

NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT  
June 1, 1973 to April 1, 1974

Submitted to:

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## INTRODUCTION

As of April 1, 1974, the Northeast Denver Youth Services Bureau (YSB) has been operational for a period of ten (10) months. This is the period covered by the Final Evaluation Report.

Basically, YSB's Final Evaluation Report will consist of two types of analyses: System Flow and Recidivism Reduction Analysis. The first involves a flow analysis presenting the numbers and characteristics of youth referred to the YSB by referral source, (the Denver Police Department's Delinquency Control Division, Juvenile Court, the District Attorney's Office, Social Agencies, Schools, Parents or Self-referrals) type of offense history, (Impact or Non-Impact), age, sex, and ethnic origin. The flow analysis also reflects upon the number and type of referrals by the YSB to various community-based youth serving agencies. The number of refusals, as well as successful placements and terminations of placements are also reported upon. The System Flow Analysis will specifically deal with YSB's objective which generally specifies that the YSB should

"serve 300 youth through referrals by schools, social agencies, police, juvenile courts, parents and walk-in self-referrals.\*"

The second type of analysis presented in this report deals with YSB's objective which aims at reducing the recidivism rates among its clients. Recidivism has been defined in terms of rearrest by the Denver Police Department. Recidivism of YSB clients, measured during the time period from June 1, 1973 to April 1, 1974, is compared to established

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\* Page 2-1 in Northeast Denver YSB's Grant Application.

recidivism rates of Denver youth.\*

#### A. System Flow Analysis

Figure I presents the flow of referrals to and from the YSB for the period from June 1, 1973 to April 1, 1974\*\*. The numbers in this analysis reflect unduplicated counts of clients referred to YSB by various referral sources and referred further by YSB to different youth-serving agencies. The numbers in parentheses refer to Impact offenders.

##### a. Referrals to the YSB

During the ten (10) month period under consideration, the YSB has received a total of 725 referrals, 172 (23.7%) of which were made in connection with an Impact offender. The flow of referrals to the YSB has been relatively uneven. In June 52(17) youth were referred to the YSB, followed by 111 (33) in July, 94(27) in August, 67(30) in September, 74(17) in October, 61(9) in November, 64(10) in December, 52(5) in January 62(9) in February and 88(15) in March.

The Delinquency Control Division of the Denver Police Department is the primary referring agency, accounting for 85.4 percent of all referrals to the Northeast Denver YSB. The Denver Juvenile Court is the next most frequent source of referrals, accounting for 6% of all referrals to the YSB. 28 youth (3.9%) were referred to the YSB from the District Attorney's Office, and 14 youth (1.9%) were referred from the schools. Social agencies contributed only 10 youth (1.4%). Self-referrals to the YSB also amounted to only 10 youth. There were no referrals by parents.

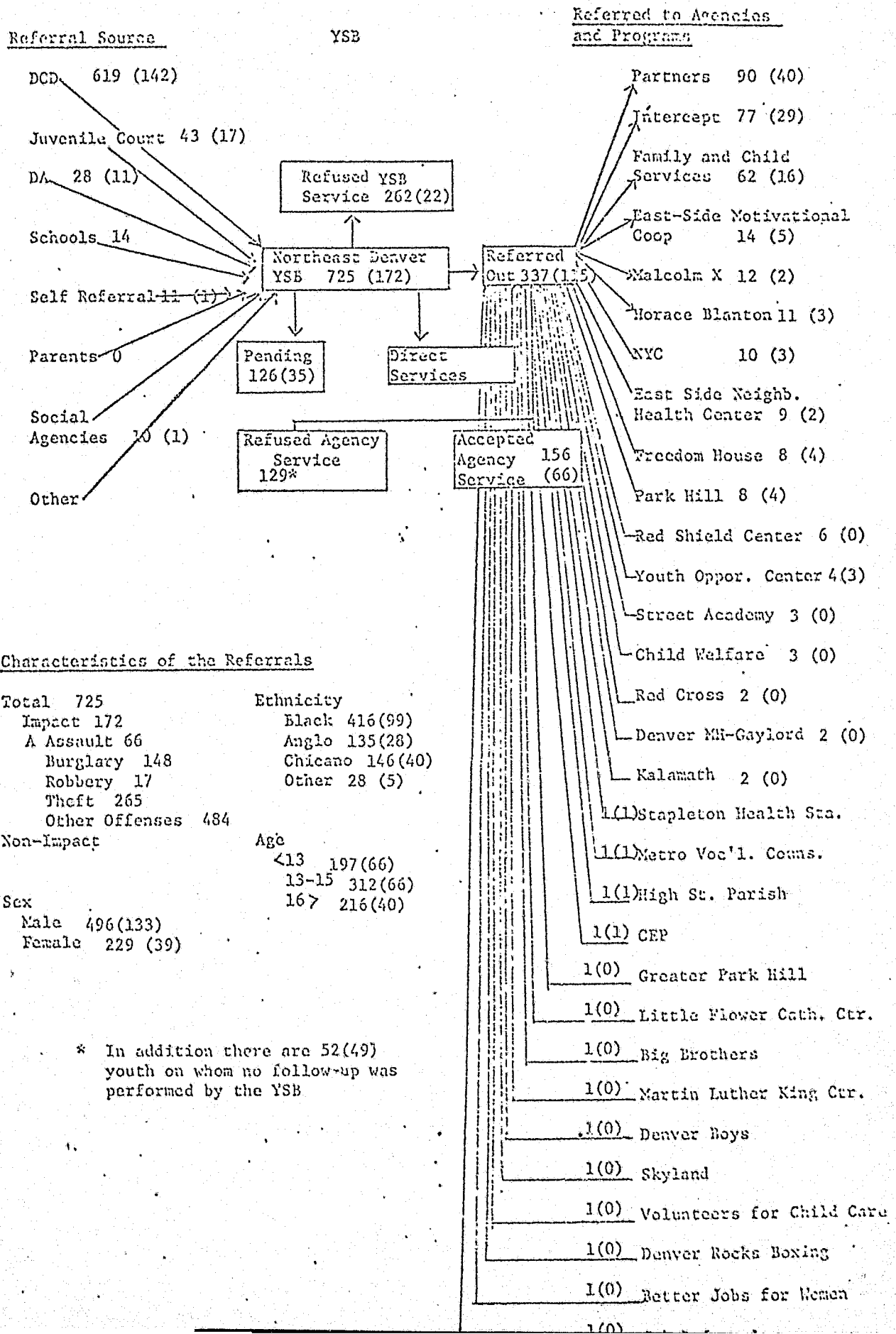
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\* Obtained from the Denver Anti-Crime Council's calculations of baseline sex, ethnicity, number and type of prior offense specific recidivism data established on the basis of a one-year follow-up study of a cohort of Denver youth.

\*\* Figures Ia, Ib, Ic, Id, Ie, If, Ig, Ih, Ii, Ij in the Appendix reflect upon the system flow on a monthly basis.

# NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU

Flow Chart  
June 1, April 1  
1973 - 1974  
Figure I



Overall, 68.4 percent of the total referrals to the YSB during its first ten months of operation were males, 31.6 percent were females. With respect to ethnicity, 57.4 percent were Black, 20.1 percent were Chicano, 18.6 percent were Anglo, and 3.9 percent were of other, mostly Indian, background.

The percentage distribution on the variable of age was as follows: 43 percent of all those referred to the YSB were between 13 and 15 years of age, 30 percent were 16 or older, and 27 percent were below the age of thirteen. It is interesting to note that the referrals associated with Impact offenders come disproportionately from those youth under thirteen or between 13-15. (38.4% and 38.4%, respectively). Also, 33.5 percent of those under 13 are Impact offenders. In comparison, only 21 percent of 13-15 years old and 18.5 percent of the 16 and older group are Impact offenders.

As expected, the majority, 82.6 percent, of Impact offenders is referred to the YSB by the Delinquency Control Division. 9.9 percent of Impact offenders, compared to only 6 percent of the total YSB population, are referred from the Denver Juvenile Court and 6.4 percent, compared to 3.9 percent, from the District Attorney's office. Only a total of 1.1 percent of all Impact offenders were referred to the YSB from other than juvenile justice system sources. It is important to note, however, that Impact offenders represented a larger percentage (39.5%) of the Juvenile Court's and (39.3%) of the District Attorney's Office referrals to the YSB than did the Police Department's Delinquency Control Division's referrals, of which only 23% were Impact offenders. It appears, thus, that the Juvenile Court and the District Attorney's Office are more likely than the Delinquency Control Division to refer Impact offenders to the YSB. It is also evident that the Delinquency Control Division is more inclined to refer younger Impact offenders to the YSB.

