

**First Annual Report
on
Community-Based Alternatives
in
North Carolina**

WHAT THEY NEED IS LOVE



46824

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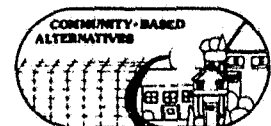
**Based on a State-wide Needs Assessment of
Status Offenders & Youth At Risk**

**Prepared by
The Community-Based Alternatives Staff
of
The Department of Human Resources**

NCJRS

APR 24 1978

ACQUISITION



PREFACE

Sometimes our best professional analysis of complex social issues ignores the most obvious and seemingly simplistic factors.

This first state-wide needs assessment of troubled young people relies upon the expert judgment of several thousand human service professionals and gives North Carolina the most complete data base ever collected from which to build a comprehensive continuum of community-based programs. This report documents the findings of that needs assessment in a statistical format, with formal recommendations, which at one level presents a rather blique picture of seemingly endless individual problems and needed programs.

Underlying this maze of statistical information and professional jargon, however, is a simpler, more basic theme that was repeated in many ways by nearly all those who contributed to this effort. The paraphrased words of the recent hit song, which we have chosen as the title of this report, capsulize that theme.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Several agencies and many dedicated professionals contributed significantly in producing this report. On behalf of the Community-Based Alternatives staff, the Assistant Secretary for Children and the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, we extend our deep appreciation to:

The Status Offender Project Staff of the Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services at North Carolina State University for developing the project design, directing the data collection process, assimilating and programming the information, and producing the final data reports;

The Juvenile Court Counseling Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts for identifying the Status Offender population and completing questionnaires on each Status Offender;

Wake County, Brunswick County, Cabarrus County, Concord City, Kannapolis City, Wilkes County, Buncombe County, Asheville City, and Johnston County School Systems for identifying the Youth at Risk population and completing questionnaires on each Youth at Risk;

The North Carolina Justice Academy of the North Carolina Department of Justice for the design and production of this report in its final form;

And finally to the hundreds of other child-serving professionals from across the State who responded to our Needs Assessment questionnaire.

Thanks!

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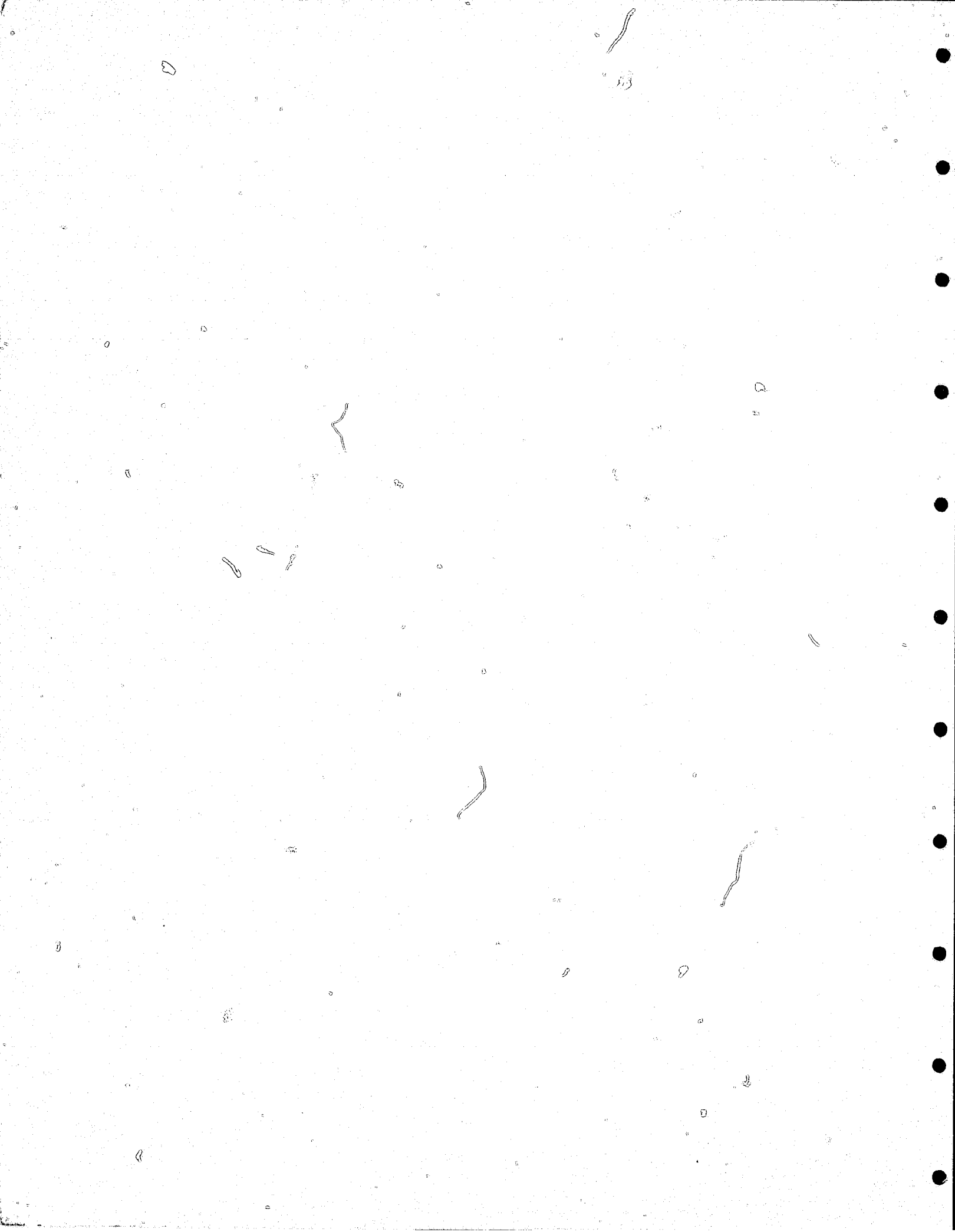
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PART I

BACKGROUND



For more than a decade the idea of focusing efforts in the field of juvenile justice on community services to deal with the problems of children has been gaining momentum. In North Carolina as throughout the country, new philosophies have evolved, new programs have developed, and a considerable amount of public and private funding has gone into these new and innovative methods of responding to the problems of juvenile delinquency.

Much has been said about the ineffectiveness of the traditional institutional response to the problems of delinquent youth. The Status Offender is a term that has come into vogue in recent years to describe a segment of the juvenile offender population which brings under the courts' jurisdiction a group of offenders whose actions would not be unlawful if committed by adults.

In the community-based effort nationally and in North Carolina, the Status Offender has been referred to, planned for, and identified as a separate and distinct group of juveniles. The literature is replete with references to and descriptions of Status Offender problems and treatment programs.

Upon closer examination, we find that the professional, academic, institutional and political response to the Status Offender problem has been based more upon intuition than empirical evidence. Nearly all of the research in this field has centered around treatment outcomes. There is a wealth of information available on the success or, more accurately, the lack of it for any number of treatment programs in both institutional and community-based settings. There has, however, been very little research aimed at examining the target population for these new programs. With this report, North Carolina can begin to approach the Status Offender problem from a firm base of statistical evidence.

Some of the basic issues addressed for the first time on a state-wide basis in this report include:

1. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the Status Offender population?
2. What are the most significant problems identified within the Status Offender population?

3. What programs are most often recommended by professionals who regularly deal with Status Offenders?
4. What are the underlying causes of the basic problems which contribute to Status Offender behavior?
5. What implications do these findings have for policy changes regarding the future approach to the Status Offender problem in North Carolina?

House Bill 456 — Legislative Intent

Since the mid 1960's, one of the most hopeful developments in the treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency has been the growing emphasis on community-based alternatives to state supported training schools. The basic rationale of the community-based alternatives movement is that the most effective way to deal with the underlying causes of delinquency for most juvenile offenders is by working with the individual youth in their home communities. Allied with this is the growing realization of the debilitating effects of institutionalization on the normal growth and development of young people. A final major contributing factor to the nationwide growth of community-based alternatives has been the spiraling cost to state and local governments for institutional programs.

The 1975 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly recognized the need for improving services to cope with the growing problems of delinquency by enacting House Bill 456 (An Act to Provide Community-Based Alternatives to State Training Schools). That legislation established as state policy in dealing with the problems of delinquency treatment and prevention: the provision of "A comprehensive plan for the development of Community-Based Alternatives to training school commitment so that 'Status Offenders' . . . may be eliminated from the Youth Development institutions of this State."

The philosophy of the community-based alternative effort in North Carolina is that local governments and state government share the responsibility for assisting troubled youth to become

effective contributing members of our society. The role of the State, as carried out through the Department of Human Resources, is to provide technical and financial assistance to communities that are developing service programs. Financial assistance is provided by allocating State appropriations through county governments to direct service programs.

The role of the State in regard to the community-based alternatives effort is unique in the nation in that the State does not own or operate the programs receiving State assistance. Rather, the State serves as a helping partner to local governments and citizen groups as they develop and operate their own programs.

The intent of the Department of Human Resources in this effort is to assist in the development of a continuum of services at the local level to address the problems of delinquency and undisciplined behavior.

The role of the county is to assess the needs of its youth and develop a plan and implement programs to meet those needs. Participation of county government in this program is voluntary. The legislation requires that each participating county submit an assessment of youth needs and a report on the status of their efforts on a yearly basis. It is strongly recommended that an inter-agency Task Force be appointed by the County Commissioners to develop and maintain a comprehensive plan for addressing the needs of its Status Offender and "juvenile delinquent" population.

The 1976 Special Session of the 1975 General Assembly appropriated \$250,000 to a Community Services Fund that was used to support wholly or in part 33 local community-based programs across the State.

With the strong support of the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources and many private groups and organizations, the 1977 General Assembly appropriated one million dollars for each year of the current biennium to increase the State support for community-based programs.

In carrying out the mandate of House Bill 456, the Department of Human Resources is responsible for:

- a. Establishing an equitable funding formula and fund allocation process.
- b. Accounting to the Governor and the General Assembly on the effective use of the State appropriations for Community-Based Alternatives.
- c. Providing technical assistance to county officials, county juvenile planning task forces, and program operators in regard to Community-Based Alternatives.
- d. Working in consort with the Governor's Crime Commission for the effective utilization of federal funding for Community-Based Alternatives.
- e. Insuring that programs receiving State funds comply with civil rights and equal employment guidelines.
- f. Otherwise implementing the responsibilities enumerated in G.S. 7A-289.13, 7A-289.14, and 7A-289.15.

In carrying out their legal requirements in the development of the community-based alternatives effort, North Carolina's 100 counties are responsible for:

- a. Notifying in writing the Department of Human Resources of their intention to participate in the Community-Based Alternatives funding program.
- b. Examining the need for establishing a planning body composed of private citizens and human service professionals to advise the county commissioners on the most effective utilization of resources to address their juvenile justice needs.
- c. Insuring that Community-Based Alternative dollars are used exclusively for programs that provide direct services to children who have been either adjudicated as juvenile delinquents or are at risk of being formally involved in the juvenile justice system.
- d. Determining whether or not it is in their best interest to cooperate with other counties for the development of programs to address their juvenile needs.
- e. Utilizing generally accepted accounting procedures that guarantee the integrity of the expenditure of Community-Based Alternative funds in local programs.
- f. Reporting to the Department of Human Resources on a quarterly basis the balance of Community-Based Alternatives funds unspent. Each county will include in their third quarter report a statement of their anticipated expenditure for the fourth quarter. If the total year's anticipated expenditure is less than that county's yearly allotment, the Department of Human Resources may reallocate the balance as it deems necessary.
- g. Providing the Department of Human Resources with an annual plan for the provision of services to address their juvenile justice needs.
- h. Insuring that programs receiving State funds are appropriately licensed.

While participation in the programmatic aspects of House Bill 456 was made voluntary, there was one key provision that would apply to every county, i.e., that as of July 1, 1977 Status Offenders (defined as "those juveniles guilty of offenses which would not be violations of the law if committed by an adult") could no longer be committed to State training schools. This deadline was later amended to July 1, 1978.

The community-based alternatives effort in North Carolina can thus be viewed as a joint effort between State and local governments to develop a locally based program approach for dealing with a legally defined population of adolescents — — the Status Offender.

The Department of Human Resources Response to House Bill 456

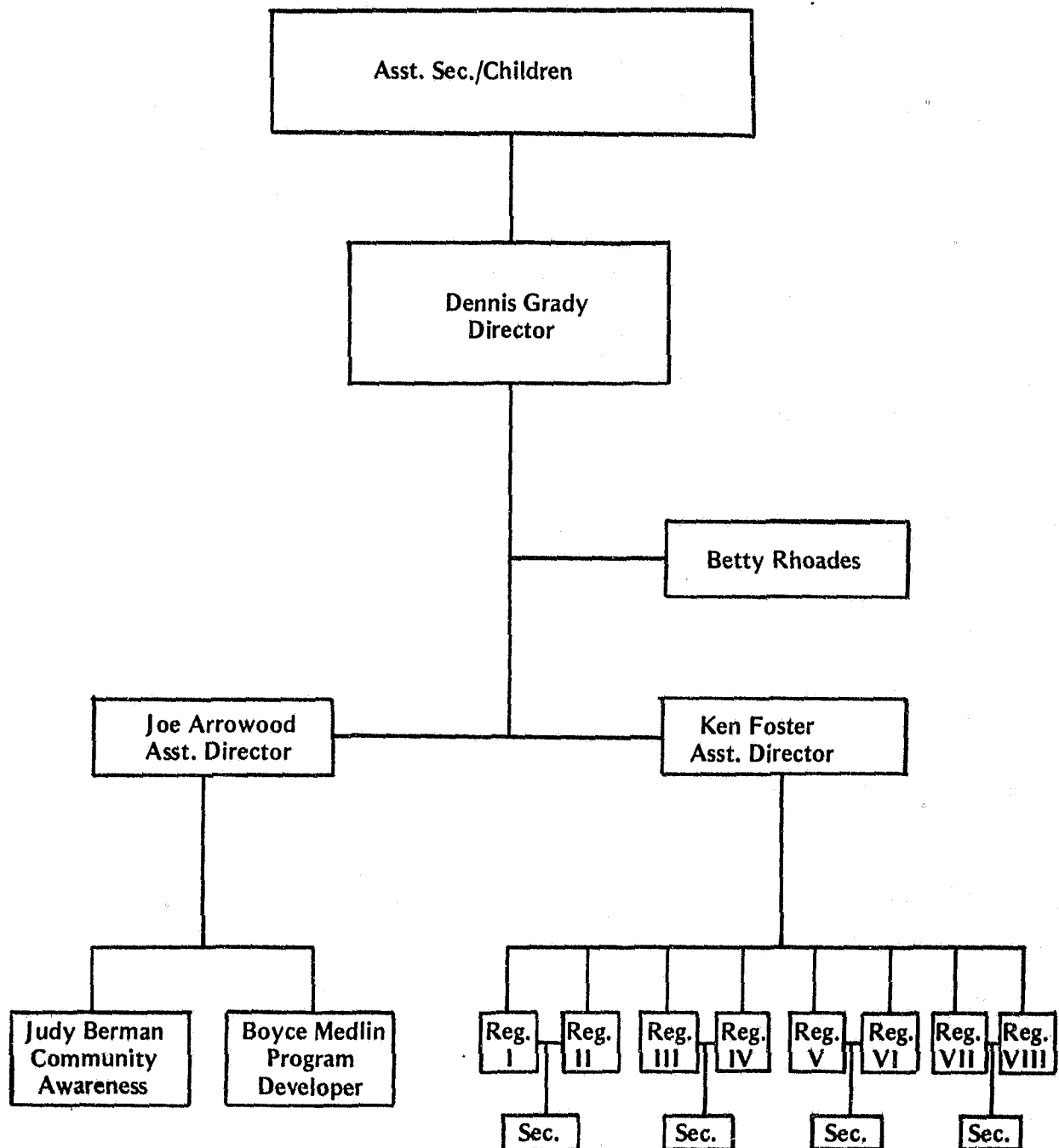
With the assumption of the duties of Secretary of the Department of Human Resources in January, 1977, Dr. Sarah Morrow and the Administration designated the area of children's services as one of their top priorities for the next four years.

The Community-Based Alternatives program had been administered previously by the Division of Youth Services. Inadequate funding, key personnel turnover, and lack of clear Departmental support hampered the initial years of program implementation.

Under Dr. Morrow's leadership, the Community-Based Alternatives program was reorganized and placed directly under Dr. Minta Saunders, Assistant Secretary for Children. The Regional staff of the Division of Youth Services was transferred into this program and assigned responsibilities as follows:

Region I	Black Mountain	Mr. Burnice Lewis	Planning Region A, B, & D
Region II	Charlotte	Ms. Nancy Honeycutt	Planning Region C, E, & F
Region III	Winston-Salem	Mr. Tom McGee	Planning Region G
Region IV	Henderson	Ms. Susan Whitten	Planning Region K & L
Region V	Fayetteville	Mr. George Hicks	Planning Region I & M
Region VI	Fayetteville	Mr. George Holden	Planning Region H & N
Region VII	Greenville	Mr. Mack Livesay	Planning Region Q & R
Region VIII	Greenville	Ms. Mavis Williams	Planning Region P & O

A central office staff of five professionals was assigned the responsibility of planning and managing the state-wide effort. Following is an organizational chart of the Community-Based Alternatives Section of the Department of Human Resources:



During the summer of 1977, the Community-Based Alternatives staff developed and submitted to the Secretary its first Annual Plan of Work which highlighted two prime goals for fiscal years 1977-79. That plan, which is summarized below, has served as the basic guideline for the first six months of the program's operation.

Goal No. 1

To reduce the number of children committed by the courts to the institutions operated by the Division of Youth Services.

By June 30, 1978 to provide one million dollars in State funding equitably divided among participating counties for alternative treatment services to troubled youth.

By June 30, 1978 to provide non-institutional dispositional options for 500 troubled youth across the State.

By June 30, 1979 to provide an additional one million in State funding equitably divided among participating counties to maintain alternative treatment services to troubled youth.

By June 30, 1979 to provide non-institutional treatment services for 1200 adjudicated youth.

By June 30, 1979 to reduce the average number of yearly commitments to Youth Services institutions by 200 youth.

Program Activities

Develop a formula by which each county can receive a fair share of the Community-Based Alternatives Fund.

Develop a clearly defined set of program guidelines, policies, and procedures.

Meet with representatives of local government to insure that the guidelines are workable.

Contact all Boards of County Commissioners to insure that each county has an equal opportunity to participate.

Review program plans from each participating county and provide assistance as needed and requested in the design and implementation of those programs.

Monitor ongoing programs and collect program and budget data on a regular basis.

Re-allocate funds from counties not utilizing 100% of their funding to ensure that maximum services are provided with the Community-Based Alternatives Fund.

Goal No. 2

To produce a state-wide, county-by-county, data-based comprehensive plan of community-based services and youth needs.

By January 1, 1978 to produce an annual report on the status of youth needs in North Carolina for submission to the Secretary of the Department of Human Resources, the Governor and the General Assembly.

By May 1, 1978 to provide a data-based, comprehensive state-wide budget, uniform data and technical assistance in utilizing the data to every county Task Force to advise the County Commissioners of the youth needs to be addressed by each county budget.

By July 1, 1978 to provide a data-based, comprehensive, state-wide budget request for community-based services for inclusion in the Department of Human Resources continuation and expansion budgets for the 1978-1980 biennium.

By January 1, 1979 to provide a comprehensive annual report and state-wide action plan on the current status of community-based alternatives with recommendations on program continuation.

Program Activities

Collect state-wide needs assessment data on a randomly selected sample of 1000 Status Offenders.

Assist in the collection of state-wide needs assessment data on a randomly selected sample of 1000 pre-delinquent youth.

Provide regional workshops to train local Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Task Forces in the utilization of basic needs assessment data in developing comprehensive county based action plans.

Work with each county Task Force individually in writing an annual action plan for presentation to their Board of County Commissioners.

Community-Based Fund

The first major task for the Community-Based Alternatives staff was to develop a funding formula and adopt policies and procedures for equitably distributing the one million dollars in aid-to-counties money appropriated by the 1977 General Assembly. The following guidelines were developed, reviewed, and approved in accordance with G.S. 150-A (the Administrative Procedures Act) and distributed to all 100 counties by September 15, 1977.

"The purpose of the Community-Based Fund is to provide State funding to counties to assist in the development of Community-Based Alternatives, both residential and non-residential, for children at risk. These programs may address the Status Offender, the delinquent, and/or the abused and neglected child.

"The Community-Based Fund is administered by the Community-Based Alternatives Section, Department of Human Resources, under the supervision of the Secretary of Human Resources. The Secretary of Human Resources is responsible for devising a formula to disburse State funds allocated by the General Assembly for community-based programs.

"These regulations shall become effective on August 29, 1977. The funding formula adopted in conjunction with these regulations will expire on June 30, 1978, at which time the funding formula may be subject to review and revision.

