
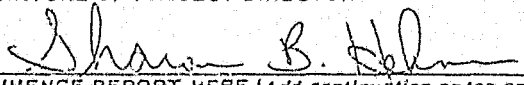


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78-585-2-IIA-D(b)

 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION		DISCRETIONARY GRANT 76-JS-99-00, PROGRESS REPORT 76-DJ-99-0033	
GRANTEE	LEAA GRANT NO.	DATE OF REPORT	REPORT NO.
Az. State Justice Planning Agency	78-DJ-AX-0055	2-6-80.	
IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE	TYPE OF REPORT		
Pima County Juvenile Court Center	<input type="checkbox"/> REGULAR <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIAL REQUEST <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FINAL REPORT		
SHORT TITLE OF PROJECT	GRANT AMOUNT		
Deinstitut. of Status Offenders	\$275,000.00		
REPORT IS SUBMITTED FOR THE PERIOD 3-1-78		THROUGH 3-31-79	
SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR		TYPED NAME & TITLE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR	
		Sharon B. Hekman, Deputy Director of Program Services	

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (Add continuation pages as required.)

The Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender (D.S.O.) continuation grant maintained the same objectives as the original grant, but placed more emphasis on the secondary objective, as opposed to the first. We had already demonstrated that community agencies can deal effectively with status offenders and that the court does not need to be involved with the majority of this population. Although there were approximately 1,500 status offense referrals to the Mobile Diversion Unit during this period, only 10 were placed in detention and eventually adjudicated. So, the primary D.S.O. objective was still being met.

The secondary goal, which was to remove status offenders from the criminal justice system, was never achieved. Resistance to this change of law was tremendous in the Arizona legislature and also around most of the state. However, the accompanying objective of finding alternative sources of funding for these 5 projects has been successful. After being funded by other L.E.A.A. funds for a period of time, the 3 shelter care facilities are being funded by our Arizona State Department of Economic Security. Old Congress Street School has been funded by Tucson School District #1, and New Directions has received funding from various sources. This funding assures this court that these alternatives will remain as a valuable resource to this court and the community.

Attached is an excerpt from the 1978 Annual Report of the Pima County Juvenile Court which describes what has happened through the funding of the D.S.O. grant and annual statistics for each of the 5 funded programs for 1978.

RECEIVED BY GRANTEE STATE PLANNING AGENCY (Official)

DATE

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EXCERPT FROM 1978 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

For the past several years, the Juvenile Court has sought to deal with status offenders -- children subject to the court's jurisdiction solely by virtue of their being less than 18 years of age -- in a more productive fashion. Mobile Diversion is the unit which provides crisis intervention services to all status offenders. In lieu of arresting and transporting status offenders to the Juvenile Court, as their delinquent counterparts are, Mobile Diversion responds directly to the scene of the incident. The Court counselors meet the child and family where the crisis occurs and as soon after as practicable. By keeping the intervention in the home setting, the solution to the problem within the family is emphasized. Rather than seek extraordinary means to solve status offender problems, e.g., detention, the family is encouraged to use their own resources. If extrafamilial assistance is required, then the Mobile Diversion worker refers the family to the appropriate agency and can even transport them there if necessary. Moreover, the worker can follow-up the referral with subsequent visits.

In 1978, there were 1,497 referrals handled by the Mobile Diversion Unit. There has been a very significant decrease in status offender referrals during the past five years, as illustrated in the following chart.

STATUS OFFENDERS		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Referrals</u>	<u>Detained</u>
1974	3,758	979
1975	3,524	792
1976*	2,117	52
1977	1,901	16
1978	1,497	10

The remarkable decrease in status offense detentions from 979 in 1974 to 10 in 1978 bears witness to the change in emphasis in the treatment of non-delinquent minors. The use of the so-called

*Mobile Diversion Unit became operational and the D.S.O. grant implemented.

"mental health model" with status offenders has been a giant step forward in the treatment of these children.