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Again, the majority (77.3%) of Impact offenders were male. With respect to ethnicity, in general, the Impact offenders show the same percentage distribution as the total population of youth referred to the YSB. The only difference is, that a slightly larger percentage (23.3%) of Chicanos is found among Impact offenders than among the total population of youth referred to the YSB (20.1%). On the other hand, a slightly lower percentage (16.7%) of Anglos is found among the Impact offenders, compared to the 18.6% among the overall population of YSB youth. It is also interesting to note, in this regard, that 27.4 percent of all the Chicanos referred to the YSB were Impact offenders, as compared to 23.8 percent and 20.7 percent among the Blacks and Anglos, respectively.

The prior offense history of the 172 Impact offenders referred to the YSB during the ten month period under consideration accounts for a total of 231 High Impact offenses: 148 burglaries, 66 assaults and 17 robberies. In addition, there were 265 thefts and 484 other types of offenses in the prior arrest record of the youth referred to the YSB. It is evident that youth referred to the YSB had an average of 1.35 prior offenses, and Impact offenders had an average of 1.35 High Impact offenses prior to their referral to the YSB.

Of the 725 referrals to the YSB, 262 (36 percent) refused services when contacted by the YSB and 129 youth refused services when contacted by the particular program or agency to which they were referred by the YSB. In addition, as of April 1, 1974, 126\* youth remain to be referred out/or assigned by the YSB to some specific agency.

b. YSB Referrals and Placements

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\* It includes 60 youth with whom no initial contact could be established.

Overall, around 46 percent of those referred to the YSB were further referred by the YSB into specific direct services component of community-based youth-serving agencies. It is very important to mention that a higher proportion (66.9%) of Impact offenders referred to the YSB were referred out to a community-based program/agency.

Partners, Project Intercept, and Family and Children's Services received the highest number of referrals from the YSB. Their total amounted to 229 youth, that is, 68 percent of the total YSB population which was referred out by YSB to direct-service agencies. There were 28 other community-based youth-serving agencies utilized by the Northeast Denver YSB (see Figure I). Out of these, East Side Motivational Co-op, Malcolm X Center for Mental Health, Horace Blanton Center, NYC, East-Side Neighborhood Health Center, the Freedom House and the Park Hill Mental Health Center were most frequently utilized. During its first ten months of operation, YSB has referred a total of 72 youth, (21.4% of its "referred-out" youth) to these agencies/programs. The other 10.6 percent of YSB youth referred out to local agencies were referred to the 21 less-frequently utilized agencies listed on Figure I.

The highest percentage (35%) of Impact offenders were referred to Partners, followed by 25.2% referred to Intercept and 14% to Family and Children's Services, 4.3% to the East-Side Motivational Co-op, and 3.5% to both the Park Hill Mental Health Center and the Freedom House. It is, thus, clear that these youth-serving agencies received 98 Impact offenders, amounting to 85.2 percent of all Impact offenders referred out by the YSB to direct services component of local youth-serving agencies. It is interesting that Impact offenders represented 50%\* of those referred by YSB to both the Freedom House

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\* As seen in Figure I, in a number of agencies to which YSB has referred only one youth, Impact offenders represent 100% of the referrals. Since the number of youth considered is very small, the mentioned percentages are not very meaningful.

and the Park Hill Mental Health Center. Among those referred to Partners, 44.4% were Impact offenders. Impact offenders represented 37.7 percent among those referred by the YSB to Project Intercept, 35.7 percent among those referred to the East Side Motivational Co-op, 27.3% and 25.8 percent among those referred to Horace Blanton Center and Family and Children's Services, respectively.

c. Placements, Refusals and Terminations

Out of the 337 youth referred by YSB to other agencies, 156 (46.3%) were accepted. Of the total of 115 Impact offenders referred, 66 (57.4%) were accepted. 30 youth could not be contacted by the referred to agencies. 99 youth (29.4%) refused the offered services. In addition, there are 52 (49) youth on whom, as of April 1, 1974, no follow-up (as to acceptance or refusal of the offered services) was performed by the YSB. It appears, thus, that the attrition rate is quite high. Only 156 (66) youth, representing 21.5 percent (38.3%) of referrals to the YSB have successfully entered a specific-community program. However, the 156 (66) youth receiving services from the various community-based youth serving agencies represent 46.3 (57.4) percent of youth referred to the above agencies by the YSB.

Among YSB's three most frequently utilized referral sources, (Partners, Intercept, Family and Children's Services), Family and Children's Services had the highest acceptance\* rate (64.5 percent), followed by Partners (56.7 percent). Project Intercept had the lowest (46.8 percent) acceptance rate.

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\* Number of youth accepted over the number of youth referred to the particular agency.



importantly, the number of youth successfully terminating placement/services represent 50.7 percent of those entering some direct service agency as a referral from the YSB. The highest percentage of successful terminations\* (90%) occurred in Family and Children's Services, followed by (25%) Project Intercept and (9.8%) in Partners.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

A total of 725 referrals, including 172 associated with Impact offenders have been made to the YSB during its first ten months of operation. The primary source of referral has been the Delinquency Control Division. As of April 1, 1974, 337 (115) youth have been referred by YSB to direct service agencies in the community, with the remainder either refusing services, (27.8%), unable to be contacted, (8.3), or (17.4%) not yet assigned or placed into a direct service component of a community-based agency. The characteristics of referrals to YSB indicate that they are primarily Black males, between 13 and 15 years of age. During the first ten month period of YSB's operation, 156 (66), 21.5 percent (38.4%) of referrals, to the YSB and 46.3% (57.4%) of referrals from YSB to direct service agencies have been accepted into one of the thirty one youth-serving agencies utilized by the YSB. Partners, Project Intercept and Family and Children's Services were among the agencies to which YSB referred its youth most frequently. As of April 1, 1974, 50.7 percent of those entering some direct service agency successfully terminated their placement and were exited from the system.

It is apparent, thus, that YSB's objective of "serving 300 youth

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\* Number of youth successfully terminating over the number of youth receiving services in a particular agency.

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through determination of their needs in terms of diverting them from delinquent behavior, and providing direct services whenever expedient, necessary and possible; assessing existing Northeast Denver Community resources and diverting from the juvenile justice system whenever feasible; coordinating and integrating the delivery of youth services for the prevention of target crimes,"\* has been accomplished. The Flow Analysis indicates that 337 youth have been referred to community-based youth serving agencies over a ten month time period. The analysis also indicates that a very broad range (31) of direct service agencies is utilized by the YSB. It would appear, therefore, that the YSB has been successful in tying together a referral network which is quite broad in scope.

#### B. Recidivism Analysis

For purposes of this analysis recidivism has been defined in terms of rearrest by the Denver Police Department. Both a "persons" recidivism rate and a "behavioral" recidivism rate have been calculated. The first represents the proportion of youth who have one or more arrests during their period of risk. This proportion does not take into account, however, the fact that some youth have multiple rearrests. The second, the "behavioral" recidivism rate takes this variable into account and indicates the number of rearrests per 100 youth during their mean period of risk. The recidivism analysis presented also distinguishes between rearrests that

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\* Page 2 of YSB's original grant Application to DACC.

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occured during the post-referral,\* during placement/services\*\* and post-release periods.\*\*\* The difference between the first and the third periods of time equals the period of time during which youth were placed at an agency and were receiving some kind of direct services/treatment. All calculations for both the "persons" and the "behavioral" recidivism rates are presented for a) all rearrests and b) impact rearrests only.

Previous research on recidivism has indicated a number of factors which affect rearrest (recidivism) rates. Such variables as the number and type of prior arrests, sex, age at first arrest, age at first institutionalization, ethnicity, family background and I.Q. have all proved to be related

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\* Represents the average length of time between referral to the Northeast Denver YSB and April 1, 1974. The average period of risk during this total "post-referral" period amounted to 6.1 months -- 8 months for those receiving services from Family and Children's, 5.6 months for those receiving services from Partners, 6.6 months for those receiving services from Project Intercept, 8 months for those receiving services from the other 28 agencies utilized by the YSB. For those who refused YSB's services the average period of risk between referral to the YSB and April 1, 1974, was 5.6 months. The total of 6.1 months mentioned above does not include 266 youth, on 52 of whom no follow-up as to acceptance or rejection of particular services was performed, 68 who could not be contacted and 126 who have, as of April 1, 1974, not yet been assigned to a particular agency.

\*\* Represents the average duration of services/treatment for youth receiving direct services from community-based youth serving agencies. The average period of risk during placement is 4.4 months. For youth in Project Intercept it amounts to 5.9 months, for those in Partners and Family and Children's services 5.3 and 3.9 months respectively. The total of 4.4 months includes period of risk of 29 youth placed in 28 various agencies which provided, on average, 1.8 months of direct services.