Process for County Eligibility

"Each county will be sent notification by letter of the amount of community-based funds available to their county and the cash match required to be able to utilize these State appropriated community-based dollars. The counties will be asked to indicate their desire to participate by means of a letter from the chairperson of the county commissioners. Counties will be expected to respond to the notification letter by October 15, 1977.

Funding Formula

"Each county that notifies the Department of Human Resources of its intention to participate will receive a base grant of \$2,500.

"The remainder of the Community-Based Alternatives Fund will be allocated to each county based upon the proportion of the county's population which is 10 through 17 years old in comparison to the proportion for every other county in the State.

"Each participating county will be required to match the State dollars with local dollars based upon the county's relative ability to pay.

"Relative ability to pay will be determined by the Social Services Equalization Formula. This formula takes into consideration sales tax collection

per capita, property tax per capita, average monthly number of AFDC recipients per capita, and the county share of AFDC expenditures per capita.

"Using this formula, counties are divided into three categories with the following matching ratios:

1. Counties with highest ability to fund programs — 30% local
70% state
2. Counties with median relative ability to fund programs — 20% local
80% state
3. Counties with lowest ability to fund programs — 10% local
90% state"

County Response to House Bill 456

In July, 1977 informal discussions began between the central office staff of the reorganized Community-Based Alternatives program and the North Carolina County Commissioners Association. By August an ad hoc committee of the Association's Executive Committee began formal meetings with the Community-Based Alternatives central office staff. The meetings centered around State fund allocation issues, and from these exchanges there developed a working relationship that has materially contributed to the support the program has enjoyed from County Commissioners.

By November 10, 1977, ninety-six (96) counties had notified the Department of Human Resources of their intent to participate in the state-wide Community-Based Alternatives program. Over 70 counties had active interagency Task Forces examining their youth needs and developing program proposals to recommend to their Board of Commissioners.

By the end of December, over 54 program proposals had been submitted for funding. These included proposals for:

Group Homes	6
Specialized Foster Care	7
Emergency Shelter Care	9

Alternative Schools	13
Other Non-residential Programs	13
Contracts for Services	6

In December over 150 Task Force members representing 70 counties attended the first annual state-wide Community-Based Alternatives Conference in Greensboro. At this conference, presentations were made on how to gain access to private and public funds for development of community-based programs and on various types of exemplary programs now operating in local North Carolina communities.

Thirty-two counties have participated in the sampling process for the state-wide needs assessment described in more detail in the next part.

Interest has never been higher, and the level of activity across the State is clearly indicative that, in the minds of many North Carolinians, the Community-Based Alternatives effort is addressing a significant problem.

State-wide Needs Assessment Survey

During the months of July, August, and September the Regional Field Consultants were engaged in the data collection phase of the second major goal of this program.

In 1976 at the request of the Region K lead regional organization (LRO) planner, the Center for Urban Affairs and Community Services at North Carolina State University developed and implemented a region-wide "State Offender Needs Assessment." As a result of the positive feedback from that experience, a joint effort was undertaken between the Center for Urban Affairs and the Community-Based Alternatives Section of the Department of Human Resources.

On July 21, 1977 through Title XX funds and a grant from the Division of Crime Control, one of the most comprehensive, data-based human service planning efforts in North Carolina history was begun.

The data collected from this survey is analyzed in the next two parts of this report. The descriptive analysis includes the demographic characteristics of both the Status Offender and Youth at Risk populations as well as the most frequently identified problems and program recommendations for each group.

The prescriptive analysis attempts to examine in more specific detail the home situation as a contributing factor to youth behavior both in the community and in the school and compares the findings for each population surveyed.

The final section of this report contains a summary of major findings along with a list of specific program and policy recommendations that should be of value to the Department, the Governor and the General Assembly as the concerted effort continues in North Carolina to develop a continuum of treatment and prevention services for troubled youth and thereby to decrease crime and delinquency.



PART II

ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this part is to portray selected characteristics of the Status Offender population in North Carolina. The information contained in this part is derived from a questionnaire (see Appendix 3) administered on a scientifically selected sample of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk from across the State. Two questionnaires were completed on each subject in the study by court counselors, school officials and other human service professionals who were intimately familiar with the child in question.

Using a statistical technique (a modified Q Factor Analysis) developed specifically for random sampling in North Carolina, the Regional Field Consultants working closely with the Chief Court Counselors in 27 counties began to identify the Status Offenders who were adjudicated during the 12 month period from July, 1976 through June, 1977. Much of the success of this phase of the survey must be attributed to the cooperation of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the expert assistance of the juvenile court counselors in the 27 counties sampled. To maintain confidentiality for the youths selected for this sample, only the court counselors were required to see the children's names.

From their own experience with the child, the court counselors were asked to answer a 50-part questionnaire and to identify another professional within the community who had also worked with the same child. The child's name was placed in a sealed envelope by the court counselor and forwarded by the Community-Based Alternatives Field Consultant to the second professional.

The Field Consultant then briefed the second professional on the nature of the study, gave him/her a questionnaire and the sealed envelope containing the Status Offender's name and asked him/her to complete the questionnaire and return it to the Field Consultant.

To identify the Youth at Risk population, a similar process was carried out in six selected public school districts. Principals, guidance counselors, and homeroom teachers were asked to identify

those children within the school population who had a history of disruptive behavior in school but who had not yet come to the attention of the juvenile court. Two questionnaires were then completed for each of the identified youth.

Approximately 1500 questionnaires were filled out on over 700 Status Offenders identified through the juvenile courts, and over 4,000 questionnaires were filled out on Youth at Risk identified in the public school system.

The responses to these questionnaires provide the data base for the state-wide needs assessment survey, the results of which are presented in this report.

This part of the report is divided into four sections. Demographic characteristics are presented first and are used comparatively in the analysis of the latter parts.

Problems of Status Offenders follow. Twenty-four problems are identified within the questionnaire as significant in contributing to Status Offender behavior. These problems are defined, and the demographic characteristics of the population possessing each problem is compared to the demographic characteristics of the Status Offender population as a whole. The ten most common problems are presented and notable variations in regard to age, race, location and income are highlighted when this data is controlled for gender.

Programs to address the problems of the Status Offender are then presented. Twenty-one programs are presented and displayed in terms of the frequency each was recommended. Demographic differences between the populations recommended for each program and the Status Offender population as a whole are noted. Ten of the most common program recommendations are presented and notable variations in regard to age, race, location and income are highlighted when this data is controlled for gender.

The final section of this part is a crosstabulation of identified problems and program recommendations. Table V controls the problem categories and displays by percentage the program recommendations. Table VI controls for program recommendations and displays by percentage the problems associated with each.

Characteristics of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

The survey questionnaire collected demographic data on a number of variables. Those variables are displayed below for both the Status Offender and Youth at Risk populations.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS Data reported for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

	STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
SEX OF CHILD		
Male	35.4%	71.2%
Female	64.6%	28.8%
RACE OF CHILD		
White	79.9%	61.5%
Non-white	20.1%	38.6%
AGE OF CHILD		
Under 11 years old	2.3%	20.6%
Between 11 and 13 years	11.3%	30.6%
Between 14 and 16 years	67.0%	48.4%
Over 16 years	19.3%	0.4%
GROSS FAMILY INCOME		
\$5,000 or less	19.1%	33.2%
\$5,001 to \$8,000	39.0%	32.1%
\$8,001 to \$12,000	31.8%	26.4%
\$12,001 to \$15,000	6.2%	4.1%
\$15,001 and above	3.9%	4.3%
FAMILY INCOME AS A PERCENT OF MEDIAN INCOME		
Less than 65% of Median Income	53.5%	88.6%
Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.2%	3.3%
LOCALE		
Urban (> 2500)	43.9%	38.3%
Rural (< 2500)	56.1%	61.7%
SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Male	62.9%	67.1%
Female	37.1%	32.9%

	STATUS OFFENDERS	YOUTH AT RISK
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD		
Employed	76.2%	84.9%
Unemployed	16.5%	12.8%
Other (disabled, retired)	7.7%	2.2%
MARITAL STATUS OF NATURAL PARENTS		
Married	47.4%	57.5%
Divorced	31.5%	13.5%
Separated	10.9%	7.8%
Widowed	6.5%	11.7%
Never Married	4.3%	9.5%
WELFARE STATUS OF FAMILY		
Receiving Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC)	12.4%	7.1%
Receiving Medicaid or Medicare	9.9%	4.4%
Receiving Food Stamps	16.8%	9.7%
DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS IN SCHOOL		
Paddling	8.5%	43.5%
Suspension	39.3%	40.2%
Expulsion	9.4%	2.0%
Parent Conference	41.0%	69.3%
Counseling	48.1%	80.4%
Staying after school	11.7%	21.3%
Court Action		
All Others	13.9%	10.6%
OFFENSES COMMITTED (Status Offenders only)		
Home-related Status Offenses	63.9%	-----
School-related Status Offenses	54.3%	-----
Probation Violations	34.0%	-----
Property Crimes	11.6%	-----
Violent Crimes	2.4%	-----
All other Crimes	7.3%	-----
SENTENCES RECEIVED (Status Offenders only)		
Probation	60.8%	-----
Training School	9.8%	-----
All other sentences	29.4%	-----

SECTION A

Characteristics of Status Offenders

Demographic Characteristics of Status Offenders

In order to portray a clearer picture of the composition of the Status Offender population, the data is presented below in relation to four key variables: sex, age, location and income level.

TABLE I
Average Profile of Status Offenders

SEX	male	35.4%
	female	64.6
AGE	under 11 years	2.3
	11 to 13 years	11.3
	14 to 16 years	67.0
	over 16 years	19.3
LOCALE	urban (greater than 2500)	43.9
	rural (less than 2500)	56.1
FAMILY INCOME *	less than 65% median income	53.5
	from 65% to 80% median income	7.2

* These income categories were chosen to coincide with Title XX eligibility ranges.

Problems of Status Offenders

The survey identified 24 basic problems that might lead an adolescent toward behavior that would bring him/her to the attention of the court as a Status Offender.

Table II lists 24 problems and the percent of Status Offenders experiencing each.

TABLE II
Problems of Status Offenders

	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
1. Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	46.2%
2. Incapability of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	47.4%
3. Anti-Social Behavior	42.3%
4. Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	26.4%
5. Slow Learning	38.4%
6. Truancy	72.4%
7. Suspension/Expulsion	40.5%
8. Lack of Job Skills	28.2%
9. Incapable of Functioning Acceptably in Regular School Environment	36.1%
10. Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation	74.8%
11. Infeasibility of Returning Child Home After Residential Treatment	41.3%
12. Incapability of Functioning Acceptably in Home	50.2%
13. Inadequate Parenting Skills	73.5%
14. Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment	66.3%
15. Parental Abuse and Neglect	42.6%
16. Poor Living Conditions	4.3%
17. Lack of Positive Self-Image	51.2%
18. Drug/Alcohol Abuse	20.7%
19. Emotional Disturbance	33.7%
20. Mental Retardation	5.5%
21. Pregnancy	4.6%

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Percent of Sample</u>
22. General Health Deficiency	1.2%
23. Severe Physical Disorder or Handicap	4.0%
24. Inadequate Recreational Activities	51.4%

Demographic breakdowns for each of these problems are contained in Appendix 1 along with problem definitions. Notable variations from the Average Profile of the Status Offender population are highlighted in the following problem categories:

1. Of the 46.2% of the sample having a lack of positive social interaction with their peers, males and children from families with less than 65% of the State's median income are more often identified than in the Average Profile for Status Offenders.
2. Of the 42.3% of the sample with anti-social behavior, children from rural areas and children from families with less than 65% of the State's median income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 38.4% of the sample who are slow learners, males and children from families with less than 65% of the State's median income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
4. Of the 40.5% of the sample who have been suspended or expelled, males and children between 14 and 16 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 28.5% of the sample lacking job skills, males are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 36.1% of the sample who are unable to function acceptably in the regular school environment, males are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 20.7% of the sample with drug or alcohol abuse problems, children over 16 years old and children from upper family income levels are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
8. Of the 33.7% of the sample who are emotionally disturbed, males and children from rural areas and children from families with less than 65% of the State's median income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
9. Of the 5.5% of the sample who were mentally retarded, males are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
10. Of the 51.4% of the sample having inadequate recreational activities, males are more often identified than in the Average Profile.

Demographic Characteristics of Notable Problems of Status Offenders

Contained in Appendix 4 are the most significant problems identified through the survey, displayed individually, and crosstabulated by age, race, location and income level, controlling for gender. The Average Profile for the Status Offender on the demographic characteristics is shown in Table III.

TABLE III

Average Profile of Status Offender by Gender

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	55.4	44.6
From 11 - 13 Years Old.....	46.0	54.0
From 14 - 16 Years Old.....	37.5	62.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	19.3	80.7
Residential Location		
Urban.....	31.1	68.9
Rural.....	38.8	61.2
Race		
White.....	34.1	65.9
Black.....	40.5	59.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	42.4	57.6
5,001 - 8,000.....	40.1	59.9
8,001 - 12,000.....	30.1	69.9
12,001 - 15,000.....	20.6	79.4
Over 15,000.....	27.0	73.0
TOTAL.....	35.4	64.6

The Average Profile of Status Offenders when controlled for gender shows that: 1) the older the youth the more likely they are to be female, 2) the higher the family income the more likely they are to be female, and 3) females are 7.5% more often from urban areas and 6.4% more often white.

When the top 10 problems of Status Offenders are controlled for gender by these demographic characteristics, notable variations from the Average Profile are noted for the following problems:

1. Of the 74.8% of the sample whose problem behavior is due to the home situation, females under 11 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile of Status Offenders by gender.
2. Of the 73.5% of the sample whose parents were identified as having inadequate parenting skills, males under 11 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 72.4% of the sample who were truant, white males and males from rural areas are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
4. Of the 51.2% of the sample experiencing a lack of positive self-image, males under 11 years old and males from families with under \$5,000 annual income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 46.2% of the sample lacking positive social interaction with their peers, black males and males from urban areas and males with an annual family income of less than \$5,000 are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 42.6% of the sample experiencing parental abuse and neglect, females over 16 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 38.4% of the sample who are slow learners, males (in every age category) are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
8. Of the 28.2% of the sample lacking adequate job skills, white males, males over 14 years old, and males from rural areas are more often identified than in the Average Profile.

Program Recommendations for Status Offenders

Professionals surveyed in the study submitted over 1650 questionnaires on the Status Offender population. Each was asked to make specific program recommendations for a series of questions

(question D1 through E8 in the questionnaire) which asked "How much would this child benefit from the following program?" Possible responses were: "Not at all, slightly, quite, extremely" for each of these 21 alternatives.

TABLE IV

<u>Program/Alternatives for Status Offenders</u>	<u>Percent Benefitting (Quite or Extremely)</u>
1. Adult Volunteer	54.8%
2. Alternative School	40.9%
3. Benefit from Family Counseling	51.3%
4. Close Security Detention	6.6%
5. Counseling	43.3%
6. Drug/Alcohol Education	37.1%
7. Drug/Alcohol Treatment	16.4%
8. Exceptional Children's Education	31.9%
9. General Foster Care	13.0%
10. Group Home	28.8%
11. In-Patient Psychiatric Care	6.1%
12. Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Care	27.8%
13. Job Placement	67.2%
14. Parenting Skills Education	49.3%
15. Placement With Relatives	14.9%
16. Recreation	51.4%
17. Remedial Education	36.4%
18. Specialized Foster Care	26.6%
19. Structured Daily Environment	37.2%
20. Temporary Shelter Care	10.2%
21. Vocational Education	42.7%

Appendix 2 contains the charts from which this section is drawn.

As noted earlier in this report the Status Offender Average Profile for North Carolina on these basic demographic characteristics is:

Average Profile of Status Offenders

SEX	male	35.4%
	female	64.6
AGE	under 11 years	2.3
	11 to 13 years	11.3
	14 to 16 years	67.0
	over 16 years	19.3
LOCALE	urban (greater than 2500)	43.9
	rural (less than 2500)	56.1
FAMILY INCOME *	less than 65% median income	53.5
	from 65% to 80% median income	7.2

* These income categories were chosen to coincide with Title XX eligibility ranges.

Notable variations from these norms are highlighted for the population of children in this survey who are recommended for the following programs:

1. Of the 26.6% of the sample needing specialized foster care, children from lower income families and children from rural areas are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile of Status Offenders.
2. Of the 10.2% of the sample needing temporary shelter care, females and children over 16 years old are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 6.6% of the sample needing close security detention, children between 14 and 16 years old and children from rural areas are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
4. Of the 6.1% of the sample needing in-patient psychiatric care, females and children over 16 years old and children from rural areas are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 36.4% of the sample needing remedial education, males and children from families whose income is less than 65% of the State's median are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.

6. Of the 31.9% of the sample needing exceptional education programs, males and children from families making less than 65% of the State's median income are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 42.7% of the sample needing vocational education, males are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
8. Of the 16.4% of the sample needing drug/alcohol treatment programs, children from urban areas are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
9. Of the 51.4% of the sample needing recreation programs, males are more likely to be recommended than in the Average Profile.
10. While there was no significant demographic variation it should be noted that while 51.3% of the survey were recommended for family counseling, only 18.3% of all families were felt to be willing to participate in this treatment program if it were offered.

Demographic Characteristics of Most Recommended Programs for Status Offenders

For a more detailed examination, 10 of the most frequently recommended programs are highlighted in the next part. The eight most recommended non-residential programs and the two most recommended residential programs have been selected and crosstabulated by age, race, location and income level, controlling for gender. (See Appendix 5.)

The Average Profile of Status Offenders by Gender is repeated in Table III within this part for easy reference. Notable variations from the Average Profile are highlighted following Table III.

TABLE III

Average Profile of Status Offender by Gender

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	55.4	44.6
From 11 - 13 Years Old.....	46.0	54.0
From 14 - 15 Years Old.....	37.5	62.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	19.3	80.7
Residential Location		
Urban.....	31.1	68.9
Rural.....	38.8	61.2
Race		
White.....	34.1	65.9
Black.....	40.5	59.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	42.4	57.6
5,001 - 8,000.....	40.1	59.9
8,001 - 12,000.....	30.1	69.9
12,001 - 15,000.....	20.6	79.4
Over 15,000.....	<u>27.0</u>	<u>73.0</u>
TOTAL.....	35.4	64.6

1. Of the 67.2% of the sample needing job placement, males from families with average income of more than \$12,000 are more often recommended than in the Average Profile of Status Offenders by Gender.
2. Of the 51.4% of the sample needing recreation programs, females under 11 years old and white males between 14 and 16 years old, and males with average family incomes over \$12,000 per year are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 49.3% of the sample whose parents need parenting skills education, males over 16 years old and males with average family income over \$15,000 per year are more often recommended than in the Average Profile.

4. Of the 43.3% of the sample needing counseling programs, females under 11 years old, females from rural areas, and males from families with over \$15,000 annual income are more often recommended than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 42.7% of the sample needing vocational education programs, white males under 13 years old, males from rural areas, and males from families with over \$15,000 annual income are more often recommended than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 40.9% of the sample needing alternative school programs, males under 11 years old, males from rural areas, and males with family incomes in excess of \$12,000 per year are more often recommended than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 37.1% of the sample needing drug/alcohol education programs, females under 11 years old are more often recommended than in the Average Profile.
8. Of the 28.8% of the sample needing group home programs, white males under 13 years old, males from urban areas, females over 16 years old and females from rural areas are more often recommended than in the Average Profile.
9. Of the 26.6% of the sample needing specialized foster care, males under 13 years old, females over 16 years old, and females with an average family income of \$12,000 to \$15,000 per year are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.

Crosstabulation of Problems and Programs

In this part, 10 of the most significant problems are crosstabulated with 10 of the most recommended programs. Table V selects the youth identified as having each of these 10 problems and displays by percentage the program recommendations for those children in each problem category. (Program recommendation controlling for problems.)

Table VI selects the children recommended for each of these 10 programs and displays by percentage the problems identified for those children in each program category. (Problems controlling for program recommendation.)

