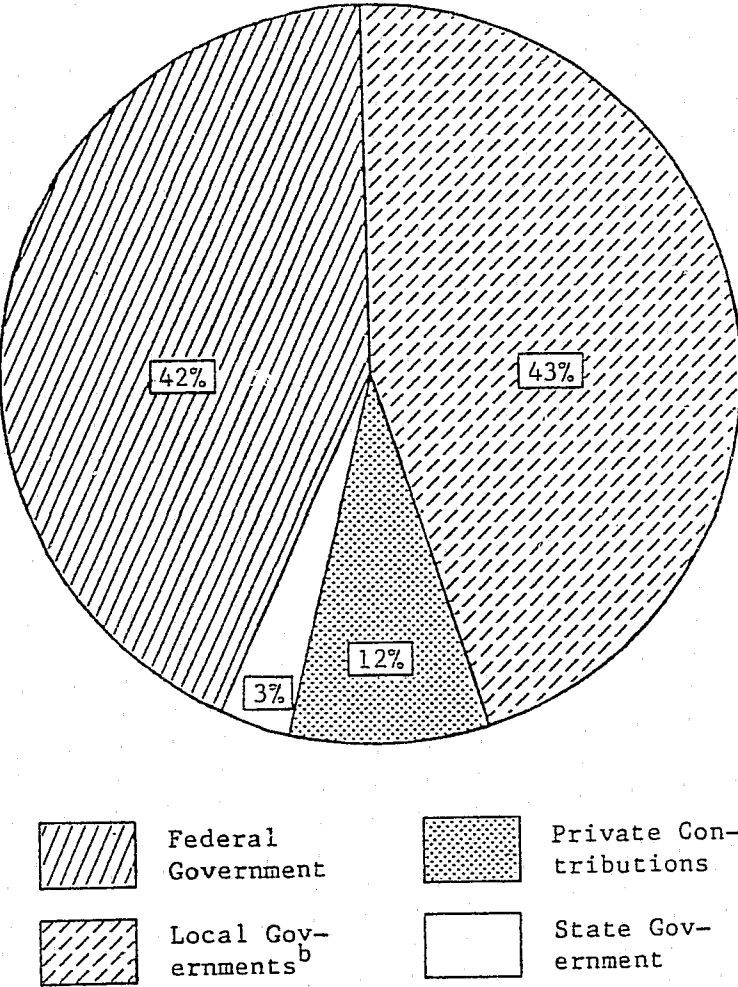
^aPercentages of total funding are shown in parentheses.

^bFourteen (14) organizations.

^cThirteen (13) organizations.

The funding composition of the youth intervention organizations examined has changed dramatically since 1978. (This analysis is based on an examination of 21 organizations receiving 1980 YIB grants and for which 1978 funding data was available.) Figure 1 and Figure 2 illustrate how the funding composition has changed. In 1978, 42 percent of total youth intervention funding came from federal sources. By 1980, these sources represented only 4 percent of total funding. During the same period, all other source categories increased considerably. The contribution from local governments increased from 43 percent to 63 percent of total funding. Contributions from private sources increased from 12 percent to 19 percent of total funding. The contribution from the state increased from 3 percent in 1978 to 13 percent in 1980.

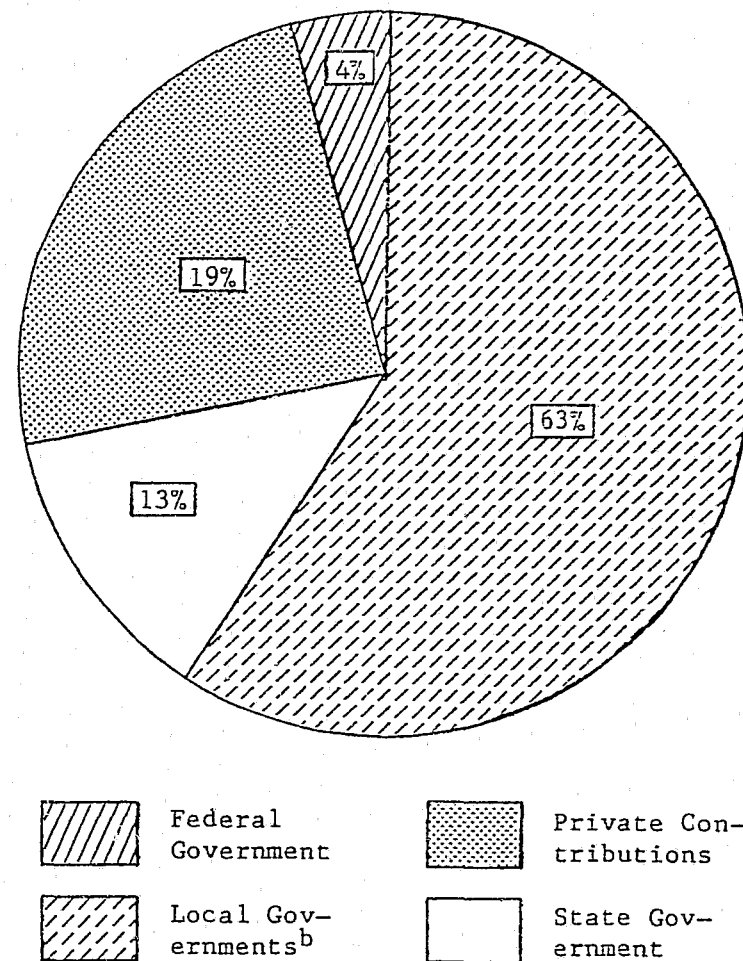
FIGURE 1
1978 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING
Contributions to Statewide Total
by Source^a



^aBased on a survey of 21 Youth Intervention Bill funded organizations.

^bIncluding school districts.

FIGURE 2
1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING
Contributions to Statewide Total
by Source^a



^aBased on a survey of 21 Youth Intervention Bill funded organizations.

^bIncluding school districts.

From 1978 to 1980, total funding for the same youth intervention organizations increased 23.5 percent from \$1,407,024 to \$1,737,318 (see Table 5). This moderate increase in total funding was possible only with tremendous increases in nonfederal funding which more than offset the 87.5 percent decrease in federal funding. Funding from private, local governmental, and state sources increased 99.7, 79.3, and 463.5 percent, respectively.

TABLE 5			
1978-1980 PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN TOTAL FUNDING AND CONTRIBUTIONS FROM INDIVIDUAL SOURCES ^a			
FUNDING SOURCE	OUT- STATE	METRO AREA	STATE- WIDE
State	837.6%	391.7%	463.5%
Local	200.8%	64.3%	79.3%
Federal	-79.6%	-91.8%	-87.5%
Private	621.9%	69.6%	99.7%
All	46.3%	17.5%	23.5%

^aFrom an examination of the funding history of 21 Youth Intervention Bill funded organizations.

Local governmental support in 1980 came from three major groups: county governments, municipal governments, and school districts. Only 2 of the 27 organizations receiving YIB grants in 1980 received no local governmental support. Of the 27 organizations, 19 (70 percent) received county support, 18 (67 percent) received municipal support, and 11 (41 percent) received support from local school districts. Receiving financial support from only one of the three main groups were 8 organizations (30 percent). Receiving funding support from all three groups were 9 (33 percent).

Federal support of the youth intervention organizations examined has been limited to Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) grants. In 1980, only 1 organization was budgeted to receive LEAA funding. CETA grants were awarded to 4 organizations (15 percent). In 1978, of the 21 organizations for which information was available, 18 (86 percent) received either LEAA or CETA funding. Receiving *both* LEAA and CETA grants were 2 organizations.

Funding support from private sources comes in a variety of forms. Included are contributions from businesses, foundations, and churches; clients' fees; as well as income from various fund raising events. There is substantial variance among organizations in the source of their private support, if there is any private support. Of the 27 organizations examined, 8 (30 percent) were not budgeted for any private support in 1980. However, 1 metropolitan organization was budgeted to receive 83 percent of its total income from private sources. Organizations are much more likely to receive financial support from businesses and corporations than from churches. Receiving support from businesses, either directly or through such sources as United Way, were 15 organizations (56 percent). Only 8 organizations (30 percent) are budgeted to receive any church support.

