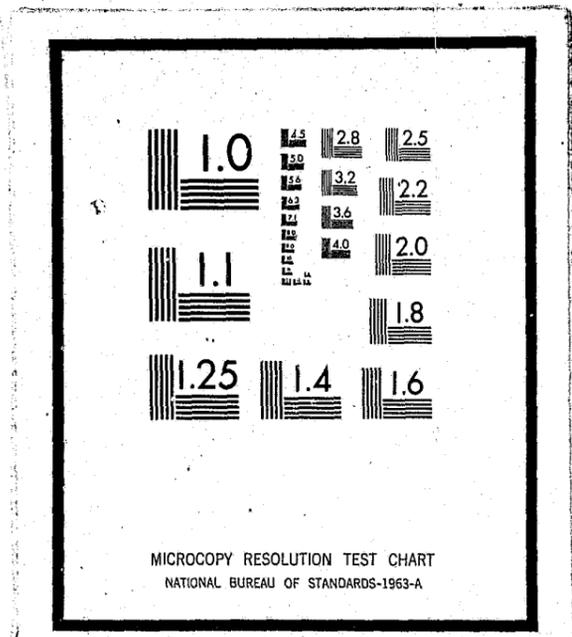


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THE EVALUATION OF SIX GROUP HOMES IN KANSAS

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PREFACE

We would like to express our gratitude to the many persons who contributed to this evaluation. We are especially grateful to the members of the boards of directors of the group homes, the child care staff, the judges and probation officers, the teachers and public school officials, the social welfare personnel, and the youths and their parents.

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SUMMARY

As part of its mission to expand community-based services for youths, the Kansas Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration (GCCA) has encouraged the development of group homes for delinquent and pre-delinquent youths. To assess the results of the group home development program, the GCCA has commissioned an evaluation of six (6) of these group homes. The goal of the evaluation has been to determine the benefits to the delinquent and pre-delinquent youths, the impact on the communities, and the economic feasibility of group homes.

The results of the evaluation indicate that on the average the youths who were in the GCCA supported group homes had fewer police and court contacts for one year after leaving the group homes than they did for one year prior to entering the group homes. In addition, the youths showed an average increase in school grades, although a decrease in school attendance was noted. Questionnaires sent to all of the agencies in the communities that had contact with the group homes (including the juvenile courts, the departments of social welfare, the community boards of directors, and the public schools) indicated that on the average they were satisfied with the group homes' ability to help correct the youths' problems, serve community needs and cooperate with the other community agencies. Similar questionnaires sent to the parents indicated that the majority of the parents were satisfied with the effectiveness of the program in helping their children and with the cooperation of the staff. A questionnaire given to the youths showed that, generally, the youths in the programs were satisfied with the fairness, concern, and pleasantness of the staff and the effectiveness and helpfulness of the treatment program. A very preliminary analysis of the cost of group home treatment indicates that it compares favorably with the cost of institutional treatment in Kansas. While the conclusions reached must be considered as tentative for those reasons described in the report, the positive results that were found in the evaluation seem to indicate that the Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration should consider continuing its role in developing and financially supporting group home programs for delinquent and pre-delinquent youths in Kansas.

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PART I

THE OVERALL EFFECTS OF THE SIX COMMUNITY-BASED GROUP HOMES

As more public funds are used to provide services to children, youths, and adults, it becomes increasingly necessary to conduct evaluations of those services to determine their benefits to their clients and to society. These evaluations are required to provide objective feedback (1) to service providers and program administrators, so they can continue to improve the effectiveness of their services, (2) to decision-makers in state agencies, so they can encourage the development of more effective programs, and (3) to legislators, so they can make policy decisions or choose between alternative approaches on the bases of need, cost, and effectiveness.

The evaluation of programs in terms of cost is already a standard procedure. The necessary record forms, bookkeeping procedures, and reporting mechanisms are well established and are nearly the same from one program to another. There are also well established procedures for determining the reliability or accuracy of the cost information by means of independent audits of the financial records of programs. Because cost accounting and auditing procedures are standardized, it is possible to compare all programs on the basis of a common criterion, namely, the cost per client per year. In addition, it allows colleges, universities and business schools to train "cost evaluators" (CPA's) in the standard cost accounting and auditing procedures. Neither would be possible if each program had its own unique accounting procedure or if each program were only required to give a verbal assurance that the funds were properly spent.

Standard accounting and auditing procedures for program effectiveness have not yet been established. Currently, evaluations of program effectiveness

are only infrequently carried out, and when they are, they are often unique to each program. This is because most evaluations have been carried out by individual programs and the evaluations have been based on the individual goals of each program. The differences in the kinds of information gathered in such evaluations preclude any general statements about the combined impact of these programs. On the other hand, an evaluation that is conducted to provide information for the state must look beyond the individual goals of each program. These state-wide evaluations must be based on the goals of the agency that provides funds to the service programs and the evaluation procedures must be uniformly applied to each program.

The evaluation reported in this paper was commissioned by the Kansas Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration. The goals of the Governor's Committee include funding community-based group home programs (1) that will benefit delinquent and pre-delinquent youths, (2) that will have a positive impact on the community, and (3) that will be economically feasible to operate. Thus, the evaluation of each of the six group homes was carried out in terms of these goals of the Governor's Committee.

Evaluation Measures

Rationale

In 1966, Lee Robins published a book that presented the results of a 30-year follow-up study of 406 antisocial youths, 118 neurotic youths, and 100 control youths (i.e., normal youths who had not been referred for problems). Based on her results, Robins stated that if one wanted to choose a youth who would later exhibit antisocial behavior as an adult, "the best choice appears to be the boy referred for theft or aggression who has shown a diversity of antisocial behavior in many episodes, at least one of which could be grounds

for juvenile court appearance, and whose antisocial behavior involves him with strangers and organizations as well as with teachers and parents... Such boys had a history of truancy, theft, staying out late, and refusing to obey parents" (Robins, 1966, p. 157). Robins found that antisocial youths (more often than either neurotic youths or normal youths) grow up to be antisocial adults who are often on public welfare, have many arrests and serve time in jail, desert or fail to support their families, have a poor occupational record, drink excessively, and have one or two children who probably will not graduate from high school and who also will display antisocial behavior. In another extensive study, Jencks (1972) summarized much of the literature related to public education and concluded that failure to complete high school correlates highly with later lack of success, poor job satisfaction, and low economic status.

Thus, the youths' antisocial behavior in the community and the youths' attendance and grades in school seem to be important predictors of the youths' later success as adults in the community.

Benefit to the Youths

In the present evaluation, there were four measures used to evaluate the benefits of each program to the youths. One measure was the police and court contacts the youths had for one year prior to entering a program compared to one year after leaving the program. The police and court contacts measure provides an indicator of the extent of the youths' antisocial behavior in the community. Any reduction in this measure after treatment (compared to the pre-treatment level) could be viewed as a positive impact on the lives of the youths. A second measure was the institutionalization of the youths.

after leaving a group home treatment program (i.e., recidivism).

This measure provided an indicator of the seriousness of the youths' antisocial behavior in the community after being released from a program.

The third and fourth measures were related to the youths' success in school. To determine whether the youths were participating in the public school system, the youths' attendance in school was measured. If a youth attended school at least ninety days out of a 180-day school year, he was counted as being in school. The fourth measure was of the youths' grades in school to determine whether those youths who attended school were receiving passing grades and progressing toward the graduation requirements of the public schools. Both of these measures were taken for one year prior to the youths entering each program and for one year after they left the program.

Impact on the Community

It is possible that a program could be very effective but use treatment methods in such a way that the community would not want the program to continue. Every program has individuals and agencies in the community that have an interest in the conduct of that program. For example, the Juvenile Court that places youths in a program, the Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services that helps to fund a program, the schools the youths attend, the Board of Directors that governs a program, and the youths and their parents are all important "consumers" of most programs. Without the cooperation and assistance of each of these agencies and individuals a program would not be able to exist. To determine the impact of a program on the community, the opinions of these "consumer" groups were sampled concerning their perceptions

of the cooperation and communication of the staff of the programs and the effectiveness of the programs in correcting the problems of the youths. In addition, the youths in each of the programs were asked to rate the staff in terms of their fairness, concern, pleasantness, and effectiveness in helping the youths solve their problems.

Cost of the Programs

Cost is an important measure because a program could be very effective and well-liked by the community, but also very expensive to operate, thus making the program impractical to use on any broad scale. Given limited resources to deal with a pervasive social problem such as juvenile delinquency, the cost of a program must be carefully considered in relation to the benefits of that program to the youths and the community. Thus, a measure of the cost per youth per year was taken in each program to provide a standard cost for comparison purposes.

The Evaluation Strategy

The six group homes that were evaluated were in the eastern half of Kansas; three homes were in the northeast area and three were in the southeast area of the state. These group homes were chosen by the Governor's Committee on the basis of proximity to Wichita State University and the University of Kansas (the locations of the evaluators) and length of time the homes had been operating. The six programs were evaluated by two "Evaluation Teams." Each team was composed of three evaluators and six evaluation assistants so that each group home had one evaluator and two evaluation assistants who were responsible for collecting all of the necessary evaluation information.

The evaluators and evaluation assistants attended a two-day training session at the University of Kansas to prepare them to collect the evaluation information. Essentially, the training consisted of (1) having each person read the Evaluation Manual that provided a detailed description of the information that was needed and how to record it, (2) having each person go through three or four sample juvenile court files (these were fictitious files specially prepared for the trainees to practice the recording procedures), (3) giving each person detailed feedback on any recording errors that were made during the practice sessions, and (4) having each person practice on sample files until competent recording skills were demonstrated.

The training is critical to any evaluation to make sure that everyone records the information in the same way so the results from one program can be compared to the results from the other programs. A further check on the accuracy of recording was conducted by having members of each team randomly select some of the police and court files of the other team and record the information directly from those files. The accuracy checks were carried out by having evaluators from the Wichita team visit the Lawrence team's evaluation sites, and independently record the information from randomly selected files. Members of the Lawrence team similarly carried out independent accuracy checks on the records that were obtained from the Wichita team sites.

Each evaluator was instructed to record information from at least two files from the selected sample and to continue to select files until at least ten cumulative court contacts had been recorded. In this way, an adequate sample of record-keeping behavior was obtained for comparison. When the accuracy checks were completed, the records of the primary evaluator were compared with those of the independent evaluator to determine their level

of agreement. At least 10% of the records were included in the sample.

The comparison showed excellent accuracy of the records made by both teams. The accuracy checks of the Wichita team files showed the independent evaluator's records to be in agreement for 88% of the contacts. For the Lawrence team files, independent evaluators showed 87% agreement. The overall reliability of the teams averaged 88%. This is an excellent level of agreement between the two teams given the complexity of the files and recording procedures.