TABLE V
Problems by Programs

Percent of Sample Displaying Problem Behavior by Program Recommendation	Counseling	Parenting Skills Ed.	Alternative School	Group Home	Vocational Ed.	Job Placement	Drug/Alcohol Ed.	Adult Volunteers	Recreation	Specialized Foster Care
Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	54.5	52.8	51.4	33.1	53.9	75.2	47.5	66.7	63.1	28.9
Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	45.6	47.9	47.1	36.1	44.8	69.0	36.8	50.1	46.2	36.2
Truancy	45.8	50.9	43.8	31.7	43.8	66.6	37.6	58.3	56.3	28.1
Problem Behavior Due to the Home Situation	44.4	49.8	41.6	33.8	42.7	66.1	38.4	59.6	51.9	31.8
Inadequate Parenting Skills	42.4	49.5	44.9	32.6	44.4	68.9	36.2	58.0	50.8	31.5
Slow Learning	45.1	46.7	57.3	27.9	55.5	75.4	36.4	61.6	52.7	29.1
Parental Abuse and Neglect	48.0	47.2	46.4	38.3	44.7	68.5	39.5	65.4	58.7	37.9
Lack of Positive Self-Image	58.0	44.5	52.4	34.1	56.7	78.3	43.9	62.8	56.8	31.0
Lack of Job Skills	39.9	49.3	53.1	32.9	53.9	80.4	51.0	59.4	57.9	33.2
Anti-Social Behavior	45.4	49.7	44.2	35.5	47.2	70.6	43.1	54.4	51.9	30.6

TABLE VI
Programs by Problems

Percent of Sample Recommended for Program by Problem	Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	Truancy	Problem Behavior Due to the Home Situation	Inadequate Parenting Skills	Slow Learning	Parental Abuse and Neglect	Lack of Positive Self-Image	Lack of Job Skills	Anti-Social Behavior
Counseling	58.0	49.9	76.5	76.6	71.8	40.0	47.1	68.5	26.0	44.3
Parenting Skills Ed.	49.4	46.1	74.7	75.4	73.7	36.4	40.7	56.0	28.3	42.6
Alternative School	58.0	54.7	77.6	76.1	80.7	53.9	48.3	65.6	36.7	45.8
Vocational Education	58.2	49.7	74.2	74.6	76.4	50.0	44.6	68.0	35.6	46.8
Job Placement	51.7	48.7	71.9	73.6	75.4	43.1	43.5	59.7	33.8	44.5
Drug/Alcohol Education	59.0	47.1	73.3	77.3	71.7	37.7	45.4	60.5	38.8	49.2
Group Home	53.1	59.5	79.9	87.8	83.2	37.3	56.7	60.6	32.3	52.3
Adult Volunteer	56.2	43.4	77.1	81.3	77.7	43.2	50.8	58.7	30.6	42.0
Recreation	56.6	42.6	79.3	75.4	72.6	39.4	48.6	56.6	31.8	42.7
Specialized Foster Care	50.2	64.4	76.5	89.4	87.0	42.1	60.8	59.6	35.2	48.6

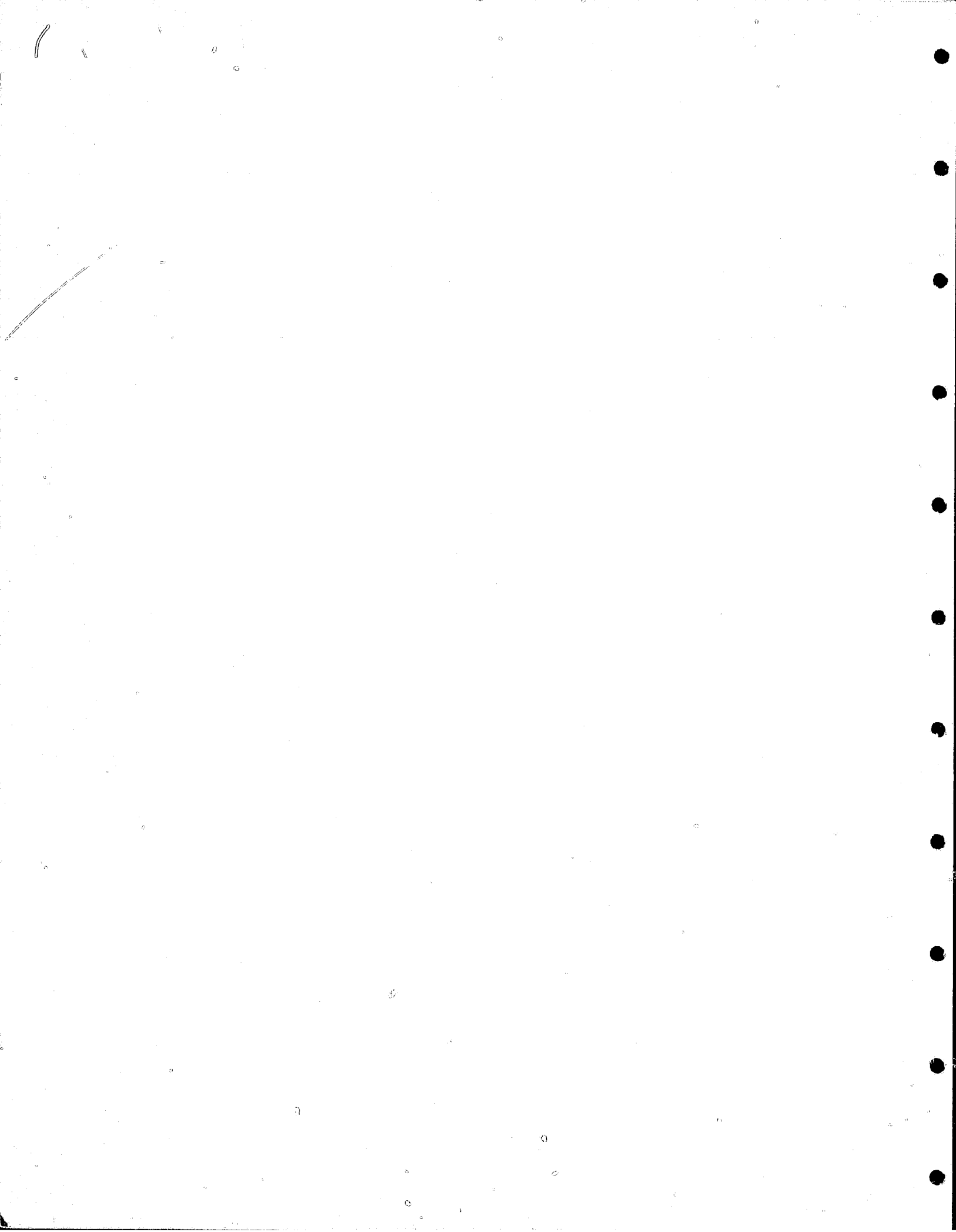
These tables are presented without evaluation for the general information of the reader. In interpreting this data one should keep in mind that in Table V just the youth who were identified as having each of these problems are being considered. Reading across the page, one can see the kinds of program recommendations that were made for youth experiencing these problems.

Table VI is examining just the youth who were recommended for each of these program types. Reading across the page, one can see the kinds of problems that those kids were identified as having.

There were constraints in the data that prevent direct comparisons of problems to corrective programs. As can be seen and would be expected, many youth were identified as having more than one problem and were recommended for more than one program type.

SECTION B

Characteristics of Youth at Risk



Demographic Characteristics of the Youth at Risk

The purpose of this part of the report is to portray selected characteristics of the Youth at Risk population in North Carolina. The term Youth at Risk is used in this report to describe that population of young people identified by public school professionals from six scientifically selected school districts from across the State. The sample for this population was selected from the schools of these districts. The criterion used for identifying this population was "youth who have a history of multiple disciplinary actions taken against them during the 1976-77 school year." The information contained in this part is derived from the questionnaire included in Appendix 3.

Two questionnaires were completed on each youth in the study by school guidance counselors, principals, classroom teachers and other human service professionals who were intimately familiar with the youth in question.

This part is divided into four sections. Demographic characteristics are presented first and are used comparatively in the analysis of the latter parts.

Part two addresses problems of the Youth at Risk with 24 problems identified within the questionnaire as contributing to the problem behavior of the Youth at Risk population. These problems are defined, and the demographic characteristics for each population are displayed in Appendix 1. Notable variations from the Average Profile of Youth at Risk are then highlighted. Ten of the most significant problems are then examined in more detail controlling for gender and crosstabulating by age, race, residential location and income level.

Programs to address the problems of the Youth at Risk are presented in part three. Twenty-one programs identified by the survey are displayed by frequency. A demographic breakdown for each program recommendation is also included in Appendix 2. Notable variations from the Average Profile of Youth at Risk are then highlighted. Twelve of the most recommended programs (2

residential, 10 non-residential), are then examined in more detail controlling for gender and cross-tabulating by age, race, residential location and income level.

The final section of this part is a crosstabulation of the 10 problems listed in section two with the 12 program recommendations listed in section three. Table XI controls for problems and displays by percentage the program recommendations. Table XII controls for program recommendations and displays by percentage, the identified problems.

Table VII below presents an average profile of the Youth at Risk population.

TABLE VII

Average Profile of Youth at Risk

SEX	male	71.2%
	female	28.8
AGE	under 11 years	20.6
	11 to 13 years	30.6
	14 to 16 years	48.4
	over 16 years	.4
LOCALE	urban (greater than 2500)	38.3
	rural (less than 2500)	61.7
FAMILY INCOME *	less than 65% median income	88.6
	from 65% to 80% median income	3.3

* These income levels were selected to offer comparative data with the Title XX eligibility categories.

Summarizing Table VII, we find that the average Youth at Risk in North Carolina is male (71.2%), under 13 years old (51.2%), lives in a rural setting (61.7%) and comes from a family whose income is less than 65% of the State's median (88.6%).

The survey identified 24 problems associated with the Youth at Risk population.

Table VIII lists by frequency each of those 24 problems.

TABLE VIII
Problems of Youth at Risk

	<u>Frequency</u>
1. Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	61.8
2. Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	52.0
3. Anti-Social Behavior	80.1
4. Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	65.3
5. Slow Learning	51.0
6. Truancy	36.4
7. Suspension	40.8
8. Lack of Job Skills	12.5
9. Incapable of Functioning in Regular School Environment	49.4
10. Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation	78.7
11. Infeasibility of Returning Child to Home After Treatment	30.8
12. Incapable of Functioning Acceptably in the Home	40.6
13. Inadequate Parenting Skills	63.3
14. Parents Unwilling to Cooperate with Treatment Program	55.2
15. Parental Abuse and Neglect	61.4
16. Poor Living Conditions	3.0
17. Lack of Positive Self-Image	63.3
18. Drug and Alcohol Abuse	8.8

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
19. Emotionally Disturbed	49.3
20. Mentally Retarded	13.8
21. Pregnancy	.8
22. General Health Deficiencies	3.6
23. Severe Physical Disorder/Handicap	10.7
24. Inadequate Recreational Activities	74.3

Demographic breakdowns for each of these problems are contained in Appendix 1 along with problem definitions. Notable variations from the Average Profile of the Youth at Risk population are noted in the following problem categories:

1. Of the 36.4% of the sample who were truant, females and children between 14 and 16 years old are identified more often than in the Average Profile of Youth at Risk.
2. Of the 40.8% of the sample who were suspended or expelled from school, children in the 14 to 16 age group are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 12.5% of the sample lacking job skills, children between 14 and 16 years old and children from urban areas are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
4. Of the 49.4% of the sample who are incapable of functioning acceptably in a regular school environment, males are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 8.8% of the sample experiencing drug or alcohol abuse, children between 14 and 16 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 13.8% of the sample who are mentally retarded, males are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 3.6% of the sample experiencing general health deficiencies, children under 11 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
8. Of the 10.7% of the sample suffering severe physical disorder or handicap, males and children from rural areas are more often identified than in the Average Profile.

Demographic Characteristics of Notable Problems of Youth at Risk

Contained in Appendix 6, 10 of the most significant problems identified through the survey for "Youth at Risk" are displayed individually and crosstabulated with age, race, location and income level controlling for gender. The first table in this section is labeled "Average Profile of the Youth at Risk." Significant variations from the Average Profile are noted below.

TABLE IX

Average Profile of Youth at Risk by Gender

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	86.1	13.9
From 11 - 13 Years Old.....	74.8	25.2
From 14 - 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	69.4	30.6
Residential Location		
Urban.....	68.7	31.3
Rural.....	72.7	27.3
Race		
White.....	72.2	27.8
Black.....	69.3	30.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	69.7	30.3
5,001 - 8,000.....	72.2	27.8
8,001 - 12,000.....	70.8	29.2
12,001 - 15,000.....	72.1	27.9
Over 15,000.....	76.4	23.6
TOTAL.....	71.2	28.8

1. Of the 61.8% of the sample experiencing a lack of positive social interaction with peers, females over 16 years old and males from families earning more than \$15,000 per year are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
2. Of the 52% of the sample who are incapable of accepting externally imposed discipline, males over 16 years old and males from families with over \$15,000 annual income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 65.3% of the sample who have unacceptable aggressive behavior, males from families with over \$15,000 annual income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
4. Of the 78.7% of the sample whose problem behavior is due to the home situation, females over 13 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 55.2% of the sample whose parents would be unwilling to cooperate with treatment, males over 16 years old and males from families with over \$15,000 annual income are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 61.4% of the sample experiencing abuse and neglect, females over 16 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 63.3% of the sample lacking a positive self-image, females over 16 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.
8. Of the 51% of the sample who are slow learners, males over 16 years old are more often identified than in the Average Profile.

Program Recommendations for Youth at Risk

Professionals surveyed in the study submitted over 2,500 questionnaires on the Youth at Risk population. Each was asked to make specific program recommendations for a series of questions (question D1 through E8 in the questionnaire) which asked "How much would this child benefit from the following program?" Possible responses were: "Not at all, slightly, quite, extremely." Twenty-one alternatives were included in the questionnaire. Table X shows the percent of children who were rated to benefit either "quite" or "extremely" from each of those 21 alternatives.

TABLE X

Program Recommendations for Youth at Risk

<u>Program</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
1. Adult Volunteers	72.9%
2. Alternative School	45.2
3. Benefit from Family Counseling	69.5
4. Close Security Detention	2.4
5. Counseling	70.2
6. Drug/Alcohol Education	56.0
7. Drug/Alcohol Treatment	40.8
8. Exceptional Children's Education	46.2
9. General Foster Care	6.1
10. Group Home	10.4
11. In-Patient Psychiatric Care	4.4
12. Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Care	55.3
13. Job Placement	49.4
14. Parenting Skills Education	65.8
15. Placement with Relatives	3.6
16. Recreation	74.3
17. Remedial Education	49.7
18. Specialized Foster Care	14.0
19. Structured Daily Environment	63.3
20. Temporary Shelter Care	7.6
21. Vocational Education	48.1

Appendix 2 contains the charts from which this section is drawn. Notable variations from the Average Profile for Youth at Risk within the populations of youth recommended for these 21 programs are noted as follows:

1. Of the 6.1% of the sample needing general foster care, children from rural areas are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
2. Of the 7.6% of the sample needing temporary shelter care, females and children 14 to 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
3. Of the 45.2% of the sample needing alternative schools, males are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
4. Of the 49.7% of the sample needing remedial education, males are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 48.1% of the sample needing vocational education, males are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 56% of the sample needing drug and alcohol education, males and children between 14 and 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 40.8% of the sample needing drug and alcohol treatment programs, children between 14 and 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
8. While there was no significant demographic variation, it should be noted that while 69.5% of the survey were recommended for family counseling, only 34.5% of all families were felt to be willing to participate in this treatment program if it were offered.

Demographic Characteristics of Most Recommended Programs for Youth at Risk

Contained in Appendix 7 are twelve of the most frequently recommended programs (10 non-residential and 2 residential) for the Youth at Risk population. Each program is crosstabulated by age, race, location and income level controlling for gender. The Average Profile for Youth at Risk by gender is repeated in this section for easy reference. Notable variations from the Average Profile are highlighted beginning on the following page.

TABLE IX

Average Profile of Youth at Risk by Gender

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	86.1	13.9
From 11 - 13 Years Old.....	74.8	25.2
From 14 - 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	69.4	30.6
Residential Location		
Urban.....	68.7	31.3
Rural.....	72.7	27.3
Race		
White.....	72.2	27.8
Black.....	69.3	30.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	69.7	30.3
5,001 - 8,000.....	72.2	27.8
8,001 - 12,000.....	70.8	29.2
12,001 - 15,000.....	72.1	27.9
Over 15,000.....	<u>76.4</u>	<u>23.6</u>
TOTAL	71.2	28.8

1. Of the 10.4% of the sample needing group home placement, males between 14 and 16 years old were recommended more often than in the Average Profile. All the children recommended for this program whose family income was between \$12,000 and \$15,000 were males. No children over 16 years old were recommended for this program.
2. Of the 14% of the sample needing specialized foster care, females from families with over \$15,000 annual income are recommended more often than in the Average Profile. No children over 16 years old were recommended for this program.
3. Of the 63.3% of the sample needing a structured daily environment, females over 16 years old and males from families with more than \$15,000 annual income were recommended more often than in the Average Profile.

4. Of the 55.3% of the sample needing intensive psychiatric or psychological care, females over 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
5. Of the 70.2% of the sample needing counseling services, males over 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
6. Of the 65.8% of the sample whose parents are in need of parenting skills education, females over 16 years old are noted more frequently than in the Average Profile.
7. Of the 49.7% of the sample needing remedial education, males with family income of less than \$5,000 annually are recommended more often than in the Average Profile. All children over 16 years old who were recommended for this program were males.
8. Of the 48.1% of the sample needing vocational education, more males between 14 to 16 years old, more males from rural areas and more white males are recommended for this program than in the Average Profile. All children over 16 years old who were recommended for this program were males.
9. Of the 49.4% of the sample needing jobs, more black females and more females with family incomes between \$8,000 and \$15,000 are recommended than in the Average Profile.
10. Of the 56% of the sample needing drug or alcohol education, males over 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.
11. Of the 72.9% of the sample needing an adult volunteer, males over 16 years old are recommended more often than in the Average Profile.

Crosstabulation of Problems and Programs

In this part, the 10 most significant problems are crosstabulated with the 10 most recommended programs; additionally, the two most recommended residential programs are included in the charts

Table XI selects the children identified as having one of these 10 problems and displays by percentage the program recommendations for those children in each category. (Program recommendations controlling for problems.)

Table XII selects the children recommended for each of the 12 programs and displays by percentage the problems identified for these children in each program category. (Problems controlling for program recommendations.)

TABLE XI

Programs Controlling for Problems

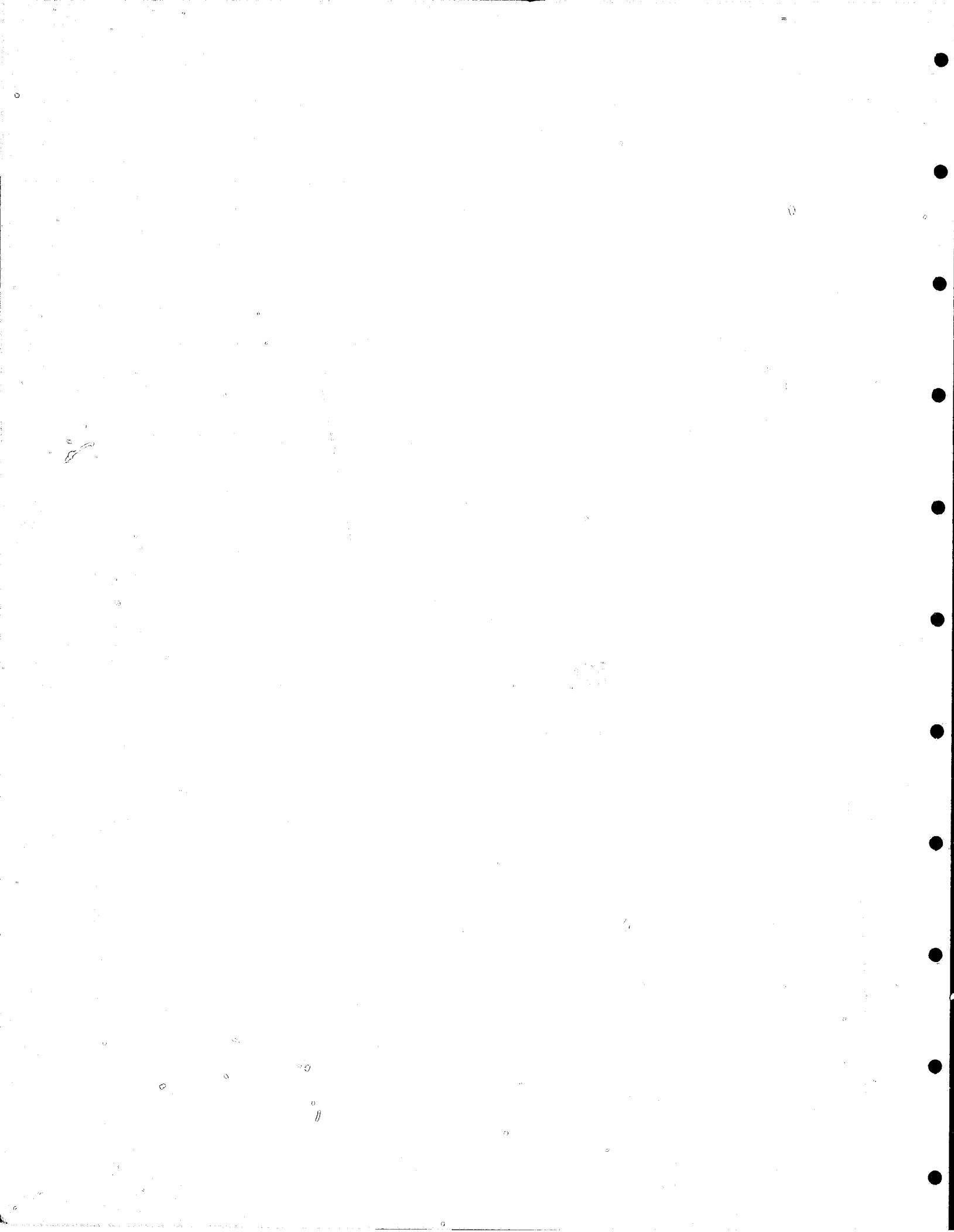
Percent of Sample Recommended for Program by Problem	Lack of Positive Social Interaction	Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	Anti-Social Behavior	Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	Problem Behavior Due to the Home Situation	Inadequate Parenting Skills	Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment	Parental Abuse and Neglect	Lack of Positive Self-Image	Slow Learning
Group Home	76.2	64.0	88.5	79.4	97.3	92.5	72.6	80.1	76.5	43.7
Specialized Foster Care	76.3	67.7	86.5	76.0	96.1	90.5	75.7	81.5	76.8	47.1
Structured Daily Environment	66.8	52.9	82.0	68.2	79.8	62.1	52.2	63.6	68.8	51.9
Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Counseling	70.3	58.1	85.1	74.8	84.0	65.2	51.2	68.4	72.0	47.5
Counseling	68.2	57.3	83.6	71.2	83.8	65.0	55.5	66.0	69.0	50.5
Parenting Skills Education	65.8	54.0	81.6	67.7	81.4	61.8	51.2	64.3	66.3	63.0
Remedial Education	70.0	57.6	81.8	70.9	82.2	67.4	55.1	68.2	71.9	58.0
Vocational Education	69.6	56.8	79.9	71.4	82.7	68.1	55.8	67.3	52.8	52.9
Job Placement	61.4	54.1	79.0	64.8	78.6	64.0	54.1	66.3	67.3	56.0
Drug/Alcohol Education	63.5	53.8	83.2	67.2	81.3	64.3	53.1	68.6	66.7	52.2
Adult Volunteers	66.9	53.2	82.6	67.7	81.2	65.5	54.1	64.5	68.5	51.9
Recreation	64.8	51.3	81.8	67.4	79.3	62.1	53.2	62.1	66.8	52.3