State support to the organizations examined has been in several forms including YIB grants, Chemical Dependency grants, and Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC) funds. (LAC funds were state monies required to match LEAA grants.) LAC funding ended as LEAA grants were phased out. Chemical Dependency grants are received by organizations placing particular

emphasis in that service area. In 1980, 3 organizations were budgeted to receive these grants. YIB funding, therefore, represents the greatest portion of all state funding.

FUNDING OUTLOOK

It is impossible to predict with total accuracy what future funding prospects are for youth intervention. The probable error in such predictions grows as the number of organizations and funding sources increases. The primary concern here is with YIB funding.

The 25 project directors responding to the survey answered several questions regarding the impact of first receiving a YIB grant and the probable consequences of not receiving future state support. Table 6 shows that, for the most part, receiving a YIB grant for the first time did not result in an expansion of services. Expansion of services, however, was not an intent of the YIB, so this finding should not be surprising.

TABLE 6 PROJECT DIRECTORS' ASSESSMENTS OF THE IMPACT OF RECEIVING FIRST YIB GRANT (n = 25)				
RESPONSE	I M P A C T A R E A			
	Able to Hire Additional Staff?	Able to Pro- vide New Services?	Able to Serve New Areas?	Able to Improve Overall Quality?
Yes	4	4	6	9
No	21	20	19	16
No response	0	1	0	0

The project directors' predictions regarding the impact of not receiving future state support were much different. Project directors were likely to indicate that the loss of YIB funding would result in one or

more of the following consequences: a decrease in staff; a decrease in services; ending services to particular areas; and an overall decrease in the quality of services.

TABLE 7 PROJECT DIRECTORS' ASSESSMENTS OF THE IMPACT OF NOT RECEIVING YIB GRANT IN 1982 (n = 25)				
RESPONSE	I M P A C T A R E A			
	Would Staff Positions Be Ended?	Would Services Be Dis- continued?	Would Service to Areas Be Discontinued?	Would Overall Quality Be Decreased?
Yes	22	12	11	23
No	2	12	13	1
No response	1	1	1	1

Some project directors were equally pessimistic in predicting whether their organization would even survive a loss in YIB funding. As Table 8 shows, more than two-thirds of the outstate project directors responding expressed a belief that their organization would not survive a loss in YIB funding. No project directors from the metropolitan area shared that belief.

TABLE 8 PROJECT DIRECTORS' ASSESSMENTS OF ULTIMATE IMPACT OF LOSING YIB FUNDING (n = 25)		
RESPONSE	WOULD ORGANIZATION SURVIVE LOSS OF YIB FUNDING?	
	Metropolitan Area	Outstate Area
Yes	12	4
No	0	9

Belief that a loss in YIB funding would result in the termination of some programs is supported by two conditions. First, many of the

outstate organizations are very small--the average expenditure in 1979 for those examined was about \$36,000. For many organizations, the loss in YIB funding would result in an insufficient minimum income level, assuming that YIB income would not be at least partially replaced by local sources. That local funding sources would replace YIB funding seem unlikely, according to most project directors. They believe that, in fact, the opposite reaction might occur. Of the project directors responding, 19 (79 percent) suggested that a loss in state support would also jeopardize local funding sources.

It should be noted that the above analysis contemplates only one possibility--a total loss in YIB funding. In addition, only the perceptions and beliefs of current grant recipients are available to consider. Analysis of the probable impact of marginal changes in YIB funding was not possible.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Youth intervention is an extremely broad concept encompassing many diverse types of services that are provided to an equally varied and diverse range of client types. Partly due to this inherent diversity, and partly due to a lack of legislative guidance, there are fundamental problems in how YIB funds are allocated by the CCPB. Grant applications are not ranked in any manner that attempts to maximize program-wide goals or objectives.

Youth intervention funding has changed substantially since 1978. The major theme of the last three years has been the severe decline in federal support and the assumption of the major funding burden by local sources. Despite these changes, the organizations, overall, have been able to maintain, if not increase slightly, their absolute level of spending.

The importance of state funding exceeds the total dollars allocated. Although less than one-quarter of total funding comes from state sources (primarily YIB grants) other funding is probably contingent on receiving state support. In some ways state support represents symbolic "approval" or confirmation of program worthiness and therefore encourages local support. In some cases, however, state support satisfies more tangible local "match" requirements.

The impact of discontinuing YIB funding cannot be accurately predicted. Project directors have proven to be extremely successful in

securing local support to compensate for the loss of federal funding. State support currently represents a much smaller proportion of total funding than federal support did in 1978. It is probably accurate to say that a loss in YIB funding would have very limited impact on metropolitan organizations unless some "chain reaction" involving other funding sources occurred. These organizations have developed extremely diverse funding bases and, in many cases, have not exhausted all possible resources. The impact among outstate organizations, however, would probably be more severe. A loss in state support would *require* corresponding increases in local support. Without such increases, minimum necessary funding levels for program continuation could not be met. Although the behavior of local funding sources cannot be known, it appears likely that not all local sources would compensate for the loss in YIB funding and that some outstate youth intervention projects would be terminated.

Regarding marginal increases or decreases in YIB funding, little can be said. Marginal decreases to individual organizations would have little impact on metropolitan area organizations. The impact on outstate organizations would also be slight until some threshold level was met at which point program continuation would be jeopardized. Marginal increases in funding to individual organizations would not result in program expansion. Such increases would probably go toward maintaining current services and raising the salary levels of project personnel.

A fundamental facet to the question of whether any state support should be provided is whether the youth intervention organizations are

achieving their intended effects. Little can be said regarding this question. No statewide objectives or goals exist against which the projects can be evaluated. The only systemwide measure that could be used is the provision of services to clients. "Number of clients served" is an input measure, however, and doesn't address final outcomes or effects. By this measure, the youth intervention organizations examined have been successful. Over 7,000 youths received services for the first time during 1979. Whether the services they received had the desired effect, however, is not known.

VI. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. New legislation regarding youth intervention funding should be proposed during the 1981 legislative session. This legislation should more clearly define what services are included in the area of youth intervention. If possible, the legislation should also include service priorities that are to be employed by the CCPB in its task of allocating YIB funds.
2. The CCPB, working with youth intervention project personnel and advocates, should develop a policy statement establishing the programmatic boundaries of youth intervention. A typology of youth intervention services should also be developed. Such a typology would assist CCPB staff and other decision makers in evaluating YIB grant applications. In addition, it would provide youth intervention advocates and potential YIB grant applicants with useful information for purposes of program development.
3. The CCPB, working with youth intervention project personnel, should investigate the feasibility of establishing minimum *eligibility criteria* as well as criteria for the *ranking* of grant applications. The ranking process should determine appropriate funding amounts as well as the question of funding or not funding at all. The ranking of applications is advised for several reasons. State funding for youth intervention is not unlimited. The disparity between available state funding and the number of eligible grant recipients may be increasing due to inflation, the changing fiscal condition of the state, and an increasing awareness among youth intervention project directors of the availability of YIB grant monies. Given these resource constraints, and the increasing competition for state funds, a ranking process is necessary. If the present allocation process is allowed to continue unchanged, the likely result will be that YIB funds are distributed so thinly that significantly less than maximum possible statewide impact is achieved.
4. Any criteria thus selected as appropriate for determining the eligibility of projects, and for ranking applications, should be promulgated by administrative rule after being approved by the JJAC and the CCPB.
5. Although prior funding status is a legitimate criterion to consider, it should not automatically result in "highest priority" classification and should not be weighted so heavily in the future. Despite the fact that YIB funding was originally intended to represent a stable funding source, it is difficult to justify continued, virtually unquestioned, financial support. It is equally difficult to justify excluding other youth intervention projects from competition

for available state funds when the reason may be nothing more than the fact that they were not aware of the funding source when it first became available.