Foremost in the Mobile Diversion repertory are the community shelter care homes. These residences provide a completely voluntary setting for juveniles -- a child is free to leave at any time, unlike the Court's detention facility. Shelter care provides a child a surcease from personal and family crisis. Food, shelter and custodial needs are satisfied at the shelter homes. In addition, workers are available who are trained to assist parent and child alike to reconcile their quarrels. Rather than thrust a child and family into a courtroom, shelter care provides a neutral homelike setting conducive to problem-solving. By this means, the decision-making prerogative of the family is not usurped by the Juvenile Court nor is the child locked up as the overture to grappling with internal family problems.



6144 E. DIANA PLACE TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712
Phone (602) 886-5414

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (D.S.O.)

Year End Report

Judith K. Williams
Executive Director

January 1, 1978-December 31, 1978

Number of youth served: 97 females (52%) Residents: 161
89 males (48%) Non-residents: 25
Repeaters: 37 (20%)

Age	#
11	1
12	7
13	18
14	36
15	47
16	40
17	37
Total	186

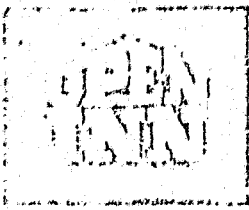
Total # of resident-days: 1302 (72% capacity)
Mean length of stay (residents): 7
Mean age: 15 years
Modal age: 15 years
Median age: 14.5 years

<u>Length of Stay</u>			
Days	#	Days	#
1	36	11	3
2	14	12	2
3	8	13	8
4	11	14	3
5	3	15	2
6	9	16	2
7	4	17	3
8	6	18	2
9	9	19	5
10	8	20	0
		21	0
		22	2
		23	2
		24	0
		25	0
		26	2
		27	1
		28	1
		29	1
		30	2
		over 30	4

Disposition

Returned Home 75 (40%)
Other relative(s) 8 (4%)
"Split" 33 (18%)
Other agency referrals 44 (24%)
Other living arrangements 26 (14%)

Number of telephone calls handled by staff: 6250



6144 E. DIANA PLACE TUCSON, ARIZONA 85712
Phone (602) 886-5414

Judith K. Williams
Executive Director

Annual Report to Pima County Juvenile Court

January 1, 1978 - December 31, 1978

Open-Inn operated at 72% of capacity in the year 1978, providing 1302 resident-days of a possible maximum 1825 resident-days (365 days X a maximum of 5 residents at a time). A total of 186 youth were served by us this year; with 97 (52%) of our clients being females and 89 (48%) males. We have realized a nearly 50/50 ratio in male/female clients this past year.

The average length of stay this past year was seven (7) days; while the modal length of stay was consistently one (1) day. This reflects the continued usage of shelter care facilities for a cooling off period and counseling services. An increasing number of youth are staying in residence several weeks which affects the mean. Youth staying longer than the crisis time period are normally youth which will be placed in other living situations. Of the 186 youth seen by us, 25 of these received services on a non-residential basis; that is, they have received services, but have not stayed in the house over night. We see these as essential preventative services.

Twenty percent (20%) or thirty-seven (37) youth returned to the program one (1) or more times. We feel this figure reflects the increasing number of youth who we refer to other agencies or are referred to us by currently involved agencies for placement outside the home. Some of these repeaters have previously ^{be} counseled with their

families at Open-Inn and returned home. Often, the return to shelter care has followed an unsuccessful attempt by the family to remain together, and placement outside the home becomes the emphasis during the return stay. Many of the repeaters, also, have previously been placed following their first stay at Open-Inn, having gone to a foster home or residential treatment facility and returned to shelter care pending another placement.

Disposition of the youths seen this last year is shown in the following table:

Returned home	75	(40%)
Other relatives	8	(4%)
"Split"	33	(18%)
Other agency referral	44	(24%)
Other living arrangements	26	(14%)

While we are seeing more youth going to "other agency referrals", than in our earlier days of operation, we believe this to be indicative of the different types of youths that we are currently serving. No longer are we dealing with strictly "status offenders". We now work with an increasingly larger number of "dependent minors", "push-cuts", and youth desiring emancipation. These are more difficult cases because the amount of family counseling possible is negligible and advocacy with other agencies becomes the primary emphasis.