\*\*\* Represents the average length of time between termination of services and April 1, 1974. It reflects the average risk period during the post-release period which amounted to 5.2 months -- 3.5 for youth who terminated from Partners, 3.6 months for those terminating from Project Intercept, 4.9 months for those from Family and Children's Services and 6.2 months for youth terminating services received from the 28 other agencies utilized by the YSB.

to the likelihood of recidivism. In the recidivism analysis presented in this report we have controlled for a number of these variables, namely sex, ethnicity and number and type of prior arrests.\* We have calculated, thus, sex, ethnicity, number of prior impact offenses and type of agency placement specific rates of recidivism over the ten months period of Northeast Denver Youth Services Bureau's existence. Tables 2, 3 and 4 present the changes (increase or decrease) in both "persons" and "behavioral" recidivism rates of YSB youth during the total post-referral, as well as, during, and post termination of direct services. The percentage reduction/increase in recidivism rates as presented in these Tables is arrived at through a comparison of the expected\*\* and the observed (adjusted)\*\*\* recidivism rates (See Tables AI, AII, AIII, AIV, AV, AVI,

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\* We did not control in our calculations for the age variable, because the multiple regression equation of the Denver Anti-Crime Council's base-line data (used here for purposes of comparison in the recidivism reduction analysis) showed that age was the least influential of the six (number of prior arrests, number of referrals to the Juvenile Court, number of prior impact arrests, sex, ethnicity and age) variables. The Beta weight of age at the time of arrest in the multiple regression equation -- using any arrest for a one-year follow-up as a criterion -- was -.012. Using an Impact arrest for a one year follow-up as the criterion, age at arrest did not even enter the equation.

\*\* Expected rates of recidivism are calculated from the established base-line sex, ethnicity, number and type of prior offense specific recidivism data obtained from the DACC's one year follow-up of a cohort of Denver youth.

\*\*\* Observed recidivism rates refer to the actual rates of recidivism during the average period of risk. The "adjusted" observed rates refer to the actual recidivism rates adjusted (projected) to a one year risk period. This adjustment is necessary for purposes of comparison of the actual-observed rates with the base-line rates which were calculated on the basis of a one-year follow-up period.

BI, BII, BIII, BIV, BVI in the Appendix of this Report.)

"Post-Referral" Recidivism Reduction

Table 2

Percentage Reduction of "Persons" and "Behavioral" Recidivism Rates During the Total Post-Referral to YSB Period

YSB youth receiving services . FROM	"PERSONS"		"BEHAVIORAL"	
	Rearrest for Impact	Any Offense	Rearrest for Impact	Any Offense
Partners	+87*	+69.8	+92.4	+85.7
Intercept	+60.8	+60.2	+78.3	+86
Family & Children's Services	+65	+32.2	+86.4	+62.6
Other agencies (28)	+32.2	+19.5	+27.5	+33.2
All (31) agencies utilized by the YSB	+62.7	+51.6	+72.5	+70.3
Youth who refused YSB services	+65.8	+46.5	+76.8	+68.3

\* Percentage  
reduction in recidivism rates

As indicated in Table 2, the reduction of "persons" recidivism rates for any offense for the total YSB clientele receiving services from the local youth-serving agencies amounts to 51.6 percent. It is important to note, however, that the persons recidivism rate for any offense has been reduced for youth receiving services from Partners by 69.8 percent, for those receiving services from Project Intercept by 60.2 percent and for those from Family and Children's Services by 32.2 percent. For those receiving services from all the other agencies the reduction in recidivism rates amounted to only 19.5 percent. Thus, there appears to be an impressive

difference in the reduction of recidivism rates for those in Partners (69.8%) and those in less frequently utilized agencies (19.5%) (see Figure I). The reduction of recidivism rates of those who refused YSB's services amounts to 46.5 percent. If rearrests for only Impact offenses are considered, an even higher reduction in "persons" recidivism rates is evident. This reduction\* ranges from 32.2 percent (in the less frequently utilized agencies) to 87 percent (in Partners). The average percentage reduction of "persons" Impact recidivism rates for youth receiving services from all the youth-serving agencies was 62.7 percent.

It is evident, thus, that the proportion of youth rearrested for an Impact offense during the one year period after referral to the YSB has been reduced more than the proportion of youth rearrested for any offense (51.6%). This applies for youth in each of the agencies utilized by the YSB. It is also crucial to point out that the reduction of recidivism rates for youth in Partners and in Project Intercept is higher than for those youth who have refused YSB's services. However, the reduction of recidivism rates for Impact, as well as for any offense, of those refusing YSB's services is higher than for those referred by YSB to agencies other than Partners and Project Intercept.

If the rates of rearrest ("behavioral" recidivism rates) rather than the proportion of youth rearrested ("persons" recidivism rates) are considered, the reduction in recidivism rates is even more impressive. As

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\* The percentage reduction of recidivism rates is calculated by subtracting the observed recidivism rates from the expected ones and dividing the result by the expected rates. See Tables AI, AII, AIII, AIV, AV, AVI, BI, BII, BIII, BIV, BV, BVI in the Appendix.

Table 2 indicates, the rates of rearrest for any offense during a one year period after referral to the YSB have been reduced on average by 70.3 percent. The reduction of rates of rearrest for an Impact offense amounts to 72.5 percent. It appears that Partners, (92.4%) followed by Family and Children's Services (86.4%), and Project Intercept (78.3%) were most successful in reducing recidivism rates for Impact offenses. If rearrests for any offenses are considered, Project Intercept (86%) closely followed by Partners (85.7%) and Family and Children's Services (62.6%) appear to be most successful. The reduction of "behavioral" recidivism rates for youth in other than the above mentioned agencies is higher (33.2%) for any offense than for an Impact offense (27.5%).

In general, the analysis of both the "persons" and the "behavioral" recidivism rates and their reduction during the post-referral to YSB period (Table 2) warrants a number of conclusions.

1. The rates of rearrest have been reduced more than the proportion of youth rearrested.
2. The above applies for all the youth-serving agencies utilized by the YSB.
3. In general, the percentage reduction in both the "persons" and the "behavioral" recidivism rates is greater for Impact than for other types of rearrests. The only exception, as seen in Table 2, is the reduction of "behavioral" recidivism rates which is lower for Impact than for any type of offenses for youth in Project Intercept and in a number of less frequently utilized agencies.
4. It appears that Partners, Project Intercept and Family and Children's Services were among the most successful agencies.

The recidivism rates of youth receiving services from agencies other than the ones mentioned above, have been reduced by much less.\*

5. A comparison of youth who refused YSB's services and those receiving direct services from community-based agencies, makes it evident that a) the reduction in "persons" Impact recidivism rates of those in Partners (87%) compares favorably with the reduction for those refusing services (65.8%), and b) that the reduction in "persons" recidivism rates for any offense for youth in Partners (69.8%) and those in Project Intercept (60.2%) also compare favorably with the reduction for those who have refused YSB's services (46.5%). The same pattern is apparent when "behavioral" recidivism rates are considered. The reduction in these rates for Impact offenses for the youth in Partners (92.4%), Family and Children's Services (86.4%), and Project Intercept (78.3%) compare favorably with the reduction of the same rates for those who refused services. (76.8%) When recidivism rates for any offense are considered, the reduction is higher for youth both in Partners (85.7%) and in Project Intercept (86%) than for those who have refused YSB's services (68.3%).
6. The data obtained from the recidivism analysis seem to render support to the variable length of exposure hypothesis which

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\* 32.2% vs 87% for "persons" Impact offense rearrest rate, 19.5% vs 69.8% for "persons" any offense recidivism rate; 27.5% vs 92.4% for "behavioral" Impact rearrest rate and 33.2% vs 85.7% for "behavioral" any offense recidivism rate. See Table 2



claims that the length of treatment/services influences the degree of recidivism reduction. On the basis of our analysis we may conclude that, in general, the length of services\* appears to be positively correlated with the reduction in recidivism rates.

#### Recidivism While Receiving and After Termination of Services

The follow-up period involved in the previous analysis includes periods of time during which YSB youth have been receiving direct services, as well as, time periods after the youth have terminated services and thus exited from the YSB system. The difference in the recidivism rates between the "post-referral" period (Table 2) and the "during services" period (Table 3) reflects rearrests which have occurred after the youth terminated treatment/services, that is, during the "post-release" period (Table 4).

The changes in the recidivism rates during the placement/services period are of particular interest. As indicated in Table 3, a reduction of both "persons" and "behavioral" recidivism rates has occurred for youth in Partners, Project Intercept, and Family and Children's Services. However, for youth receiving services from agencies other than the above ones, an increase, rather than a decrease in the "persons" recidivism rate has occurred during the period of time in which services were provided to the YSB youth.

Also, for youth receiving services from Partners, the reduction of both "persons" and "behavioral" recidivism rates during the period in

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\* See Table 1 in this report.