6. The 50-50 split between metropolitan and outstate allocations and the \$10,000 limit on any single grant should be discarded as inflexible rules. The desired distribution of grants statewide can be incorporated directly into the ranking criteria. An arbitrary division does not recognize shifting needs and appears to assume that the needs for state funding are divided evenly between the metropolitan and outstate areas. A \$10,000 limit on single grants will become a serious problem in a very short time due to inflationary pressures. (For example, with a 10 percent annual inflation rate, the real value of any constant funding amount is reduced by 50 percent in less than five years.) The limit, therefore, should be raised at least commensurate with inflation. Doing so, however, will increase the importance of implementing the third recommendation presented above.
7. The C.O.D.E. reporting policies of grant recipients should be standardized. Each youth intervention project has its own unique reporting policy. The CCPB does not systematically monitor these policies and, therefore, has little idea whether the data submitted by any given organization represents all, or only a portion, of that organization's youth intervention activities.
8. CCPB staff should work with project directors in developing technical assistance packages to assist them in identifying and effectively approaching alternate funding sources.

A P P E N D I X A

1981 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

1981 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The following is the list of criteria and priorities distributed by the Crime Control Planning Board (CCPB) to applicants for 1981 Youth Intervention Bill (YIB) grants:

1. Programs applying for these funds must provide direct services as defined in the Bill. That is, advocacy that deals with the juvenile in his whole environment, education, counseling, or referral services. Please include in this section a Project Summary to include services provided, structure, and staffing patterns.
2. Target population for the program must be those juveniles who have exhibited problems with either the family, school, or community, ages 10 to 17. Please define this project's target population by age, sex, behavioral problems and referral source.
3. Program must be available and accessible to youth and their families. Please state hours, locations, on call services, outreach work that explains how this program's services are accessible to youth and families.
4. Goals for the program must be measurable within a calendar year and relate to program objectives. In addition, programs that have been funded with Youth Intervention monies must document what progress has been made toward goals and what has been accomplished in the past with Youth Intervention monies.
5. Program strategies must meet problems identified by local planning processes. The applicant must have letters from local and regional planning offices that acknowledge that the program meets local needs and has been reviewed at the local and regional offices.
6. All programs must be voluntary, unless the juvenile has received all due process rights.
7. Documentation must be made that youth are voluntarily involved in planning, implementation, and evaluating the program. Please give a brief description of this process and names, addresses, and telephone numbers of at

least two youths involved in the planning, implementation or evaluation of the program.

8. If there is more than one grant application submitted from the same geographic area, the target population must not be the same. Please explain how this project does not duplicate services or provides a unique service to a unique target group, if applicable.
9. If fees are charged by the implementing agency, no client or prospective client will be denied services due to unwillingness or inability to pay. Please explain how the project will provide services for those unwilling or unable to pay.
10. Please document working arrangements between this project and police, schools, and/or other appropriate social services agencies.

A P P E N D I X B

1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION BILL GRANT RECIPIENTS

Metropolitan Areas
Outstate Areas

METROPOLITAN AREAS

SOUTH COMMUNITIES YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The South Communities Youth Service Bureau provides personal counseling services to youths of south Washington County. The Bureau also provides other services including employment, chemical dependency, and restitution counseling. During 1979, 310 clients received its services for the first time. (This number does not include youths receiving employment services.) The most frequent referral source for these clients was courts (41 percent). The next three most common referral sources were family (14 percent), schools (12 percent), and local law enforcement agencies (9 percent). The three most frequent reasons for referral were family problems (20 percent), traffic offenses (19 percent), and personal problems (15 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 280 (90 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the Bureau. Forty-seven percent of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 6 percent were also positive terminations. Three-month follow-up information was available for 281 clients. Of these, 13 percent had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The South Communities Youth Service Bureau is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population is approximately 38,500.

The funding mix of the Bureau has changed substantially since 1978. In that year, federal funding accounted for 74 percent of all funding.

No federal support is expected for 1980. The local government share of total funding has increased from 19 percent to 88 percent.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: South Communities Youth Service Bureau				
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980	
<u>State:</u>	\$ 3,179	\$ 9,615	\$ 9,615	\$ 9,615
Youth Intervention	---	\$ 9,615	\$ 9,615	
Legislative Advisory				
Commission (LAC)	\$ 3,179	---	---	
<u>County (Washington)</u>	22,500	21,572		28,800
<u>Municipalities:</u>	---	22,212		49,936
Newport	---	2,172	4,615	
St. Paul Park	---	3,513	7,963	
Cottage Grove	---	16,015	36,846	
Grey Cloud Township	---	512	512	
<u>Federal^a</u>	86,361	31,693	---	
<u>School District</u>	---	---		8,000
<u>Donations</u>	4,230	2,098	---	
<u>Other</u>	---	---		2,500
TOTAL	\$116,270	\$ 87,190		\$ 98,851

^aComprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), 1978; Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), 1978-1979.

THE CITY/SOUTHSIDE

The City/Southside is a large multiservice agency serving a large portion of Minneapolis. Because of its size, this agency has been able to develop rather specialized programs to meet the special needs shared by many youths. The primary services offered by the agency are supplemental education, employment counseling, court advocacy, a group home, recreation, and individual/family counseling.

It is estimated that during 1979, approximately 950 youths received services from the agency for the first time. Detailed client information, however, is available for only a very small portion of the agency's 1979 intakes, i.e., the first 45 youths receiving court advocacy services. For these clients, the most frequent source of referral was other community agencies (20 percent). The next two most common referral sources were self (16 percent) and school (13 percent). The two most common reasons for referral for these clients were school problems (36 percent) and family problems (24 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 31 (69 percent) of the clients for which data was available had been terminated from the advocacy program. Twelve (27 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional three terminations (7 percent) were positive in nature. Six-month follow-up information was available for 28 terminated clients. Of these, 12 (43 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The City/Southside is a private, nonprofit organization. The service area population of the agency is estimated to be approximately 150,000.

Problems in formulating a service definition of "youth intervention" become apparent when examining the activities of agencies such as The City/Southside. It was decided to include all activities of this agency as youth intervention ones except for the group home and three-quarters of the supplemental education program. Only funding for this portion of The City/Southside is reflected in the table below. Funding information for 1978 was not available. Funding patterns for the agency have not changed significantly since 1979. Private contributions, primarily United Way support, continue to represent over 80 percent of total funding. State support decreased from 8 to 4 percent after The City and Southside merged and only one Youth Intervention Bill grant was available.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: The City/Southside			
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980
Youth Intervention		\$ 13,387	\$ 7,269
School District		5,596	6,875
Federal ^b		11,916	15,497
Contributions ^c		146,968	139,651
Other		---	2,395
TOTAL		\$177,867	\$171,687
^a Insufficient information was available for estimating funding for 1978. Figures for 1979 and 1980 are estimates arrived at by the researcher on the basis of data provided by, and conversations with, project personnel.			
^b Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), 1979-1980; Title IVC, 1980.			
^c Including United Way funding of \$88,040, 1979; \$108,761, 1980.			

NORTHWEST HENNEPIN AREA YOUTH DIVERSION

The Northwest Hennepin Area Youth Diversion program provides various services to youths between the ages of 10 and 17. During 1979, between 250 and 300 youths received services from this program for the first time. Detailed information is available only for those youths located in the city of Brooklyn Park. During 1979, 88 youths from Brooklyn Park received program services for the first time. Of these, 80 (91 percent) were referred to the program by area schools. The four most frequent reasons for referral were family problems (33 percent), chemical dependency (19 percent), personal problems (13 percent), and school problems (10 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 69 (78 percent) of the clients for which data was available had terminated from the program. Twenty-three (26 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 13 terminations (15 percent) were also of a positive nature. Six-month follow-up information was available for 37 clients. Of these, 1 (3 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The Northwest Hennepin Area Youth Diversion Program is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the program is approximately 66,300.

Funding patterns for the Northwest Hennepin Area Youth Diversion Program have not changed substantially since 1978 although the absolute size of the program, in terms of expenditures, has more than doubled.

The growth in size has been due primarily to the expansion of the service area to include Brooklyn Park. State support, including Youth Intervention Bill grants and Chemical Dependency grants, has risen from 14 percent to 28 percent of total funding. The remaining funding has been solely from local governmental sources.