TABLE XII
Problems Controlling for Programs

Percent of Sample Experiencing Problem by Program Recommendations	Group Home	Specialized Foster Care	Structured Daily Environment	Intensive Psychiatric/ Psychological Counseling	Counseling	Parenting Skills Education	Remedial Education	Vocational Education	Job Placement	Drug/Alcohol Education	Adult Volunteers	Recreation
Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	7.9	10.7	42.3	38.8	47.9	43.3	34.8	33.5	30.3	35.6	48.8	48.2
Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	6.7	9.5	33.5	32.1	40.2	35.5	28.7	27.3	26.7	30.1	38.8	38.2
Anti-Social Behavior	9.2	12.1	52.0	47.0	58.7	53.7	40.7	38.4	39.0	46.6	60.2	60.8
Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	8.3	10.6	43.2	41.3	50.0	44.6	35.3	34.3	32.0	37.7	49.4	50.1
Problem Behavior Due to the Home Situation	10.1	13.4	50.6	46.4	58.8	53.5	40.9	39.8	38.8	45.5	59.2	59.0
Inadequate Parenting Skills	9.6	12.7	39.3	36.0	45.7	40.6	33.5	32.8	31.6	36.0	47.8	46.1
Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment	7.6	10.6	33.0	28.3	39.0	33.7	27.4	26.8	26.7	29.8	39.5	39.6
Parental Abuse and Neglect	8.3	11.4	40.3	37.8	46.3	42.3	33.9	32.4	32.8	38.4	47.0	46.2
Lack of Positive Self-Image	8.0	10.7	43.6	39.8	48.5	43.6	35.7	33.4	33.3	37.4	49.9	49.7
Slow Learning	4.5	6.6	32.9	26.2	35.5	32.1	28.9	27.0	27.7	29.2	37.8	38.9

SECTION C

**Comparative Analysis
of
Status Offenders and Youth at Risk**



Comparative Analysis of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

Having examined in depth the Status Offender and Youth at Risk populations in terms of their problems and programs that can address these problems, there is, quite naturally, a strong desire to compare these two groups. Such comparisons might prove to be of particular interest and utility to those wishing to plan effectively for program development and implementation.

This comparison of the two populations could also be a beneficial prevention tool in predicting which adolescents in the Youth at Risk population are in the greatest danger of advancing to the Status Offender category and thus formally entering the juvenile justice system. The ability to pinpoint similarities and differences between these two populations can no doubt increase one's ability to devise prevention and treatment strategies.

Some degree of caution in making these comparisons is perhaps advisable, however, due to a number of methodological factors that may or may not be a significant hindrance to comparison. First, there may be some coloration of data supplied in this survey due to conceptual and/or perceptual differences inherent in the professions. It is conceivable that professionals in the field of education, who provided much of the data for the Youth at Risk population, and court counselors, mental health workers, and social workers, who provided much of the Status Offender population data, will be operating with different perspectives as to which adolescents are most problematic, which problems are of the greatest concern, and what type program might best impact a given problem.

Second, the two sample populations were chosen in a different fashion. Whereas children were included in the Status Offender population on the basis of having a retained petition for an undisciplined offense, inclusion in the Youth at Risk population was determined by a given school's chief disciplinarian who was asked to identify those children who had had two or more severe disciplinary actions taken against them.

Third, because the responsibilities and objectives of the professionals who provided data on these two groups are different, their ordering of problems and program priorities may not be totally amenable to comparison. For example, a court counselor may have a primary objective of keeping a child in school as a part of his probation order, whereas the child's teacher may see his absence from class as a positive thing if this particular child is disrupting the teacher's effort at attaining his prime objective -- to educate the majority of children receptive to his instructional efforts.

A fourth consideration is that the Status Offender and his concomitant problems may be perceived differently from the Youth at Risk as a function of having been identified and labeled as a Status Offender.

Finally, the questionnaire used to gather these data was not intended to provide distinctions between these two groups of adolescents on behavioral/personality differences that one might presume to exist.

In short, the problem of trying to compare the data on these two populations may not be as severe as trying to compare apples to oranges, but one may indeed be comparing red delicious apples to winesaps, some of which came to market under very different circumstances.

Within the framework of the qualifications regarding the information base, there are notable similarities and dissimilarities between the two population groups.

The most outstanding difference between the Status Offender population and the Youth at Risk population is in gender. Females predominate the Status Offender population (65%); males predominate the Youth at Risk population (71%).

A second notable, and programmatically critical, variance between the groups is in age. The Status Offender population clusters around the 14 to 16 years of age category (67%) with only 14% of this group under 14 years old. On the other hand, the Youth at Risk population is predominately younger with the under 14 year old category comprising 51% of the group, while 48% falls between the ages of 14 to 16 years.

The third and final major dissimilarity between the groups is that the Youth at Risk population is perceived as a much more aggressive group of adolescents than the Status Offender population. This finding is derived from the problem analysis in Part II of this report when the problems of "anti-social behavior" and "unacceptable aggressive behavior" are examined. By comparison, 80% of Youth at Risk exhibited "anti-social behavior" while only 42% of the Status Offenders were identified with this problem. Furthermore, 65% of the Youth at Risk population exhibited "unacceptable aggressive behavior" while only 26% of Status Offenders were identified with this problem.

The similarities between the populations are also noteworthy. For the purpose of this analysis, a similarity is defined as any condition that over 50% of both populations is defined as having or being.

Demographically there are two primary similarities. The first is that the children live in rural areas — 56% of the Status Offenders and 62% of the Youth at Risk. This statistic is noteworthy when compared to State population as a whole which is 48% rural. The second is that the children come from poverty-level home situations — 54% of the Status Offenders and 88% of the Youth at Risk live in homes with a family income less than 65% of the State's median.

Problematically, the populations maintain some interesting consistencies. Not surprisingly, inadequate recreational activities is a problem for both groups — 51% for Status Offenders and 74% for the Youth at Risk. Another condition shared by both groups is that their problem behavior is due to the home situation. This in itself is not particularly enlightening since it basically confirms the conventional wisdom. What is noteworthy is the magnitude of this problem. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the Status Offenders and 79% of the Youth at Risk come from home situations that contributed to inappropriate behavior.

The other shared problems of the populations are: parents with inadequate parenting skills; parental unwillingness to cooperate with a treatment program; and the lack of a positive self-image. These problems are very likely a function of the predominant problem of a poor home situation.

To shed further light on the problem of the inadequate home and its relationship to inappropriate behavior the next part of the report deals with this problem in more detail.

Comparative analysis of program recommendations indicates that the primary need for the Status Offender population is an adequate living situation and a job. Besides job placement, the only programs for which more than 50% of the Status Offenders are recommended are family counseling (51.3%), adult volunteer (54.8%) and recreation (51.4%).

Youth at Risk are recommended twice more often than Status Offenders for: structured daily environment (63.3%), intensive psychiatric/psychological care (55.3%), and drug and alcohol treatment (40.8%); 50% more often for: counseling (70.2%), parenting skills education (65.8%), recreation (74.3%), and drug and alcohol education (56%).

Significance of Inadequate Family/Home Conditions

The most significant similarity between the two populations is the high incidence of inadequate home situations. In the questionnaire, there were several questions asked concerning the youths' family situations. The most general of these is question B1 which asks: "How important a contributing factor is the child's home situation to any problem behavior he/she exhibits?"

Five more specific questions were asked concerning various aspects of the home situation. The results of those questions for each population as a whole were as follows:

	<u>Status Offenders</u>	<u>Youth at Risk</u>
1. Infeasibility of Returning Child to Home After Treatment	41.3%	30.8%
2. Incapable of Functioning Acceptably in the Home	50.2	40.6
3. Inadequate Parenting Skills	73.5	63.3
4. Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment	66.3	55.2
5. Parental Abuse and Neglect	42.6	61.4

Table XIII examines the correlation between these five questions and the more general question relating to problem behavior due to the home situation. As would be expected, these five variables are statistically significant when controlled for problem behavior due to the home situation.

This table indicates that the youth identified in question B1 are experiencing multiple problems at home and that the problem is of similar magnitude for both the Status Offender and the Youth at Risk.

TABLE XIII

Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation
by
Five Related Variables

Problem Behavior Due to the Home Situation	Infeasibility of Returning Child Home After Treatment	Incapable of Functioning Acceptably in the Home	Inadequate Parenting Skills	Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment Program	Parental Abuse and Neglect
Status Offenders (74.8%)	86.6% Chi Square * 85.76794	83.0% Chi Square 59.10448	82.1% Chi Square 131.49657	81.7% Chi Square 82.79356	91.3% Chi Square 178.06284
Youth at Risk (78.7%)	85.8% Chi Square 26.90749	85.4% Chi Square 37.28287	83.7% Chi Square 51.54541	84.7% Chi Square 53.66815	87.9% Chi Square 166.07542

* One degree of freedom

While it has been shown that these two populations (Youth at Risk and Status Offenders) appear to be significantly different demographically, the similarity of the home situation leads one to speculate about the overriding importance of this variable on a whole range of adolescent behaviors.

Tables XIV and XV examine the relationship of poor home situation to other unacceptable behavior. For the populations as a whole the following frequencies are noted for:

	<u>Status Offender</u>	<u>Youth at Risk</u>
1. Lack of Positive Self-Image	51.2%	63.3%
2. Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	46.2	61.8
3. Incapability of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	47.4	52.0
4. Incapability of Functioning Acceptably in the Regular School	36.1	49.4
5. Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	26.4	65.3

Table XIV compares the frequency of these five problems for Status Offenders identified as having "problem behavior due to the home situation" (74.8% of the population) with the Status Offenders not identified as having "problem behavior due to the home situation" (25.2% of the population).

TABLE XIV
Five Problems Comparing Problem Homes
With Non-Problem Homes

<u>Problem</u>	<u>All Status Offenders</u>	<u>Problems Due to the Home</u>	<u>Non-Problem Homes</u>
1. Lack of Positive Self-Image	51.2%	55.4%	38.5%
2. Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	46.2	48.0	40.4
3. Acceptance of Externally Imposed Discipline	47.4	48.1	44.9
4. Unable to Function Properly in School	36.1	37.9	30.6
5. Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	26.4	28.0	21.5

Table XV compares the same data for the Youth at Risk population.

TABLE XV

Five Problems Comparing Problem Homes
With Non-Problem Homes

<u>Problem</u>	<u>All Youth at Risk</u>	<u>Problems Due to the Home</u>	<u>Non-Problem Homes</u>
1. Lack of Positive Self-Image	63.3%	67.0%	49.7%
2. Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	61.8	65.6	47.7
3. Acceptance of Externally Imposed Discipline	52.0	54.6	42.4
4. Unable to Function Properly In School	49.4	54.2	31.9
5. Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	65.3	67.1	58.7

For both populations youth experiencing problem behavior due to the home situation are shown to exhibit other problem behaviors more often than youth whose problem behavior is not due to the home situation.

An interesting anomaly is thus presented by the data in that while the two populations are obviously very different demographically (males 35.4% in the Status Offender population compared to 71.2% in the Youth at Risk, between 14 and 15 years of age 67% of Status Offenders compared to under 14 years of age 51.2% of Youth at Risk, urban 43.9% of Status Offenders compared to 38.3% of Youth at Risk, and from families making less than 65% of median income 53.3% for Status Offenders compared to 88.6% for Youth at Risk), they share in almost identical proportions the problems associated with poor home situation (74.8% for Status Offenders compared to 78.7% for Youth at Risk). When that population experiencing behavior problems due to the home situation is broken down into more specific problem areas, the similarities are even more striking:

	<u>Status Offenders</u>	<u>Youth at Risk</u>
1. Infeasibility of Returning Child Home After Treatment	86.6%	85.8%
2. Incapable of Functioning Acceptably in Home	83.0	85.4%
3. Inadequate Parenting Skills	82.1	83.7
4. Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate With Treatment	81.7	84.7
5. Parental Abuse and Neglect	91.3	87.9
6. Poor Living Conditions	93.6	95.5

Perhaps as significant as the things we can explain by virtue of our data are those things for which we can only offer possible explanations.

For instance, why is it that the Youth at Risk population is predominantly male while the Status Offender population is predominantly female? A possible explanation centers around the fact that the Status Offender population is older than the Youth at Risk population. By this period in adolescence, puberty has begun, and the sexual activity of males is likely to be ignored, while similar activity on the part of females results in their being brought to the attention of the juvenile court on a status offense charge. It might further be speculated that truancy and running away would more likely be less socially acceptable for females and again result in a court appearance. The predominance of males in the Youth at Risk population could be explained by the higher likelihood of males to display openly aggressive behavior during the pre- and early adolescent period.

Further explanation for the disproportionately large number of females in the Status Offender population might be provided by the speculation that when faced with an identical problem stimulus, a male's aggressive response may be more likely an offense that is characterized as delinquent rather than a non-criminal status offense.

Our data clearly characterizes the Youth at Risk population as significantly more aggressive than the Status Offender population. Prima facie, this might appear to be a strange finding; how-

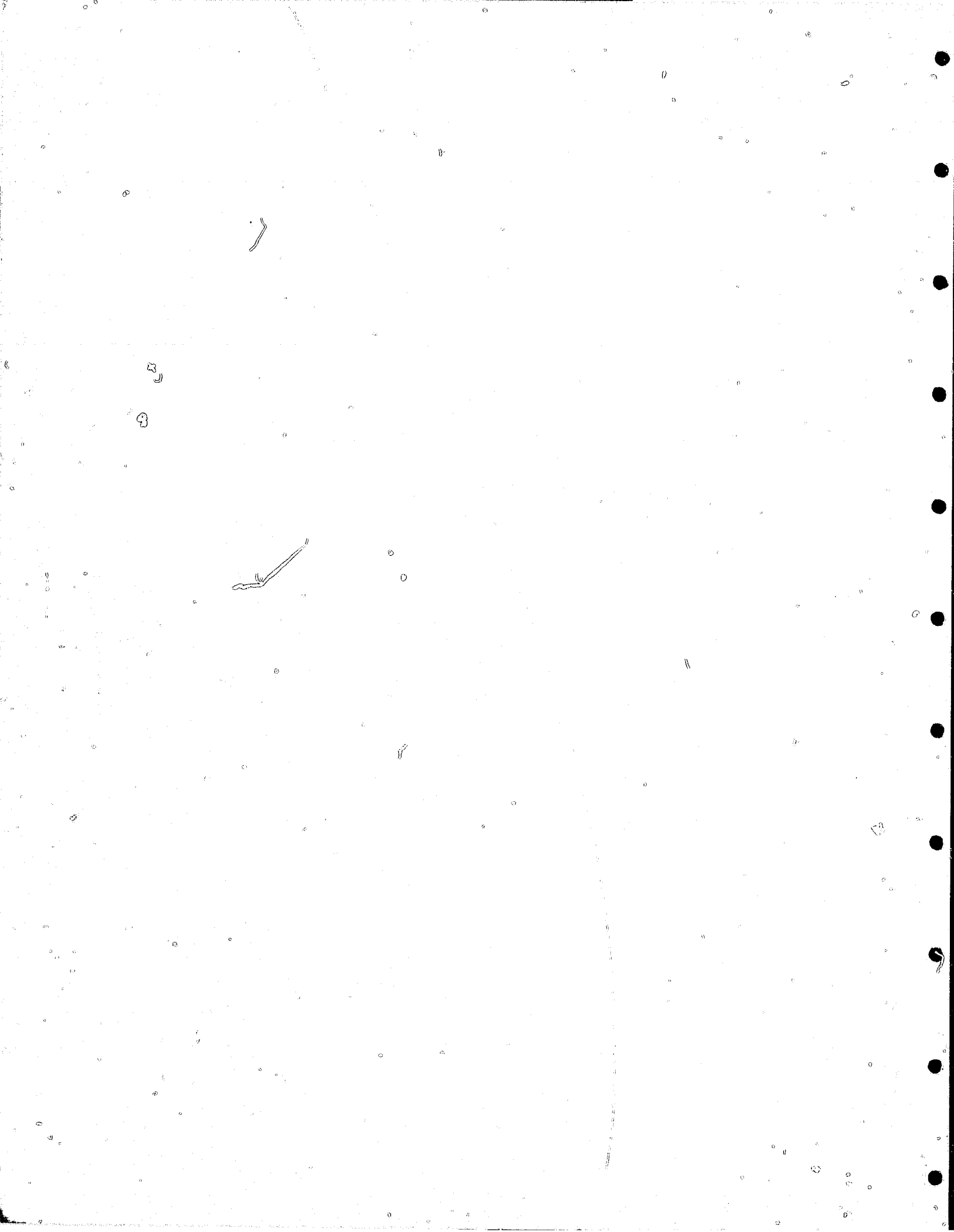
ever, it could perhaps be explained by the fact that a particularly aggressive Youth at Risk would run a greater probability of exhibiting behavior that would be considered delinquent and would thus skip over the Status Offender classification entirely.

One can see from these data that the Status Offender population members are recommended for placement out of the home roughly twice as frequently as members of the Youth at Risk population. This probably results from the fact that the Status Offenders have been adjudicated and could be removed from the community if their unacceptable behavior continues. The natural concern of the juvenile court counselor would be to find a suitable residential placement that could serve as an alternative to training school commitment.

The data presented and analyzed here is no more than the first step toward understanding the needs and problems of our State's troubled youth. If nothing more it is hoped that this report will stimulate the interest of other concerned professionals and that many of the unanswered questions raised will be addressed in future studies.

PART III

**FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS,
AND CONCLUSION**



This third and final part presents the major findings from our survey of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk. These findings lead us to recommend significant changes in how we address the problems of troubled adolescents in North Carolina. The section closes with the report's conclusion.

Major Findings

1. Poor family situation is the major problem associated with both Status Offender and Youth at Risk populations (78.7% of Youth at Risk and 74.8% of Status Offenders).
2. Much of the poor home situation is attributed to the parents:
 - a. lack of adequate parenting skills (63.3% Youth at Risk, 73.5% Status Offenders);
 - b. parents unwilling to cooperate with child's treatment program (55.2% Youth at Risk, 66.3% Status Offenders);
 - c. parental abuse and neglect (61.4% Youth at Risk, 42.6% Status Offenders);
 - d. broken homes (41.5% Youth at Risk, 52.6% Status Offenders).
3. Gender and age are the most significant demographic differences between the Youth at Risk (71% male, 51% under 14 years old) and the Status Offender (65% female, 67% between 14-16 years old).
4. Job placement is the single most often recommended program (67%) for Status Offenders.
5. Status Offenders are significantly less aggressive (26.4%) than their at Risk counterparts (65.3%).
6. Truancy is a major problem for Status Offenders (72.4%) but not so important for the Youth at Risk (36.4%). However, truancy is not necessarily a function of learning

problems with 34% of the Status Offenders considered slow learners while 51% of the Youth at Risk are identified as slow learners.

Recommendations

North Carolina State policy as codified in G.S. 143B-204 is to eliminate the Status Offender from State training schools through the provision of community-based alternatives. The primary purpose of the state-wide needs assessment has been to provide accurate information on the problems being experienced by these adolescents and on the program recommendations of local service professionals working with Status Offenders.