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Table 3

Percentage Reduction of "Persons" and "Behavioral" Recidivism Rates During Placement/Services

YSS youth receiving services FROM	"PERSONS"		"BEHAVIORAL"	
	Rearrest for Impact	Rearrest for Any Offense	Rearrest for Impact	Rearrest for Any Offense
Partners	+100*	+76	+100	+87.8
Intercept	+56.7	+56.6	+75.7	+84.6
Family and Children's Services	+52.5	+57.4	+72.6	+59.7
Other Agencies	-52.4	-78.6*	+6.6	+29.3
All (31) Agencies utilized by YSB	+62.7	+53.2	+78.8	+35.1

\* plus (+) refers to a reduction in recidivism rates

minus (-) refers to an increase in recidivism rates

which services were being provided was higher\* than the reduction during the total post referral to YSB period.

In all other direct service agencies to which youth have been referred by the YSB, the reduction of both "persons" and "behavioral" rearrest rates for Impact, as well as, for any offenses, is lower during the placement/services period than during the total post-referral to YSB period.

It is interesting to note, however, that the same pattern of higher reduction in "behavioral" than in "persons" recidivism rates observed during the total post-referral to YSB period, is also evident during the placement/services period.

A comparison of recidivism rates "during the placement/services" period (Table 3) and the "post-termination" period (Table 4) suggests an interesting and an important finding.

While there has been an overall decrease in recidivism rates during the placement/services period (Table 3), the decrease in recidivism rates during the post-termination of services period (Table 4) appears to be, in most instances, higher. This is the case for youth in all agencies except Partners, in which the "persons" and the "behavioral" Impact recidivism rates during the "post-termination of services" period are lower (79.5%, 88%) than "during the services" period (100%, 100%), and Family and Children's Services where only the "persons" Impact recidivism rates during the

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\* 100% vs 87% for "persons" Impact Recidivism Rates  
 76% vs 69.8% for "persons" Recidivism rates for any offense  
 100% vs 92.4% for "behavioral" Impact recidivism rates  
 87.8% vs 85.7% for "behavioral" recidivism rates for any offense

Table 4

Percentage Reduction in "Persons" and In "Behavioral" Recidivism Rates  
during the "Post-Termination" Period

YSB youth receiving services FROM	"PERSONS"		"BEHAVIORAL"	
	Rearrest for Impact	Any Offense	Rearrest for Impact	Any Offense
Partners	+79.5*	+87.9	+88	+95.4
Intercept	+100	+100	+100	+100
Family and Children's Services	+80.4	+32	+89.2	+71.5
Other Agencies	+56.7	+36.3	+33.9	+34.8
All (31) Agencies utilized by YSB	+781.	+74.8	+83	+80.5

Percentage  
\* reduction in recidivism rates

"post-termination" period were lower (32%) than during the placement/services period (57.4%).

Again, the reduction in "behavioral" recidivism rates for those receiving services from Partners, Project Intercept, and Family and Children's Services were higher than the reductions in "persons" recidivism rates. The percentage reduction in the proportion of youth rearrested for an Impact offense during the projected one year risk period after termination of services at Partners was 79.5%, the percentage reduction of youth rearrested for any offense was 87.9%. The percentage reduction of rearrests was higher than the percentage reduction in the proportion of youth rearrested, namely 88% for an Impact offense and 95.4% of any offense. The same pattern is evident for Family and Children's Services.\* This does not seem to be the case for youth receiving services from other agencies.

The comparison of changes in recidivism rates during the post-referral to the YSB (Table 2), post-termination of services (Table 4) and during services periods (Table 3) warrants a number of conclusions:

1. The overall percentage reduction of both the "persons" and the "behavioral" recidivism rates during the period after termination of placement/services is higher than during both, the period of time when services were being provided\*\*and during the total post-referral to the YSB period.
2. The above is true when the total number of youth in all of the

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\* For youth in Project Intercept the percentage reductions in "persons" and in "behavioral" recidivism rates are the same.

\*\* This may be a function of a short follow-up period.

agencies utilized by the Northeast Denver YSB were considered together. When each youth-serving agency is considered separately, it is evident that, for example, for Project Intercept the above indicated pattern applies fully, but for youth in Partners the above mentioned pattern applies only when rearrest rates for any offenses are considered. For youth in Family and Children's Services, the observed pattern applies only for the any and Impact offenses "behavioral" rearrest rates.

3. The aforementioned findings of higher reduction in the "behavioral" than in the "persons" recidivism rates apply to all the three (Partners, Project Intercept, and Family and Children's Services) major youth-serving agencies in all three -- "during services," "post-release" and the "total post-referral to the YSB" periods.
4. In general, the percentage reduction in both the "persons" and the "behavioral" recidivism rates is greater for Impact than for other types of offenses for youth in the three major agencies. There are two exceptions to the above pattern\* when the "total post-referral" period and the "during services" period are considered. When the "post-termination" period is considered, there appears to be only one exception\*\*to the general pattern discussed under 4.

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\* For youth in Project Intercept ("behavioral" recidivism rates during the total period and for youth in Family and Children's Services ("persons" recidivism rates) during the period in which services have been provided to YSB youth.

\*\* For youth in Partners (both for "persons" and "behavioral" recidivism rates).

### Summary and Conclusions

The recidivism analysis presented above purports to evaluate the effectiveness of various youth-serving agencies utilized by the Youth Services Bureau in reducing the recidivism rates of its clients. For this purpose a comparison of observed and expected recidivism rates was performed. Sex, ethnicity, number and type of prior offense specific observed recidivism rates of YSB youth were compared to those we would expect on the basis of base-line recidivism rates.\* The base-line data clearly indicate that the likelihood of recidivism for males is much higher than for females and that, in general, given the same number of prior Impact offenses, the likelihood of rearrest for Chicanos and Blacks is much higher than for Anglos. And even more importantly, the number of prior Impact offenses greatly effects the likelihood of recidivism. As the base-line data show, the chances of rearrest for any offense during a one-year follow-up period for an Anglo male with one prior Impact arrest are 35.5%, with two prior Impact offenses 67.5% and with three they increase to 73.9%. The chances of rearrest for a Chicano male, by comparison, are 54.8% (with one prior Impact arrest), 80.2% (with two prior Impact arrests), and 88% (with three prior Impact arrests), respectively. It is, thus, these sex, ethnicity and number of prior offenses specific base-line data that are utilized for purposes of comparison with the YSB youth, which, as mentioned previously, have an average of 1.3 prior Impact offenses per person and are mostly (68.4%) male and either Black or Chicano. (77.5%) The recidivism analysis presented in this report (see Tables AI, AII, AIII, AIV, AV, AVI, BI, BII, BIII, BIV,

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\* Based on a one-year follow-up of a cohort of Denver youth with an Impact offense during the FY 1972.

BV, BVI in the Appendix) indicates that, generally, the observed recidivism rates for YSB youth receiving direct services from community-based agencies, as well as, for those youth refusing YSB's services, compare favorably with their expected rates. This is especially the case with the "behavioral" recidivism rates and for rearrest for Impact offenses.

The data derived from our recidivism reduction analysis seem to support the variable length of exposure hypothesis. Generally, the longer the (Table 1) client remains at the agencies referred to by the YSB, the lower the likelihood of rearrest during the period of time while services are provided and also during the total post-referral to the YSB period. Partners, followed closely by Project Intercept and then Family and Children's Services were the agencies most successful in reducing the recidivism rates of their clients. The reduction of recidivism rate of youth in these agencies was much higher than for those youth refusing services. It can be concluded, therefore, that the results of our recidivism analysis indicate that YSB's objective of reducing the recidivism rates of identified youthful offenders in the LEAA mandated crime-specific areas has been fulfilled.

It is, however, also suggested that an evaluation with a longer follow-up period than the one possible at the time of this report may render more accurate and insightful results.