1977-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Northwest Hennepin Area Youth Diversion				
SOURCE	1977	1978	1979	1980
<u>State:</u>		\$ 2,800	\$10,120	\$15,415
Youth Intervention	---	---	\$4,512	\$9,615
Other ^a	---	\$2,800	5,608	5,800
<u>County (Hennepin)</u>	\$9,000	9,106	9,106	12,000
<u>Municipalities:</u>	4,500	5,000	7,300	11,800
Maple Grove	\$3,000	3,000	5,000	6,000
Osseo	1,500	2,000	2,300	2,300
Brooklyn Park	---	---	---	3,500
<u>School District</u>	---	3,500	14,000	16,000
TOTAL	\$13,500	\$20,406	\$40,526	\$55,215

^aState Chemical Dependency Grant Program.

STOREFRONT/YOUTH ACTION

Storefront/Youth Action provides various services to youths from various communities in the south Hennepin County area. During 1979, 727 youths received services from the agency for the first time. Detailed client information is only available for 401 of these intakes. The most frequent referral source for these clients was local law enforcement agencies (36 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were schools (21 percent), family (14 percent), and self (13 percent). The four most frequent reasons for referral were personal problems (19 percent), family problems (18 percent), chemical dependency (14 percent), and shoplifting (13 percent).

As of November 3, 1980, 382 (95 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the project. Thirty-six percent of the terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 27 percent were positive terminations. Follow-up information was available for 273 clients. Of these, 30 (11 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

Storefront/Youth Action is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the agency is approximately 180,000.

Since 1976, there have been two significant changes in the funding pattern of the agency. First, federal funding, 21 percent of total funding in 1978, has since disappeared completely. Second, state support has increased from 2 percent of total funding in 1978 to 14

percent of total finding in 1980. Local support has also increased to account for 72 percent of total expected funding for 1980. It is important to note that private contributions are expected to account for 14 percent of total funding.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Storefront/Youth Action				
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980	
State:	\$ 3,000	\$ 26,150	\$ 28,000	
Youth Intervention		\$ 9,300	\$10,000	
Other ^a	\$ 3,000	16,850	18,000	
Municipalities:	48,000	56,750	63,600	
Richfield	20,000	19,750	19,600	
Edina	16,000	17,500	19,000	
Bloomington	12,000	19,500	25,000	
County (Hennepin)	42,000	45,000	49,000	
School Districts	12,000	17,400	29,500	
Federal	35,415	—	—	
Contributions	29,000	27,000	27,000	
TOTAL	\$169,415	\$172,300	\$197,100	

^aIncludes Chemical Dependency Grant, 1978, 1979, 1980; Community Education Match, 1978-1980 (estimated).

EAST COMMUNITIES YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The East Communities Youth Service Bureau provides various services to youths in the east suburban area of St. Paul. Services provided include counseling, chemical dependency, job placement, tutoring, restitution, and referral to other agencies. During 1979, 509 youths received services from the program for the first time. The most frequent referral source for these clients was schools (33 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were local law enforcement agencies (14 percent), self (13 percent), and family (11 percent). The four most common reasons for referral were family problems (25 percent), chemical dependency (21 percent), personal problems (19 percent), and school problems (12 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 396 (78 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the agency. Forty-two percent of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 5 percent of the terminations were also positive. Three-month follow-up information was available for 293 clients. Of these, 19 (7 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

East Communities Youth Service Bureau is a nonprofit organization. The population of the Bureau's service area is approximately 42,500.

Funding patterns for this agency have changed substantially since 1978. For the 17-month period ending December 31, 1980, federal support accounted for 44 percent of total funding. No federal support is expected for 1980. State support has increased from 2 to 9 percent of

total funding. Local governmental support is expected to account for 91 percent of total funding in 1980.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: East Communities Youth Service Bureau				
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980	
State:	\$ 2,081	\$ 9,735	\$ 9,615	\$ 9,615
Youth Intervention	---	\$ 9,735	\$ 9,615	
Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC)	\$ 2,081	---	---	
Municipalities:	38,598	47,928		50,484
Maplewood	12,866	15,976	17,254	
North St. Paul	12,866	15,976	17,254	
Oakdale	12,866	15,976	15,976	
Counties:	22,000	32,350		32,350
Ramsey	16,000	21,200	21,200	
Washington	6,000	11,150	11,150	
School District	12,866	15,976		17,254
Federal ^b	59,104	---	---	
TOTAL	\$134,649	\$105,989		\$109,703

^a 17 month period; August 1, 1977 through December 31, 1978.

^b Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

WHITE BEAR LAKE YOUTH RESOURCE BUREAU

The White Bear Lake Youth Resource Bureau (now the White Bear Lake Community Counseling Center) provides a variety of counseling services to youths in the White Bear Lake area. (Counseling services are not limited to youths although youths appear to be the major clients.) Detailed client information was only available for 52 clients who received services during 1979 for the first time. It is estimated, however, that there were approximately 350 youths intakes during 1979. For the 52 clients for which data was available, the most frequent referral source was local law enforcement agencies (54 percent). The next two most frequent referral sources were family (22 percent) and schools (17 percent). Ninety percent of these referrals were due to family problems.

As of August 13, 1980, 42 (81 percent) of the 1979 intakes for which data was available had terminated from the Bureau. Twenty (39 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. Six-month follow-up information was available for 29 clients. Of these, 5 (17 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The White Bear Lake Youth Resource Bureau is an agency of the city of White Bear Lake. The approximate service area population is 40,000.

Funding data presented here reflects all activities of the agency. Funding information for 1978 was not available. The pattern of funding has changed significantly since 1977. In that year, federal support

amounted to 53 percent of total funding. No federal support is expected for 1980. In 1977, there was no state support for the agency. State support in 1980 is expected to account for 6 percent of total funding. Local governmental support is expected to account for 66 percent of all funding.

1977-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY Project: White Bear Lake Youth Resource Bureau				
SOURCE	1977	1978 ^a	1979	1980
State:			\$ 1,504	\$ 9,615
Youth Intervention Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC)			\$ 1,504	
Counties:			21,200	21,200
Ramsey				21,200
Washington				6,000
Municipalities:	\$ 17,950		74,723	76,116
White Bear Lake		59,771		\$58,000
White Bear Township	\$ 6,000	9,323		10,255
Birchwood	1,000	1,200		2,162
Vadnais Heights	1,000	1,000		1,070
Mahtomedi	4,550	2,000		2,200
North Oaks	1,800	1,429		1,429
Hugo	3,600			1,000
Federal ^b	33,052		27,351	
School District	5,000		2,500	2,500
Donations	1,000		3,200	43,000
Other	5,000			3,000
TOTAL	\$ 62,002		\$130,478	\$161,431

^aFunding information for 1978 was not available.

^bLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

RELATE, INC.

The Relate program provides various services to youths, young adults, and families in western Hennepin County. During 1979, 478 clients received services for the first time. Detailed information is only available for 250 youths. For these youths, the most frequent source of referral was schools (33 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were local law enforcement agencies (16 percent), family (13 percent), and other community agencies (13 percent). The three most common reasons for referral were personal problems (33 percent), chemical dependency (32 percent), and family problems (18 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 192 (77 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the agency. Of these terminations, 63 (33 percent) were a result of program completion. An additional 29 percent of the terminations were also positive. Six-month follow-up information was available for 121 clients. Of these, 21 percent had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

Relate, Inc., is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the agency is approximately 240,000.

Relate's funding patterns have not changed substantially since 1978. In that year, private contributions and local governmental support accounted for 42 and 58 percent of total funding support respectively. State support, zero in 1978, is expected to amount to 5 percent of total funding in 1980. Relate has received no federal support.

1977-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Relate ^a				
SOURCE	1977	1978	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	—	—	\$ 9,571	\$ 9,615
Municipalities:	\$ 10,000	\$ 30,000	30,000	30,000
St. Louis Park	—	\$18,000	\$18,000	\$18,000
Minnetonka	—	12,000	12,000	12,000
County (Hennepin)	45,000	47,000	62,000	70,000
Contributions ^b	42,000	43,000	63,000	86,000
Other ^c	7,500	8,000	9,500	15,000
TOTAL	\$104,500	\$133,000	\$174,071	\$210,615

^aFigures reflect all activities of the agency.