In order to effectively implement the legislative intent as stated above, the following recommendations are presented. Each recommendation is supported by the information presented in Part II of this report.

Recommendation 1

Treatment programs funded by the Department of Human Resources for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk should be required to include a family involvement component and in cases where parental unwillingness to cooperate with these programs is detrimental to the best interest of the child, a long range plan for out-of-home permanent placement should be developed and recommended to the court.

For too long the primary emphasis of rehabilitative programs has been aimed at returning the child to the natural family with little or no attention being paid to the problems within the family that have significantly contributed to the child's problem behavior.

The family problems identified by this survey include inadequate parenting skills, parental abuse and neglect, and parental unwillingness to participate in treatment programs. The magnitude

of these problems leads one to conclude that programs purporting to address the needs of troubled youth without dealing with the pathological home situation can expect only limited success since they are addressing only a portion of the child's problems.

Given the finding that from 40% - 60% of the families would be unwilling to cooperate with treatment efforts, serious consideration should be given to finding alternative, permanent living situations in cases where return to the natural home would jeopardize the best interest of the child.

Recommendation 2

District Court judges should be given the authority to hold parents or guardians legally accountable for the actions of their children through the contempt powers of the Court.

This recommendation would allow the Court to hold the parents responsible for upholding the conditions of probation set by the Court for undisciplined and delinquent youth. While it is questionable what benefit can be derived by requiring parents to participate in treatment along with their child, it does not seem unreasonable to require that parents be held accountable for the actions of their minor children.

This recommendation, in consort with Recommendation 1, encourages the removal of the child from a family that is destructive to the child's development and unwilling to do anything to correct their problems.

Recommendation 3

Status Offenders should not be placed in any secure facility — jail or detention center.

This recommendation is made with full realization of the controversy that surrounds this very emotional issue. However, the information we now possess about the Status Offender population leads to no other conclusion.

If nothing else, the data in this report clearly illustrates that the Status Offender poses little threat to the security of our communities. The Status Offender is generally an adolescent female

fleeing from a pathological home situation or from an educational environment that is not suiting her interests or needs.

In response to the concern that Status Offenders (especially the runaway) need secure detention for their own protection, we suggest that the community is doing itself and especially the child more harm than good by placing troubled impressionable children in cages at a critical time when they are in the greatest need of human warmth and emotional support.

This recommendation implies that a high priority be given to the development of emergency shelter care and crisis intervention programs to serve as alternatives to secure detention for the Status Offender.

Recommendation 4

A feasibility study should be undertaken immediately regarding lowering the minimum age requirement for community college and technical institute admission to age 14 so that youth in the 14 to 16 age group might be provided the opportunity of attending either their regular public school or to work toward their high school equivalency at a community college.

This recommendation recognizes the significance of truancy in the Status Offender population. By lowering the minimum age for community colleges, we could open new alternatives for these youth by promoting the development of new, innovative approaches to maintaining the interest of 14 to 16 year old females who are now simply refusing to attend public school.

Recommendation 5

That programs in the public schools and in the community which are developed for Status Offenders be geared more toward the 14 to 16 year old female population.

Recommendation 6

That concentration on family counseling and parent effectiveness training be given in the development of new programs for Status Offenders and Youth at Risk.

Recommendations 5 and 6 are based upon the major findings of this report and need no further explanation.

Recommendation 7

That special emphasis be placed on creating job opportunities for the Status Offender population and their families through innovative program development by the Division of Community Employment with its CETA funds.

Recommendation 8

That the Community Schools Program in the Department of Public Instruction concentrate its efforts on developing recreational activities.

Recommendations 7 and 8 again need no elaboration as they are simply highlighting two of the major needs identified by the survey.

Conclusion

Although this closes the Annual Report of the Community-Based Alternatives Section, we intend this report to be the beginning of the process of devising a state-wide, data-based response to the needs of children who are and will be involved in the juvenile justice system.

Part I documents the rationale, background, structure and on going activities of the community-based movement in North Carolina.

Part II portrays some of the information presently compiled through a state-wide needs assessment of the population of non-delinquent youngsters who are exhibiting behaviors that could lead them toward further involvement in the juvenile justice system.

Part III lists the major findings of our survey and proposes changes in existing State laws or policies to improve the services we deliver to these adolescents.

The Appendixes contain the charts and instruments used in compiling the information.

North Carolina is in an enviable position. No other state, to our knowledge, has the information base that we now possess. With this base North Carolina can aggressively pursue the development of expansion of services knowing what the problems are and knowing what programs will be effective in addressing these problems.

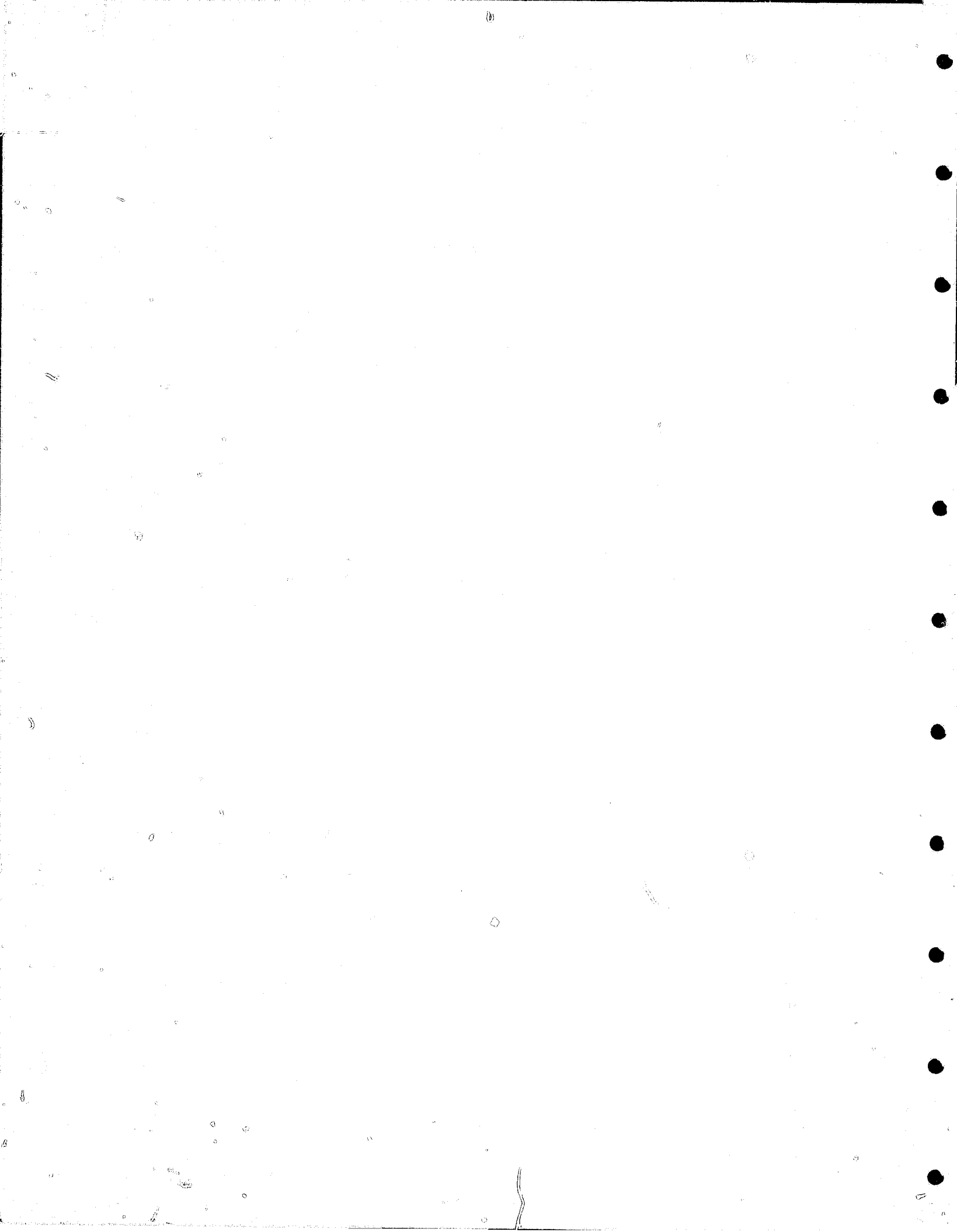
This is not to say that we can solve this major social problem over night, or even that we know the definitive answers to all the possible questions that emerge when discussing inappropriate adolescent behavior. However, we do feel that this report will lead concerned individuals to ask better questions and develop better answers in addressing the needs of our troubled youngsters.

PART IV

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX 1

Demographic Characteristics of 24 Problems Which Contribute to the Inappropriate Behavior of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk



Average Profile of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

PROBLEM — Average Profile

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	35.4%	71.2%
	Female	64.6	28.8
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.3	20.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	11.3	30.6
	Between 14 and 16 years	67.0	48.4
	Over 16 years	19.3	.4
LOCALE	Urban	43.9	38.3
	Rural	56.1	61.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.5	88.6
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.2	3.3

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>School</u>
1. Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers	46.2%	61.8%
2. Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline	47.4	52.0
3. Anti-Social Behavior	42.3	80.1
4. Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior	26.4	65.3
5. Slow Learning	38.4	51.0
6. Truancy	72.4	36.4
7. Suspension/Expulsion	40.5	40.8
8. Lack of Job Skills	28.2	12.5
9. Incapable of Functioning Acceptably in Regular School Environment	36.1	49.4
10. Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation	74.8	78.7
11. Infeasibility of Returning Child Home After Treatment	41.3	30.8
12. Incapability of Functioning Acceptably in Home	50.2	40.6
13. Inadequate Parenting Skills	73.5	63.3
14. Parents Unwilling to Cooperate with Treatment Program	66.3	55.2
15. Parental Abuse/Neglect	42.6	61.4
16. Poor Living Conditions	4.3	3.0
17. Lack of Positive Self-Image	51.2	63.3
18. Drug/Alcohol Abuse	20.7	8.8
19. Emotionally Disturbed	33.7	49.3
20. Mentally Retarded	5.5	13.8
21. Pregnancy	4.6	.8
22. General Health Deficiencies	1.2	3.6
23. Severe Physical Disorder/Handicap	4.0	10.7
24. Inadequate Recreational Activities	51.4	74.3

PROBLEM — Lack of positive social interaction with peers

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		46.2%	61.8%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	40.3%	74.6%
	Female	59.7	25.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.8	22.0
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.1	34.1
	Between 14 and 16 years	66.2	43.4
	Over 16 years	19.9	.05
LOCALE	Urban	40.0	37.8
	Rural	60.0	62.2
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	61.9	88.0
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	4.6	2.9

Definition:

Lack of positive social interaction with peers. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Quite" or "Extremely" in answering question C2, "How important a contributing factor to the child's unacceptable behavior is a lack of positive social interaction with his peers?"

CONTINUED

1 OF 3

PROBLEM — Incapable of accepting externally imposed discipline

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		47.4%	52.0%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	34.3%	73.0%
	Female	65.7	27.0
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.5	20.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	10.0	29.1
	Between 14 and 16 years	65.8	50.2
	Over 16 years	21.7	.2
LOCALE	Urban	40.8	41.9
	Rural	59.2	58.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	54.9	87.0
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	7.4	3.7

Definition:

Incapable of accepting externally imposed discipline. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Not at All" or "Slightly" in answering question C3, "How capable is the child of accepting externally imposed discipline?"

PROBLEM — Anti-social behavior

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		42.3%	80.1%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	35.8%	72.5%
	Female	64.2	27.5
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.2	20.7
	Between 11 and 13 years	8.3	31.7
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.8	47.1
	Over 16 years	20.7	.5
LOCALE	Urban	38.8	37.9
	Rural	61.2	62.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	58.3	87.4
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	5.0	3.7

Definition:

Anti-social behavior. Children having this problem are those whom the judges identified as exhibiting "anti-social behavior" in question A15 and those who in the free response section noted "theft," "vulgarity," "disrespectful," "lying," "undisciplined," "uncooperative," and sexually promiscuous behavior.

PROBLEM — Unacceptable aggressive behavior

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		26.4%	65.3%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	37.7%	75.7%
	Female	62.3	24.3
AGE	Under 11 years old	.7	24.2
	Between 11 and 13 years	10.4	32.8
	Between 14 and 16 years	68.8	42.5
	Over 16 years	20.1	0.5
LOCALE	Urban	44.9	38.1
	Rural	55.1	61.9
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	57.7	87.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	1.7	3.9

Definition:

Unacceptable aggressive behavior. Children experiencing this problem are those whom the judges identified as exhibiting aggressive behavior in question A15, those identified as exhibiting "violence against the teacher" in the free response section, and those noted as being "aggressive" in the free response section of question C9.

PROBLEM — Slow learning

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		38.4%	51.0%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	49.8%	71.5%
	Female	50.2	28.5
AGE	Under 11 years old	3.9	16.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	14.6	31.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.1	51.6
	Over 16 years	12.4	.5
LOCALE	Urban	41.4	37.1
	Rural	58.6	62.9
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	63.7	90.9
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.8	3.1

Definition:

Slow learning. Children having this problem are those whom the judges identified in question C9 as "slow learners," those in the free responses section voted as "lazy," "lacking interest/motivation," "poor academic achievers," plus those in the free response section of question A15 when the judge noted "excessive tardiness," "under achiever," and "dropout."

PROBLEM — Truancy

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		72.4%	36.4%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	40.5%	62.3%
	Female	59.5	37.7
AGE	Under 11 years old	3.2	8.7
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.3	20.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	74.9	69.5
	Over 16 years	8.6	.8
LOCALE	Urban	44.0	35.8
	Rural	56.0	64.2
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	61.1	92.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.0	2.5

Definition:

Truancy. Children having this problem are those whom the judges identified in question A15 as "truant," and those noted as having problems with "school discipline and truancy" in question C9.

PROBLEM — Suspension/expulsion

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		40.5%	40.8%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	40.7%	67.2%
	Female	59.3	32.8
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.2	4.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	7.7	19.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	79.5	74.7
	Over 16 years	11.6	.8
LOCALE	Urban	45.6	41.7
	Rural	53.4	58.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	57.7	90.6
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.2	3.3

Definition:

Suspension/expulsion. Children experiencing this problem are those whom the judges identified in question A16 as being "suspended and/or expelled."

PROBLEM — Lack of job skills

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		28.2%	12.5%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	44.7%	72.3%
	Female	55.3	27.7
AGE	Under 11 years old	0.0	2.5
	Between 11 and 13 years	5.7	12.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	71.8	84.1
	Over 16 years	22.4	1.2
LOCALE	Urban	40.8	50.4
	Rural	59.2	49.6
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	46.1	93.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.1	3.0

Definition:

Lack of job skills. Children having this problem are those whom the judges identified in question C9 as "lacking job skills."

PROBLEM — Incapable of functioning acceptably in a regular school environment

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		36.1%	49.4%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	46.7%	78.9%
	Female	53.3	21.1
AGE	Under 11 years old	.5	23.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	11.2	33.4
	Between 14 and 16 years	72.2	42.9
	Over 16 years	16.1	.2
LOCALE	Urban	44.6	37.3
	Rural	55.4	62.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	58.8	87.7
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.2	3.3

Definition:

Incapable of functioning acceptably in a regular school environment. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Not at All" or "Slightly" in answering question C7, "How capable is the child of functioning acceptably in a regular school environment;" those children noted as having a "learning disability," and/or identified as "gifted and talented" in question C9.

PROBLEM — Problem behavior due to home situation

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		74.8%	78.7%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	35.8%	71.9%
	Female	64.2	28.1
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.5	23.1
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.9	31.6
	Between 14 and 16 years	64.7	44.9
	Over 16 years	19.9	.5
LOCALE	Urban	44.9	37.6
	Rural	55.1	62.4
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.8	88.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	4.7	3.1

Definition:

Problem behavior due to home situation. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Quite" or "Extremely" in response to question B1, "How important a contributing factor is the child's home situation to any problem behavior he/she exhibits;" plus those noted with the special home condition of "marital problems of parents," "immoral parents," and "general emotional confusion or distress over home situation" in the free response section of question B5.

**PROBLEM — Infeasibility of returning child home
after residential treatment**

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		41.3%	30.8%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	33.3%	70.5%
	Female	66.7	29.5
AGE	Under 11 years old	3.3	20.4
	Between 11 and 13 years	10.4	29.0
	Between 14 and 16 years	61.2	49.9
	Over 16 years	25.1	.6
LOCALE	Urban	40.0	37.1
	Rural	60.0	62.9
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	54.8	90.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	4.3	2.8

Definition:

Infeasibility of returning home after residential treatment. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Not at All" or "Slightly" in answering question B8, "If residential care were needed, how feasible would the return of the child to the home be after a period of separation?"

**PROBLEM — Incapability of functioning acceptably
in the home**

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		50.2%	40.6%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	35.3%	70.4%
	Female	64.7	29.6
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.4	17.5
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.0	31.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	64.0	51.0
	Over 16 years	21.7	.3
LOCALE	Urban	45.7	42.6
	Rural	54.3	57.4
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.3	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.5	3.7

Definition:

Incapability of functioning acceptably in the home. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Not at All" or "Slightly" in response to question C8, "How capable is the child of functioning acceptably in his home environment (i.e., living at home, having relative freedom over the use of free time)?"

PROBLEM — Inadequate parenting skills

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		73.5%	63.3%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	37.5%	70.8%
	Female	62.5	29.2
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.7	21.5
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.6	32.7
	Between 14 and 16 years	68.8	45.3
	Over 16 years	15.9	.4
LOCALE	Urban	43.7	39.0
	Rural	56.3	61.0
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	56.8	90.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	5.9	3.3

Definition:

Inadequate parenting skills. Children identified with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Not at All" or "Slightly" in response to question B9, "How adequate are the skills of the child's parent or guardian for dealing with the child?" and those with "parental incompetence" as a response to question B7. Seventy-three percent (73.5%) of the population.

PROBLEM — Parental unwillingness to cooperate with treatment program

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		66.3%	55.2%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	34.7%	72.4%
	Female	65.3	27.6
AGE	Under 11 years old	3.2	20.9
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.4	32.8
	Between 14 and 16 years	68.7	46.1
	Over 16 years	15.7	.2
LOCALE	Urban	40.6	38.1
	Rural	59.4	61.9
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	56.7	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	5.1	3.6

Definition:

Parental unwillingness to cooperate with treatment program. Children with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Not at All" or "Slightly" in response to question B4, "If it were needed, how willing would the parents/guardian be to cooperate with a treatment program which requires parental participation;" those with "parental lack of cooperation" and "parents unwilling to deal with child" as a free response to question B5; and those with "no help for problems" as a free response to B6.

PROBLEM — Parental abuse and neglect

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		42.6%	61.5%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	34.5%	71.6%
	Female	65.5	28.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.7	21.1
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.2	33.1
	Between 14 and 16 years	65.6	45.3
	Over 16 years	18.5	.6
LOCALE	Urban	41.8	37.4
	Rural	58.2	62.6
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.8	91.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.1	2.3

Definition:

Parental abuse and neglect. Children with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Quite" or "Extremely" to question B2, "Is the child neglected at home" and B3, "Is the child abused at home." Additionally, those with "alcohol and drug abuse," "neglect or lack of supervision," "physical abuse" as a free response to question B5; those with "lack of supervision," "alcohol or drug abuse," "home violence/abuse" as a free response to question B6; those with "violence of parents," "violence of siblings," "lack of supervision," "alcohol or drug abuse," "other violence" as a free response to question B7 are included to define this problem.

PROBLEM — Poor living conditions

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		4.3%	3.0%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	46.3%	77.4%
	Female	53.7	22.6
AGE	Under 11 years old	11.6	22.9
	Between 11 and 13 years	17.3	40.7
	Between 14 and 16 years	44.0	36.5
	Over 16 years	27.1	0.0
LOCALE	Urban	39.6	28.7
	Rural	60.4	71.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	54.7	92.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.3	2.6

Definition:

Poor living conditions. Children with this problem are those whom the judges noted as having "poor living conditions" as a free response to question B5; those with "poor living conditions," "unsanitary conditions" as a free response to question B6; those with "poor living conditions" as a free response to question B7; those with "poor home environment" as a free response to question C9.

PROBLEM — Lack of positive self-image

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		51.2%	63.3%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	40.0%	72.1%
	Female	60.0	27.9
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.6	21.1
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.1	31.4
	Between 14 and 16 years	67.9	46.9
	Over 16 years	17.4	.6
LOCALE	Urban	44.3	37.9
	Rural	55.7	62.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	58.6	88.1
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	5.9	2.9

Definition:

Lack of positive self-image. Children with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Quite" or "Extremely" in response to question C1, "How important a contributing factor to the child's unacceptable behavior is a lack of a positive image of himself as a worthwhile person?"