Program and Youth Characteristics

Each program was asked to respond to a questionnaire concerning a variety of characteristics of their program and of the youths who had entered their program (see Appendix A for copies of these questionnaires). Some characteristics of the six group homes are given in Table 1 on the following page. Throughout this report, the group homes will be identified only as Home A, Home B, and so forth to protect the anonymity of the programs. As shown in Table, 1, Home A (for girls) and Home E (for boys) were designed to accept older youths who were sixteen or seventeen years old and almost all of the youths were sixteen years old at the time they were admitted. The remaining four homes accepted youths who were twelve to sixteen years old and their average ages ranged from 12.7 to 14.0 at entrance to the programs.

The youths' average length of stay in the programs ranged from 5.4 months in Home E to 8.9 months in Home C. Home B and Home F had graduated too few youths at the time of evaluation to obtain an average. It appears that the boys tended to stay in the program for less time than the girls. However, these results could be due to the philosophy of the individual programs and not to any characteristics of the youths.

TABLE 1
SOME PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX GROUP HOMES

GROUP HOME	Average Age of Youths (In Years)	Average Length of Stay (Months)	How Long Home Has Been Open (Months)	Total Number of Youths Admitted
A -- Girls	16.0	7.2	27	19
B -- Girls	14.0	* ---	8	10
C -- Girls	13.6	8.9	34	22
D -- Boys	12.7	5.8	35	24
E -- Boys	16.0	5.4	36	113
F -- Boys	13.5	* ---	10	11

*Home B and Home F had graduated too few youths to obtain an average.

Five of the group homes employed married couples who served as live-in houseparents. One group home employed individual supervisors, some of whom lived and worked in the facility and some of whom lived in the community and worked several hours a day in the group home. This group home also had an administrative staff and a cook. Table 2 on the following page shows the average length of employment of the various staff who were employed in the six group homes. The greatest turnover in staff occurred for the individual supervisors followed by the married couples who served as houseparents. Both of these groups had primary responsibility for the youths and both lived in their facility. The individual supervisors who had primary responsibility for the youths but who lived outside the facility averaged over one year of employment. The program administrators had little direct responsibility for the youths and lived outside the facility, and the cooks, who had the longest length of employment, had little program responsibility and also lived outside the facility. These data suggest that staff turnover may be related to the degree of responsibility the staff has for directly dealing with the youths.

Youth Characteristics

At the time of the evaluation the six group homes had admitted a total of 199 youths. Of these youths, 76% had been male and 24% had been female; 84% had been white and 16% had been from minority groups; 49% had two parents, 46% had one parent, and 5% had no parents; 93% had been from the local county where each group home was located and 7% had been from out-of-county.

A list of fifty youth characteristics (see Appendix A) was sent to each group home and the staff was asked to check "Yes", "No", or "Don't Know"

TABLE 2

AVERAGE LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE STAFF WHO WERE
EMPLOYED IN THE SIX GROUP HOMES

POSITION	TOTAL NUMBER EMPLOYED	AVERAGE LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT (IN MONTHS)	RANGE (IN MONTHS)
INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISORS WHO LIVE IN	11	3.3	1 to 8
MARRIED COUPLES WHO LIVE IN	13	8.8	4 to 27
INDIVIDUAL SUPERVISORS WHO LIVE OUT	3	12.7	3 to 28
PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS WHO LIVE OUT	4	22.0	11 to 29
COOKS	2	25.0	25 to 26

as to whether the program would accept a youth with each characteristic. A majority of the programs agreed that they would take a youth who had most of the characteristics, but the majority agreed that they would not accept youths who had the following characteristics:

1. Youths who were under twelve years old or over eighteen years old.
2. Boys who had committed forcible rape (e.g., using a weapon).
3. Youths who were physiologically dependent on drugs or alcohol.
4. Youths who had substantial psychological or emotional problems, such as character disorders, psychosis, or severe neurosis.
5. Youths who had serious physical disabilities that would severely limit the mobility of the youths (e.g., blindness or confinement to a wheelchair).
6. Girls who were pregnant.

Thus, in general, most of the group homes would accept youths who had committed all but the most serious offenses and who did not require specialized health services. In addition, two programs (but not necessarily the same two programs in each case) agreed that they would not accept youths who had exhibited homosexual behavior at some time, who had an IQ below 60 or 70, or who had committed sex offenses, armed robbery, aggravated assault, or negligent manslaughter.

The overall average age of the 199 youths who had been admitted to the group homes was 14.6 years and ranged from ten to seventeen years. Figure 1 on the following page shows the percentage of youths who, at the time of admission, were ten or under, eleven to twelve, thirteen to fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen years old. The second line on the graph in Figure 1 shows the percent of youths arrested in 1970 (from KBI statistics). Figure 1 shows that admissions to group homes in each age category substantially

reflect the arrests of youths in each age category in Kansas. This suggests that youths of the appropriate age levels are being served in the group homes.

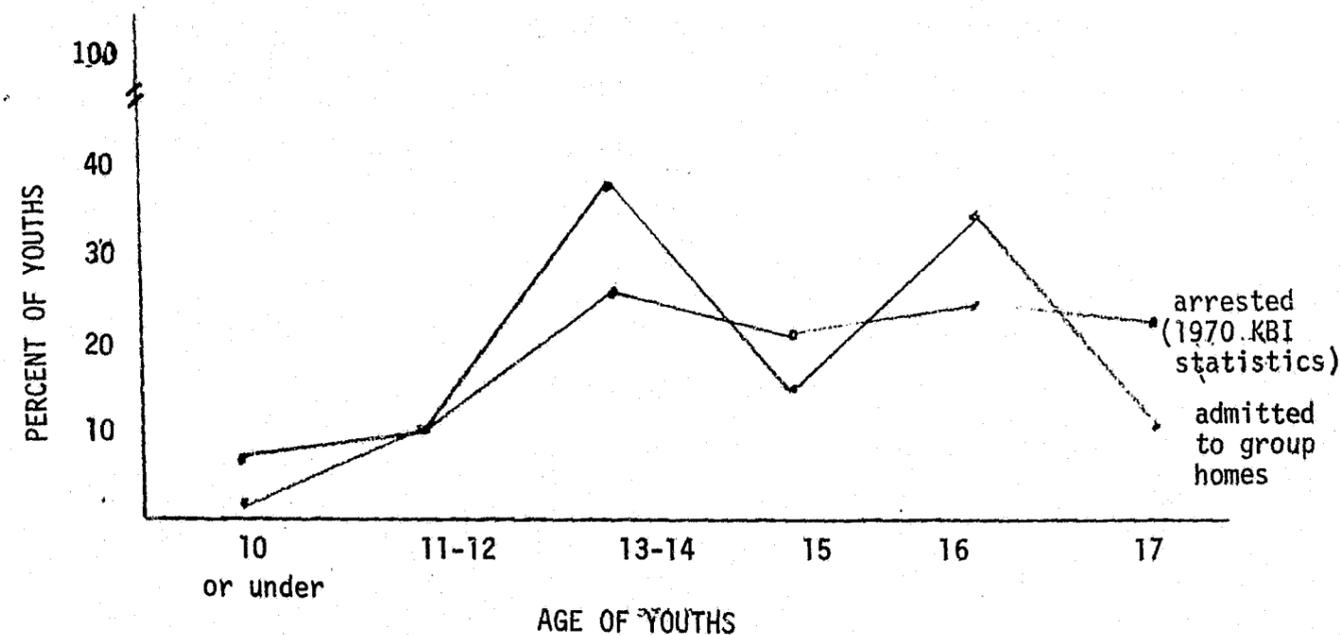


Figure 1. The percent of youths at each age level at time of admission to their group homes and the percent of youths at each age level that were arrested in Kansas in 1970. Note that the admission of youths to group homes at each age level closely corresponds to the arrests of youths at each age level indicating that youths of the appropriate age levels are being served in the group homes

RESULTS

A total of 199 youths had been admitted to the six group home programs. Given the time constraints on the evaluation, it was impossible to collect data on each of these youths. Thus, the following results are based on those youths who had been out of the group homes for at least one year. This permits a comparison of the behavior of these youths for one year prior to entering the group homes and for one year after leaving the group homes. Also, Home E had served a total of 113 youths and 57 of these youths had been released for at least one year. Because of time constraints, a sample of fifteen of these youths was randomly selected for collection of the data. At the time of the evaluation, Home B and Home F had been in operation for less than one year (see Table 1) and, of course, no youths had been out of either program for a year.

Thus, the following police and court contact data and school grades and attendance data are based on 42 youths: five youths from Home A, zero youths from Home B, nine youths from Home C, thirteen youths from Home D, fifteen youths from Home E, and zero youths from Home F.

Police and Court Contacts

The evaluators located the juvenile court, municipal court, county court, and district court files of each of the youths and also located the police file for each youth. Any misbehavior that was recorded in the police or court files was counted as a contact (see the Evaluation Manual for a complete description of the recording procedures). However, any particular misbehavior that was recorded in both the police and court files

Governor's Committee on Criminal Administration

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STATE OF KANSAS



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March 26, 1975

Mr. F.F. Glomb
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Dear sir:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Kansas SPA's, "Evaluation of Six Group Homes in Kansas".

We appreciate your interest in the project.

Sincerely,

Ann Graham
GCCA--Research Analyst

AG:m1f

Enclosure

was counted as only one contact and not as two contacts. The misbehaviors of the youths that were recorded in the police and court files ranged from truancy, curfew violations, and other juvenile status offenses to felony offenses such as major theft, breaking and entering, and arson.

Figure 2 shows the average number of police and court contacts for each youth for one year prior to being admitted to a group home and for one year after being released from a group home. These results are based on 42 youths who averaged 14.6 years of age at the time of admission and whose average length of treatment in a group home was 6.5 months. As shown in Figure 2, the youths each averaged 2.4 contacts with the police and court for one year prior to admission and this was reduced to an average of 1.4 contacts per youth after release from a group home. Since six of the 42 youths were re-institutionalized during their first year out of a group home, the post-treatment contacts were pro-rated for the amount of time these youths did not spend in the community. With the adjustment the average contacts with the police and court one year following treatment was 1.6, which represents a 33% reduction from pre-treatment contacts.