^bIncludes United Way funding.

^cClient fees.

NORTHWEST SUBURBAN YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The Northwest Suburban Youth Service Bureau provides counseling and employment services to youths in the northwest suburban area of Ramsey County. During 1979, 243 youths received the agency's intervention services for the first time. (This does not include youths primarily receiving employment services.) The most frequent referral source for these clients was schools (37 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were local law enforcement agencies (21 percent), court services (12 percent), and family (10 percent). The three most common reasons for referral were personal problems (16 percent), family problems (15 percent), and running away (12 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 221 (91 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Thirty-one percent of these were a result of program completion. Three-month follow-up data was available for 213 clients. Of these, 19 percent had had some form of police contact at follow-up.

The Northwest Suburban Youth Service Bureau is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the Bureau is approximately 111,000.

Funding patterns for the Bureau have changed substantially since 1978. In that year, 72 percent of all funding was from federal sources. No federal support is expected for 1980. Local governmental support has

increased from 28 percent of total funding in 1978 to an expected 83 percent of total funding in 1980.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Northwest Suburban Youth Service Bureau				
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980	
<u>State:</u>	---	\$ 11,751	\$ 9,600	\$ 9,600
Youth Intervention	---	\$ 9,572	\$ 9,600	
Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC)	---	2,179	---	
<u>County (Ramsey)</u>	\$ 19,942	21,200		32,300
<u>Municipalities:</u>	14,722	39,951		73,984
Roseville	\$ 5,091	13,813	\$26,203	
New Brighton	3,237	8,785	16,184	
Shoreview	2,078	5,639	10,790	
Moundsview	1,847	5,013	9,248	
Little Canada	963	2,613	4,624	
Falcon Heights	781	2,119	3,853	
North Oaks	379	1,030	1,541	
Lauderdale	346	939	1,541	
<u>School Districts:</u>	---	3,500		8,000
Moundsview	---	2,000	4,000	
Roseville	---	1,500	4,000	
<u>Federal:</u>	90,899	39,228	---	
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)	77,552	39,228	---	
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)	13,347	---	---	
<u>Donations</u>	---	7,250		4,724
<u>Other</u>	---	12,306		10,000
TOTAL	\$125,563	\$135,186		\$138,608

FOREST LAKE YOUTH RESOURCE BUREAU

The Forest Lake Youth Resource Bureau provides counseling and other services to youths in the Forest Lake area. During 1979, 301 youths received services from the agency for the first time. The primary referral source for these youths was schools (35 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were courts (22 percent), family (48 percent), and local law enforcement agencies (10 percent). The three most frequent reasons for referral were family problems (13 percent), personal problems (11 percent), and traffic offenses (11 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 228 (76 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 53 percent were a result of program completion. An additional 18 percent of the terminations were also positive. Three-month follow-up information was available for 219 clients. Of these, 41 (19 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The Forest Lake Youth Resource Bureau is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the Bureau is approximately 25,000.

Funding patterns for the Bureau have changed significantly since 1978. In that year, 63 percent of its funding came from federal sources. Local governmental and private sources accounted for the remaining 37 percent. No state support was received in 1978. State support for 1980 is expected to account for 10 percent of total funding.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Forest Lake Youth Service Bureau			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980 ^a
<u>Youth Intervention</u>	—	\$ 9,562	\$ 5,436
<u>Municipalities:</u>	\$ 5,800	7,750	10,875
Forest Lake	\$2,500	\$2,500	\$3,750
Forest Lake Township	2,250	2,250	3,375
Scandia	1,000	1,000	1,500
Linwood Township	50	500	750
Hugo	—	—	1,500
Columbus Township	—	1,500	—
<u>County (Washington)</u>	11,750	10,063	9,782
<u>Federal</u> ^b	47,835	37,871	18,141
<u>Contributions</u>	685	948	1,826
TOTAL	\$66,070	\$66,194	\$46,060 (\$61,413) ^c
^a January 1, through September 30, 1980.			
^b Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), 1978-1980. Federal funding for restitution activities not included.			
^c Estimated annual amount.			

ST. CROIX VALLEY YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The St. Croix Valley Youth Service Bureau provides various services to youths and families in the St. Croix area. Among the services it offers are individual and family counseling, employment counseling, and referral. During 1979, 377 youths received services from the Bureau for the first time. Of these, the primary source of referral was courts (36 percent). The next three most important referral sources were schools (29 percent), local law enforcement agencies (11 percent), and family (10 percent). The three most common reasons for referral were family problems (21 percent), traffic offenses (20 percent), and personal problems (11 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 340 (90 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the project. Of these terminations, 132 (39 percent) were a result of program completion. An additional 32 percent of terminations were also positive. Three-month follow-up information was available for 348 clients. Of these, 20 percent had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The St. Croix Valley Youth Service Bureau is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the Bureau is approximately 25,000.

Federal support of the St. Croix Valley Youth Service Bureau has never represented more than 33 percent of total funding. Unlike many other youth intervention agencies, this one has not had to deal with decreasing federal funding. State support, zero in 1978, is expected to

amount to 15 percent of total funding in 1980. The relative importance of local governmental support has not changed significantly since 1978.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: St. Croix Valley Youth Service Bureau			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	---	\$ 9,572	\$ 9,615
Municipalities:	\$ 2,000	12,708	24,926
Lake Elmo	---	---	\$ 2,000
Lakeland	---	---	1,200
May Township	---	---	1,936
Marine	---	\$ 782	672
Oak Park Heights	\$ 2,000	2,576	2,212
St. Croix Beach	---	1,000	1,383
Stillwater	---	7,500	14,023
Stillwater Township	---	850	1,500
County (Washington)	26,700	19,484	20,352
Federal ^a	7,917	22,225	7,680
Donations	2,805	3,270	1,131
Other	446	1,303	1,321
TOTAL	\$39,868	\$68,562	\$65,025

^a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

CONTACT PLUS

Contact Plus provides counseling and other services to adolescent women in the Minneapolis area including Bloomington and Minnetonka. During 1979, 387 youths from the entire service area received program services for the first time. Of these, the primary source of referral was schools (59 percent). The next three most frequent sources of referral were friends (13 percent), self (10 percent), and other community agencies (9 percent). The most common reasons for referral were school problems (32 percent), sexual problems (19 percent), and family problems (14 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 238 (61 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the project. Of these terminations, 61 percent were a result of program completion. An additional 12 percent of all terminations were positive. Six-month follow-up information was available for 61 clients. Of these, 10 (16 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

Contact Plus is an agency of the Minneapolis Area YWCA. The population of the service area for which funding information was available (Minnetonka) is approximately 55,000.

It should be noted that the funding information available for Contact Plus reflects the Minnetonka portion of the program only. The first full year for the Minnetonka portion of the program was 1979.

There has been little change in funding since 1979. In 1979 and 1980, approximately one-third of total funding has been provided by the state with the remainder coming from private sources, i.e., United Way.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Contact Plus ^a			
SOURCE	1978 ^b	1979	1980
Youth Intervention		\$ 8,258	\$ 9,615
Contributions ^c		16,516	20,000
TOTAL		\$24,774	\$29,615

^a Complete funding information was not available. Information presented here includes only Youth Intervention Bill (YIB) grant amounts and matching funds.

^b Did not receive YIB grant in 1978.

^c United Way.

MINNEAPOLIS YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Minneapolis Youth Diversion Program provides counseling services to youths throughout Minneapolis. Detailed client information is available for only those clients on the north side area of Minneapolis. For this area, approximately 138 youths received program services for the first time during 1979. The primary source of referral was schools (76 percent) followed by court services (9 percent) and other community agencies (5 percent). The two primary reasons for referral were truancy (52 percent) and other school problems (14 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 86 (81 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Forty-six percent of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 31 percent of all terminations were also positive. Six-month follow-up information was available for 80 clients. Of these, 9 percent had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

Minneapolis Youth Diversion Program is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the program is approximately 430,000.