#### Community Involvement

Table 5 presents the hours of community involvement on the part of the YSB staff. Most of these data are self-explanatory. Several trends can be observed across time, however. First, the amount of volunteer time has decreased rather dramatically since the summer months but has increased again during January and February. Also, the number of contacts and the





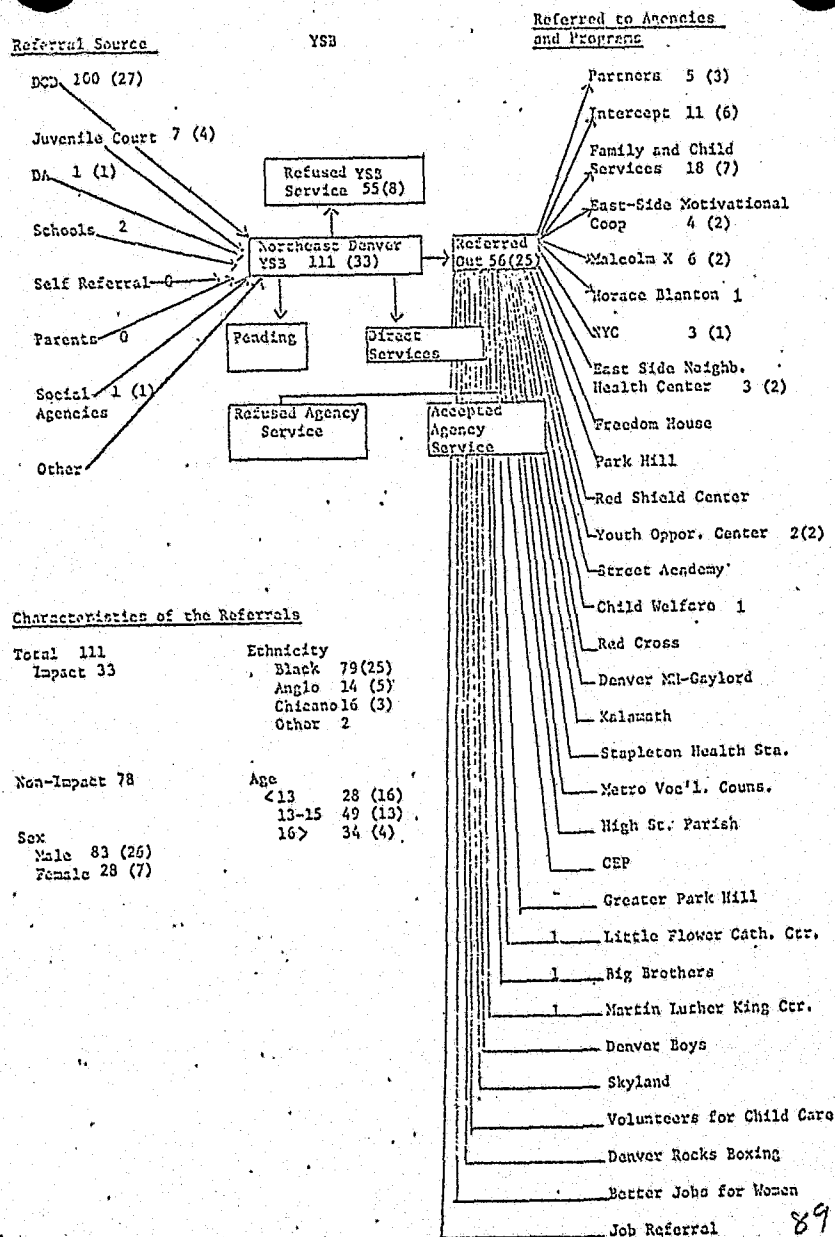
Northeast Denver Youth Services Bureau  
Community Involvement  
June 1, 1973 - April 1, 1974

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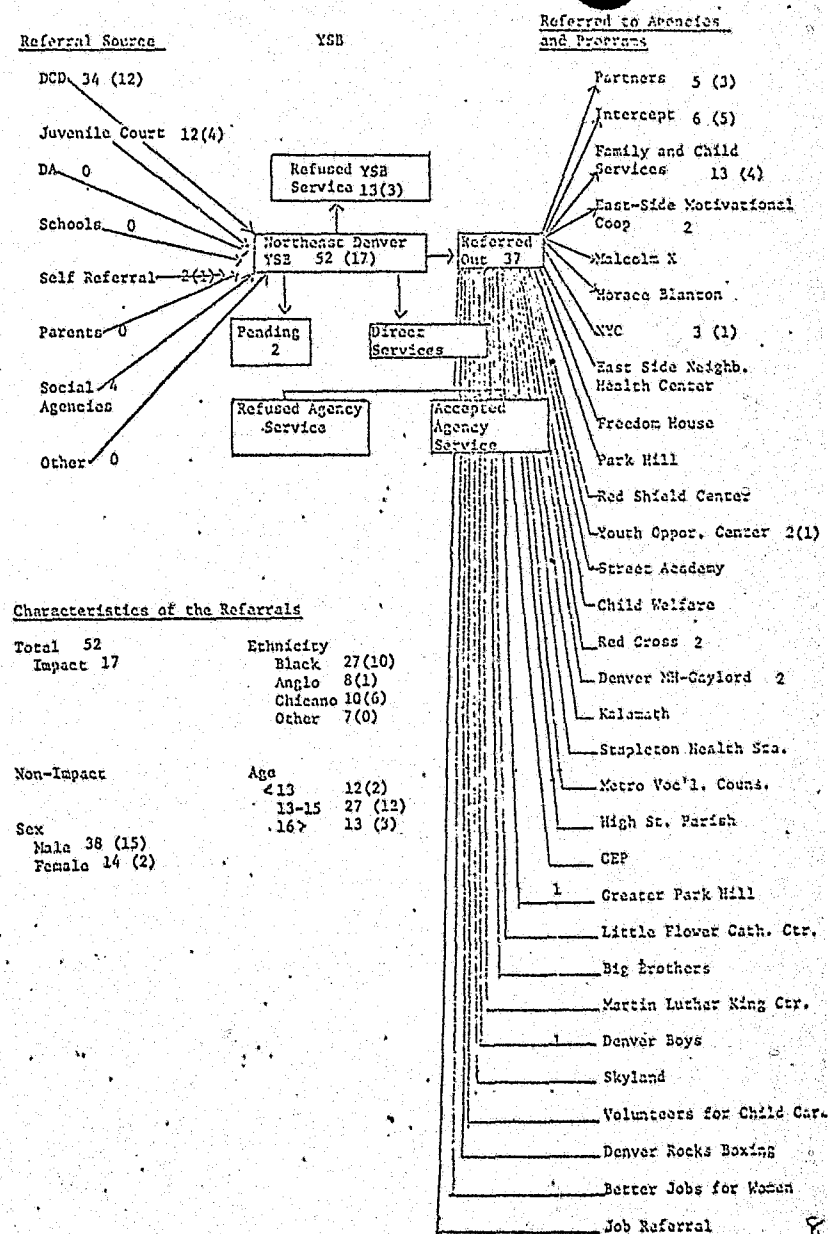
Number of meetings with community groups has substantially increased during the last three months of YSB's first ten months of operation. In terms of overall involvement in community activities there appears to have been a substantial decrease during the second trimester followed by an increase during the last trimester of YSB's first ten (10) months of operation.