Overall these data show that the youths had fewer contacts with the police and the court after release from a group home. However, these data do not allow a conclusion that this reduction is due to the treatment provided in the group homes because no data are available for comparable youths who were not treated in group homes. However, Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin (1972) collected similar data on about 10,000 boys born in Philadelphia in 1945 and found that the youths' contacts with law enforcement agencies increased with age through age sixteen then dropped at age seventeen (e.g., they found

AVERAGE POLICE AND COURT CONTACTS FOR ALL YOUTHS WHO HAD BEEN OUT OF GROUP HOMES FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR

(From Four Group Homes)

N = 42

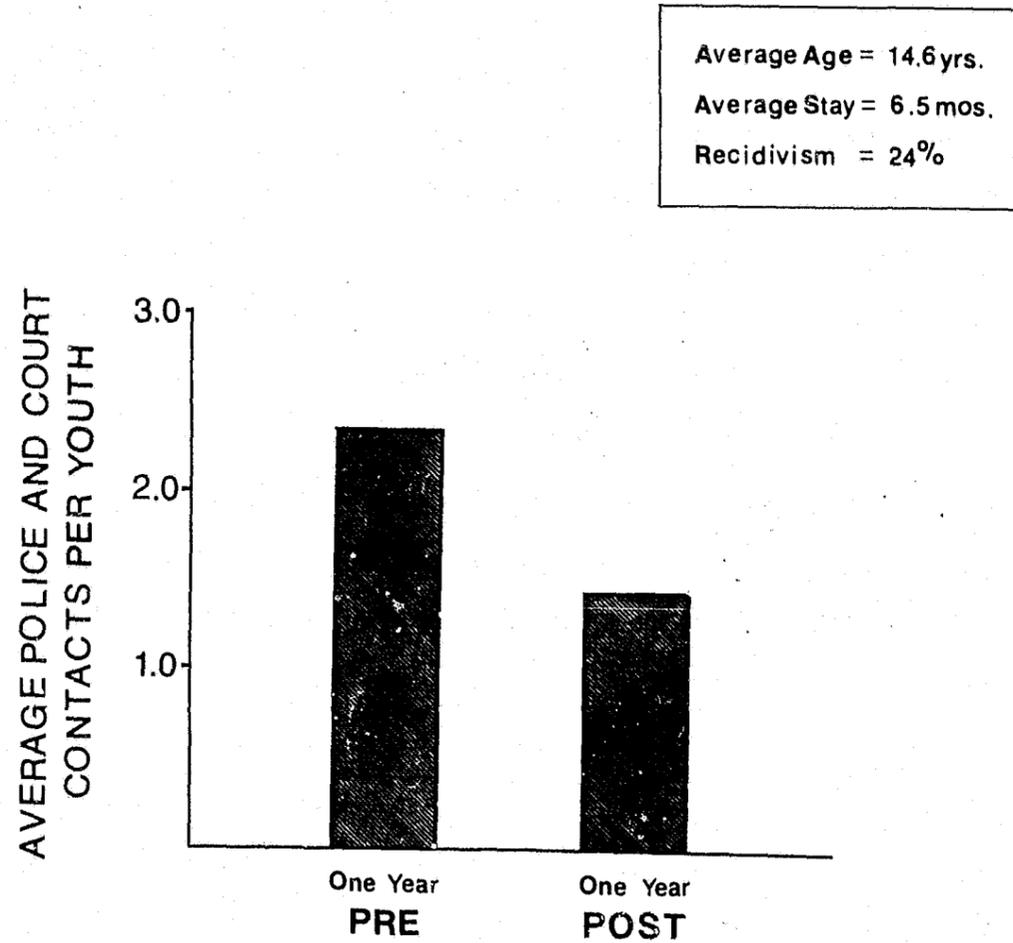


Figure 2. The average number of police and court contacts for the youths one year prior to admission to a group home and one year after release from a group home. Note that the youths had 42% fewer contacts with the police and court after release from a group home.

the rate of contacts per 1,000 youths was 67 at age twelve, 96 at age thirteen, 141 at age fourteen, 198 at age fifteen, 255 at age sixteen, and 164 at age seventeen).¹ Thus, it is unlikely that the post-release reduction in police and court contacts for the group home youths was due to the increased age of the youths or to the simple passage of time.

Post-Release Institutionalization

The court records of the youths showed that ten of the 42 youths (24%) were institutionalized within three years after being released from a group home. Six of the ten were institutionalized within the first year, two within the second, and two during the third year following treatment. These ten youths were committed to Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial School, the Youth Rehabilitation Centers, or the Kansas State Prison at Lansing for offenses they committed after leaving the group home. Again, without similar data for an appropriate control group (comparable youths who were not treated in a group home) it is difficult to conclude that this is a low or a high rate of recidivism for these youths.

School Grades and Attendance

Most of the homes emphasized school achievement in their rehabilitation programs, however, one program for older boys (16 and 17 years old) emphasized employment, thus the school data for this program have been excluded from the group summary. Figure 3 shows the percent of the youths who attended

¹These data have been corrected for racial distribution within the original population.

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE AND GRADES

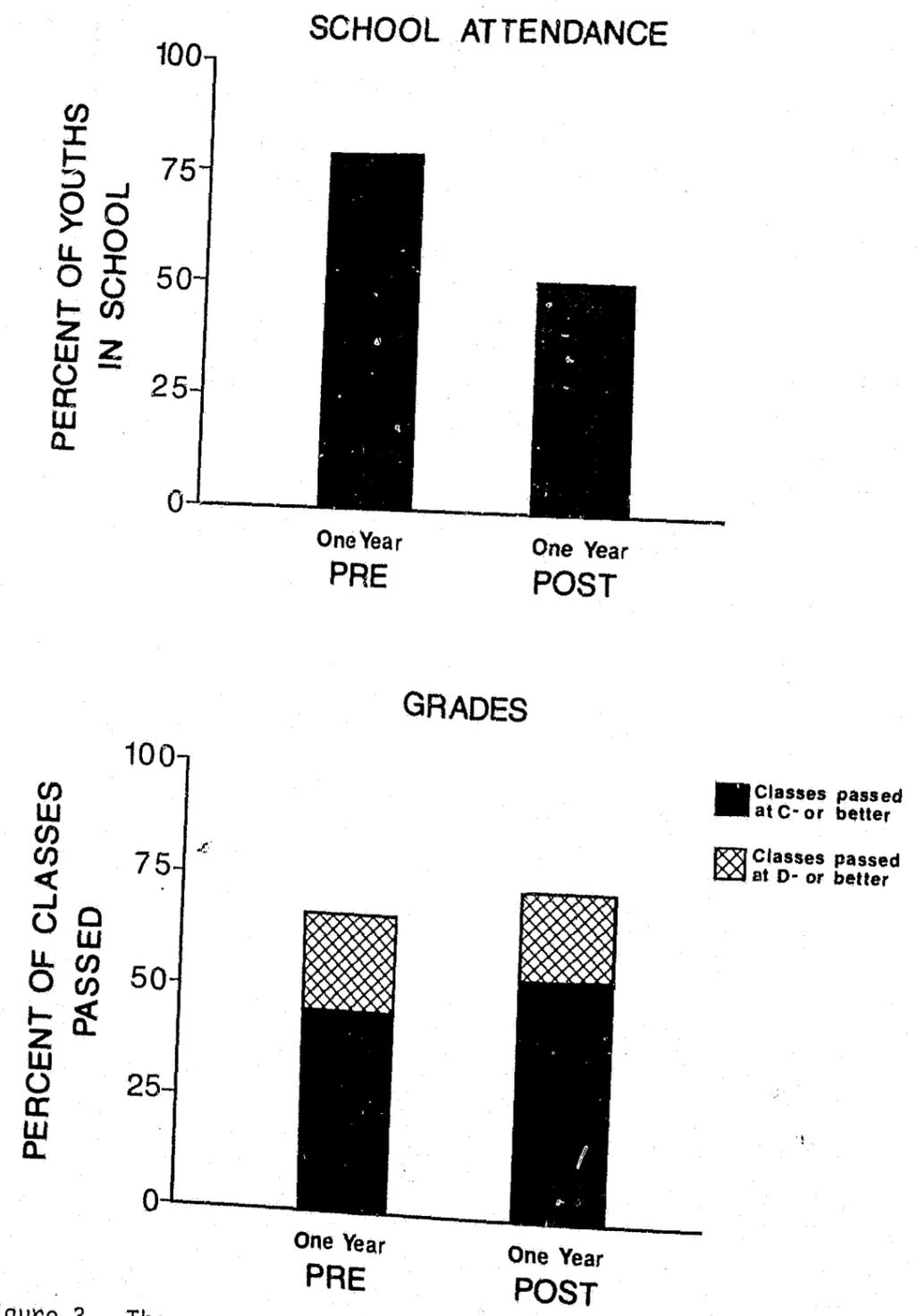


Figure 3. The percent of youths in school (attendance) and the percent of classes passed (grades) for youths (one year prior to admission and one year after release) in the three group homes that emphasized school achievement (excluding Home E).

school and the percent of classes passed by the youths who attended school for one year before entering the group homes and for one year after leaving the group homes. The lower graph shows that the youths passed a greater percentage of their classes with grades of D- or better and of C- or better one year following treatment. Percent of classes passed with D- or better increased from a pre-treatment level of 68% to 75% after treatment; percent of classes passed at C- or better increased from 45% to 56%. The upper graph shows that there was a decrease in school attendance from a pre-treatment level of 80% to 52% after treatment.

Impact on the Community

To measure the community impact of the group homes, the evaluators sent questionnaires to 501 individuals, including agencies that had contact with each group home (see Appendix A for examples of the questionnaires that were used). A total of 325 (65%) of these consumers returned questionnaires. The results of this consumer evaluation averaged across all six homes are shown in Figure 4. This figure shows that all consumer groups were, on the average, at least "Slightly Satisfied" with the group homes. The Juvenile Courts that sent youths to the group homes indicated they were "Satisfied" that the homes were correcting the problems of the youths, were cooperating with the Court, were serving the needs of the community, and were providing an adequate home environment for the youths.

The local Social Welfare Department personnel were "Slightly Satisfied" that the homes were correcting the problems of the youths, cooperating, and serving the needs of the community and they indicated that they were "Satisfied" with the home environment. The Board of Directors indicated that they were

"Satisfied" or "Slightly Satisfied" in all four areas. The school personnel and parents of the youths indicated they were "Slightly Satisfied" in all three areas. The youths in the group homes indicated that they were "Satisfied" with the concern of the staff and that their group home was a good treatment program. The youths also indicated that they were "Slightly Satisfied" with the fairness of the staff, the effectiveness of the staff in correcting the problems of the youths, the pleasantness of the program, and the helpfulness of the program.

Another way to look at the same consumer information is shown in Table 3. This table gives the percent of consumers in each group that gave ratings of "Completely Satisfied", "Satisfied", and so forth. The total column on the right of Table 3 indicates that 73% of the consumers were "Completely Satisfied" or "Satisfied" with the group homes and only 8% of the consumers were "Slightly Dissatisfied", "Dissatisfied", or "Completely Dissatisfied". Table 3 also shows that the Juvenile Court personnel were most satisfied with the group homes with 94% of the ratings falling into the categories of "Satisfied" or "Completely Satisfied".