The average age this year, was 15 years old; this figure also was the mode for those youth seen in 1978. A breakdown by age follows:

11 - 1 (0%)	15 - 47 (25%)
12 - 7 (4%)	16 - 40 (22%)
13 - 18 (10%)	17 - 37 (20%)
14 - 36 (19%)	

The fact that only one (1) eleven (11) year old youth was seen by the agency this year indicates the opening

of Casa de los Ninos program for 3 to 11 year olds. This allows us greater capacity to work with junior high and high school age youth who normally have problems somewhat different from the younger youth.

Open-Inn's staff handled 6341 telephone calls this year. A breakdown by type follows:

<u>Type of Call</u>	<u>Number</u>
Information	2,226
Crisis	285
Counseling-related	2,658
Office	<u>1,172</u>
	6,341

These figures show a significant increase in telephone services provided by Open-Inn in 1978.

Number of phone calls during DSO projects:

July 1976 - December 1977 (18 months) 6,000

The total number of calls this year (as stated above)

January 1978 - December 1978 (12 months) 6,341

An increase of + 341

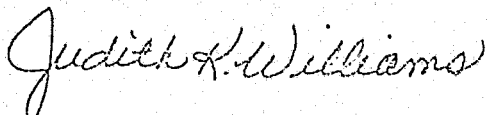
We feel this reflects the importance of our 24-hour "hot-line" service, as well as an increasing awareness and acceptance within our community of the broadening services provided by shelter care.

Other important aspects of the program during the past year are our increased working relationship with other shelter care facilities. In our group meetings we have developed a common intake procedure to save referral agencies time and energy of placing a youth. We were also preparing for the eventual direct referrals from law enforcement. These working sessions have been rewarding as well as productive. We have developed a training process for new staff members as well as an on-going program for in-service and extra curricular training. An emphasis on volunteer assistance has

become a priority for the agency. A program and recruitment plan has been developed for the coming year which promises to be quite productive.

Each youth coming into the facility was assigned a counselor and was seen by that person at least four times during a week. In addition to the counseling individual sessions provided to the youth there were 172 family counseling sessions provided by the agency. This is a considerable number considering the number of youth awaiting placement and whose families refused to be involved in the program. There were also bi-weekly group sessions which involved all of the youth in residence.

In closing this report I would like to recognize the fine and important work given to Open-Inn, Pima County Juvenile Court and the community by North Thurston. His work and presence will be missed by all of us, but the staff is committed to carrying in his spirit to continue the high quality services provided by Open-Inn.



Judith K. Williams
Executive Director
Open-Inn, Inc.

January 15, 1979

During 1978 Springboard served 187 youth and their families. Springboard provides temporary shelter care, crisis intervention counseling, family counseling, marriage counseling for parents and a carefully supervised home-life atmosphere for the residents.

Unique to the Springboard program is the follow-up. Within 2 weeks after a client has been returned home or placed in an alternative placement the Springboard follow-up counselor contacts the family to assure that everything is functioning smoothly. At that time the parents are given assurance that Springboard is willing to assist them in keeping the lines of communication open for the entire family and that any member of the family may call on the follow-up counselor for help before a crisis arises. There is no time limit for this offer to the families we serve. Some families have used this service occasionally since we first opened in 1976.

Attached you will find the requested statistical information and a copy of some letters sent to the Tucson Daily Citizen regarding the effectiveness of our program.

Runaway shelters aid troubled teens, parents

Editor's note — Two weeks ago, the Citizen ran a three-part series, "Our Offensive Children," in which staff writer Richard S. Vonier described the problems encountered by status offenders in Pima County. The series prompted a number of heartfelt letters to the editor, four of which are printed below. Because of the personal nature of these letters, the names of the senders are being withheld.

Editor, the Citizen:

I am writing to tell you how much good I feel Springboard does. It was really helpful to us.