Funding patterns for the Minneapolis Youth Diversion Program has changed somewhat since 1978. In that year, federal support amounted to 12 percent of total funding. No federal support is expected for 1980. County support is expected to account for 82 percent of total funding in 1980. State support should be about 5 percent of total funding.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Minneapolis Youth Diversion			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	---	\$ 9,162	\$ 9,640
County (Hennepin)	\$142,717	142,717	152,910
Federal ^a	21,812	---	---
Donations	24,500	22,600	23,130
TOTAL	\$189,029	\$174,479	\$185,680

^aComprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), 1978.

NORTHWEST YMCA DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM

The Northwest YMCA Detached Worker Program provides counseling and other services to youths in the northwest suburban areas of Hennepin County. During 1979, 219 youths received program services for the first time. The most frequent referral source was schools (47 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were local law enforcement agencies (25 percent), family (8 percent), and court services (6 percent). The three most common reasons for referral were family problems (27 percent), personal problems (22 percent), and school problems (21 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 110 (50 percent) of all 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 22 percent were a result of program completion. Six-month follow-up information was available for 78 clients. Of these, 17 (28 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The Northwest YMCA Detached Worker Program is an agency of the YMCA of Metropolitan Minneapolis. The service area population of the program is approximately 130,000.

The funding patterns of the agency have changed somewhat since 1978. Private contributions were, and continue to be, the major funding source. Support from local governments is expected to account for 47 percent of total funding in 1980--up from 25 percent in 1978. State support is expected to be 5 percent of total funding in 1980.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Northwest YMCA Detached Worker Program			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	\$ 18,000	\$ 9,162	\$ 8,667
County (Hennepin)	---	---	30,000
Municipalities	30,000	44,037	59,000
Federal ^a	35,000	28,450	---
Contributions:	38,500	76,591	91,635
United Way	\$22,500	\$54,400	\$57,635
Other	16,000	22,191	34,000
TOTAL	\$121,500	\$158,240	\$189,302

^aComprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

OUTSTATE AREAS

Y BROTHERS AND SISTERS

The Y Brothers and Sisters program provides counseling and other services to children of single-parent families in the Faribault, Minnesota, area. During 1979, 71 youths entered the program. Of these, 53 (75 percent) were referred to the program by their parents. Other referral sources included friends and other social agencies. Family problems were experienced by 50 percent of all 1979 intakes.

As of August 13, 1980, 8 (11 percent) of all 1979 intakes had been terminated from the program. Six of these terminations were a result of program completion. Follow-up information was available for only three former clients. One of these had had police contact after six months.

The Y Brothers and Sisters program is an agency of the Faribault Area Family YMCA. The service area population for the program is approximately 17,000. In terms of financial resources, the program has grown substantially since 1978. In that year, all funding was provided by the United Way. In 1980, private funding is expected to account for two-thirds of total funding. The remaining one-third of total funding will be provided through the Youth Intervention Bill.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Y Brothers and Sisters			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	---	---	\$ 9,448
Federal ^a	---	\$ 8,741	---
Contributions ^b	\$9,000 ^c	10,500	10,500
Other ^d	---	8,395	8,395
TOTAL	\$9,000	\$27,636	\$28,343
^a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).			
^b United Way.			
^c Estimated.			
^d YMCA.			

TODD-WADENA COUNTIES COMMUNITY CONCERN FOR YOUTH

The Todd-Wadena Counties Community Concern for Youth program provides services to youths who have already had contact with the juvenile justice system as well as youths referred by parents, schools, and other social service agencies prior to any offense. During 1979, 108 youths were referred to the project. Of these, 72 (67 percent) were referred by local law enforcement agencies. The next two most frequent referral sources were schools (17 percent) and parents (10 percent). The four most frequent reasons for referral were shoplifting (20 percent), school problems (12 percent), intoxication (9 percent), and destruction of property (9 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 73 (68 percent) of all 1979 intakes had been terminated from the project. Thirty-two (49 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 12 terminations (16 percent) were also considered positive by the researcher. Six-month follow-up information was available for 47 clients. Of these, 7 (15 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The Todd-Wadena Counties Community Concern for Youth is an agency of the Todd-Wadena Counties Community Corrections System. The service area population of the program is approximately 36,000 (Todd and Wadena counties less the city of Staples).

Funding for the project has changed dramatically since 1978. In that year, 75 percent of total funding was provided by the federal government. Funding for 1980 is predominately from local governmental sources with no federal support. State contribution to total funding for 1980 is expected to amount to approximately 14 percent. There was no state support in 1978.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Todd-Wadena Counties Community Concern for Youth			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
State:	---	\$ 1,957	\$10,000
Youth Intervention	---	---	\$10,000
Legislative Advisory	---	---	---
Commission (LAC)	---	\$1,957	---
Municipalities and			
School Boards	\$13,483	21,806	12,804
Counties ^a	---	---	50,214
Federal	40,448	35,172	---
TOTAL	\$53,931	\$58,935	\$73,018

^aTodd-Wadena Community Corrections.

MOORHEAD YOUTH INTERVENTION OFFICER

The Moorhead Youth Intervention Officer deals primarily with first time juvenile offenders and status offenders. The major goal of the program is to divert clients away from formal juvenile justice system processing.

During 1979, 97 youths were referred to the program. Of these, 69 (71 percent) were referred to the program by local law enforcement agencies. The next two most frequent referral sources were school (21 percent) and family (6 percent). The three most common reasons for referral to the project were shoplifting (47 percent), school problems (17 percent), and family problems (11 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 72 (74 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Sixty-four (89 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 6 terminations (8 percent) were also of a positive nature.

The Moorhead Youth Intervention Officer program is the responsibility of the Moorhead Police Department. The service area population of the program is approximately 30,000.

In 1977, approximately 75 percent of the total funding for the Moorhead Youth Intervention Officer program came from the federal government in the form of an LEAA grant. The remaining 25 percent of total funding was divided evenly between the city of Moorhead and the state

(Legislative Advisory Commission). In 1980, it is expected that two-thirds of total funding will be provided by the city of Moorhead with the remaining funding coming in the form of a Youth Intervention Bill grant.

1977-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Moorhead Youth Intervention Officer				
SOURCE	1977	1978	1979	1980
State:	\$ 1,126	\$ 1,104	\$ 976	\$ 9,063
Youth Intervention Legislative Advisory Commission (LAC)	\$1,126	\$1,104	\$ 976	—
Municipality: (Moorhead)	1,127	5 459	10,746	18,127
Federal	20,278	19,849	17,582	—
TOTAL	\$22,531	\$26,412	\$29,304	\$27,190

^aLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)

STAPLES COMMUNITY CONCERN FOR YOUTH

The Staples Community Concern for Youth program provides services to youths who have already had contact with the juvenile justice system as well as youths referred by parents, schools, and other social service agencies prior to any offense. During 1979, 38 youths were referred to the program. Of these, 24 (63 percent) were referred by local law enforcement agencies. The next three most frequent referral sources were schools (4 percent), other community agencies (4 percent), and family (4 percent). The three most frequent reasons for referral were shoplifting (26 percent), theft (24 percent), and curfew violation (16 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 25 (66 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Seventeen (68 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. Six-month follow-up information was available for 19 clients. Of these, 5 (26 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The Staples Community Concern for Youth is an agency of the Todd-Wadena Counties Community Corrections System. The service area population of the program is approximately 2,700.

Funding patterns for the program have changed substantially since the 12-month period ending on July 31, 1978, although total funding has increased by only 5 percent. During that period, federal support

represented 60 percent of total funding. No federal funding is expected for 1980. State contribution has increased from 3 percent in 1978 to an estimated 31 percent in 1980. Support from local governments has increased from 36 percent to an expected 69 percent of total funding.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Staples Community Concern for Youth			
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980
State:	\$ 1,008	\$ 8,382	\$10,000
Youth Intervention	---	---	---
Legislative Advisory	---	---	---
Commission (LAC)	\$1,008	---	---
Municipalities and			
School Districts	11,096	5,886	7,875
Counties ^b	---	10,878	14,313
Federal ^c	18,494	---	---
TOTAL	\$30,598	\$25,146	\$32,188

^a August 1, 1977, through July 31, 1978.