Table 4 analyzes the consumer evaluation information in a third way. This table shows the results for each group home. There were two evaluations for Home B. The first evaluation was carried out while the home was staffed by a couple who had operated the home for about a year. This couple left and a new couple was hired. The second evaluation was then carried out after the second couple had been employed for two or three months. The employment of the second couple was terminated at about the time the second evaluation was carried out. Table 4 shows that the percent of consumers who indicated that they were "Satisfied" or "Completely Satisfied"

AVERAGE CONSUMER EVALUATION RATINGS FOR THE SIX GROUP HOMES

Rating	JUVENILE COURT		SOCIAL WELFARE				BOARD OF DIRECTORS			SCHOOLS		PARENTS		YOUTHS' EVALUATION OF STAFF AND PROGRAM											
	Cooperation	Serving Community Needs	Home Environment	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Serving Community Needs	Home Environment	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Following Guidelines	Community Comments	Cooperation	Correcting School Problems	Communication	Cooperation	Effectiveness in Helping Child	Communication	Fairness of Staff	Concern of Staff	Effectiveness of Staff in Correcting Problems	Pleasantness of Program	Program is Helpful	Good Treatment Program		
7 Completely Satisfied	X	X	X																						
6 Satisfied																									
5 Slightly Satisfied	X																								
4 Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied																									
3 Slightly Dissatisfied																									
2 Dissatisfied																									
1 Completely Dissatisfied																									

Figure 4. Questionnaires were sent to each of the consumers of each of six group home programs. On the average, these consumers were at least "slightly satisfied" and most were "satisfied" or "completely satisfied" with their programs indicating that, on the average, the group homes were having a positive impact on their communities.

Table 3

OVERALL SUMMARY OF THE CONSUMER EVALUATION:
THE PERCENT OF CONSUMER RATINGS AT EACH LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

	Juvenile Court	Social Welfare	Board of Directors	School	Parents	Youths	TOTAL
Completely Satisfied	71%	39%	34%	35%	39%	43%	40%
Satisfied	23%	37%	35%	33%	27%	32%	33%
Slightly Satisfied	3%	2%	4%	4%	11%	8%	5%
Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	3%	4%	2%	13%	6%	8%	8%
Slightly Dissatisfied	---	4%	1%	4%	5%	2%	3%
Dissatisfied	---	7%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%
Completely Dissatisfied	---	---	3%	1%	9%	5%	3%
No response	---	6%	19%	8%	1%	---	7%
Number of consumers who rated each category	16	23	75	159	22	*30	325

*No youth scores were obtained for Home B.

TABLE 4

SUMMARY OF THE CONSUMER EVALUATION FOR EACH GROUP HOME:
THE PERCENT OF CONSUMER RATINGS AT EACH LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

	Overall Summary	Home A	Home B ₁	Home B ₂	Home C	Home D	Home E	Home F
Completely Satisfied	40%	37%	41%	20%	54%	39%	20%	62%
Satisfied	33%	35%	26%	20%	34%	33%	42%	26%
Slightly Satisfied	5%	6%	5%	3%	4%	6%	10%	
Neither Satisfied Nor Dissatisfied	8%	7%	7%	10%	3%	10%	12%	5%
Slightly Dissatisfied	3%	2%	5%	5%	2%	3%	3%	1%
Dissatisfied	2%	2%	1%	8%	---	2%	3%	---
Completely Dissatisfied	3%	4%	--	8%	---	5%	2%	---
No response	7%	5%	14%	27%	3%	2%	7%	4%
Number of Consumers who rated program	325	54	*35	*39	55	54	36	52

*No youth scores were obtained for Home B.

was 88% for Home C and Home F, 72% for Home A and Home D, 67% for Home B₁, 62% for Home E, and 39% for Home B₂.

In general, the consumer groups each indicated that they were generally satisfied with each program. This would seem to indicate that the group homes are having a positive impact on the community.

Estimated Cost of the
Six Group Home Treatment Programs

For this report, estimates have been obtained from the individual programs about the cost of treatment. As shown in Table 5, the estimated cost of the group home programs ranged from \$13.70 per day to \$19.43 with an average cost of \$15.68 per day per youth. The estimated cost of treatment per youth (i.e., the average length of stay multiplied by the average cost) ranged from \$2,500 to \$4,200 with an average cost of \$3,250 per youth.

Also as shown in Table 5, the estimated start-up cost of the group home facilities ranged from \$3,800 per bed to \$6,700 per bed with an average cost of \$5,700 per bed. In all cases, these estimates reflect costs accrued two to five years ago to purchase and renovate the facilities. For some of the programs the exact figures to start-up were not available, however, those programs did provide estimates of what they thought those costs had been.

The average costs for the group homes can be generally compared to the costs of other treatment programs offered in Kansas. For example, probation services which keep the youth in his own community and in his own home often average about \$500 per youth treated. On the other hand,

institutional services which remove the youth from his own home and his own community often average about \$10,000 per youth treated because of the costs of specialized treatment for more difficult youths. As probation and group home programs are improved and expanded it is likely that the state institutions will have to deal with fewer but more difficult youths and it is likely that the cost of treating these youths will increase to allow the institutions to effectively treat the youths in a more individualized manner.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED COSTS OF SIX GROUP HOME TREATMENT PROGRAMS

I. OPERATING COSTS	A	B	C	D	E	F	AVERAGE GROUP HOME
Average cost per youth per day	\$14.84	\$14.84	\$15.65	\$15.67	\$19.43	\$13.70	\$15.68
Average number of youth daily	5	5	5	7	13	6	6.8
Average stay of youth (months)	7.2	*---	8.9	5.8	5.4	*---	6.8
Average cost of treatment per youth (average length of stay x average cost)	\$3200	---	\$4200	\$2500	\$3100	---	\$3250
II. CAPITAL INVESTMENT Cost per bed	\$6000 ¹	\$6000 ²	\$6700	\$5400	\$3800	\$6300	\$5700

*Average stay is not available because the home has only been open for a short time.

^{1, 2}These estimates are based on one home that was purchased and another that was rented but cost includes renovation and furnishing for both homes. Home A was a rented facility.

PART II:

THE EVALUATION RESULTS FOR EACH OF THE SIX GROUP HOMES

In this section, the results of the evaluation measures for each of the six group homes are presented. The group homes are not identified by name and the characteristics of each program are only generally described to protect the anonymity of each program.

It should be pointed out that the evaluation would have been impossible to conduct without the cooperation and assistance of the staff of each group home. The evaluators would like to thank each staff for their complete cooperation, participation, and enthusiasm for the evaluation.

RESULTS FOR HOME A

Home A is a group home for six pre-delinquent girls 16 to 17 years old. The group home is located in a residential neighborhood in a large urban center in Kansas. At the time of the evaluation, Home A had been in operation for 27 months and had admitted a total of 19 girls. Five of the girls had been released from the program for at least one year and the following police and court data and school data are based on these five girls. The average age of the girls was 16.0 years and their average length of stay in the group home was 7.2 months.

Police and Court Contacts

Figure 5 shows the average number of contacts with the police and the court for each youth for one year prior to admission to Home A and for one year after release from Home A. The girls averaged 1.8 contacts with the police and court prior to treatment and this decreased to 1.0 contacts after treatment, a reduction of 44%.

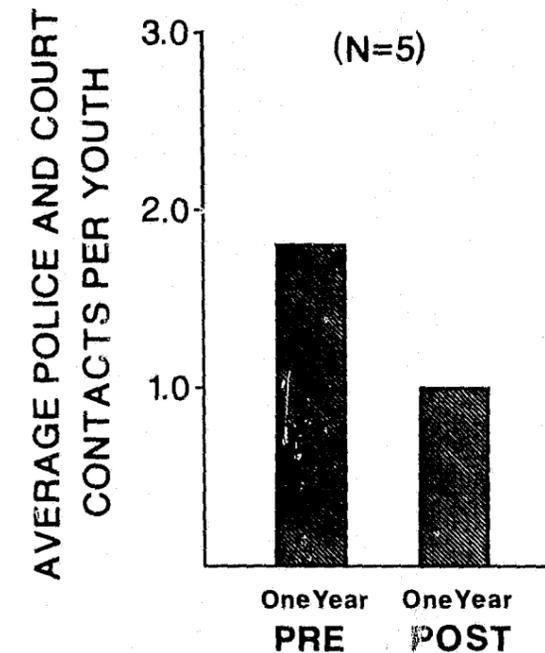
Post-Release Institutionalization

Only one of the five girls (20%) was adjudicated and placed in an institution within one year after release from Home A.

School Grades and Attendance

Figure 6 shows the percent of youths who attended school and the percent of classes they passed for one year before entering Home A and for one year after leaving Home A. The top graph shows that 100% of the youths attended school prior to entering Home A and 80% of the youths continued in school

HOME A



Average Age = 16.0 yrs.
 Average Stay = 7.2 mos.
 Recidivism = 20.0%

Figure 5. The average number of police and court contacts for the youths in Home A one year prior to admission and one year after release.