PROBLEM — Drug or alcohol abuse

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		20.7%	8.8%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	35.2%	65.2%
	Female	64.8	34.8
AGE	Under 11 years old	0.0	.9
	Between 11 and 13 years	4.2	10.8
	Between 14 and 16 years	62.5	88.3
	Over 16 years	33.3	0.0
LOCALE	Urban	40.0	42.2
	Rural	60.0	57.8
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	46.6	85.8
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.8	3.6

Definition:

Drug or alcohol abuse. Children with this problem are those whom the judges noted as having "drug abuse" and/or "alcohol abuse" as a problem noted in question C9.

PROBLEM — Emotionally disturbed

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		33.7%	49.3%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	41.0%	73.7%
	Female	59.0	26.3
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.4	24.2
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.5	35.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	63.6	39.6
	Over 16 years	21.4	.3
LOCALE	Urban	37.6	36.5
	Rural	62.4	63.5
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	60.6	85.9
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	4.5	4.2

Definition:

Emotionally disturbed. Children with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Quite" or "Extremely" in response to question C5, "How dangerous is the child's aggressive behavior to himself;" those with "withdrawal behavior" as a response to question A15; those with "serious emotional disturbance," "autism," and "raped" as a response to question C9.

PROBLEM — Mental retardation

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		5.5%	13.8%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	60.6%	78.8%
	Female	39.4	21.2
AGE	Under 11 years old	0.0	27.5
	Between 11 and 13 years	4.4	32.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	64.7	39.7
	Over 16 years	30.9	.6
LOCALE	Urban	42.7	34.7
	Rural	57.3	65.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	63.4	95.0
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	0.0	1.7

Definition:

Mental retardation. Children with this problem are those whom the judges noted with "mental retardation" in response to question C9.

PROBLEM — Pregnancy

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		4.6%	.8%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	0 %	0 %
	Female	100	100
AGE	Under 11 years old	0.0	0.0
	Between 11 and 13 years	3.5	9.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	75.4	90.8
	Over 16 years	21.1	0.0
LOCALE	Urban	57.1	73.3
	Rural	42.9	26.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.3	100.0
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	9.6	0.0

Definition:

Pregnancy. Children with this problem are those whom the judges identified as "pregnant" in response to question C9.

PROBLEM — General health deficiencies

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		1.2%	3.6%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	43.7%	71.3%
	Female	56.3	28.7
AGE	Under 11 years old	0.0	32.1
	Between 11 and 13 years	31.8	39.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	68.2	28.0
	Over 16 years	0.0	0.0
LOCALE	Urban	21.0	33.7
	Rural	79.0	66.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	56.6	89.0
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	0.0	2.7

Definition:

General health deficiencies. Children with this problem are those whom the judges identified with "smoking," "overweight," "physical frailty," "allergy" as a free response to question C9; "inadequate nutrition," "lack of medication or other aids" as a free response to question B6; "sick" as a free response to question A15.

PROBLEM — Severe physical disorder or handicap

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		4.0%	10.7%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	71.3%	77.3%
	Female	28.7	22.7
AGE	Under 11 years old	0.0	28.8
	Between 11 and 13 years	9.0	35.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	74.5	35.4
	Over 16 years	16.5	0.0
LOCALE	Urban	31.5	26.3
	Rural	68.5	73.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.9	88.9
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	11.2	6.2

Definition:

Severe physical disorder or handicap. Children with this problem are those whom the judges identified with "hearing handicap," "speech handicap," "blindness or visual impairment," "genetic impairment," "orthopedic impairment," "cerebral palsy," "epilepsy," "multiple handicaps," "serious disease," and "serious injury" as a free response to question C9.

PROBLEM — Inadequate recreational activities

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent experiencing this problem		51.4%	74.4%
Percent experiencing this problem and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	43.7%	74.6%
	Female	56.3	25.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.6	22.0
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.9	33.3
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.3	44.3
	Over 16 years	14.2	.4
LOCALE	Urban	44.7	37.9
	Rural	55.3	62.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	56.4	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.4	3.4
	Income		

Definition:

Inadequate recreational activities. Children with this problem are those whom the judges rated as "Quite" or "Extremely" in response to question E8, "How much would this child be helped by recreational programs designed to encourage his interest or talent in sports, art, music, etc.?"

APPENDIX 2

Demographic Characteristics of 21 Program Recommendations for Treatment and Prevention of Inappropriate Behavior of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

Average Profile of Status Offenders and Youth at Risk

PROGRAM — Average Profile

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	35.4%	71.2%
	Female	64.6	28.8
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.3	20.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	11.3	30.6
	Between 14 and 16 years	67.0	48.4
	Over 16 years	19.3	.4
LOCALE	Urban	43.9	38.3
	Rural	56.1	61.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.5	88.6
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.2	3.3

<u>Program</u>	<u>Court</u>	<u>School</u>
1. Group Home	28.8%	10.4%
2. Specialized Foster Care	26.6	14.0
3. General Foster Care	13.0	6.1
4. Temporary Shelter Care	10.2	7.6
5. Close Security Detention	6.6	2.4
6. In-Patient Psychiatric Care	6.1	4.4
7. Placement with Relatives	14.9	3.6
8. Structured Daily Environment	37.2	63.3
9. Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Care	27.8	55.3
10. Counseling	43.3	70.2
11. Benefit from Family Counseling	51.3	69.5
12. Parenting Skills Education	49.3	65.8
13. Alternative School	40.9	45.2
14. Remedial Education	36.4	49.7
15. Exceptional Children's Education	31.9	46.2
16. Vocational Education	42.7	48.1
17. Job Placement	67.2	49.4
18. Drug and Alcohol Education	37.1	56.0
19. Drug and Alcohol Treatment	16.4	40.8
20. Adult Volunteer	54.8	72.9
21. Recreation	51.4	74.3

PROGRAM — Group homes

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		28.8%	10.4%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	33.0%	73.6%
	Female	67.0	26.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.9	21.4
	Between 11 and 13 years	11.3	31.3
	Between 14 and 16 years	65.6	47.3
	Over 16 years	20.2	0
LOCALE	Urban	39.0	31.6
	Rural	61.0	68.4
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	62.4	86.6
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.3	5.5

Definition:

Group homes. A home which provides 24-hour care as closely as possible to family life and access to community activities and resources. It serves youths identified as being in danger of becoming formally involved with the juvenile justice system and those alleged and adjudicated undisciplined and delinquent juveniles and their immediate families. The project provides rehabilitative treatment either as an alternative to being petitioned in juvenile court or as a disposition ordered by the juvenile court after adjudication. The maximum stay is usually one year unless circumstances require a longer period for the benefit of the youth. A group home must meet local and State standards, must have a license to operate, and have a capacity of from one to nine.

PROGRAM — Specialized foster care

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		26.6%	14.0%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	34.5%	67.5%
	Female	65.5	32.5
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.5	19.8
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.0	32.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	62.0	47.3
	Over 16 years	23.5	0
LOCALE	Urban	31.1	33.9
	Rural	68.9	66.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	63.7	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	4.8	2.3

Definition:

Specialized foster care. Foster care for children with emotional or behavioral problems. The length of stay depends on the child's progress and the child's home situation. The parents have special training for the special needs of the children and can care for as many as five children. A license to operate is required.

PROGRAM — General foster care

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		13.0%	6.1%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	31.7%	72.0%
	Female	68.3	28.0
AGE	Under 11 years old	7.7	17.3
	Between 11 and 13 years	17.5	33.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	51.9	49.5
	Over 16 years	22.9	0
LOCALE	Urban	38.1	29.7
	Rural	61.9	70.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	64.5	90.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	.8	1.1

Definition:

General foster care. The child service which provides substitute care for a planned period for a child when the family or legal custodian cannot care for the child for a temporary or extended period. The home must have a license and can care for as many as five children.

PROGRAM — Temporary shelter care

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		10.2%	7.6%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	17.0%	62.4%
	Female	83.0	37.6
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.8	16.9
	Between 11 and 13 years	8.1	23.8
	Between 14 and 16 years	58.5	59.2
	Over 16 years	31.7	0
LOCALE	Urban	49.7	32.0
	Rural	50.3	68.0
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.6	86.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	3.8	3.9

Definition:

Temporary shelter care. A home which provides emergency and temporary care with a maximum length of stay of 90 days.

Appropriate care for children who cannot or need not remain in their homes and for whom detention is not needed. The length of stay may be up to 90 days unless the child's welfare would be served by an extension.

PROGRAM — Close security detention

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		6.6%	2.4%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	40.7%	76.2%
	Female	59.3	23.8
AGE	Under 11 years old	0	6.8
	Between 11 and 13 years	9.7	18.7
	Between 14 and 16 years	85.3	74.5
	Over 16 years	5.0	0
LOCALE	Urban	33.1	31.1
	Rural	66.9	68.9
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	62.5	86.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	3.7	5.7

Definition:

Close security detention. An alternative to the regular jail within a county, must be supervised 24 hours a day and must segregate juveniles from other adult offenders; should not be used for housing Status Offenders.

PROGRAM — In-patient psychiatric care

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		6.1%	4.4%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	27.1%	68.7%
	Female	72.9	31.3
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.9	24.3
	Between 11 and 13 years	7.1	31.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	55.0	44.5
	Over 16 years	34.9	0
LOCALE	Urban	33.2	32.8
	Rural	66.8	67.2
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.6	89.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	2.4	4.6

Definition:

In-patient psychiatric care. Treatment by the use of continuously controlled community living and manipulation of the dynamics of the members of that group or community as a means to bringing about normal personal interactions.

PROGRAM — Placement with relatives

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		14.9%	3.6%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	33.8%	63.1%
	Female	66.2	36.9
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.4	26.4
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.6	26.4
	Between 14 and 16 years	57.3	47.3
	Over 16 years	27.7	0
LOCALE	Urban	39.6	37.1
	Rural	60.4	62.9
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	61.4	86.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	2.3	7.6

Definition:

Placement with relatives. Self-explanatory. Was not listed in the questionnaire but was mentioned as a free response often enough to be noted here.

PROGRAM — Structured daily environment

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		37.2%	63.3%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	44.7%	73.8%
	Female	55.3	26.2
AGE	Under 11 years old	4.0	23.0
	Between 11 and 13 years	15.4	29.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.0	46.6
	Over 16 years	11.5	.6
LOCALE	Urban	46.0	39.3
	Rural	54.0	60.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	58.7	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.3	3.1

Definition:

Structured daily environment. An extension of regular public school for those persons who, for academic, economic, psychological, and various other reasons, cannot respond in a positive way to programs offered in the conventional manner and during the regular daily/weekly program. (From: Handbook for Extended School Day, N.C. Dept. of Public Instruction, 1975.)

PROGRAM — Intensive psychiatric/psychological care

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		27.8%	55.3%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	38.3%	71.9%
	Female	61.7	28.1
AGE	Under 11 years old	4.2	25.6
	Between 11 and 13 years	11.5	30.6
	Between 14 and 16 years	67.7	43.2
	Over 16 years	16.6	.6
LOCALE	Urban	43.8	38.5
	Rural	56.2	61.5
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.2	86.7
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	4.9	3.5

Definition:

Intensive psychiatric/psychological care. This is defined as at least two hours per week in therapy sessions as an out-patient with either a psychiatrist or psychologist.

PROGRAM — Counseling

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		43.3%	70.2%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	34.2%	71.0%
	Female	65.8	29.0
AGE	Under 11 years old	3.1	21.4
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.2	30.3
	Between 14 and 16 years	67.6	48.1
	Over 16 years	16.0	.3
LOCALE	Urban	44.6	39.6
	Rural	55.4	60.4
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	60.2	88.0
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.9	3.0

Definition:

Counseling. A relationship in which one person endeavors to help another to understand and to solve his/her adjustment problems. A wide variety of techniques are used including information giving, advice giving, encouraging the counselee to think out difficulties or to work through emotions, mutual discussion, and interpreting results of tests. Therapeutic counseling is the alleviation of behavior difficulties by counseling.

PROGRAM — Family counseling

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		51.3%	69.5%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	37.9%	70.4%
	Female	62.1	29.6
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.3	22.3
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.2	30.3
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.0	47.1
	Over 16 years	15.6	.4
LOCALE	Urban	43.1	39.9
	Rural	56.9	60.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.3	87.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	9.4	3.8

Definition:

Family counseling. Counseling with members of a family as a unit usually with the principal members present in order to reduce the problem areas and to improve the interpersonal relationship.

PROGRAM — Families willing to participate in family counseling

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		18.3%	34.5%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	41.6%	70.8%
	Female	58.4	29.2
AGE	Under 11 years old	0	19.3
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.6	29.0
	Between 14 and 16 years	59.9	51.1
	Over 16 years	27.5	.7
LOCALE	Urban	43.6	34.4
	Rural	56.4	65.6
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	43.3	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income		
	Income	11.5	3.6

Definition:

Families willing to participate in family counseling. This question was asked in conjunction with the previous one concerning the need for family counseling. The percent receiving this recommendation is based upon the total population for each survey group.

PROGRAM — Parenting skills education

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		49.3%	65.8%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	36.9%	72.1%
	Female	63.1	27.9
AGE	Under 11 years old	3.1	23.0
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.4	32.0
	Between 14 and 16 years	68.6	44.5
	Over 16 years	14.9	.5
LOCALE	Urban	43.8	38.7
	Rural	56.2	61.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.8	87.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	8.9	3.8

Definition:

Parenting skills education. Special programs for parents of youth who are either at Risk or who have been adjudicated as Status Offenders.

PROGRAM — Alternative school

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		40.9%	45.2%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	46.8%	77.0%
	Female	53.2	23.0
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.2	18.3
	Between 11 and 13 years	9.2	31.8
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.9	49.4
	Over 16 years	19.6	.5
LOCALE	Urban	48.8	36.7
	Rural	51.2	63.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	60.4	88.4
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.3	3.4

Definition:

Either Alternative classes

Classes within a school to which a student is assigned or chooses to enter rather than continuing in the typical or traditional class. The student may be exhibiting disruptive behavior or may not be benefiting from the other type class. "In-school suspension" is one example of this.

Or Alternative schools

Classes which are conducted at a time other than the usual hours of school. These may be for persons who do not seem to benefit from the typical day, may be exhibiting disruptive behavior, and need special assistance with the subjects. This schedule allows the student to work either part-time or full-time on a job.

PROGRAM — Remedial education

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		36.4%	49.7%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	49.0%	76.4%
	Female	51.0	23.6
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.3	18.4
	Between 11 and 13 years	12.0	31.8
	Between 14 and 16 years	72.3	49.4
	Over 16 years	14.3	.4
LOCALE	Urban	42.1	33.3
	Rural	57.9	66.7
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	64.9	89.6
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.9	3.4

Definition:

Remedial education. Special class or period during the day that provides extra basic skills instruction for youth in need of such sessions.

PROGRAM — Exceptional children's education

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		31.9%	46.2%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	46.1%	73.9%
	Female	53.9	26.1
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.5	20.9
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.6	32.9
	Between 14 and 16 years	70.8	45.8
	Over 16 years	13.1	.4
LOCALE	Urban	46.9	37.4
	Rural	53.1	62.6
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	61.9	89.3
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	4.4	2.5

Definition:

Exceptional children's education. Special education programs offered within a regular school setup to provide a challenge to the high IQ and highly motivated youth.

PROGRAM — Vocational education

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		42.7%	48.1%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	43.5%	77.2%
	Female	56.5	22.8
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.5	16.7
	Between 11 and 13 years	8.2	33.3
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.7	49.5
	Over 16 years	20.6	.5
LOCALE	Urban	49.0	35.8
	Rural	51.0	64.2
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	59.6	91.4
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.7	2.8

Definition:

Vocational education. Programs designed to provide job training and positive motivation toward work. May also include job placement and on-the-job training exercises.

PROGRAM — Job placement

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		67.2%	49.4%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	38.3%	68.0%
	Female	61.7	32.0
AGE	Under 11 years old	1.0	7.4
	Between 11 and 13 years	6.3	26.5
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.8	65.2
	Over 16 years	22.9	.8
LOCALE	Urban	42.5	39.9
	Rural	57.5	60.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	56.6	91.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.6	2.3

Definition:

Job placement. Any program or program component that finds and makes job referrals to individual youth.

PROGRAM — Drug and alcohol education

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		37.1%	56.0%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	38.2%	70.6%
	Female	61.8	29.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	.9	12.1
	Between 11 and 13 years	9.1	33.1
	Between 14 and 16 years	66.5	54.2
	Over 16 years	23.5	.6
LOCALE	Urban	46.3	39.2
	Rural	53.7	60.8
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.7	88.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	4.6	3.0

Definition:

Drug and alcohol education. Any type of program aimed at informing young people on the dangers of and truth about drugs and alcohol.

PROGRAM — Drug and alcohol treatment

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		16.4%	40.8%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	43.5%	68.0%
	Female	56.5	32.0
AGE	Under 11 years old	0	9.3
	Between 11 and 13 years	9.8	28.5
	Between 14 and 16 years	72.2	61.1
	Over 16 years	18.0	1.0
LOCALE	Urban	51.6	38.7
	Rural	48.4	61.3
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	55.9	89.5
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	3.6	2.6

Definition:

Drug and alcohol treatment. Any program (usually residential) which provides treatment services to youth who have developed problem behaviors due to misuse of drugs and alcohol.

PROGRAM — Adult volunteer

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		54.8%	72.9%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	39.5%	72.6%
	Female	60.5	27.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.8	22.8
	Between 11 and 13 years	15.1	33.2
	Between 14 and 16 years	66.3	43.7
	Over 16 years	15.8	.3
LOCALE	Urban	43.8	39.4
	Rural	56.2	60.6
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	53.7	88.6
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	6.2	3.4
	Income		

Definition:

Adult volunteer. Programs in which adults work as volunteers with a youth in order to assist the youth in positive development and rehabilitation. The volunteer spends a number of hours each week in developmental and constructive activities.

PROGRAM — Recreation

		Status Offenders	Youth at Risk
Percent receiving program recommendation		51.4%	74.4%
Percent receiving program recommendation and having the following characteristics:			
SEX	Male	43.7%	74.6%
	Female	56.3	25.4
AGE	Under 11 years old	2.6	22.0
	Between 11 and 13 years	13.9	33.3
	Between 14 and 16 years	69.3	44.3
	Over 16 years	14.2	.4
LOCALE	Urban	44.7	37.9
	Rural	55.3	62.1
FAMILY INCOME	Less than 65% of Median Income	56.4	88.2
	Between 65% and 80% of Median Income	7.4	3.4

Definition:

Recreation. Any type of activity organized around games, crafts, or physical fitness designed to positively impact on the use of leisure time for delinquent and predelinquent youth.

APPENDIX 3

State-Wide Needs Assessment Questionnaire

ID No. _____

1-7

Card No. _____

8

A. Please answer the following demographic questions about the child as completely as you can.

A1. Age of the child (as of last birthday): _____

A2. Race White _____ /1/

Black _____ /2/

American-Indian _____ /3/

Other _____ /4/

A3. Sex Male _____ /1/

Female _____ /2/

A4. Estimated gross family income (dollars per year):

\$ 0 - 1000 _____ /1/

1001 - 2000 _____ /2/

2001 - 3000 _____ /3/

3001 - 4000 _____ /4/

4001 - 5000 _____ /5/

5001 - 6000 _____ /6/

6001 - 7000 _____ /7/

7001 - 8000 _____ /8/

8001 - 9000 _____ /9/

9001 - 10,000 _____ /10/

10,001 - 11,000 _____ /11/

11,001 - 12,000 _____ /12/

12,001 - 13,000 _____ /13/

13,001 - 15,000 _____ /14/

15,001 - above _____ /15/

No basis for estimating _____ /99/

A5. Number of natural parents living with child. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW, WRITE THE NUMBER (9). _____

Do Not Write
In This Space

9-10

11

12

13-14

15

A6. Number of adults other than natural parents living with child. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW, WRITE IN THE NUMBER (9) _____

A7. Marital status of natural parents:

Married _____ /1/

Married (common law) _____ /2/

Divorced _____ /3/

Separated _____ /4/

Widowed _____ /5/

Never Married _____ /6/

Do not know _____ /9/

A8. Number of children in family living with child. IF YOU DO NOT KNOW, WRITE THE NUMBER (99) _____

A9. Sex of head of child's household:

Male _____ /1/

Female _____ /2/

Do not know _____ /9/

A10. Is head of household:

Employed _____ /1/

Unemployed _____ /2/

Other (specify) _____ /3/

Do not know _____ /9/

A11. Location of child's residence:

Urban (over 2500) _____ /1/

Rural (under 2500) _____ /2/

A12. Grade the child was in last year: _____

A13. Name of school the child was in last year: _____

A14. Has this child been brought to the attention of the Court in an official manner, i.e., juvenile petition written?