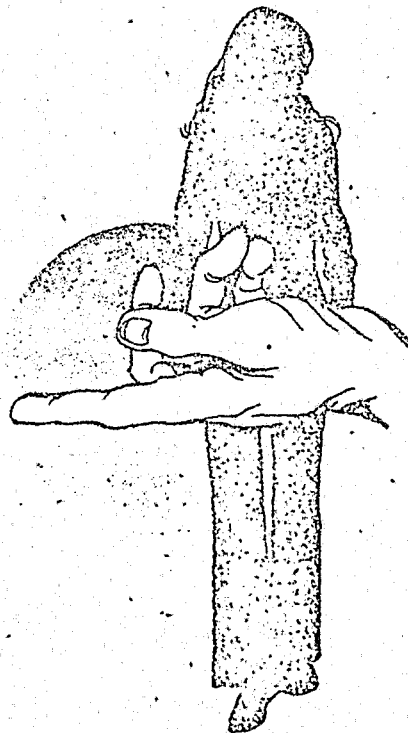
When kids run away from home there are always reasons, real or imagined, that simply cannot be worked out without some outside help. Everyone is too emotionally involved.

Betty at Springboard was a great help to us. She not only worked with my daughter to help her better understand our point of view, but helped us to try to understand our daughter's point of view and learn to deal with her.

Betty not only worked with us, but also has kept close contact with us all along to see how things are going. Although we are, at last, having no problems, I know I can call on Betty at any time for advice and so can my daughter.

My daughter ran away from home seven times. Our problem was mainly lack of communication which often happens with families. In a situation such as ours, without a place like Springboard and people who care, I am sure we would not have ever gotten on the right track.

Due to the help of people who care, my daughter is now a well-adjusted 16-year-old, going to school and happy with



her home and herself. And even more important, we are proud of her and happy to have her with us without all the worry and stress.

Editor, the Citizen:

Our daughter was a good girl, a good student, but there are so many "outside" influences in this day. Pregnant at 14, she ran away to be with the boy (only 16). We were desperate and didn't know where to get help. Finally, after having her picked up and taken to the

Juvenile Court Center, she was placed at Springboard, where they fed and cared for her for nearly a week. Conferences were set up with the boy, his parents, our daughter and ourselves, and an "only way out" decided upon. Judge John P. Collins gave his blessing and they were married. A year and a few days later, they are still together.

Believe me, without the help of those at Springboard who care, she very well might still be living unmarried or something worse. I shall forever be grateful for their help and I know their work is for a very good cause.

Editor, the Citizen:

A little over a year ago, I was at my wits' end — I had a rebellious son that I couldn't control. I was either threatening to throw him out of the house or he was threatening to leave. Our life seemed to be a constant battle. He had been expelled from school, was running the streets, "smoking up" and was heading for disaster. We loved one another but even that was wearing thin. A friend recommended Springboard.

The loving counsel that we received from Betty and Rachel has been truly God-sent. While no miracles have occurred and our lives are still up and down, we have established ground rules for discipline and communication that enabled us to survive and grow as a family.

Editor, the Citizen:

The three runaway shelters, Springboard, Autumn House and Open Inn, serve a very useful purpose in today's problems.

We had our son at Springboard and there were no great miracles, but I feel it helped a great deal in his life and ours.

TOTAL NUMBER OF REFERRALS 1978 = 187

AVERAGE PER MONTH = 16

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY = 6 days

<u>REFERRED BY</u>		<u>REASON FOR REFERRAL</u>		<u>REASON FOR TERMINATION</u>	
Mobile Diversion	69	Waiting Residential Treatment	27	Returned Home	63
DES	16	Waiting Placement	56	Ran Away	40
CPS	7	Runaway	2	DES Foster Home	16
Schools	6	Truancy	9	'Time Out' Homes	8
Parents	16	Expelled From Home	9	Returned Home plus	
Police	8	Physical neglect/ abuse at		long-term counseling	
Relatives	3	home	20	with private agencies	
Other Shelters	2	Family Problems	57	set up	20
Probation Officers	25	Trespassing	3	Returned to detention	
Sheriff Dept.	3	Curfew	3	Emancipated	2
Self	14	Drinking	5	Residential Treatment	
Crisis Center	1			placement	6
Victim Witness	3			Parents refuse services	7
Girls Club	1			Foster Home found by	
Counseling agencies	7			Springboard & licensed	
'Time Out'	1			by DES	6
Church	2			Placed in hospital	
Friend	3			for psychiatric	
				evaluation	4