HOME A

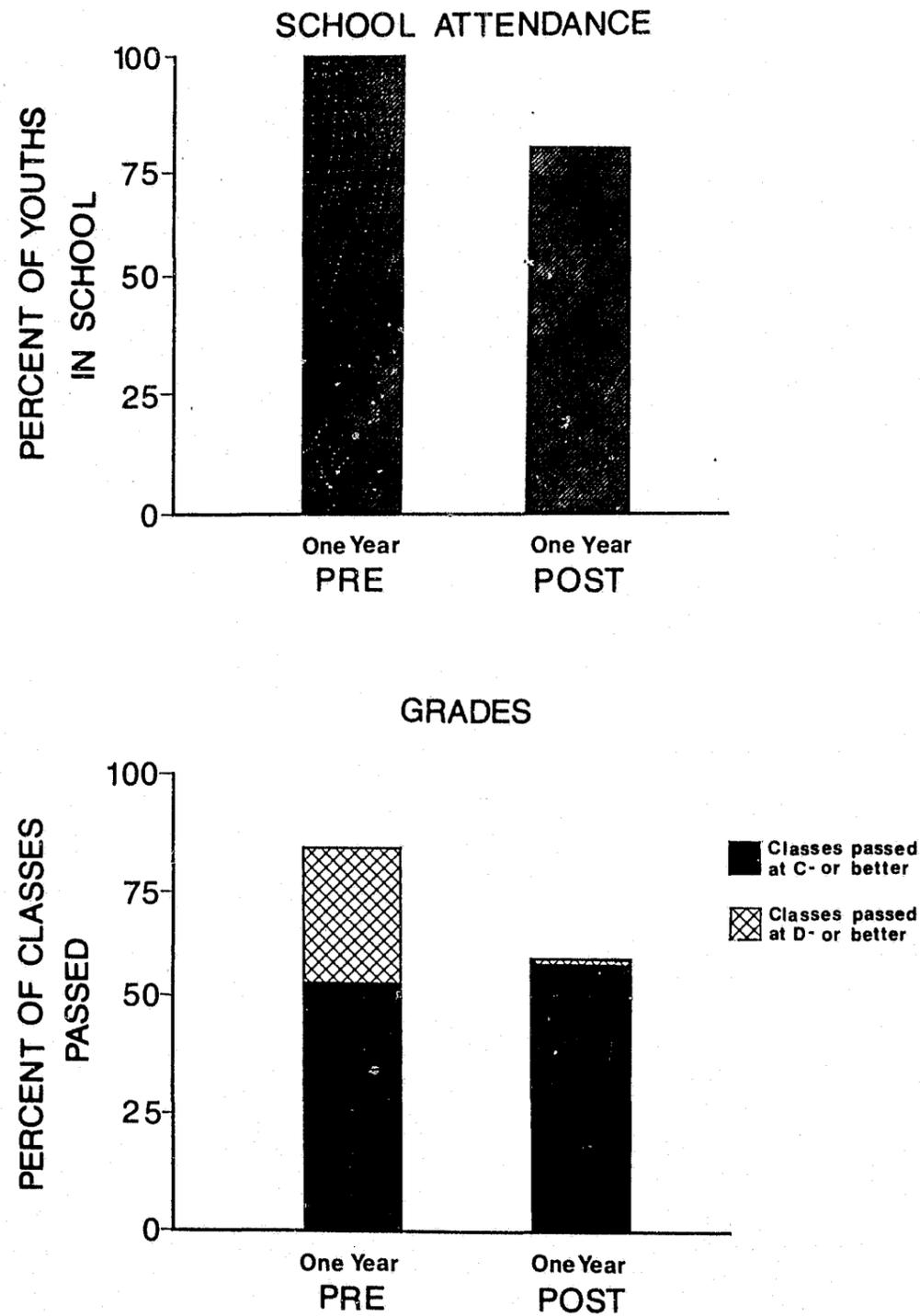


Figure 6. The percent of youths in school (attendance) and the percent of classes passed (grades) for youths in Home A one year prior to admission and one year after release.

after leaving Home A. The bottom graph shows that the youths who attended school passed with at least a D- grade 84% of their classes prior to entering the group home and 60% of their classes after leaving Home A. The bottom graph also shows that the percent of classes passed with at least a C- grade increased from 55% to 60%.

Impact On The Community

Figure 7 shows the results of the consumer evaluation for Home A. Of the 24 items, Home A was rated as Satisfactory or Completely Satisfactory on 14 items, was rated as Slightly Satisfactory on 5 items, and was rated as less than Slightly Satisfactory on 5 items. The Juvenile Court, Social Welfare Department, Board of Directors, and Schools all rated Home A quite high. Table 6 shows the percent of consumers in each group that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction.

RESULTS FOR HOME B

Home B is a group home for six pre-delinquent girls 12 to 16 years old. The group home is located in a residential neighborhood in a large urban center in Kansas. At the time of evaluation, Home B had been in operation for eight months and had admitted a total of 19 girls. None of the girls had been released from the program for at least a year, so no pre-post data are presented. The average age of the girls who were admitted to the program was 14.0 years. One year prior to treatment they averaged 3.1 contacts with the police, 100% of the girls were in school and they received grades of D- or better in 31% of their classes and C- or better in 18% of their classes.

Impact on the Community

Figure 8 shows the results of the consumer evaluation for Home B. Of the 18 items that were rated, the consumers stated that they were Satisfied or Complete Satisfied on 10 of the items, they were Slightly Satisfied on 7 items, and they were less than Slightly Satisfied on 1 item (the rating of "Correcting Problems" by the Juvenile Court). No youth ratings were available since this evaluation was carried out after the houseparents had resigned from their position. Table 7 gives the percent of consumers in each group that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction.

A new couple was hired and a second evaluation was conducted for Home B after the couple had been employed for two or three months. Figure 9 shows the results of the second evaluation. Of the 18 items that were rated, the consumers stated that they were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on 2 items, they were Slightly Satisfied on 5 items, and they were less than

HOME B-STAFF B

CONSUMER EVALUATION SUMMARY

Satisfaction Level	JUVENILE COURT		SOCIAL WELFARE		BOARD OF DIRECTORS		SCHOOLS		PARENTS		YOUTHS' EVALUATION OF STAFF AND PROGRAM												
	Cooperation	Serving Community Needs	Home Environment	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Serving Community Needs	Home Environment	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Following Guidelines	Community Comments	Cooperation	Correcting School Problems	Communication	Effectiveness in Helping Child	Cooperation	Fairness of Staff	Concern of Staff	Effectiveness of Staff in Correcting Problems	Pleasantness of Program	Program is Helpful	Good Treatment Program	
Completely Satisfied 7	*		*																				
Satisfied 6		X		X																			
Slightly Satisfied 5			X							X	X	X	X										
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied 4																							
Slightly Dissatisfied 3																							
Dissatisfied 2																							
Completely Dissatisfied 1																							

Figure 8. Questionnaires were sent to each consumer of the program for Group Home B, Couple B. The data show the average level of satisfaction of the consumers on each item.

RATING	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOL	PARENTS	YOUTHS	TOTAL
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1%
2	--	--	--	2%	--	--	1%
3	--	--	9%	4%	16%	--	5%
4	14%	--	--	16%	--	--	7%
5	--	4%	9%	2%	16%	--	5%
6	14%	14%	36%	27%	--	--	26%
7	71%	82%	20%	29%	67%	--	41%
No Response	--	--	--	20%	--	--	13%
Number of Consumers Who Rated Category	1	4	11	17	2	--	35

A Detailed Summary of the Consumer Evaluation for Home B, Staff B:
Percent of Consumer Ratings at each Level of Satisfaction

TABLE 7

HOME B-STAFF C CONSUMER EVALUATION SUMMARY

7 Completely Satisfied
6 Satisfied
5 Slightly Satisfied
4 Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
3 Slightly Dissatisfied
2 Dissatisfied
1 Completely Dissatisfied

	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOLS	PARENTS	YOUTHS' EVALUATION OF STAFF AND PROGRAM
Correcting Problems						
Cooperation	X					
Serving Community Needs	X					
Home Environment	X					
Correcting Problems		X				
Cooperation			X			
Serving Community Needs			X			
Home Environment			X			
Correcting Problems		X				
Cooperation			X			
Following Guidelines		X				
Community Comments		X				
Cooperation			X			
Correcting School Problems			X			
Communication			X			
Cooperation				X		
Effectiveness in Helping Child				X		
Communication				X		
Fairness of Staff						
Concern of Staff						
Effectiveness of Staff in Correcting Problems						
Pleasantness of Program						
Program is Helpful						
Good Treatment Program						

Figure 9. Questionnaires were sent to each consumer of the program of Group Home B, Couple C. The data show the average level of satisfaction of the consumers on each item.

TABLE 8

A Detailed Summary of the Consumer Evaluation for Home B, Staff C:
Percent of Consumer Ratings at each Level of Satisfaction

RATING	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOL	PARENTS	YOUTHS	TOTAL
7	64%	25%	5%	21%	--	--	20%
6	21%	28%	2%	28%	16%	--	20%
5	--	3%	--	1%	33%	--	3%
4	14%	3%	5%	16%	--	--	10%
3	--	3%	--	12%	--	--	5%
2	--	35%	2%	1%	--	--	8%
1	--	--	15%	3%	50%	--	8%
No Response	--	--	70%	15%	--	--	26%
Number of Consumers Who Rated Category	2	4	11	20	2	--	39

Slightly Satisfied on 11 items. No youth ratings were obtained because the Board of Directors terminated the employment of this couple and temporarily closed the program. Table 8 gives the percent of consumers in each group that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction. It is interesting to note that the ratings of Slightly Dissatisfied and Dissatisfied that were given by the Board of Directors concur with the termination of the couple. Apparently, ratings in the middle of the scale seem to indicate sufficient dissatisfaction for the consumers to take action.

RESULTS FOR HOME C

Home C is a group home for six pre-delinquent and delinquent girls 12 to 16 years old. The group home is located in a residential neighborhood in a moderate-sized city in Kansas. At the time of the evaluation, Home C had been in operation for 34 months and had admitted a total of 22 girls. Nine of the girls had been released from the program for at least one year and the following police and court data and school data are based on these nine girls. The average age of the girls was 13.6 years and their average length of stay in the group home was 8.9 months.

Police and Court Contacts

Since Home C was begun, there have been three sets of houseparents (staff). Staff A had primary responsibility for 5 youths who have been released for at least a year, Staff B had primary responsibility for 4 youths who have been released for at least a year, and Staff C is currently in the program. Figure 10 shows the average contacts per youth with the police and the court for the 5 girls treated by Staff A and for the 4 girls treated by Staff B. Staff A produced a change from an average of 1.4 contacts per youth for one year prior to entering the group home to 1.2 contacts per youth for one year after leaving the group home, a reduction of 14%. Staff B produced a change from an average of 2.0 contacts per youth to 0.2 contacts per youth, a reduction of 90%.

Post-Release Institutionalization

Two of the 5 girls treated by Staff A (40%) and one of the girls treated by Staff B (25%) were adjudicated and placed in an institution

HOME C

Average Age = 13.6 yrs.
Average Stay = 8.9 mos.
Recidivism
Staff A = 40.0%
Staff B = 25.0%

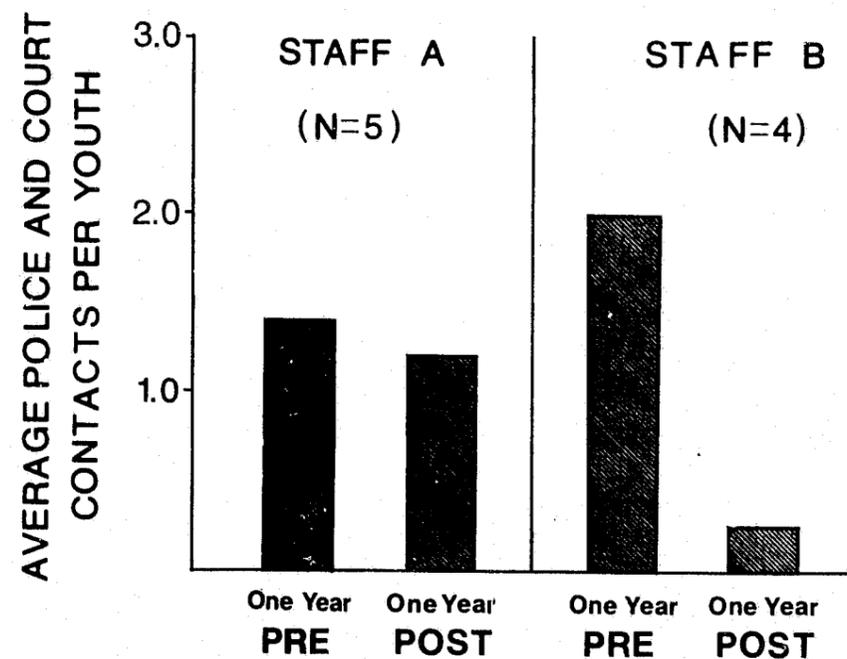


Figure 10. The average number of police and court contacts for the youths in Home C one year prior to admission and one year after release.

within one year after release from Home C.