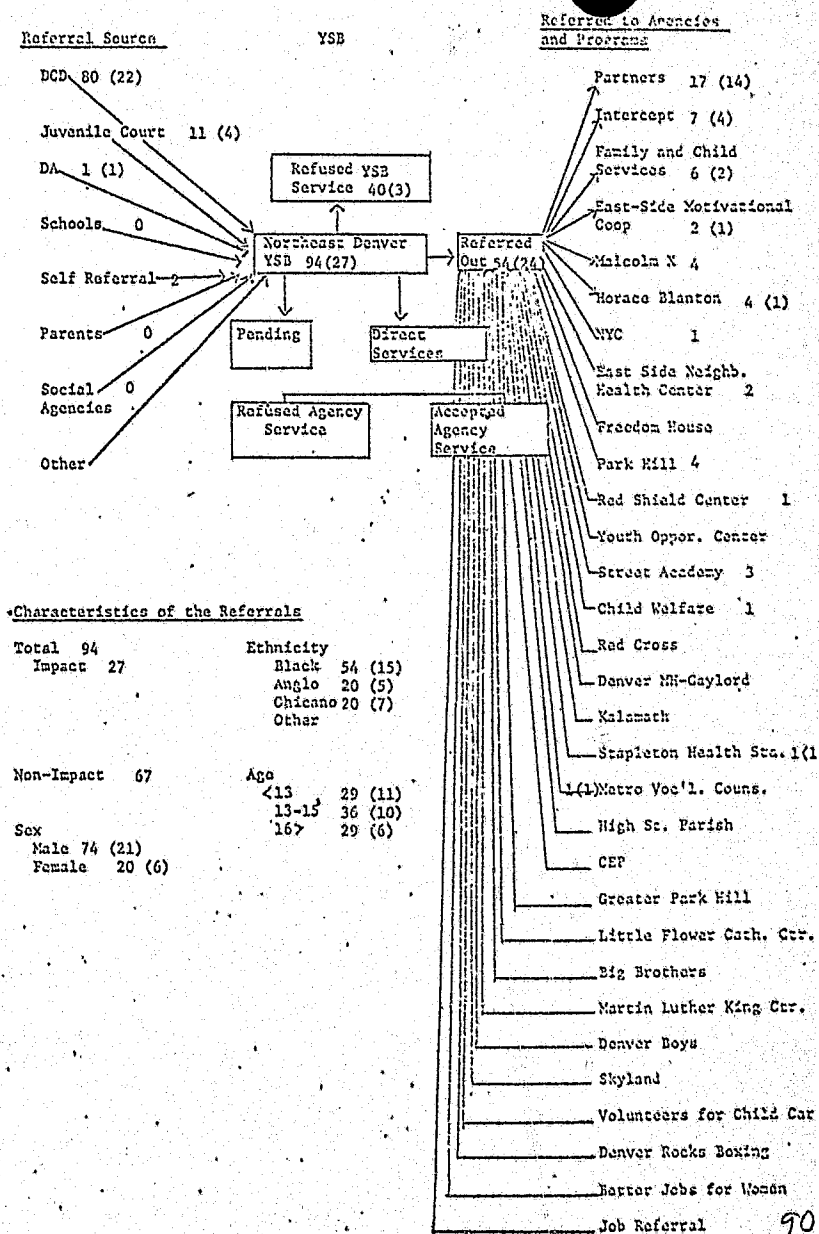
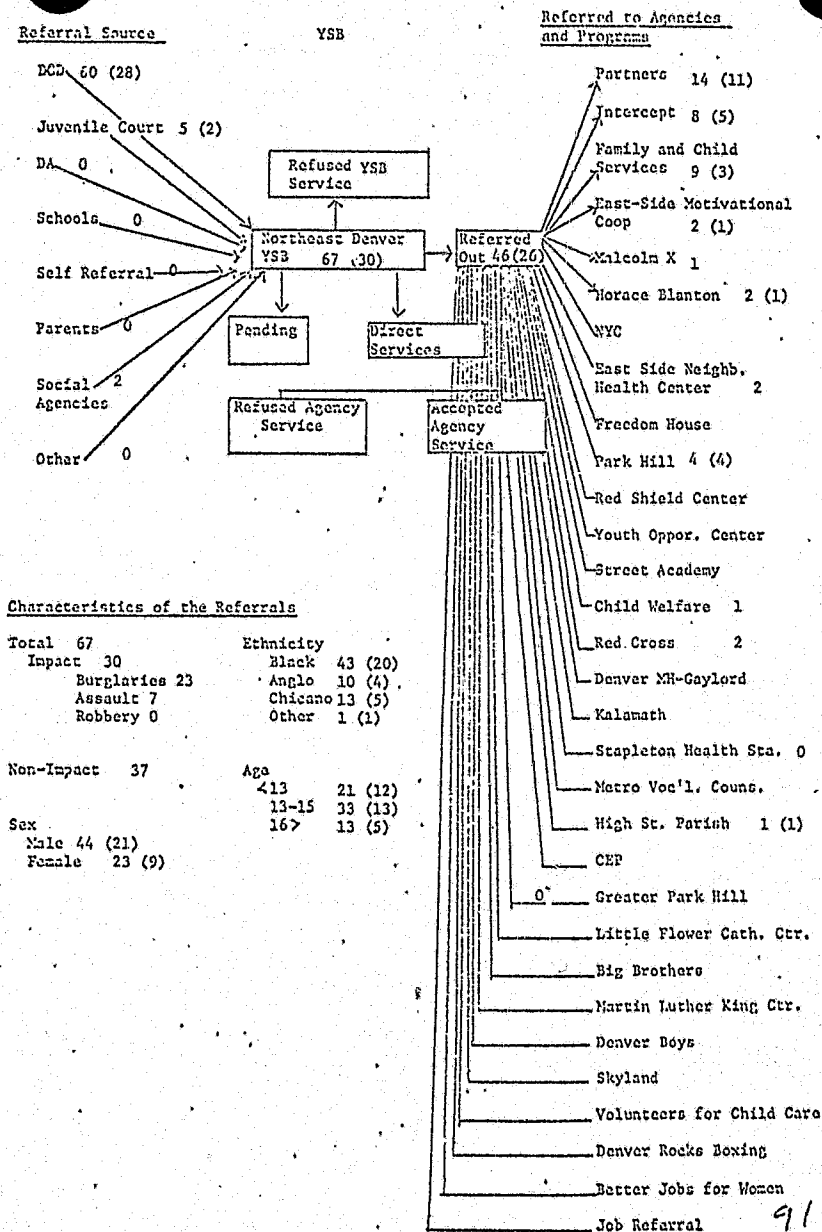


NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
Flow Chart  
July 1973  
Figure 1b

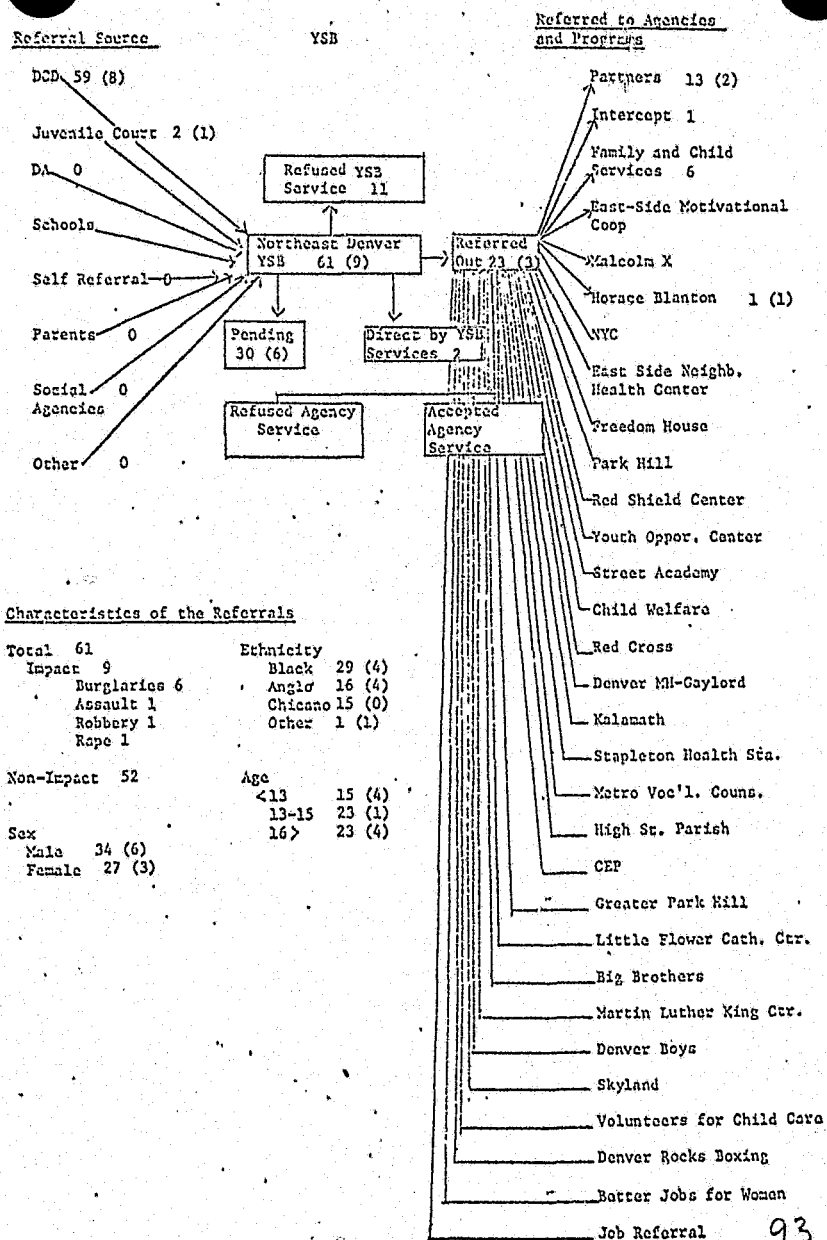


NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
Flow Chart  
June 1973  
Figure 1a