^b Todd and Wadena Counties Community Corrections.

^c Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

POPE COUNTY JUVENILE PREVENTION PROGRAM

The Pope County Juvenile Prevention Program provides various services to youths throughout Pope County. During 1979, 121 youths were referred to the program. Of these 84 (69 percent) were referred to the program by local law enforcement agencies. The next two most frequent referral sources were schools (15 percent) and family (6 percent). The four most common reasons for referral to the project were possession and/or consumption of intoxicants (22 percent), damage to property (8 percent), shoplifting (6 percent), and family problems (6 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 116 of all 1979 intakes had been terminated from the program. Of those terminated 85 (70 percent) had completed the program. An additional 7 percent of those terminated were considered positive by the researcher. Six-month follow-up information was available for 106 clients. Of these 29 (27 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The Pope County Juvenile Prevention Program is an agency of the city of Glenwood. The service area population of the program is approximately 11,500.

Funding for the Pope County Juvenile Prevention Program has changed substantially since 1978. In that year, approximately 90 percent of total funding came from the federal government. State support through the Legislative Advisory Commission amounted to 5 percent of total funding.

For 1980, almost 50 percent of all funding is expected to be from local governmental sources. Almost 20 percent will be from private contributions with the remainder coming from a Youth Intervention Bill grant.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY Project: Pope County Juvenile Prevention Program			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
State:	\$ 1,226	\$ 886	\$10,000
Youth Intervention	---	---	\$10,000
Legislative Advisory	---	---	---
Commission (LAC)	\$1,226	\$ 886	---
County (Pope)	1,226	4,000	7,000
Municipalities:	---	5,000	7,925
Glenwood	---	5,000	5,000
Cyrus	---	---	1,000
Starbuck	---	---	1,000
Lawry	---	---	175
Villard	---	---	750
Federal ^a	22,066	15,957	---
Contributions	---	---	5,765
Other	---	752 ^b	---
TOTAL	\$24,518	\$26,595	\$30,690

^aLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).
^bCarryover from 1978.

ELY COMMUNITY RESOURCE

The Ely, Community Resource provides various services to youths in the Ely, Minnesota, area. During 1979, approximately 200 youths received project services for the first time. Detailed client information is available for only 74 clients. (Excluded are those clients whose primary reason for referral was chemical dependency.) Of these 74 clients, the most frequent referral source was schools (32 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were program staff (31 percent), self (20 percent), and friends (12 percent). The most common reason for referral was school problems (45 percent) followed by personal problems (32 percent).

As of October 28, 1980, 24 clients had terminated from the project. Four (17 percent) of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 8 percent were also positive terminations. Follow-up information was available for only 14 clients. Of these, 5 (36 percent) had had police contact by the time of follow-up.

Ely Community Resource is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the agency is approximately 5,500.

Funding for the agency has changed significantly since 1978. In that year, its only two funding sources were a state Chemical Dependency grant (26 percent) and a federal (LEAA) grant (74 percent). In 1980, funding support is expected to come from a greater variety of sources.

Federal support will still represent the greatest contribution (49 percent). State support is expected to amount to 24 percent.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Ely Community Resources			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
State:	\$ 5,124	\$24,500	\$19,880
Youth Intervention	—	—	\$ 8,880
Other ^a	\$5,124	\$24,500	11,000
County (St. Louis)	—	—	7,327
Municipality (Ely)	—	—	3,483
School District	—	—	2,500
Federal ^b	14,855	41,500	41,202
Donations	—	—	10,000 ^c
TOTAL	\$19,979	\$66,000	\$84,392

^aState Chemical Dependency Grant Program.

^bLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), 1978-1980; Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), 1980.

^cUnited Way.

AUSTIN'S EDUCATION AND ENFORCEMENT LIAISON PROGRAM

The Education and Enforcement Liaison Program provides counseling and referral services to youths in the Austin Area. During 1979, approximately 300 youths received services from the program for the first time. Of these, detailed information is available for 187 clients. The most frequent referral source for these was local law enforcement agencies (57 percent). The next two most frequent referral sources were schools (27 percent) and family (9 percent). The four most common reasons for referral were possession of intoxicants (25 percent), consumption of intoxicants (23 percent), possession of marijuana (11 percent), and school problems (11 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, all 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Seventy-seven percent of these terminations were a result of program completion. An additional 19 percent of the terminations were also positive. Six-month follow-up information was available for 96 clients. Of these, 13 (14 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The Education and Enforcement Liaison Program is an agency of School District 492. The service area population of the agency is approximately 26,500.

Funding patterns for the program have changed substantially since 1978. In that year, 90 percent of all funding came from a federal (LEAA)

grant. State support amounted to 5 percent of total funding. For 1980, it is expected that two-thirds of total funding will be provided by local governmental sources with the remaining one-third coming in the form of a state Youth Intervention Bill grant.

1977-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Austin Liaison Specialist				
SOURCE	1977	1978	1979	1980
State:	\$ 839	\$ 822	\$ 684	\$ 7,912
Youth Intervention	---	---	---	\$7,912
Other	\$ 839	\$ 822	\$ 684	---
Municipality (Austin)	420	411	3,764	7,912
Federal ^a	15,095	14,797	12,316	---
School District	420	411	3,764	7,912
TOTAL	\$16,774	\$16,411	\$20,528	\$23,736

^aLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

DIRECTIONS (CLOQUET)

The Directions program provides diversion services to "first and early" offenders in the city of Cloquet. During 1979, 57 youths received services through the program for the first time. The most frequent referral source for these clients was local law enforcement agencies (68 percent). The next two most frequent referral sources were family (12 percent), and court (12 percent). The three most frequent reasons for referral were shoplifting (39 percent), incorrigibility (11 percent), and family problems (7 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 41 (72 percent) of the 1979 intakes had been terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 26 (63 percent) were a result of program completion. An additional 5 percent of the terminations were positive in nature. Six-month follow-up information was available for 35 youths. Of these, 4 (11 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The Directions program is an agency of the city of Cloquet. The service area population of the program is approximately 12,000.

The funding mix for this program has changed substantially since fiscal year 1978. Total funding for 1980 is 14 percent less than for fiscal year 1978. Federal support represented 60 percent of total funding for 1978. No federal support is expected for 1980. State support, 3 percent of total funding in 1978, now is expected to equal 34

percent of the total. The share of local governmental support has increased from 38 percent to 66 percent of the total.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Directions (City of Cloquet)				
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980	
State:	\$ 1,351	\$ 8,071	\$11,929 ^b	
Youth Intervention	—	\$8,071	\$11,929	
Legislative Advisory				
Commission (LAC)	\$1,351	—	—	
Municipality	14,880	15,090	11,083	
(Cloquet)				
Federal ^c	24,347	—	—	
School District	—	5,302	4,000	
Other	—	—	8,000	
TOTAL	\$40,578	\$28,463	\$35,012	

^aJuly 1, 1977, through June 30, 1978.

^bIncludes a \$1,129 carryover of YIB funds awarded in 1979.

^cLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

BIG BROTHERS/BIG SISTERS

The Big Brothers/Big Sisters program provides services to children from single-parent families throughout Morrison County. During 1979, 73 youths received program services for the first time. Thirty (41 percent) were referred to the project by family. The next three most frequent referral sources were other community agencies (15 percent), schools (14 percent), and welfare agencies (12 percent). The three most frequent reasons for referral were personal problems (58 percent), family problems (19 percent), and recreation (11 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 33 (45 percent) of the 1979 intakes had been terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 6 (18 percent) were a result of program completion. An additional 21 percent of the terminations were of a positive nature. Six-month follow-up information was available for 19 clients. Of these 5 (26 percent) had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

Big Brothers/Big Sisters is a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the program is approximately 28,400.

Accurate funding information for 1978 was not available. It is known, however, that over half of the total funding came from the Federal Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. Funding for 1980 is expected to be almost equally divided among state, local governmental, and private sources.