School Grades and Attendance

Figure 11 shows the percent of youths who attended school and the percent of classes they passed for one year before entering Home C and for one year after leaving Home C. The top graph shows that 77% of the girls attended school prior to entering Home C (i.e., 23% were school dropouts) and 58% of the youths continued in school after leaving Home C. The bottom graph shows that the youths who attended school passed with at least a D-grade 73% of their classes prior to entering the group home and this increased to 90% of their classes after leaving Home C. The bottom graph also shows that the percent of classes passed with at least a C- grade increased from 46% to 48%.

Impact on the Community

Home C had independently carried out consumer evaluations on Staff A and Staff B while they were employed and Staff C was evaluated by the evaluators on this grant. Thus, consumer evaluation data are available for all three couples that have been employed in Home C. Figure 12 gives the results of the consumer evaluation for Staff A. Of the 14 items that were evaluated, the consumers were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on 6 items, they were Slightly Satisfied on 1 item, and they were less than Slightly Satisfied on 7 items. The Board of Directors and Parents were most satisfied with Staff A, while Social Welfare, Schools, and Youths were less satisfied.

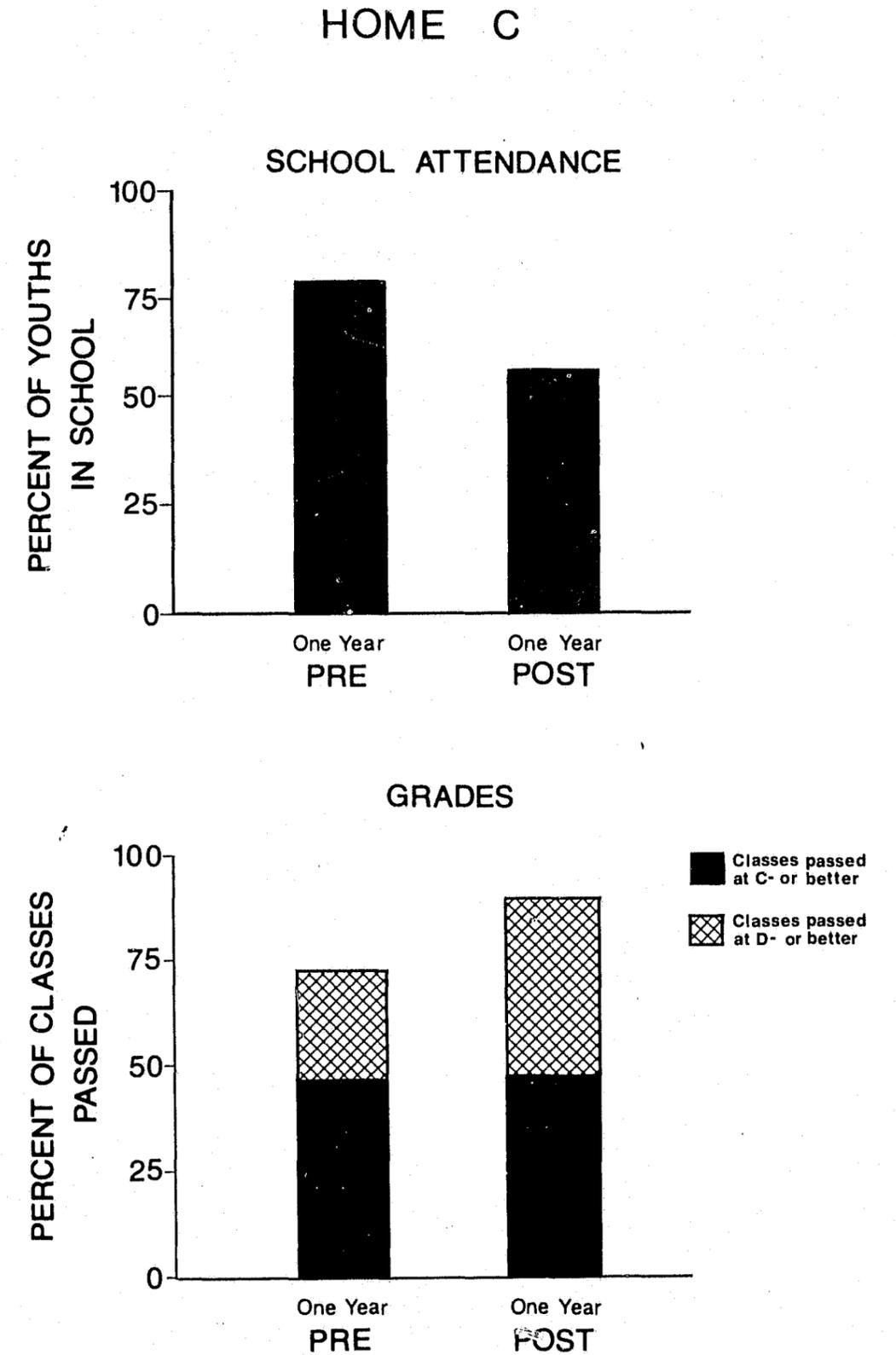


Figure 11. The percent of youths in school (attendance) and the percent of classes passed (grades) for youths in Home A one year prior to admission and one year after re-release.

Figure 13 shows the results for Staff B. Of the 19 items that were evaluated, the consumers were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on 14 items, and were Slightly Satisfied on 5 items. Figure 14 shows the results of the consumer evaluation for the current staff of Home C. Of the 24 items the consumers were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on all 24 items. Each average rating was Satisfied or above. Table 9 gives the percent of consumers in each group that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction (for Staff C).

HOME C-STAFF A

CONSUMER EVALUATION SUMMARY

Satisfaction Level	JUVENILE COURT				SOCIAL WELFARE				BOARD OF DIRECTORS				SCHOOLS				PARENTS				YOUTHS' EVALUATION OF STAFF AND PROGRAM			
	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Serving Community Needs	Home Environment	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Serving Community Needs	Home Environment	Correcting Problems	Cooperation	Following Guidelines	Community Comments	Cooperation	Correcting School Problems	Communication	Cooperation	Effectiveness in Helping Child	Communication	Fairness of Staff	Concern of Staff	Effectiveness of Staff in Correcting Problems	Pleasantness of Program	Program is Helpful	Good Treatment Program
7 Completely Satisfied										X	X	X	X											
6 Satisfied		X																						
5 Slightly Satisfied																					X			
4 Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	X												X						X					
3 Slightly Dissatisfied							X							X										
2 Dissatisfied						X																		
1 Completely Dissatisfied																								

Figure 12. Questionnaires were sent to each consumer of the program of Group Home C, Staff A. The data show the average level of satisfaction of the consumers on each item.

TABLE 9

A Detailed Summary of the Consumer Evaluation for Home C, Staff C:
Percent of Consumer Ratings at each Level of Satisfaction

RATING	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOL	PARENTS	YOUTHS	TOTAL
7	79%	86%	84%	39%	50%	57%	54%
6	21%	14%	16%	44%	42%	31%	34%
5	--	--	--	2%	8%	7%	4%
4	--	--	--	6%	--	3%	3%
3	--	--	--	2%	--	3%	2%
2	--	--	--	--	--	--	0%
1	--	--	--	--	--	--	0%
No Response	--	--	--	7%	--	--	3%
Number of Consumers Who Rated Category	2	2	5	36	4	6	55

RESULTS FOR HOME D

Home D is a group home for seven pre-delinquent and delinquent boys 12 to 16 years old. The group home is located in a residential neighborhood in a large urban center in Kansas. At the time of the evaluation, Home D had been in operation for 35 months and had admitted a total of 24 boys. Thirteen of the boys had been released from the program for at least one year and the following police and court data and school data are based on these 13 boys. The average age of the boys was 12.7 years and their average length of stay in the group home was 5.8 months.

Police and Court Contacts

Since Home D was begun, there have been three sets of houseparents (staff). Staff A had primary responsibility for nine youths who have been released for at least a year, Staff B had primary responsibility for four youths who have been released for at least a year, and Staff C is currently in the program. Figure 15 shows the average number of contacts with the police and the court for each youth for one year prior to admission and for one year after release from Home D. This figure shows that Staff produced a change from an average of 3.2 contacts per youth to an average of 2.2 contacts per youth, a reduction of 31%. Staff B produced a change from an average of 3.0 contacts per youth to .75 contacts per youth, a reduction of 75%.

Post-Release Institutionalization

One of the nine boys treated by Staff A (11%) and three of the four boys treated by Staff B (75%) were adjudicated and placed in an institution

HOME D

Average Age = 12.7 yrs.
 Average Stay = 5.8 mos.
 Recidivism
 Staff A = 11.0%
 Staff B = 75.0%

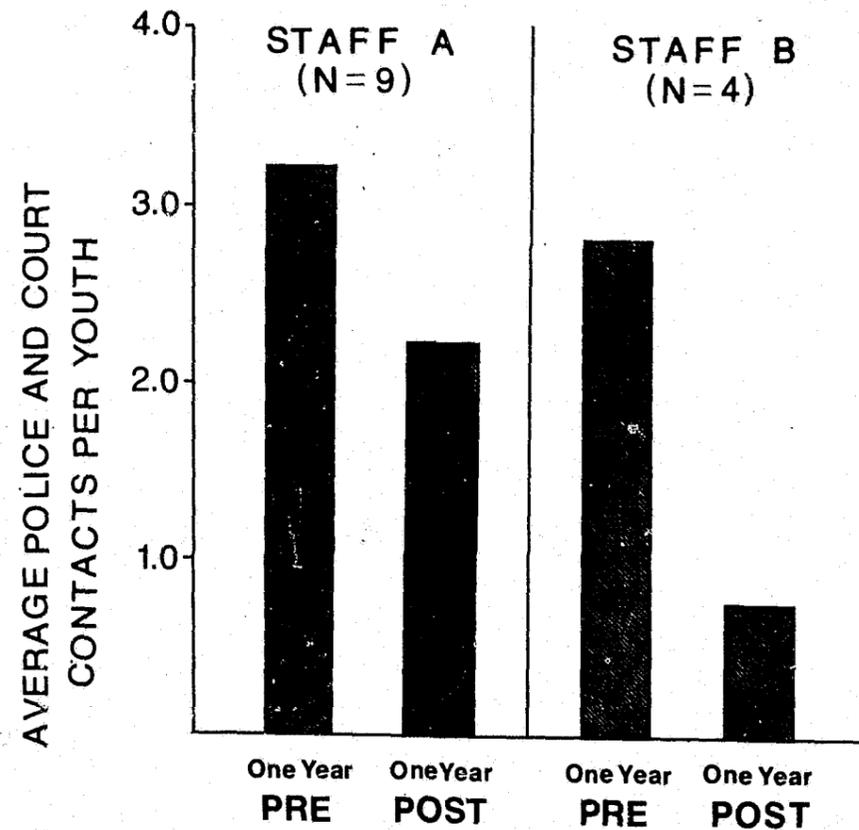


Figure 15. The average number of police and court contacts for the youths in Home A one year prior to admission and one year after release.

within one year after release from Home D. The fact that three of the boys who were treated by Staff B were institutionalized soon after release may account for the low number of police and court contacts for that group in Figure 15 (i.e., the youths were in an institution and thus, they did not have the opportunity to have contact with the police and court in the community).