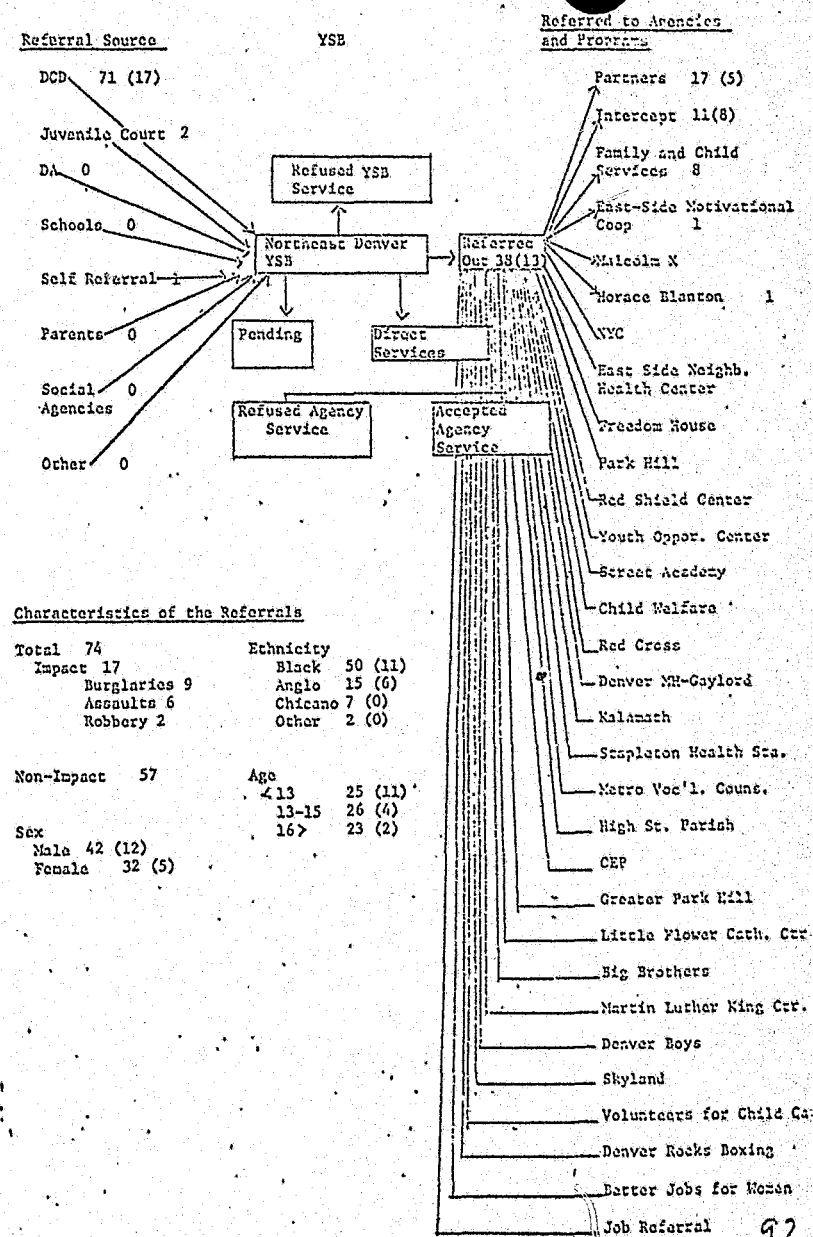


NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
Flow Chart  
November 1973  
Figure 1f



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NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
Flow Chart  
October 1974  
Figure 1a



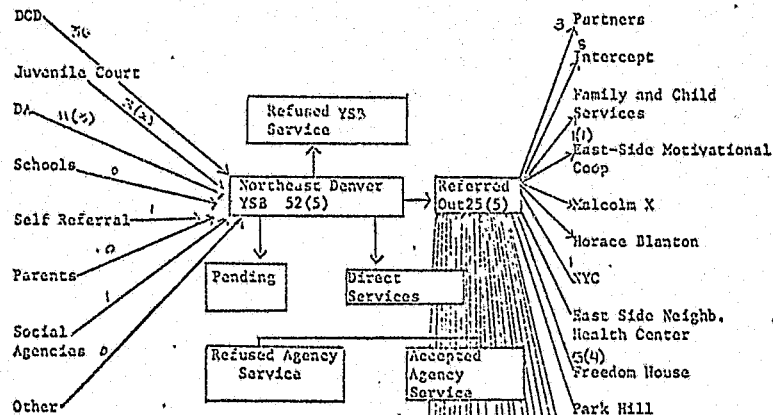
97

NORTH DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
Flow Chart  
January 1974  
Figure 1h

Referral Source

YSB

Referred to Agencies and Programs



Characteristics of the Referrals

Total 52  
Impact 5

Ethnicity  
Black 27(3)  
Anglo 11  
Chicano 1(2)  
Other 3(0)

Non-Impact

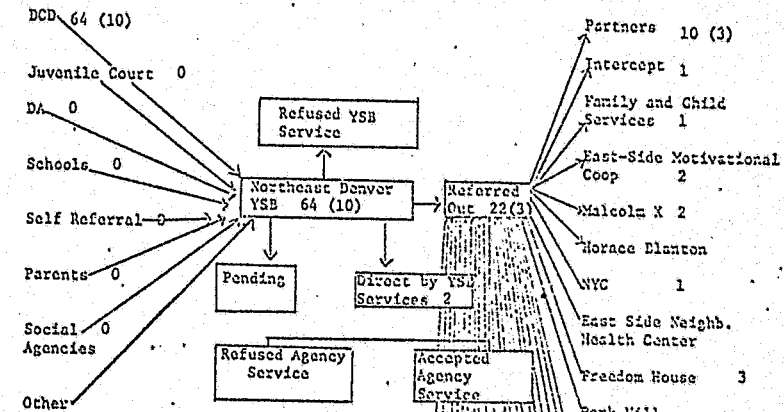
Age  
<13 9(1)  
13-15 16  
16+ 27(40)

NORTHEAST DENVER YOUTH SERVICES BUREAU  
Flow Chart  
December 1973  
Figure 1g

Referral Source

YSB

Referred to Agencies and Programs



Characteristics of the Referrals

Total 64  
Impact 10

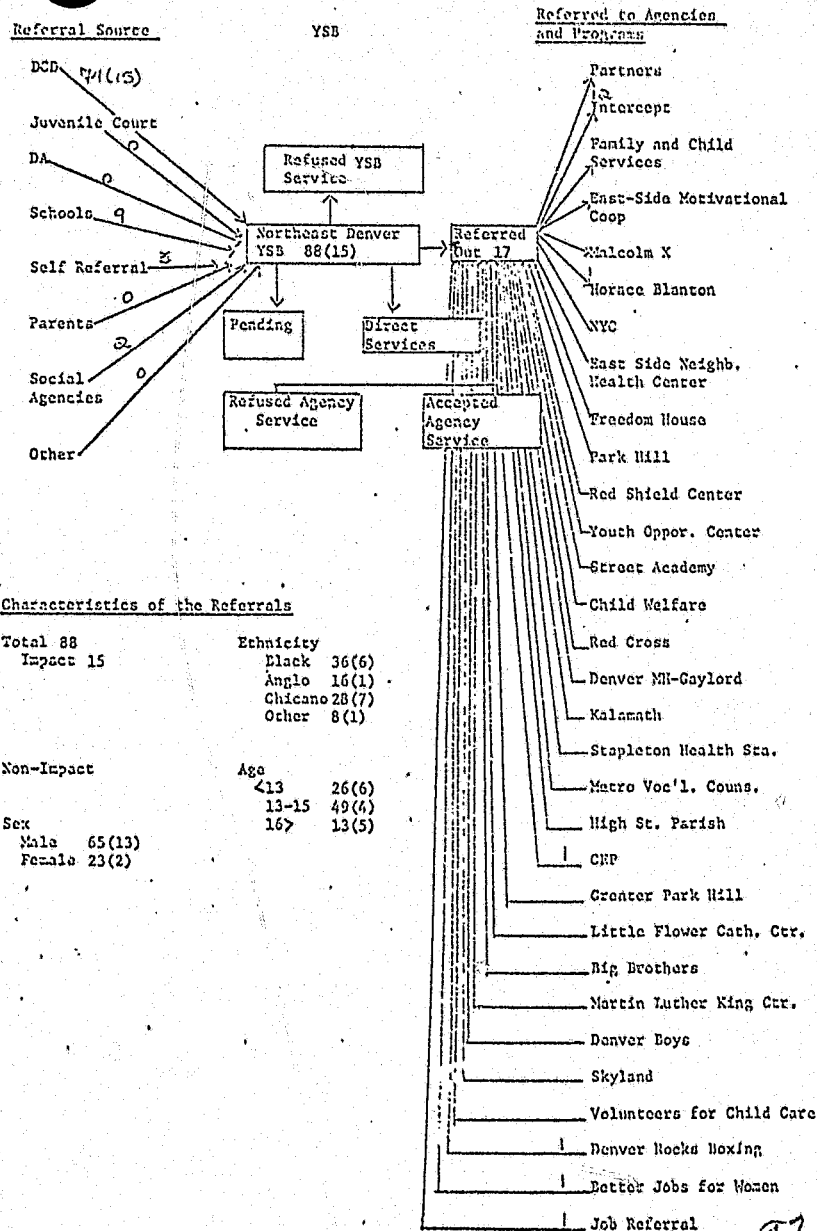
Ethnicity  
Black 33 (2)  
Anglo 17 (1)  
Chicano 12 (6)  
Other 2 (1)