Yes _____ /1/

No _____ /2/

Do not know _____ /9/

Do Not Write
In This Space

16

17

18-19

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22

23-24

25-26

27

A15. What type of problem(s) is the child exhibiting in school? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

Truancy _____
 Withdrawal behavior _____
 Aggressive behavior _____
 Anti-social behavior _____
 Uncooperative behavior _____
 Other (specify) _____

Do Not Write
In This Space

28

29

30

31

32

33

A16. What type of disciplinary action(s) in the schools has been taken with the child: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

Paddling _____
 Suspension _____
 Expulsion _____
 Parent conference _____
 Counseling _____
 Staying after school _____
 Other (specify) _____

34

35

36

37

38

39

40-41

A17. Are any members of the child's household receiving: CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

AFDC (Aid to Dependent Children) _____
 Medical/Medicare _____
 Food stamps _____
 Do not know _____

42

43

44

45

A18. Total number of offenses with which individual has been charged:

Status (home related) _____ /1/
 Status (school related) _____ /2/
 J.D. (probation violation) _____ /3/
 J.D. (morals) _____ /4/
 J.D. (automobile) _____ /5/
 J.D. (property crime) _____ /6/
 J.D. (drug/alcohol) _____ /7/
 J.D. (violent crime) _____ /8/
 Other (specify) _____ /9/

Do Not Write
In This Space

46

47

48

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54

A19. Most recent offense with which individual is charged. USE APPROPRIATE CODE FROM A18 ABOVE. _____

55

A20. First offense with which individual was charged. USE APPROPRIATE CODE FROM A18 ABOVE. _____

56

A21. Most recent sentence individual received.

Probation _____ /1/
 Training school _____ /2/
 Other (specify) _____ /3/

57

B. Based on your experiences with the child and/or his family, please answer the following questions about the child's home environment by placing a (✓) on the line above the word or words you feel best answer the questions.

B1. How important a contributing factor is the child's home situation to any problem behavior he/she exhibits?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

B2. Is the child neglected at home?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

B3. Is the child abused at home?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

B4. If it were needed, how willing would the parents/guardian be to cooperate with a treatment program which requires parental participation?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

B5. Is there a special home situation (alcoholic parent, etc.) that is a major contributing factor to the child's deviant behavior?

Yes _____ /1/ (IF "YES")
 No _____ /2/
 Do not know _____ /9/

B5 a. Please describe this situation:

ID No. _____
 Card No. 2
 8

Do Not Write In This Space

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12

13

14

B6. Is the health of the child threatened by an immediate problem in the home?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

If you checked "Not at all" or "Do not know" go to B7.

B6 a. Please describe:

B7. Is the safety of the child threatened by an immediate problem in the home?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

If you checked "Not at all" or "Do not know" go to B8.

B7 a. Please describe:

B8. If residential care were needed, how feasible would the return of the child to the home be after a period of separation?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

B9. How adequate are the skills of the child's parent or guardian for dealing with the child?

☐ Not at all /0/
☐ Slightly /1/
☐ Quite /2/
☐ Extremely /3/
☐ Do not know /9/

Do Not Write In This Space

15

16

17

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20

C. Based on your knowledge of the child, please answer the following questions related to the child's behavior by placing a (✓) on the line above the word or words you feel best answer the questions.

C1. How important a contributing factor to the child's unacceptable behavior is a lack of a positive image of himself as a worthwhile person?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

C2. How important a contributing factor to the child's unacceptable behavior is a lack of positive social interaction with his peers?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

C3. How capable is the child of accepting externally imposed discipline?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

C4. How likely is the child to exhibit unacceptable aggressive behavior?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

→ If you checked "Not at all" or "Do not know" go to C7. ←

C5. How dangerous is the child's aggressive behavior to himself?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

C6. How dangerous is the child's aggressive behavior to others?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

Do Not Write
In This Space

21

22

23

24

25

26

C7. How capable is the child of functioning acceptably in a regular school environment?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

C8. How capable is the child of functioning acceptably in his home environment (i.e., living at home, having relative freedom over the use of free time)?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
/0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

C9. Does the child have any of the following conditions or problems that affect his behavior? CHECK ALL THAT APPLY.

- ☐ /0/ No
- ☐ /1/ Mental retardation
- ☐ /2/ Learning disability (e.g., dyslexia, hyperkinesis)
- ☐ /3/ Slow learning
- ☐ /4/ Serious emotional disturbance
- ☐ /5/ Hearing handicap
- ☐ /6/ Speech handicap
- ☐ /7/ Blindness or visual impairment
- ☐ /8/ Genetic impairment
- ☐ /9/ Orthopedic impairment
- ☐ /10/ Autism
- ☐ /11/ Cerebral palsy
- ☐ /12/ Epilepsy
- ☐ /13/ Multiple handicaps
- ☐ /14/ Pregnancy
- ☐ /15/ Drug abuse
- ☐ /16/ Alcohol abuse
- ☐ /17/ Lack of job skills
- ☐ /18/ Gifted and talented
- ☐ /19/ Other (please describe)

Do Not Write
In This Space

27

28

29-30

31-32

33-34

35-36

37-38

39-40

41-42

D. Based on your experiences with the child and/or his family, please make recommendations concerning an intervention program for the child (assume that the range of programs suggested is available):

D1. At this time, do you feel it is in the best interest of the child to be removed from the home environment to an alternative living situation?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

If you checked "Not at all" or "Do not know" go to D2.

D1a. Which of the following situations would you recommend as an alternative living situation for the child? YOU MAY CHECK MORE THAN ONE.

- ___ /1/ Group home (long term)
- ___ /2/ Special foster care (foster parents with special skills and/or training)
- ___ /3/ General foster care
- ___ /4/ Group home (temporary sheltered care)
- ___ /5/ Close security detention
- ___ /6/ In-patient psychiatric care
- ___ /7/ Placement with relatives
- ___ /8/ Other (specify) _____

D1b. Which of the above would be your: USE APPROPRIATE CODE FROM D1a ABOVE.

First choice? _____
 Second choice? _____
 Third choice? _____

Do Not Write
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D2. How much would the child benefit from a daily program which would help to structure his environment and still let him live at home?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

D3. How much would the child benefit from intensive psychiatric/psychological care?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

D4. How much would the child benefit from counseling services (over and above those offered by a Court Counselor)?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

D5. How much would the child's family benefit from family counseling?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

If you checked "Not at all" or "Do not know" go to D6.

D5a. How likely is it that the family would participate in family counseling?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

D6. How much would the child's parent/guardian benefit from education in parenting skills?

☐ Not at all /0/
 ☐ Slightly /1/
 ☐ Quite /2/
 ☐ Extremely /3/
 ☐ Do not know /9/

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E. Based on your experiences with the child, please answer the following questions related to supportive services for the child by placing a (✓) on the line above the word or words you feel best answer the questions.

E1. How much do you think this child needs an alternative to the regular public school educational setting?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

→ if you checked "Not at all" or
 "Do not know" go to E2. ←

E1a. How much would this child be helped by a remedial education program?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E1b. How much would this child be helped by an exceptional children's education program?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E1c. How much would this child be helped by a vocational education program?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E2. How much would this child be helped by a job placement program?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E3. How much would this child be helped by a drug abuse education program (preventive)?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

Do Not Write
In This Space

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E4. How much would this child be helped by a drug abuse treatment program?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E5. How much would this child be helped by an alcohol abuse education program (preventive)?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E6. How much would this child be helped by an alcohol abuse treatment program?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E7. How much would this child be helped by a relationship with a trained adult volunteer (such as a "Big Brother" or "Big Sister")?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

E8. How much would this child be helped by recreational programs designed to encourage his interest or talent in sports, art, music, etc.?

☐ Not at all ☐ Slightly ☐ Quite ☐ Extremely ☐ Do not know
 /0/ /1/ /2/ /3/ /9/

Do Not Write
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F1. Information comes from

Probation officer _____ /1/
Court counselor _____ /2/
Principal _____ /3/
Assistant principal _____ /4/
School counselor _____ /5/
Teacher _____ /6/
Social worker _____ /7/
Mental health worker _____ /8/
Other (specify) _____ /9/

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F2. Date questionnaire was completed ____/____/____

F3. Name of person completing questionnaire _____
(optional)

Thank you for your cooperation.

This survey and the participation of the Center
for Urban Affairs and Community Services in this project
are authorized and funded by the Department of Human
Resources under Title XX Contract No. 59281015.

The Center for Urban Affairs
and Community Services
North Carolina State University
Post Office Box 5125
Raleigh, North Carolina 27607

APPENDIX 4

Top Ten Problems of Status Offenders by Age, Residential Location, Race, and Income Level (Controlling for Gender)

Status Offender

Problem Behavior Due to Home (74.8% of Survey)

Dernographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	43.3	56.7
From 11-13 Years Old.....	48.1	51.9
From 14-16 Years Old.....	38.5	61.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	18.2	81.8
Residential Location		
Urban	30.5	69.5
Rural.....	40.2	59.8
Race		
White.....	34.8	65.2
Black.....	40.0	60.0
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	43.3	56.7
5,001- 8,000.....	41.9	58.1
8,001-12,000.....	27.5	72.5
12,001-15,000.....	21.6	78.4
Over 15,000.....	<u>22.5</u>	<u>77.5</u>
TOTAL.....	35.8	64.2

Status Offender
Inadequate Parenting Skills (73.5% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	63.6	36.4
From 11-13 Years Old.....	44.8	55.2
From 14-16 Years Old.....	38.1	61.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	24.6	75.4
Residential Location		
Urban.....	30.3	69.7
Rural.....	43.1	56.9
Race		
White.....	37.1	62.9
Black.....	43.1	56.9
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	42.7	57.3
5,001- 8,000.....	43.1	56.9
8,001-12,000.....	29.3	70.7
12,001-15,000.....	22.2	77.8
Over 15,000.....	<u>33.3</u>	<u>66.7</u>
TOTAL.....	37.5	62.5

Status Offender
Truancy (72.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	55.4	44.6
From 11-13 Years Old.....	45.1	54.9
From 14-16 Years Old.....	41.3	58.7
Over 16 Years Old.....	21.3	78.7
Residential Location		
Urban	34.6	65.4
Rural.....	45.1	54.9
Race		
White.....	40.3	59.7
Black.....	41.4	58.6
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	44.7	55.3
5,001- 8,000.....	43.5	56.5
8,001-12,000.....	35.9	64.1
12,001-15,000.....	27.5	72.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>26.4</u>	<u>73.6</u>
TOTAL.....	35.4	64.6

Status Offender

Lack of Positive Self-Image (51.2% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old,	78.5	21.5
From 11-13 Years Old,	48.2	51.8
From 14-16 Years Old,	42.3	57.7
Over 16 Years Old,	20.9	79.1
Residential Location		
Urban,	34.4	65.6
Rural,	44.4	55.6
Race		
White,	38.2	61.8
Black,	46.5	53.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000,	53.1	46.9
5,001- 8,000,	40.5	59.5
8,001-12,000,	34.1	65.9
12,001-15,000,	30.4	69.6
Over 15,000,	<u>30.0</u>	<u>70.0</u>
TOTAL,	40.0	60.0

Status Offender

Incapability of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline (47.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	40.0	60.0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	50.6	49.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	36.8	63.2
Over 16 Years Old.....	18.1	81.9
Residential Location		
Urban	25.4	74.6
Rural.....	37.7	62.3
Race		
White.....	29.8	70.2
Black.....	43.1	56.9
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	42.3	57.7
5,001- 8,000.....	39.1	60.9
8,001-12,000.....	24.8	75.2
12,001-15,000.....	27.0	73.0
Over 15,000.....	<u>33.3</u>	<u>66.7</u>
TOTAL.....	32.3	67.7

Status Offender

Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers (46.2% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	35.7	64.3
From 11-13 Years Old.....	50.0	50.0
From 14-16 Years Old.....	42.4	57.6
Over 16 Years Old.....	27.6	72.4
Residential Location		
Urban	38.4	61.6
Rural.....	41.6	58.4
Race		
White.....	37.8	62.2
Black.....	49.0	51.0
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	52.5	47.5
5,001- 8,000.....	36.8	63.2
8,001-12,000.....	37.9	62.1
12,001-15,000.....	54.1	45.9
Over 15,000.....	<u>22.5</u>	<u>77.5</u>
TOTAL.....	40.3	59.7

Status Offender

Parental Abuse and Neglect (42.6% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.	55.0	45.0
From 11-13 Years Old.	41.9	58.1
From 14-16 Years Old.	39.4	60.6
Over 16 Years Old.	8.4	91.6
Residential Location		
Urban.	27.7	72.3
Rural.	39.4	60.6
Race		
White.	33.3	66.7
Black.	38.5	61.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.	37.8	62.2
5,001- 8,000.	43.7	56.3
8,001-12,000.	23.8	76.2
12,001-15,000.	24.4	75.6
Over 15,000.	<u>22.2</u>	<u>77.8</u>
TOTAL.	34.5	65.5

Status Offender

Anti-Social Behavior (42.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	33.3	66.7
From 11-13 Years Old.....	50.0	50.0
From 14-16 Years Old.....	38.3	61.7
Over 16 Years Old.....	21.3	78.7
Residential Location		
Urban.....	32.2	67.8
Rural.....	37.9	62.1
Race		
White.....	35.7	64.3
Black.....	35.9	64.1
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	45.6	54.4
5,001- 8,000.....	38.3	61.7
8,001-12,000.....	27.6	72.4
12,001-15,000.....	36.3	63.7
Over 15,000.....	<u>22.5</u>	<u>77.5</u>
TOTAL.....	35.7	64.3

Status Offender
Slow Learning (38.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	64.0	36.0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	51.6	48.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	52.1	47.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	29.1	70.9
Residential Location		
Urban	46.5	53.5
Rural.....	52.1	47.9
Race		
White.....	48.3	51.7
Black.....	53.5	46.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	51.3	48.7
5,001- 8,000.....	53.2	46.8
8,001-12,000.....	38.7	61.3
12,001-15,000.....	53.3	46.7
Over 15,000.....	<u>81.8</u>	<u>18.2</u>
TOTAL.....	49.8	50.2

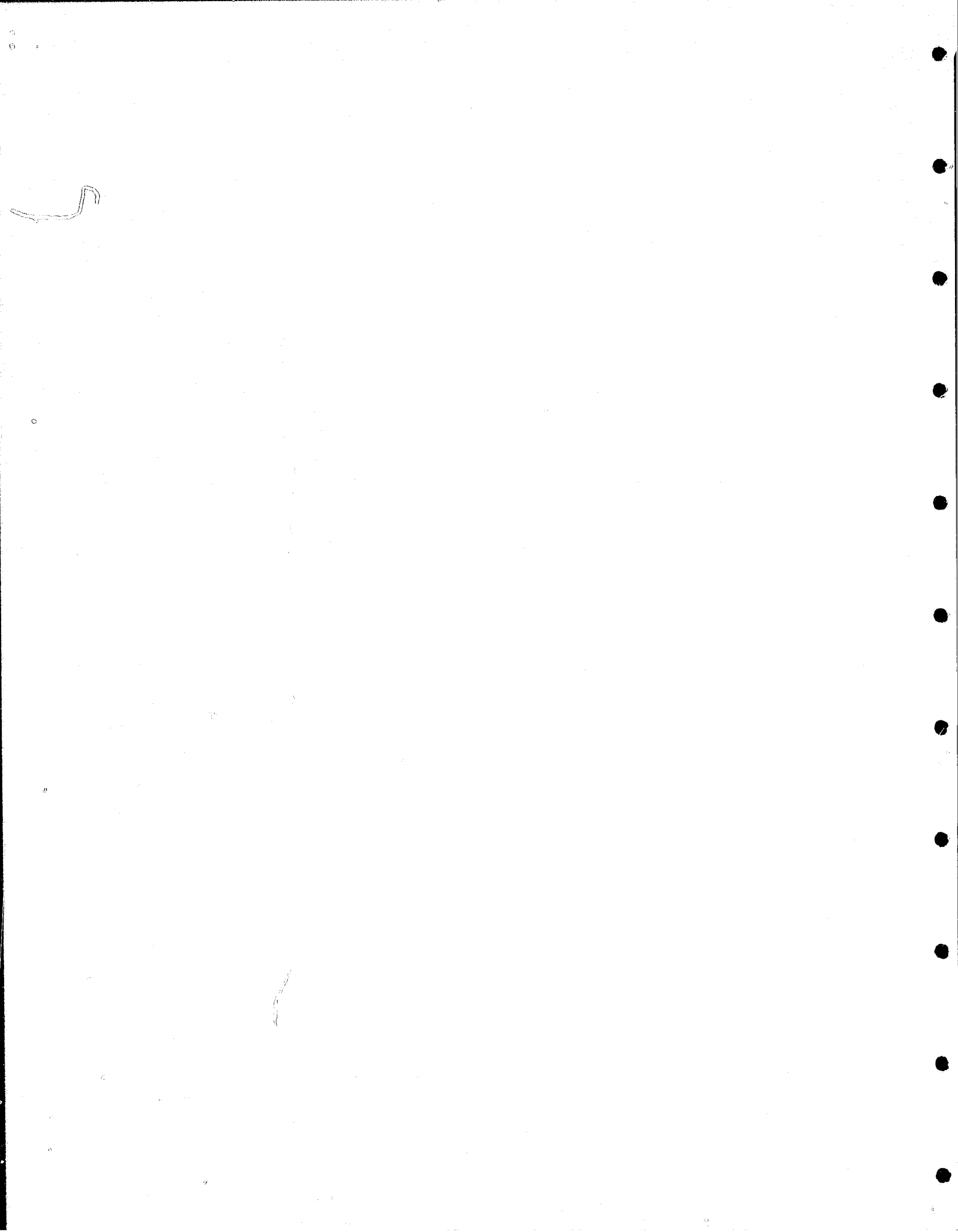
Status Offender

Lack of Job Skills (28.2% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	55.2	44.8
From 11-13 Years Old.....	44.4	55.6
From 14-16 Years Old.....	46.8	53.2
Over 16 Years Old.....	38.1	61.9
Residential Location		
Urban	32.9	67.1
Rural.....	52.7	47.3
Race		
White.....	44.9	55.1
Black.....	44.2	55.8
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	51.0	49.0
5,001- 8,000.....	46.6	53.4
8,001-12,000.....	43.4	56.6
12,001-15,000.....	25.8	74.2
Over 15,000.....	<u>25.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>
TOTAL.....	44.6	55.4

APPENDIX 5

Top Ten Program Recommendations for Status Offenders by Age, Residential Location, Race, and Income Level (Controlling for Gender)



Status Offender
Job Placement (67.2% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	100	0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	42.8	57.2
From 14-16 Years Old.....	41.6	58.4
Over 16 Years Old.....	24.2	75.8
Residential Location		
Urban	33.3	66.7
Rural.....	41.7	58.3
Race		
White.....	37.4	62.6
Black.....	41.5	58.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	47.1	52.9
5,001- 8,000.....	43.4	56.6
8,001-12,000.....	28.5	71.5
12,001-15,000.....	26.2	73.8
Over 15,000.....	<u>42.9</u>	<u>57.1</u>
TOTAL.....	38.2	61.8

Status Offender
Adult Volunteer (54.8% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	52.0	48.0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	50.2	49.8
From 14-16 Years Old.....	40.8	59.2
Over 16 Years Old.....	21.6	78.4
Residential Location		
Urban	35.1	64.9
Rural.....	43.0	57.0
Race		
White.....	39.0	61.0
Black.....	41.5	58.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	44.3	55.7
5,001- 8,000.....	44.1	55.9
8,001-12,000.....	33.9	66.1
12,001-15,000.....	25.0	75.0
Over 15,000.....	<u>32.2</u>	<u>67.8</u>
TOTAL.....	39.6	60.4

Status Offender
Recreation (51.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	47.8	52.2
From 11-13 Years Old.....	50.0	50.0
From 14-16 Years Old.....	44.4	55.6
Over 16 Years Old.....	23.0	77.0
Residential Location		
Urban	39.7	60.3
Rural.....	46.7	53.3
Race		
White.....	43.9	56.1
Black.....	42.8	57.2
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	46.1	53.9
5,001- 8,000.....	43.4	56.6
8,001-12,000.....	40.3	59.7
12,001-15,000.....	45.7	54.3
Over 15,000.....	<u>63.1</u>	<u>36.9</u>
TOTAL.....	43.6	56.4

Status Offender

Parenting Skills Education (49.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	52.0	48.0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	42.7	57.3
From 14-16 Years Old.....	36.5	63.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	29.5	70.5
Residential Location		
Urban.....	32.5	67.5
Rural.....	40.2	59.8
Race		
White.....	36.7	63.3
Black.....	37.5	62.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	44.9	55.1
5,001- 8,000.....	37.6	62.4
8,001-12,000.....	34.4	65.6
12,001-15,000.....	17.7	82.3
Over 15,000.....	<u>42.4</u>	<u>57.6</u>
TOTAL.....	36.8	63.2

Status Offender
Counseling (43.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.	47.8	52.2
From 11-13 Years Old.	50.5	49.5
From 14-16 Years Old.	34.5	65.5
Over 16 Years Old.	17.3	82.7
Residential Location		
Urban	33.6	66.4
Rural	34.6	65.4
Race		
White.	32.6	67.4
Black.	39.3	60.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.	42.9	57.1
5,001- 8,000.	38.7	61.3
8,001-12,000.	24.3	75.7
12,001-15,000.	17.0	83.0
Over 15,000.	<u>58.3</u>	<u>41.7</u>
TOTAL	34.2	65.8