School Grades and Attendance

Figure 16 shows the percent of youths who attended school and the percent of classes they passed for one year before entering Home D and for one year after leaving Home D. The top graph shows that 73% of the boys attended school prior to entering Home D (i.e., 27% were school dropouts) and 40% of the youths continued in school after leaving Home D. The bottom graph shows that the youths who attended school passed 45% of their classes with at least a D- grade prior to entering the group home and this increased to 73% of their classes after leaving Home D. The bottom graph also shows that the percent of classes passed with at least a C- grade increased from 32% to 60%.

Impact on the Community

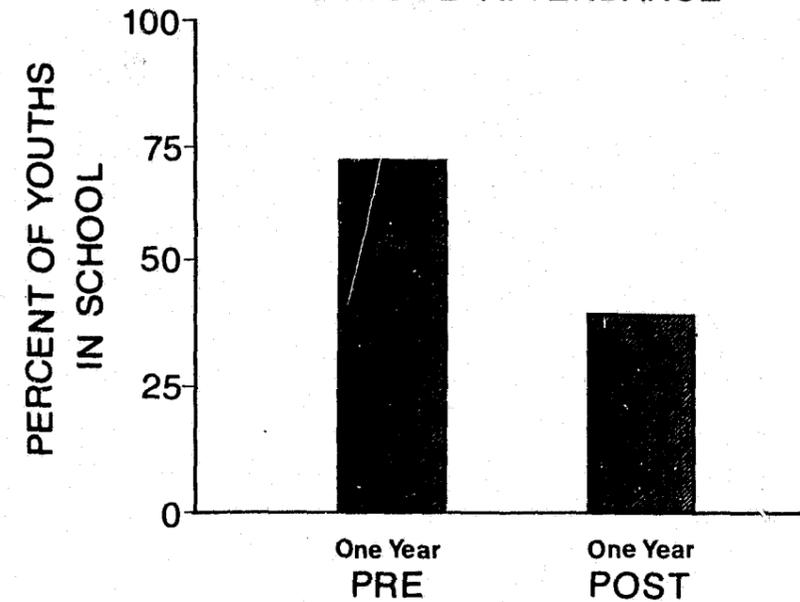
Home D had independently carried out a consumer evaluation of Staff A while that couple was employed and Staff C was evaluated by the evaluators on this grant. No consumer evaluation information was available for Staff B. Figure 17 shows the results for the consumer evaluation for Staff A. Of the 11 items that were evaluated, the consumers indicated that they were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on six items. The Parents were most satisfied with

Staff A and the Board of Directors and the Juvenile Court were less satisfied.

Figure 18 shows the results for Staff C. Of the 24 items that were evaluated the consumers indicated that they were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on 16 items, they were Slightly Satisfied on 5 items, and they were less than Slightly Satisfied on 3 items. The Juvenile Court, Social Welfare Department, Board of Directors, and Parents were most satisfied with Staff C and the Youths and Schools were somewhat less satisfied. Table 10 gives the percent of consumers that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction (for Staff C).

HOME D

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE



GRADES

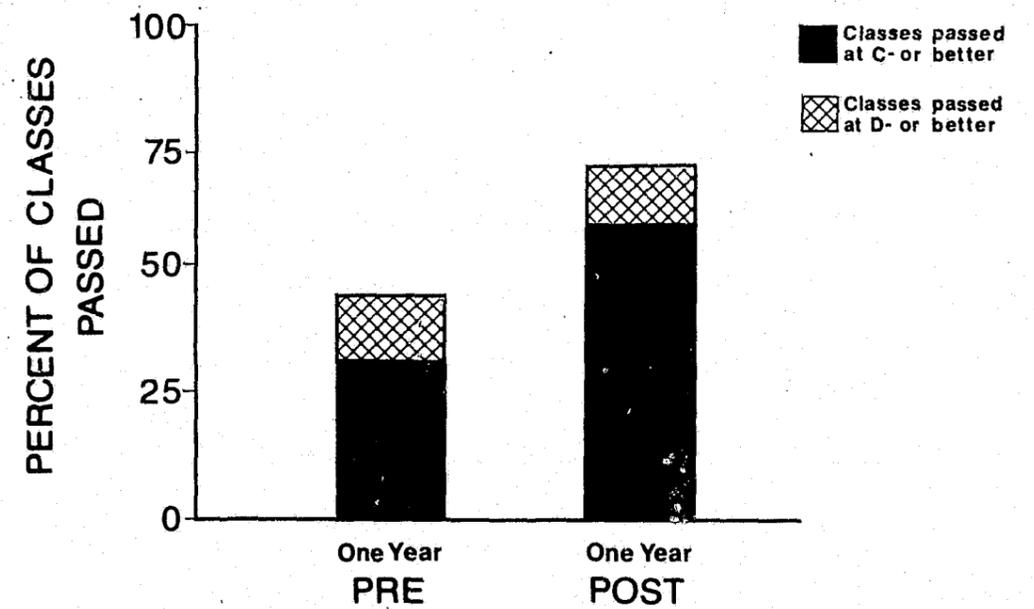


Figure 16. The percent of youths in school (attendance) and the percent of classes passed (grades) for youths in Home D one year prior to admission and one year after release.

TABLE 10

A Detailed Summary of the Consumer Evaluation for Home D, Staff C:
Percent of Consumer Ratings at each Level of Satisfaction

RATING	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOL	PARENTS	YOUTHS	TOTAL
7	96%	14%	61%	21%	17%	32%	39%
6	4%	86%	32%	32%	83%	35%	33%
5	--	--	5%	8%	--	7%	6%
4	--	--	--	22%	--	7%	10%
3	--	--	--	5%	--	5%	3%
2	--	--	--	3%	--	2%	2%
1	--	--	--	3%	--	11%	5%
No Response	--	--	2%	6%	--	--	2%
Number of Consumers Who Rated Category	4	1	11	29	2	7	54

RESULTS FOR HOME E

Home E is a group home for delinquent boys 16 or 17 years old. The group home is located in a large urban center in Kansas. At the time of evaluation, Home E had been in operation for 36 months and had admitted a total of 113 boys. Fifty-seven of these boys had been released from the program for at least one year. To carry out the evaluation, a random sample of 15 of these youths was selected and the following police and court data and school data are based on these 15 youths. The average age of the boys was 16.0 years and their average length of stay in the group home was 5.4 months.

Police and Court Contacts

Since Home E was begun, there has been a gradual turnover in staff. Staff A had primary responsibility for eight youths who had been released for at least a year and Staff B had primary responsibility for seven youths who had been released for at least a year. Figure 19 shows the average contacts per youth for the eight boys treated by Staff A and the seven boys treated by Staff B. Staff A produced a change from an average of 2.6 contacts per youth to 1.3 contacts per youth, a reduction of 50%. The youths who were in the program under Staff B increased their average number of contacts from a pre-admission level of 1.8 contacts per youth to 2.1 contacts per youth, an increase of 17%.

Post-Release Institutionalization

One of the eight boys treated by Staff A (13%) and one of the seven boys treated by Staff B (14%) were adjudicated and placed in an institution within one year after release from Home E.

HOME E

Average Age = 16.0 yrs.
 Average Stay = 5.4 mos.
 Recidivism
 Staff A = 13.0%
 Staff B = 14.0%

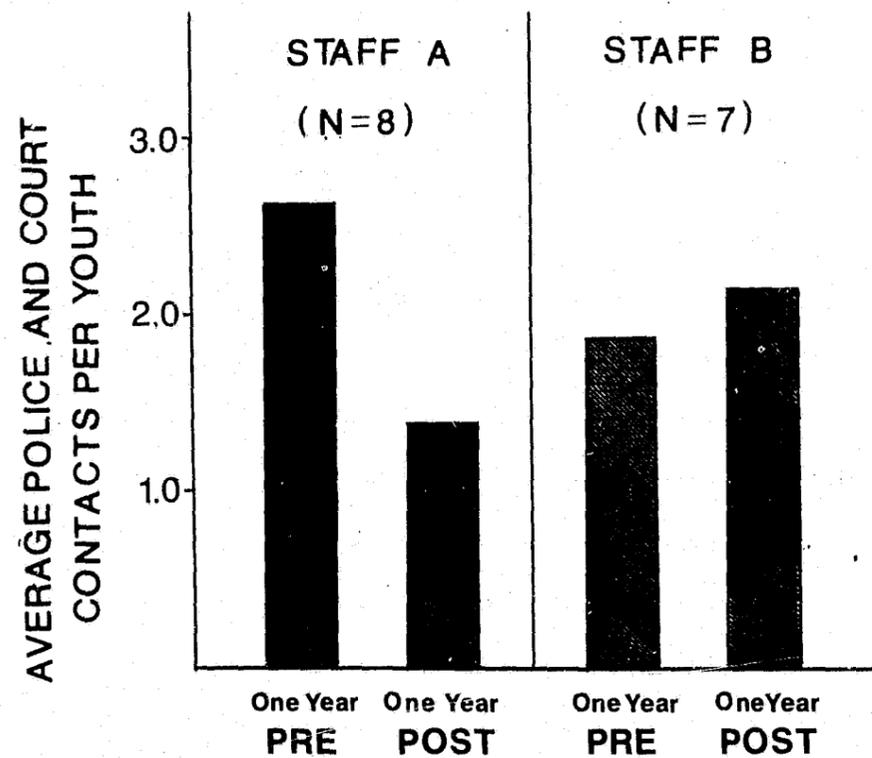


Figure 19. The average number of police and court contacts for the youths in Home E one year prior to admission and one year after release.

School Grades and Attendance

Figure 20 shows the percent of youths who attended school and the percent of classes they passed for one year before entering Home E and for one year after leaving Home E. The top graph shows that 32% of the boys attended school prior to entering Home E (i.e., 68% were school dropouts) and 27% of the youths continued in school after leaving Home E. The bottom graph shows that the youths who attended school passed at least 81% of their classes with at least a D- grade prior to entering the group home and this decreased to 32% of their classes after leaving Home E. The bottom graph also shows that the percent of classes passed with at least a C- grade increased from 28% to 32%.

Impact on the Community

Figure 21 shows the results of the consumer evaluation for Staff B. Of the 24 items, the consumers indicated that they were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on five items, they were Slightly Satisfied on 16 items, and they were less than Slightly Satisfied on three items. Table 11 gives the percent of consumers that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction.