Non-Impact

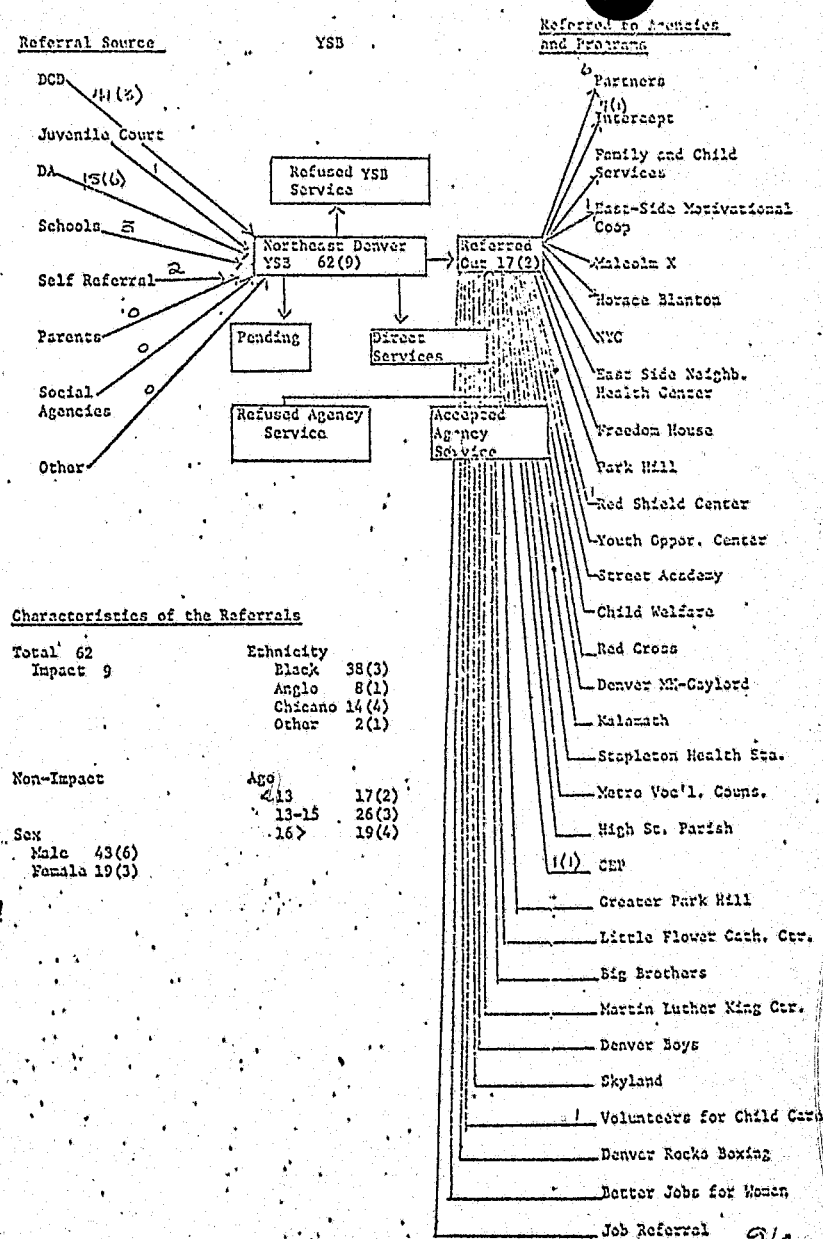
Age  
<13 15 (1)  
13-15 27 (6)  
16+ 22 (3)

Sex  
Male 41 (10)  
Female 23





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Table A I

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During the Total Period from Referral to YSB til April 1, 1974,  
by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

Rearrest for Any Offense					
YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a one Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	56.2	8	17	5.64	+69.8
Intercept	65.3	14	26	6.6	+60.2
Family and Children's Services	53.1	24	36	8	+32.2
Other Agencies	52.4	28	42.2	8	+19.5
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	57.9	16	28	6.9	+51.6
Those Youth who Refused Services	48.5	12	26	5.6	+46.4

Table A II

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During their Placement at the Referred to Agency by Sex, Ethnicity,  
Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

Rearrest for Any Offense					
YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	56.21	5.9	13.5	5.26	+76
Intercept	65.33	14	28.3	5.94	+56.6
Family and Children's Services	53.10	7.4	22.6	3.94	+57.4
Other Agencies	52.38	13.8	93.6	1.77	-78.6
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	57.92	10	27.1	4.43	+53.2

Table A III

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During the Post-Termination of Services at the Referred to Agency  
til April 1, 1974 by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of  
Agency Placement

YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Rearrest for Any Offense				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	56.21	2	6.8	3.53	+87.9
Intercept	65.33	0	0	3.64	+100
Family and Children's Services	53.10	14.7	36.1	4.88	+32
Other Agencies	52.38	17.3	33.4	6.23	+36.3
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	57.9	6.7	14.6	5.5	+74.8

Table A IV

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During the Total Period from Referral to YSB til April 1, 1974,  
by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Rearrest for Impact Offenses				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	33.05	2.0	4.3	5.64	+87
Intercept	37.75	8.1	14.8	6.60	+60.8
Family and Children's Services	31.63	7.4	11.2	7.96	+65
Other Agencies	30.68	13.8	2.08	7.96	+32.2
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	34.29	7.3	12.8	6.89	+62.7
Those Youth who Refused Services	25.67	4.1	8.8	5.62	+65.8

Table A V

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During Placement at the Referred to Agency by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offense, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Rearrest for Impact Offenses				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	33.05	0	0	5.26	+100
Intercept	37.75	8.1	16.4	5.94	+56.7
Family and Children's Services	31.63	4.9	15	3.94	+52.5
Other Agencies	30.68	6.9	46.8	1.77	-52.4
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth Are Receiving Services	34.29	4.7	12.8	4.43	+62.7

Table A VI

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During the Post-Termination of Placement at the Referred to Agency til April 1, 1974, by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Rearrest for Impact Offenses				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	33.05	2.0	6.8	3.53	+79.5
Intercept	37.75	0	0	3.64	+100
Family and Children's Services	31.63	2.5	6.2	4.88	+80.4
Other Agencies	30.68	6.9	13.3	6.23	+56.7
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth Are Receiving Services	34.3	3.4	7.5	5.50	+78.1

Table B I

Proportion of Rearrest of YSB Youth During the Total Period from Referral to the YSB till April 1, 1974,  
Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Rearrest for Any Offense				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	146.393	9.8	20.9	5.64	+85.7
Intercept	176.860	13.6	24.8	6.60	+86
Family and Children's Services	147.371	36.6	55.2	7.96	+62.6
Other Agencies	132.387	58.7	88.5	7.96	+33.2
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth Are Receiving Services	155.577	26.5	46.2	6.89	+70.3
Those Youth who Refused Services	88.95	13.2	28.2	5.62	+68.3

Table B II

Proportion of YSB Youth During Placement at the Referred to Agency by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type  
of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Receiving Services From	Rearrest for Any Offense				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	146.393	7.8	17.8	5.26	+87.8
Intercept	176.860	13.5	27.3	5.94	+84.6
Family and Children's Services	147.371	19.5	59.4	3.94	+59.7
Other Agencies	132.387	13.8	93.6	1.77	+29.3
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth Are Receiving Services	155.577	37.3	1.01	4.43	+35.1

Table B III

Proportion of Rearrests of YSB Youth During "Post-Termination of Services" at the Referred to Agency  
1 April 1, 1974, by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type  
of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Received Services From	Rearrest for Any Offense				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	146.393	2	6.8	3.53	+95.4
Intercept	176.860	0	0	3.64	+100
Family and Children's Services	147.371	17.1	42	4.88	+71.5
Other Agencies	132.387	44.8	86.3	6.23	+34.8
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	155.577	13.9	30.4	5.50	+80.5

Table B IV

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During the Total Period from Referral to the YSB til April 1, 1974,  
by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Received Services From	Rearrest for Impact Offenses				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	56.686	2.0	4.3	5.64	+92.4
Intercept	67.622	8.1	14.7	6.6	+78.3
Family and Children's Services	54.366	4.9	7.4	7.96	+86.4
Other Agencies	50.069	24.1	36.3	7.96	+27.5
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	58.967	9.3	16.2	6.89	+72.5
Those Youth who Refused Services	41.374	4.72	10	5.62	+76.8



Table B V

Proportion of YSB Youth Rearrested During the Placement at the Referred to Agency by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Received Services From	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Rearrest for Impact Offenses			
		Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	56.686	0	0	5.26	+100
Intercept	67.622	8.1	16.4	5.94	+75.7
Family and Children's Services	54.366	4.9	14.9	3.94	+72.6
Other Agencies	50.069	6.9	46.8	1.77	+6.6
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	58.967	4.6	12.5	4.43	+78.8



Table B VI

Proportion of YSB Youth During the Post-Termination of Services at the Referred to Agency till April 1, 1974, by Sex, Ethnicity, Number and Type of Prior Offenses, Type of Rearrest and Type of Agency Placement

YSB Youth Received Services From	Rearrest for Impact Offense				
	Expected ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Observed ( $\bar{x}$ ) Average Rearrest Rate	Adjusted for a One Year Risk Period	Average Period of Risk	% Reduction in Recidivism Rates
Partners	56.686	2.0	6.8	3.53	+88
Intercept	67.622	0	0	3.64	+100
Family and Children's Services	54.366	2.4	5.9	4.88	+89.2
Other Agencies	50.069	17.2	33.1	6.23	+33.9
Total of all the Direct Service Agencies from which YSB Youth are Receiving Services	58.967	4.6	10	5.50	+83



**END**