ETNICITY

Black	11
Mexican	27
Anglo	146
Indian	3

FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM

<u>Month</u>	<u>HOME</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>MAIL</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>	<u>COUNSELOR INITIATED</u>	<u>CLIENT INITIATED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
January	11	10	4	3	28	2	30
February	9	32	15	1	57	8	65
March	12	27	4	3	46	9	55
April	15	29	5	0	49	13	62
May	11	20	2	3	36	12	48
June	19	22	7	3	51	9	60
July	13	19	3	4	39	7	46
August	9	25	12	5	51	6	57
September	9	25	4	3	41	8	49
October	9	33	9	8	59	15	74
November	10	30	17	3	60	13	73
December	5	14	1	2	22	8	30
	132	286	83	38	539	110	649

AUTUMN HOUSE SHELTER CARE

YEARLY REPORT, 1978

The past year of 1978 at Autumn House has shown a total of (236) two-hundred and thirty-six residents that the shelter care facility has served. Although we have moved locations in the past year we are strongly serving the youth population in our community and many individuals who are transients of other states and in need of shelter. Usually those individuals are returned to their home states. On the average, there are more female residents.

For the past year, there has been one-hundred and ten (110) males at Autumn House. Surprisingly enough statistics record more females than males; a total of one-hundred and twenty-six (126) was reported as receiving services. For the Spring months of April and May there were more females having sought services at Autumn House. Records also report in ethnicity of residents served more Anglos were residents at Autumn House.

In the Ethnic Breakdown of total number of residents served there were one-hundred and thirty-nine (139) Anglos; Mexican-American youth who received services was fifty-nine (59); of the Black youth population, nineteen (19) individuals and eleven (11) Native-Americans received services this past year at our facility. Most of Autumn House's referrals were from the Pima County Juvenile Court Center.

The Mobile Diversion unit of Juvenile Court referred seventy-eight (78) youth here. Other court referrals, including probation officers, was fourty-eight (48). Second to Juvenile Court are self-referrals

with a total of thirty-seven (37) young individuals here. These figures are shown more detailed as well as other referral services on the yearly breakdown information sheet. There are four primary reasons why youth seek services here.

Runaways are the primary reason why youth were in Autumn House in 1978. A total of ninety-eight (98) youth were reported as being runaways. Seventy-seven (77) youth were at Autumn House this past year as to prevent ~~their running away~~ or being kicked out of the home. Thirty-nine (39) youth were awaiting placement and seventeen (17) youth were reported as throw-aways. These young individuals are those whose families do not want them. It is interesting to note that many youth who are referred for being run-aways are terminated from our program as runaways.

Fifty-five (55) residents of Autumn House have run away. Although that figure may seem high; one-hundred and sixty-six youth were program completions for the past year. Autumn House also expelled fifteen (15) youth from its program. More young people were discharged home upon completing the program here.

Upon discharge, one-hundred (100) residents returned home, twenty-eight (28) youth were placed elsewhere by the Department of Economic Security (D.E.S.) Other shelter facilities or group homes received seventeen (17) youth discharged from here. Fourteen (14) residents were discharged to the homes of their relatives, and five (5) youth who were discharged to Juvenile Court were placed accordingly. Autumn House also acts in the capacity of referral agent, referring youth and/or their families to seek further services at outside agencies.

A total of twenty-four (24) youth were referred to community mental health agencies. Miscellaneous referrals, including referrals to agencies

such as Job Corps and the different educational institutions in our community are reported as having been thirty (30) totalled for the past year.

In conclusion, Autumn House provides a multitude of services in addition to providing shelter for the youth requesting services. Although Autumn House is a referral placement for legal institutions such as Juvenile Court and other agencies, the shelter care facility also is a referral agency. The majority of the two-hundred and thirty-six (236) youth at Autumn House received program services including individual, family, group counseling or participated in recreational activities. Follow-up is included as a program service with three-hundred and forty-two (342) individuals and/or families receiving this after care service.

As it stands, statistically this is an accurate reflection of the program services at Autumn House and individuals served for the year 1978.