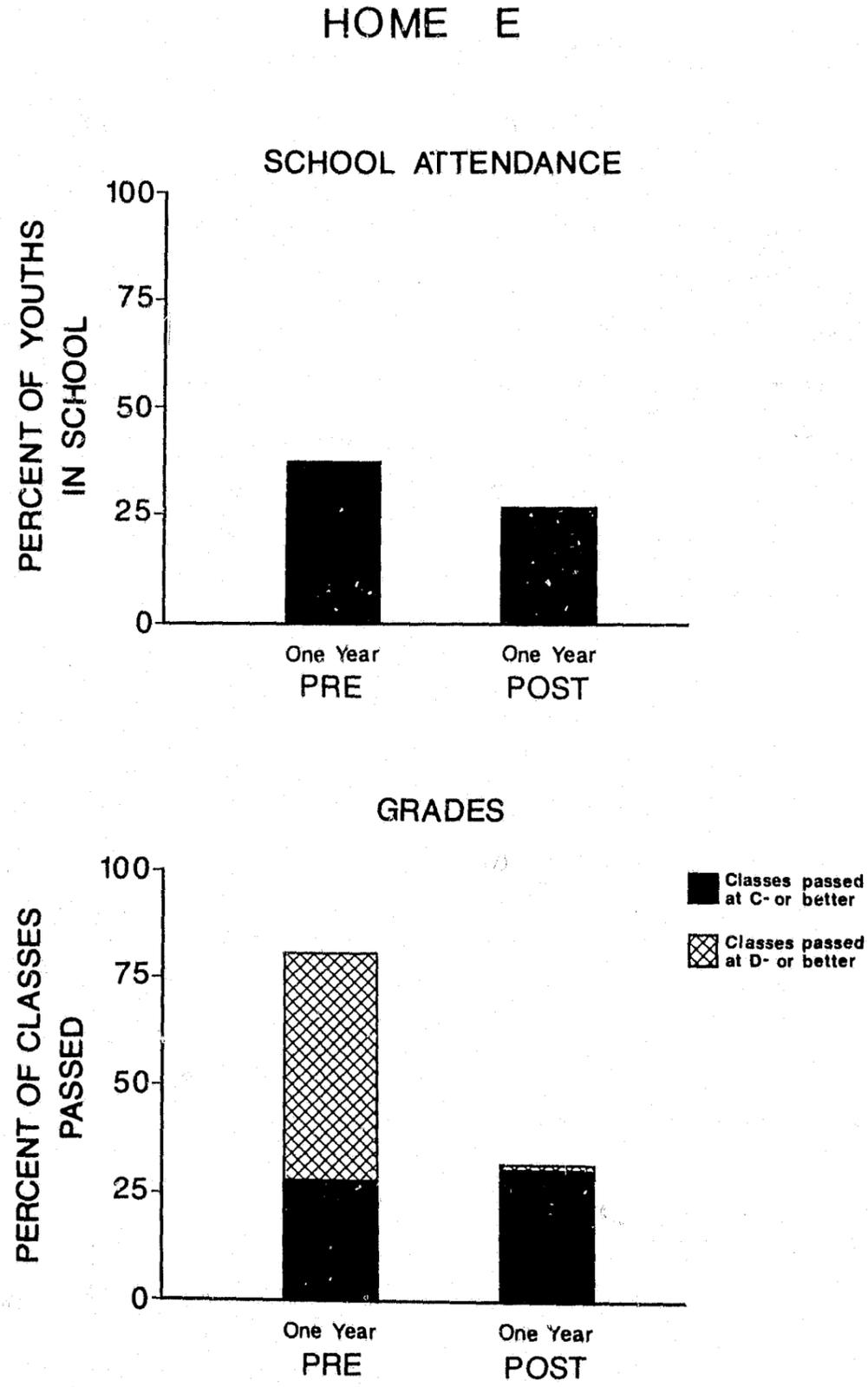


Figure 20. The percent of youths in school (attendance) and the percent of classes passed (grades) for youths in Home E one year prior to admission and one year after release.

HOME E-STAFF B

CONSUMER EVALUATION SUMMARY

	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOLS	PARENTS	YOUTHS' EVALUATION OF STAFF AND PROGRAM
Correcting Problems	X					
Cooperation	X					
Serving Community Needs						
Home Environment						
Correcting Problems						
Cooperation						
Serving Community Needs						
Home Environment						
Correcting Problems						
Cooperation						
Following Guidelines						
Community Comments						
Cooperation						
Effectiveness in Helping Child						
Communication						
Fairness of Staff						
Concern of Staff						
Effectiveness of Staff in Correcting Problems						
Pleasantness of Program						
Program is Helpful						
Good Treatment Program						

Figure 21. Questionnaires were sent to each consumer of the program of Group Home E, Staff B. The data show the average level of satisfaction of the consumers on each item.

TABLE 11

A Detailed Summary of the Consumer Evaluation for Home E, Staff B:
Percent of Consumer Ratings at each Level of Satisfaction

RATING	JUVENILE COURT	SOCIAL WELFARE	BOARD OF DIRECTORS	SCHOOL	PARENTS	YOUTHS	TOTAL
7	21%	11%	8%	44%	33%	22%	20%
6	57%	50%	56%	5%	20%	40%	42%
5	21%	--	13%	17%	20%	6%	10%
4	--	7%	6%	33%	--	17%	12%
3	--	14%	--	--	13%	1%	3%
2	--	7%	2%	--	7%	3%	3%
1	--	--	2%	--	--	4%	2%
No Response	--	10%	13%	--	7%	7%	8%
Number of Consumers Who Rated Category	2	4	13	6	5	6	36

RESULTS FOR HOME F

Home F is a group home for pre-delinquent and delinquent boys 12 to 16 years old. The group home is located in a residential neighborhood in a moderate-sized city in Kansas. At the time of the evaluation, Home F had been in operation for 10 months and had admitted a total of 11 boys. None of the boys had been released from the program for at least a year, so no pre-post treatment comparisons are available. The average age of the youths who were admitted to the program was 13.5 years. One year prior to admission these youths averaged 5.4 contacts with the police and the courts, 86% attended school and they received passing grades of D- or better in 75% of their classes and grades of C- or better in 43% of their classes.

Impact on the Community

Figure 12 shows the results of the consumer evaluation for Home F. Of the 24 items that were evaluated, the consumers indicated that they were Satisfied or Completely Satisfied on 21 items and that they were Slightly Satisfied on three items. No item was rated as less than Slightly Satisfied. Table 12 gives the percent of consumers that gave ratings at each level of satisfaction.

HOME F

CONSUMER EVALUATION SUMMARY

7 Completely Satisfied
 6 Satisfied
 5 Slightly Satisfied
 4 Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied
 3 Slightly Dissatisfied
 2 Dissatisfied
 1 Completely Dissatisfied

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
JUVENILE COURT							
Correcting Problems	X						
Cooperation		X					
Serving Community Needs		X					
Home Environment		X					
SOCIAL WELFARE							
Correcting Problems			X				
Cooperation		X					
Serving Community Needs			X				
Home Environment			X				
BOARD OF DIRECTORS							
Correcting Problems				X			
Cooperation				X			
Following Guidelines				X			
Community Comments				X			
SCHOOLS							
Cooperation			X				
Correcting School Problems			X				
Communication			X				
PARENTS							
Cooperation						X	
Effectiveness in Helping Child						X	
Communication						X	
YOUTH'S EVALUATION OF STAFF AND PROGRAM							
Fairness of Staff						X	
Concern of Staff						X	
Effectiveness of Staff in Correcting Problems						X	
Pleasantness of Program						X	
Program is Helpful						X	
Good Treatment Program							X

Figure 22. Questionnaires were sent to each consumer of the program of Group Home F. The data show the average level of satisfaction of the consumers on each item.

	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	No Response	Number of Consumers Who Rated Category
RATING	81%	19%	--	7%	81%	--	--	--	3
JUVENILE COURT	7%	50%	--	--	25%	--	--	--	4
SOCIAL WELFARE	63%	37%	--	37%	--	--	--	--	10
BOARD OF DIRECTORS	45%	33%	--	33%	5%	--	--	5%	26
PARENTS	100%	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3
SCHOOL	45%	33%	--	4%	5%	--	--	5%	26
YOUTHS	85%	8%	--	6%	1%	--	--	4%	6
TOTAL	62%	26%	3%	--	1%	--	--	4%	52

A Detailed Summary of the Consumer Evaluation of Home F: Percent of Consumer Ratings at each Level of Satisfaction

TABLE 12

REFERENCES

- Jencks, Christopher. Inequality: A Reassessment of the Effect of Family and Schooling in America. New York: Basic Books, 1972.
- Robins, Lee. Deviant Children Grown Up. Baltimore: Williams and Wilking, 1966.

APPENDIX A

Sample Forms and Letters Used in the Evaluation

- 18. Theft or auto theft.
- 19. Other assaults (e.g., without a weapon).
- 20. Arson.
- 21. Vandalism.
- 22. Carrying a concealed weapon.
- 23. Sex offenses (other than forcible rape).
- 24. Occasional use of drugs.
- 25. Excessive use of drugs (i.e., physiological dependence).
- 26. Occasional use of alcohol.
- 27. Excessive use of alcohol (i.e., physiological dependence).
- 28. Disorderly conduct.
- 29. Vagrancy.
- 30. Frequent runaway.
- 31. Status offenses (i.e., curfew violations, incorrigibility).
- 32. A youth who has an IQ below 70 or 80.
- 33. A youth who has substantial psychological or emotional problems (e.g., character disorders, psychosis, severe neurosis).
- 34. A youth who has a serious disability, such as blindness or a physical disability that would confine the youth to a wheelchair or otherwise severely limit the youth's mobility.
- 35. A youth who has parents who cannot pay any of the costs of treatment.
- 36. A youth who is not court adjudicated (i.e., a voluntary client).
- 37. A youth whose parents do not want the youth in the program.
- 38. A youth who is pregnant.
- 39. A youth who has venereal disease.
- 40. A youth who is a member of any religious group.
- 41. A youth who is a member of any racial or ethnic group.
- 42. A youth who is referred by the school or parents with no court adjudication.
- 43. A youth who is very aggressive and has a history of fighting with his peers, parents, and teachers.

- 44. A youth who is very withdrawn and quiet and has very poor peer and family relations.
- 45. A youth who is very uncooperative and refuses to comply with most simple requests of parents and teachers.
- 46. A youth who is "learning disabled".
- 47. A youth who has inappropriate emotional control.
- 48. A youth who has persistent moods of depression.
- 49. A youth who has exhibited homosexual behavior at some time.
- 50. A youth who is returning from a state institution.
- 51. A youth who has failed probation or some non-residential treatment.
- 52. A youth who has attempted suicide once in the past year.

Please specify any other characteristics, not included, which may make a youth a good candidate for your program.

Please specify any other characteristics, not included, which would exclude the youth from your program.

END