Status Offender

Vocational Education (42.7% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	100	0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	55.1	44.9
From 14-16 Years Old.....	45.9	54.1
Over 16 Years Old.....	26.7	73.3
Residential Location		
Urban.....	36.0	64.0
Rural.....	50.8	49.2
Race		
White.....	44.1	55.9
Black.....	41.8	58.2
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	45.1	54.9
5,001- 8,000.....	48.8	51.2
8,001-12,000.....	38.3	61.7
12,001-15,000.....	25.0	75.0
Over 15,000.....	<u>40.7</u>	<u>59.3</u>
TOTAL.....	43.5	56.5

Status Offender
Alternative School (40.9% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	100	0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	46.0	54.0
From 14-16 Years Old.....	49.2	50.8
Over 16 Years Old.....	35.8	64.2
Residential Location		
Urban	37.7	62.3
Rural.....	55.6	44.4
Race		
White.....	47.9	52.1
Black.....	43.6	56.4
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	48.1	51.9
5,001- 8,000.....	56.9	43.1
8,001-12,000.....	31.3	68.7
12,001-15,000.....	63.1	36.9
Over 15,000.....	<u>61.1</u>	<u>38.9</u>
TOTAL.....	46.9	53.1

Status Offender

Drug/Alcohol Education (37.1% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	0	100
From 11-13 Years Old.....	48.2	51.8
From 14-16 Years Old.....	40.7	59.3
Over 16 Years Old.....	20.4	79.6
Residential Location		
Urban	32.6	67.4
Rural.....	42.9	57.1
Race		
White.....	38.9	61.1
Black.....	34.3	65.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	47.2	52.8
5,001- 8,000.....	39.9	60.1
8,001-12,000.....	34.7	65.3
12,001-15,000.....	20.4	79.6
Over 15,000.....	<u>30.7</u>	<u>69.3</u>
TOTAL.....	38.1	61.9

Status Offender
Group Home (28.8% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	78.5	21.5
From 11-13 Years Old.....	57.4	42.6
From 14-16 Years Old.....	35.1	64.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	6.1	93.9
Residential Location		
Urban.....	38.8	61.2
Rural.....	33.2	66.8
Race		
White.....	45.1	54.9
Black.....	39.6	60.4
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	35.9	64.1
5,001- 8,000.....	38.8	61.2
8,001-12,000.....	30.4	69.6
12,001-15,000.....	5.7	94.3
Over 15,000.....	<u>22.7</u>	<u>77.3</u>
TOTAL.....	33.1	66.9

Status Offender

Specialized Foster Care (26.6% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	72.7	27.3
From 11-13 Years Old.....	60.3	39.7
From 14-16 Years Old.....	35.4	64.6
Over 16 Years Old.....	5.7	94.3
Residential Location		
Urban.....	35.0	65.0
Rural.....	34.2	65.8
Race		
White.....	32.1	67.9
Black.....	44.3	55.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	41.3	58.7
5,001- 8,000.....	40.6	59.4
8,001-12,000.....	27.8	72.2
12,001-15,000.....	8.7	91.3
Over 15,000.....	<u>25.0</u>	<u>75.0</u>
TOTAL.....	34.4	65.6

APPENDIX 6

Top Ten Problems of Youth at Risk by Age, Residential Location, Race, and Income Level (Controlling for Gender)

Youth at Risk
Anti-Social Behavior (80.1% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	87.7	12.3
From 11-13 Years Old.....	74.9	25.1
From 14-16 Years Old.....	64.1	35.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Residential Location		
Urban	70.7	29.3
Rural.....	73.5	26.5
Race		
White.....	72.5	27.5
Black.....	72.1	27.9
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	71.2	28.8
5,001- 8,000.....	73.8	26.2
8,001-12,000.....	71.0	29.0
12,001-15,000.....	71.6	28.4
Over 15,000.....	<u>81.5</u>	<u>18.5</u>
TOTAL.....	72.5	27.5

Youth at Risk

Problem Behavior Due to Home Situation (78.7% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.	85.4	14.6
From 11-13 Years Old.	74.4	25.6
From 14-16 Years Old.	55.1	44.9
Over 16 Years Old.	62.5	37.5
Residential Location		
Urban.	70.8	29.2
Rural.	72.5	27.5
Race		
White.	72.1	27.9
Black.	71.2	28.8
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.	71.6	28.4
5,001- 8,000.	72.9	27.1
8,001-12,000.	70.5	29.5
12,001-15,000.	73.8	26.2
Over 15,000.	<u>74.6</u>	<u>25.4</u>
TOTAL.	71.9	28.1

Youth at Risk

Unacceptable Aggressive Behavior (65.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	88.4	11.6
From 11-13 Years Old.....	75.2	24.8
From 14-16 Years Old.....	68.7	31.3
Over 16 Years Old.....	71.4	28.6
Residential Location		
Urban.....	74.6	25.4
Rural.....	76.4	23.6
Race		
White.....	78.2	21.8
Black.....	72.1	27.9
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	73.0	27.0
5,001- 8,000.....	75.0	25.0
8,001-12,000.....	77.0	23.0
12,001-15,000.....	79.6	20.4
Over 15,000.....	<u>90.9</u>	<u>9.1</u>
TOTAL.....	75.7	24.3

CONTINUED

2 OF 3

Youth at Risk

Inadequate Parenting Skills (63.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	84.0	16.0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	75.3	24.7
From 14-16 Years Old.....	61.1	38.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	66.7	33.3
Residential Location		
Urban.....	68.1	31.9
Rural.....	72.5	27.5
Race		
White.....	71.7	28.3
Black.....	69.2	30.8
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.1	29.9
5,001- 8,000.....	72.5	27.5
8,001-12,000.....	69.5	30.5
12,001-15,000.....	62.5	37.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>77.1</u>	<u>22.9</u>
TOTAL.....	70.8	29.2

Youth at Risk

Lack of Positive Self-Image (63.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	87.7	12.3
From 11-13 Years Old.....	74.2	25.8
From 14-16 Years Old.....	63.6	36.4
Over 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Residential Location		
Urban	68.2	31.8
Rural.....	74.3	25.7
Race		
White.....	73.0	27.0
Black.....	70.3	29.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.6	29.4
5,001- 8,000.....	71.1	28.9
8,001-12,000.....	74.6	25.4
12,001-15,000.....	67.9	32.1
Over 15,000.....	<u>79.6</u>	<u>20.4</u>
TOTAL.....	72.0	28.0

Youth at Risk

Lack of Positive Social Interaction with Peers (61.8% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	88.6	11.4
From 11-13 Years Old.....	77.0	23.0
From 14-16 Years Old.....	65.8	34.2
Over 16 Years Old.....	50.0	50.0
Residential Location		
Urban	71.0	29.0
Rural.....	76.8	23.2
Race		
White.....	75.3	24.7
Black.....	73.4	26.6
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.5	29.5
5,001- 8,000.....	75.6	24.4
8,001-12,000.....	77.6	22.4
12,001-15,000.....	73.2	26.8
Over 15,000.....	<u>84.6</u>	<u>15.4</u>
TOTAL.....	74.6	25.4

Youth at Risk

Parental Abuse and Neglect (61.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	83.2	16.8
From 11-13 Years Old.....	73.7	26.3
From 14-16 Years Old.....	64.8	35.2
Over 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Residential Location		
Urban	69.6	30.4
Rural.....	72.9	27.1
Race		
White.....	72.4	27.6
Black.....	70.1	29.9
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.1	29.9
5,001- 8,000.....	71.9	28.1
8,001-12,000.....	72.5	27.5
12,001-15,000.....	72.3	27.7
Over 15,000.....	<u>82.3</u>	<u>17.7</u>
TOTAL.....	71.6	28.4

Youth at Risk

Parental Unwillingness to Cooperate with Treatment (55.2% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	84.9	15.1
From 11-13 Years Old.....	76.3	23.7
From 14-16 Years Old.....	63.8	36.2
Over 16 Years Old.....	100	0
Residential Location		
Urban	70.6	29.4
Rural.....	73.5	26.5
Race		
White.....	73.5	26.5
Black.....	70.1	29.9
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	71.2	28.8
5,001- 8,000.....	74.2	25.8
8,001-12,000.....	71.1	28.9
12,001-15,000.....	62.5	37.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>87.1</u>	<u>12.9</u>
TOTAL.....	72.4	27.6

Youth at Risk

Incapable of Accepting Externally Imposed Discipline (52.0% of Survey)

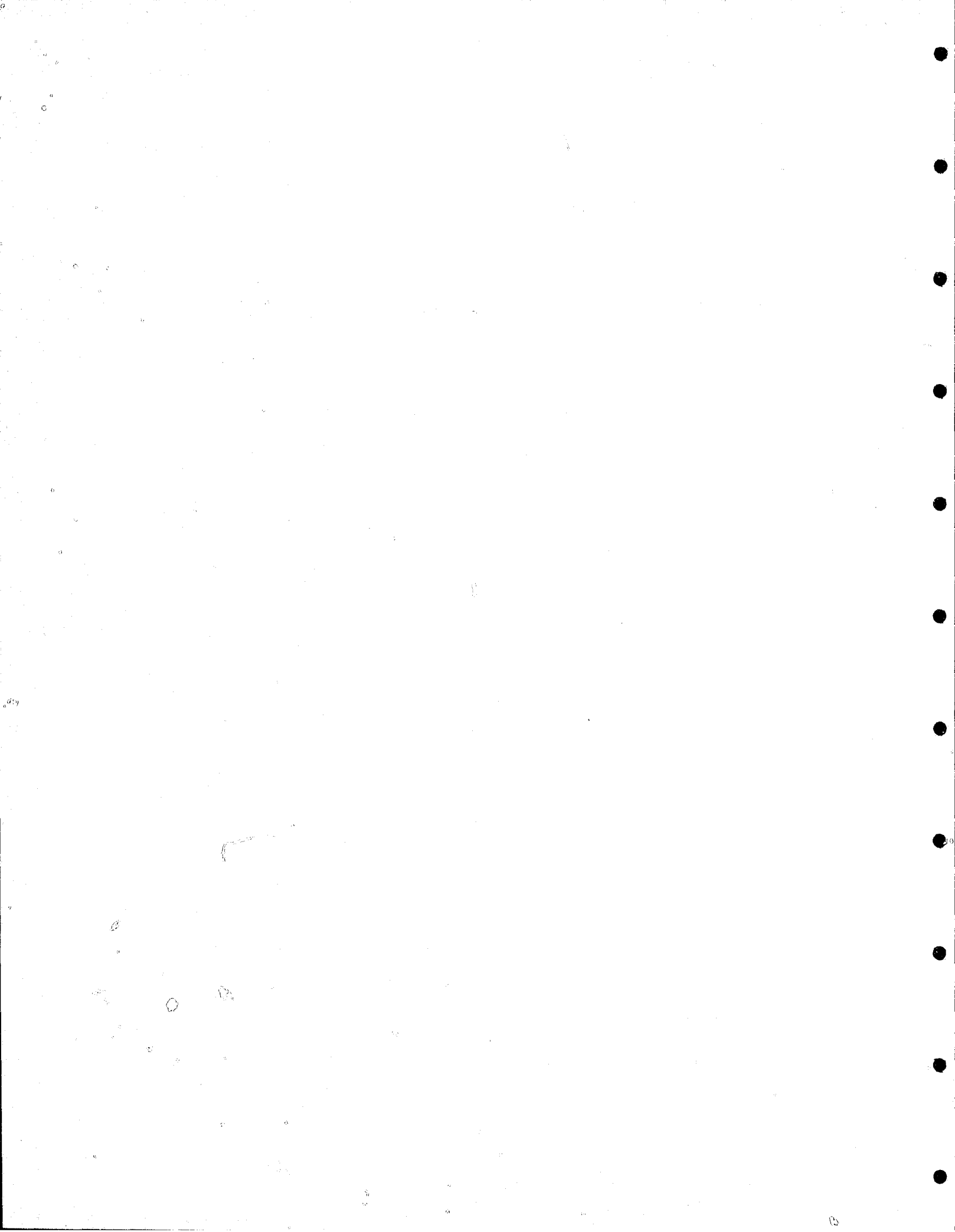
Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	88.2	11.8
From 11-13 Years Old.....	71.6	28.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	67.5	32.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	100	0
Residential Location		
Urban.....	70.3	29.7
Rural.....	75.0	25.0
Race		
White.....	74.3	25.7
Black.....	70.9	29.1
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	72.6	27.4
5,001- 8,000.....	71.5	28.5
8,001-12,000.....	73.8	26.2
12,001-15,000.....	71.1	28.9
Over 15,000.....	<u>83.3</u>	<u>16.7</u>
TOTAL.....	73.0	27.0

Youth at Risk
Slow Learning (51.0% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	83.5	16.5
From 11-13 Years Old.....	73.3	26.7
From 14-16 Years Old.....	66.1	33.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	100	0
Residential Location		
Urban	65.0	35.0
Rural.....	75.3	24.7
Race		
White.....	73.7	26.3
Black.....	68.3	31.7
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	69.7	30.3
5,001- 8,000.....	71.5	28.5
8,001-12,000.....	75.2	24.8
12,001-15,000.....	62.5	37.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>72.7</u>	<u>27.3</u>
TOTAL.....	71.5	28.5

APPENDIX 7

Top Twelve Program Recommendations for Youth at Risk by Age, Residential Location, Race, and Income Level (Controlling for Gender)



Youth at Risk
Recreation (74.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	89.0	11.0
From 11-13 Years Old.....	77.2	22.8
From 14-16 Years Old.....	65.4	34.6
Over 16 Years Old.....	50.0	50.0
Residential Location		
Urban	72.1	27.9
Rural.....	76.0	24.0
Race		
White.....	74.6	25.4
Black.....	74.2	25.8
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	75.0	25.0
5,001- 8,000.....	74.8	25.2
8,001-12,000.....	74.8	25.2
12,001-15,000.....	71.1	28.9
Over 15,000.....	<u>78.0</u>	<u>22.0</u>
TOTAL.....	74.5	25.5

Youth at Risk
Adult Volunteers (72.9% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.	88.9	11.1
From 11-13 Years Old.	75.2	24.8
From 14-16 Years Old.	62.1	37.9
Over 16 Years Old.	80.0	20.0
Residential Location		
Urban	70.4	29.6
Rural	74.0	26.0
Race		
White.	72.6	27.4
Black.	72.4	27.6
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.	73.5	26.5
5,001- 8,000.	71.0	29.0
8,001-12,000.	73.0	27.0
12,001-15,000.	73.6	26.4
Over 15,000.	<u>73.6</u>	<u>26.4</u>
TOTAL	72.5	27.5

Youth at Risk
Counseling (70.2% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	86.8	13.2
From 11-13 Years Old.....	75.7	24.3
From 14-16 Years Old.....	61.0	39.0
Over 16 Years Old.....	80.0	20.0
Residential Location		
Urban	67.2	32.8
Rural.....	73.5	26.5
Race		
White.....	70.6	29.4
Black.....	71.4	28.6
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.5	29.5
5,001- 8,000.....	69.8	30.2
8,001-12,000.....	72.1	27.9
12,001-15,000.....	72.5	27.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>73.4</u>	<u>26.6</u>
TOTAL.....	70.6	29.4

Youth at Risk
Parenting Skills Education (65.8% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	84.7	15.3
From 11-13 Years Old.....	73.6	26.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	64.5	35.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	57.1	42.9
Residential Location		
Urban	70.2	29.8
Rural.....	73.2	26.8
Race		
White.....	73.8	26.2
Black.....	68.8	31.2
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	69.3	30.7
5,001- 8,000.....	71.9	28.1
8,001-12,000.....	74.8	25.2
12,001-15,000.....	72.2	27.8
Over 15,000.....	<u>72.5</u>	<u>27.5</u>
TOTAL.....	72.3	27.7

Youth at Risk

Structured Daily Environment (63.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	86.7	13.3
From 11-13 Years Old.....	77.3	22.7
From 14-16 Years Old.....	65.3	34.7
Over 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Residential Location		
Urban	72.2	27.8
Rural.....	74.8	25.2
Race		
White.....	74.8	25.2
Black.....	71.9	28.1
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	72.4	27.6
5,001- 8,000.....	73.1	26.9
8,001-12,000.....	74.5	25.5
12,001-15,000.....	76.4	23.6
Over 15,000.....	<u>84.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>
TOTAL.....	73.7	26.3

Youth at Risk

Drug and Alcohol Education (56.0% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	86.5	13.5
From 11-13 Years Old.....	76.3	23.7
From 14-16 Years Old.....	63.1	36.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	85.7	14.3
Residential Location		
Urban.....	68.4	31.6
Rural.....	71.9	28.1
Race		
White.....	70.7	29.3
Black.....	69.9	30.1
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	73.1	26.9
5,001- 8,000.....	67.9	32.1
8,001-12,000.....	71.6	28.4
12,001-15,000.....	60.4	39.6
Over 15,000.....	<u>71.1</u>	<u>28.9</u>
TOTAL.....	70.4	29.6

Youth at Risk

Intensive Psychiatric/Psychological Care (55.3% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	85.3	14.7
From 11-13 Years Old.....	74.5	25.5
From 14-16 Years Old.....	62.2	37.8
Over 16 Years Old.....	62.5	37.5
Residential Location		
Urban.....	70.1	29.9
Rural.....	72.9	27.1
Race		
White.....	71.9	28.1
Black.....	71.5	28.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.3	29.7
5,001- 8,000.....	71.1	28.9
8,001-12,000.....	73.0	27.0
12,001-15,000.....	73.4	26.6
Over 15,000.....	<u>78.4</u>	<u>21.6</u>
TOTAL.....	71.8	28.2

Youth at Risk

Remedial Education (49.7% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	84.2	15.8
From 11-13 Years Old.....	81.1	18.9
From 14-16 Years Old.....	70.1	29.9
Over 16 Years Old.....	100	0
Residential Location		
Urban.....	72.3	27.7
Rural.....	78.3	21.7
Race		
White.....	77.7	22.3
Black.....	74.2	25.8
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	76.4	23.6
5,001- 8,000.....	77.5	22.5
8,001-12,000.....	74.3	25.7
12,001-15,000.....	76.6	23.4
Over 15,000.....	<u>80.6</u>	<u>19.4</u>
TOTAL.....	76.2	23.8

Youth at Risk
Job Placement (49.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	86.8	13.2
From 11-13 Years Old.....	71.6	28.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	64.5	35.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	66.6	33.4
Residential Location		
Urban	65.2	34.8
Rural.....	69.8	30.2
Race		
White.....	70.9	29.1
Black.....	63.5	36.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	68.2	31.8
5,001- 8,000.....	71.0	29.0
8,001-12,000.....	64.0	36.0
12,001-15,000.....	57.5	42.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>80.5</u>	<u>19.5</u>
TOTAL.....	67.9	32.1

Youth at Risk

Vocational Education (48.1% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	89.2	10.8
From 11-13 Years Old.....	78.6	21.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	72.0	28.0
Over 16 Years Old.....	100	0
Residential Location		
Urban.....	73.6	26.4
Rural.....	79.2	20.8
Race		
White.....	80.1	19.9
Black.....	73.4	26.6
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	75.2	24.8
5,001- 8,000.....	81.5	18.5
8,001-12,000.....	74.0	26.0
12,001-15,000.....	70.5	29.5
Over 15,000.....	<u>88.8</u>	<u>11.2</u>
TOTAL.....	77.1	22.9

Youth at Risk

Specialized Foster Care (14.0% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	85.9	14.1
From 11-13 Years Old.....	69.4	30.6
From 14-16 Years Old.....	58.3	41.7
Over 16 Years Old.....	0	0
Residential Location		
Urban.....	66.6	33.4
Rural.....	67.7	32.3
Race		
White.....	69.7	30.3
Black.....	64.5	35.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	70.8	29.2
5,001- 8,000.....	73.6	26.4
8,001-12,000.....	67.6	32.4
12,001-15,000.....	71.4	28.6
Over 15,000.....	<u>55.5</u>	<u>44.5</u>
TOTAL.....	67.9	32.1

Youth at Risk
Group Homes (10.4% of Survey)

Demographic Characteristics	Male %	Female %
Age		
Under 11 Years Old.....	87.2	12.8
From 11-13 Years Old.....	67.6	32.4
From 14-16 Years Old.....	71.5	28.5
Over 16 Years Old.....	0	0
Residential Location		
Urban.....	72.4	27.6
Rural.....	73.6	26.4
Race		
White.....	75.9	24.1
Black.....	69.5	30.5
Income		
Under \$ 5,000.....	71.6	28.4
5,001- 8,000.....	75.9	24.1
8,001-12,000.....	72.5	27.5
12,001-15,000.....	100	0
Over 15,000.....	<u>75.0</u>	<u>25.0</u>
TOTAL.....	73.2	26.8

END