AUTUMN HOUSE SHELTER CARE

1978

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
I. <u>TOTAL NUMBER OF RESIDENTS</u>	110	126
II. <u>ETHNICITY</u>		
A. Mexican-American	26	33
B. Anglo	61	78
C. Black	8	11
D. Native-American	7	4
III. <u>REFERRAL SOURCES:</u>		
A. Mobile Diversion	36	42
B. Parents	8	12
C. Self	16	21
D. Crisis Centers	1	2
E. Private	19	11
F. School	1	
G. D.S.O. Agency	4	6
H. Pima County Court	26	22
I. D.E.S. - C.P.S.	9	6
J. Law Enforcement	2	2
IV. <u>REASON FOR REFERRAL</u>		
A. Expelled From Home	12	5
B. Ran Away	36	62
C. Prevention	43	34
D. Placement Pending	24	15
E. Delinquency	3	0
F. Abuse	2	0
V. <u>DISCHARGE</u>		
A. Home	49	51
B. Relatives	8	6
C. Other Shelter or Residential Facility	9	8
D. Court Placements	1	4
E. D.E.S. Placements	12	16
F. Other	2	0
VI. <u>TERMINATIONS</u> (TOTAL)		
A. Program Completion	166	
B. Ran Away	55	
C. Expelled	15	

VII. REFERRAL TERMINATIONS (TOTAL)

A. Outside Agencies	24
B. Miscellaneous	30

VIII. PROGRAM SERVICES (TOTAL)

A. Family Sessions	99
A. Follow-up Contacts	342
C. Individual Sessions	279
D. Groups	102
E. Recreational Activities	223
F. Family Contacts - Phone or/and in-house	471

1978 Congress St. School Report
May 24, 1979

Connie Mosenthal
Prepared by Connie Mosenthal
Asst. Administrator

The Congress Street School experienced its greatest successes in its last year of operation, 1978. The open school setting proved beneficial as the students improved their reading, writing and math skills substantially by working at their own rate. On June 7th, 1978, 19 students graduated out of 31 that were eligible from an enrollment of 43 students. All were pre-registered for high school of those who had obtained their 8th grade certificate.

The spring semester of 1978 was unique in that we had a volunteer on a fellowship from Dartmouth College. She taught math to the students, as well as carrying a full teaching schedule and attending teachers meetings. Our volunteer generated new approaches to the teaching of math and was a popular addition to the staff.

The fall semester of 1978 began with an enrollment of 38 students, 11 of which returned from the previous year. As teachers we found the students of the fall term more highly motivated than any that had attended Congress Street School before. Their skills were below grade level however they demonstrated an interest in improving them and worked diligently on the learning contracts provided. Many of them were self-directed and helped to create a learning environment that suited them. Because 7 of them were almost 16 years old, they were encouraged to complete their graduation competencies by December 1978 so that they could be registered at the local high schools for the spring term in the 9th grade. All 7 completed the 8th grade objectives and entered public high school in January 1979.

The teachers met during August and decided to have a library incorporated into the learning center environment. Old bookcases and donated furniture were used to make the area appealing while at the same time to encourage reading. The students made it a daily habit to use the school library as a place to read quietly. As well as magazines and filmstrips, there was a cassette/book set of materials that enabled the poorer reader to follow along in a text while listening to the pre-recorded tape. By implementing the "uninterrupted sustained silent reading" technique for one half hour daily after lunch, every student was guaranteed of being exposed to written material every school day. By the end of the school year the improved reading scores reflected the positive effect of this program modification.

By revising the 8th grade objectives for graduation the teachers felt that our students would become better prepared for the academic challenges of high school. In addition to the previous objectives for the 8th grade certificate the students had to read four novels and submit written reports as well as outline reference materials, use a public library and understand the contributions of the Mexican, Black and Indian American to the United States. The math objectives remained the same.

A local carpenter donated his time during the afternoons to teach a course in basic carpentry. The woodworking added a new dimension to our art activities that was very popular.

The teachers all feel confident that the concept of the Congress St. proved itself most effective in encouraging the chronic truant to become interested in school and interested therefore in attending regularly.

END