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project Summary: Big Brothers/Big Sisters			
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980
Youth Intervention		\$ 5,000	\$ 6,000
County (Morrison)		8,000	6,600
Federal		—	—
Contributions ^b		2,200	5,400
TOTAL		\$15,200	\$18,000

^aAccurate funding information for 1978 was not available. It is known, however, that the predominate funding came from the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

^bIncludes United Way.

WABASHA COUNTY POLICE-SCHOOL LIAISON PROGRAM

The Wabasha County Police-School Liaison Program provides counseling services to youths in Wabasha County. During 1979, 48 youths received the program's services for the first time. Eighteen (38 percent) of these youth were referred to the program by schools. The next four most frequent referral sources were family (13 percent), law enforcement agencies (10 percent), courts (10 percent), and self (10 percent). The four most frequent reasons for referral were "psychological" problems (21 percent), school problems (19 percent), chemical dependency (13 percent), and vandalism (13 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, no terminations or follow-ups of 1979 intakes had been reported to the Crime Control Planning Board.

The Wabasha County Police-School Liaison program is an agency of Wabasha County. The service area population of the program is approximately 19,400.

The funding pattern for this program has changed substantially since fiscal year 1978. Total funding for 1980 is 42 percent higher than for fiscal year 1978. Federal support represented 60 percent of total funding for 1978. No federal support is expected in 1980. State support, 3 percent of total funding in 1978, is now expected to equal 33 percent of the total. The share of local governmental support has increased from 37 percent to 67 percent of the total.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION PROGRAM FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Wabasha County Police--School Liaison Program				
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980	
<u>State:</u>	\$ 694	\$ 7,608	\$ 9,828	\$ 9,828
Youth Intervention	---	\$7,608	\$9,828	
Legislative Advisory				
Commission (LAC)	\$694	---	---	
<u>County (Wabasha)</u>	7,638	15,477	19,655	
<u>Federal</u> ^b	12,498	---	---	
<u>Other</u>	---	1,533	---	
TOTAL	\$20,830	\$24,618	\$29,483	

^a July 1, 1977, through June 30, 1978.

^b Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

BLUE EARTH COUNTY DIVERSION PROGRAM

The Blue Earth County Diversion Program provides counseling services to youths throughout Blue Earth County. During 1979, 149 youths received services through the program for the first time. The most frequent referral source for these clients was local law enforcement agencies (70 percent). The three next most frequent referral sources were schools (17 percent), family (7 percent), and court agencies (5 percent). The three most frequent reasons for referral were shoplifting (32 percent), family problems (12 percent), and theft (10 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 140 (94 percent) of the 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 114 (81 percent) were a result of program completion. Six-month follow-up information was available for 114 clients. Of these, 10 (9 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The Blue Earth County Diversion Program is an agency of Blue Earth County. The service area population of the program is approximately 52,400.

Total funding for the program has decreased by 22 percent since fiscal year 1978. In that year, 60 percent of total funding came from the federal government. No federal funding is expected for 1980.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Blue Earth County Youth Service Bureau			
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980
State:	\$ 1,165	\$ 8,214	\$ 9,081
Youth Intervention	---	\$8,214	\$9,081
Legislative Advisory	---	---	---
Commission (LAC)	\$1,165	---	---
County (Blue Earth)	12,822	16,427	18,162
Federal	20,980	---	---
TOTAL	\$34,967	\$24,641	\$27,243
^a Fiscal year.			

MONTICELLO DETACHED WORKER PROGRAM

The Monticello Detached Worker Program provides counseling and other services to youths in the Monticello area. During 1979, 53 clients received services for the first time. The most frequent referral source was schools (25 percent). The next three most frequent referral sources were family (24 percent), friends (13 percent), and local law enforcement agencies (9 percent). The four most common reasons for referral were housing (26 percent), family problems (13 percent), chemical dependency (13 percent), and personal problems (6 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 28 (53 percent) of all program clients had terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 9 (32 percent) were a result of program completion. Follow-up information was not available for any clients.

The Monticello Detached Worker Program is an agency of the YMCA of Metropolitan Minneapolis. The service area population of the program is approximately 3,000.

Funding patterns for the program have changed significantly since 1978. In that year, 100 percent of its funding was in the form of a federal CETA grant. No federal support is expected during 1980. Although no state support was received in 1978, the contribution from that source is expected to account for 29 percent of total funding during 1980.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: Monticello Detached Worker			
SOURCE	1978	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	---	\$10,000	\$10,000
Municipality (Monticello)	---	---	2,500
Federal ^a	\$14,000	3,500	---
Donations ^b	---	---	500
Other ^c	---	20,000	21,810
TOTAL	\$14,000	\$33,500	\$34,810
^a Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).			
^b United Way.			
^c YMCA.			

BROWN COUNTY YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU

The Brown County Youth Service Bureau provides counseling services to youths throughout Brown County. During 1980, 150 youths received services from the Bureau for the first time. The most frequent referral source was schools (53 percent), followed by welfare agencies (14 percent), family (14 percent), and friends (9 percent). The three most common reasons for referral were family problems (37 percent), school problems (31 percent), and personal problems (18 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 132 (88 percent) of all 1979 intakes had terminated from the program. Of these terminations, 18 percent were a result of program completion. An additional 18 percent of all terminations were also positive. Three-month follow-up information was available for 120 clients. Of these, 13 (10 percent) had had some police contact at the time of follow-up.

The Brown County Youth Service Bureau is an agency of the Brown County Family Service Center--a private nonprofit organization. The service area population of the Bureau is approximately 29,300.

Funding data for 1978 was not available. Since 1977, funding patterns for the Bureau have changed significantly. In that year, 90 percent of total funding was federal in source. No federal funding is expected for 1980. State and local funding for 1977 each accounted for 5 percent of total funding. For 1980, state and local funding are each expected to amount to 33 and 67 percent of total funding, respectively.

1977-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY				
Project: Brown County Youth Service Bureau				
SOURCE	1977 ^a	1978 ^b	1979	1980
State:	\$ 1,376	---	\$ 7,329	\$ 9,840
Youth Intervention	---	---	\$7,329	\$9,840
Legislative Advisory	---	---	---	---
Commission (LAC)	\$1,376	---	---	---
County	1,421	---	18,373	19,845
Federal	24,775 ^c	---	---	---
TOTAL	\$27,572	---	\$25,702	\$29,685

^aFiscal year 1977.

^bInsufficient information was available for estimating funding for 1978.

^cLaw Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

WHITE EARTH RESERVATION YOUTH ADVOCACY PROJECT

The White Earth Reservation Youth Advocacy Project works to divert youths from the juvenile justice system and into other community service programs. During 1979, 46 youths received program services for the first time. The most frequent source of referral was family (35 percent), followed by self (13 percent), and schools (11 percent). The most common reasons for referral were various legal problems (26 percent), school problems (17 percent), and chemical dependency problems (15 percent).

As of August 13, 1980, 12 (26 percent) of all 1979 intakes had terminated from the project. Of these terminations, 1 (8 percent) was a result of program completion. An additional 25 percent of the terminations were also positive. Six-month follow-up information was available for 9 clients. All of these had had some police contact by the time of follow-up.

The White Earth Reservation Youth Advocacy Project is an agency of the White Earth Reservation Business Committee. The approximate service area population of the project is 19,000.

The first full year of operation for the Youth Advocacy Project was 1979. Funding patterns for the project have not changed significantly in two years. Federal funding is expected to amount to 66 percent of total funding in 1980. State support is expected to amount to 29 percent of total funding.

1978-1980 YOUTH INTERVENTION FUNDING SUMMARY			
Project: White Earth Reservation Youth Advocacy Project			
SOURCE	1978 ^a	1979	1980
Youth Intervention	---	\$ 8,629	\$10,000
Federal ^b	---	22,706	22,706
WERBC ^c	---	1,943	1,943
TOTAL	---	\$33,278	\$34,649

^aThe Youth Advocacy Project did not begin activities until late in 1979.

^bComprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

^cWhite Earth Reservation Business Committee.

END