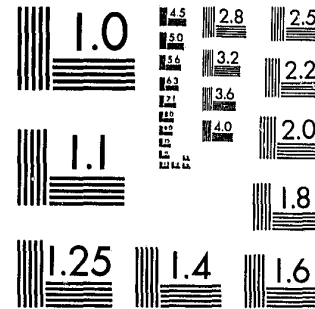


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PROGRAM EVALUATION

ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTH PROGRAM

Prepared by:

Planning, Research and Evaluation  
Community Relations - Social  
Development Commission

NCJRS

OCT 28 1981

ACQUISITION

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Appendix

## ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTH EVALUATION

### I. Background

#### A. Statement of the Problem

The Alternatives for Youth program was designed during a period of increasing juvenile delinquency in the City of Milwaukee. Data collected during the time of the project's development indicated that not only was there a significant amount of juvenile delinquency, but that the problem was more likely to affect minority group youth. Unlike youth in suburban areas, city youth who committed offenses were much more likely to receive an official response from the juvenile justice system.

In 1974 juveniles accounted for over one-third (37.85%) of all arrests by the Milwaukee Police Department. Of these juvenile arrests, 10.5% were of youth age 12 years old and under; 29.1% were 13 to 14 years old; and 60.4% were 15 to 17. Approximately 45% were from minority groups. Approximately 85% of the juveniles referred to the Milwaukee County Children's Court Center were from the City of Milwaukee. This reflects the larger size of the city's population relative to the suburban areas as well as the infrequent use of informal police station adjustments (and consequent diversion) by the City of Milwaukee Police Department in contrast to the higher use of police station adjustments in suburban areas.<sup>1</sup> In essence, this data indicate that youth residing in the City of Milwaukee were more likely to receive punitive treatment (probation, detention or a fine) than their suburban counterparts/peers for having committed comparable offenses.

In addition, race, socio-economic status, seriousness of offense committed, and recidivism are known to have substantial effects on the disposition of offenders taken into custody by the police (Wolfgang, Figlio and Sellin: 1972). However, socio-economic status has been suggested to act as a greater influence on whether a youth is formally processed in the juvenile justice system or experiences less constraining contact with the judicial and correctional systems (e.g., station adjustments, outright release, or non-justice system alternatives) thus demonstrating a need for alternatives to adjudication for disadvantaged youth (e.g., racial minorities, socio-economic disadvantaged, etc.) (Trojanowicz: 1973; Williams and Gold: 1972).

<sup>1</sup>Approximately 30% of all juvenile cases receive station adjustments (child is released or diverted from the justice system) in Milwaukee County suburban jurisdictions, whereas in the City of Milwaukee over 80% of all juvenile cases are referred to the justice system. Alternatives for Youth Proposal, 1976, pp. 3-7.

#### B. Program Target Area

Milwaukee's Inner City, North and South, was identified as the special impact area for the AFY program. It included the following community areas: Midtown, Garfield, Halyard Park, Grand Avenue and Walker's Point (see map included in appendix).

According to 1970 Census data, the Inner City North impact area was 43% white and 57% minority; the Inner City South impact area, although predominantly white, had a "Spanish indicated" population of approximately 20% compared to the City of Milwaukee population which was 84% white and 16% minority.

The median family income level for the special impact area ranged from \$5,000 to \$8,565 versus \$10,262 for the City of Milwaukee. Sixty-three percent of those persons in the city under age eighteen who were members of families living below the poverty level resided in the special impact area. Over 26% of Milwaukee's total juvenile population resided in this area.

The estimated unemployment rate for 16 to 19 year old Inner City youth in 1976 was 48.7% while the unemployment rate for the metropolitan area averaged 6.6% during the first three months of 1976.

#### C. Target Population

The target population for the AFY program consisted of delinquent offenders between the ages of 12 and 18 who were residents of Milwaukee County and met at least one of the following criteria:

- Property felon with prior record
- Misdemeanant with repeated violations within a short period of time
- Misdemeanant with serious runaway problems referred on a new delinquency charge
- First time felon with special conditions
- Juvenile on probation and returned to court for a new delinquency charge
- Juvenile on "hold open" status, referred for a new delinquency charge
- Juvenile on "stay of commitment", returned for a new delinquency charge.

The target population excluded:

- All juveniles referred for a status offense
- All juveniles under twelve years of age

- Juveniles already in a diversion or treatment program
- Misdemeanants (except habitual offenders)
- First time felons
- Parolees brought in on a new charge.

AFY proposed to divert 400 youth each year, 300 of whom would be served directly by project-support alternatives.

## II. Alternatives for Youth Program Description

The Alternatives for Youth Program (AFY) was one of eleven national research and demonstration projects funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice, Diversion and Prevention, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the U.S. Department of Justice. The project was designed to develop a coordinated, comprehensive approach to divert<sup>1</sup> youth from the Milwaukee County juvenile justice system and refer them to community-based social service agencies prior to formal adjudication. The three-year program began operating in 1977 and was administered by the CR-SDC.

The basic goals of AFY were:

1. To introduce a youth advocacy program at the Milwaukee County Children's Court Center, which would increase the diversion of allegedly delinquent youth who otherwise would undergo formal adjudication.
2. To increase the capability of existing community youth agencies to provide diverted youth with the following alternatives to the juvenile justice system: family support services; supplemental and alternative education; career training and work exposure; public service opportunities; and personal development experiences encompassing programs in the fine arts and wilderness survival.
3. To demonstrate the effectiveness of various programs included within the project on the social adjustment and behavior of allegedly delinquent youth, diverted from the juvenile justice system.<sup>2</sup>

AFY participants had access to services purchased from community youth-serving agencies. These services provided to youth diverted into the AFY program included:

<sup>1</sup>Operational definition of diversion: Diversion, as it relates to the AFY, is defined as limiting further contact of a youth with the juvenile justice system. Diversion must occur between the time of apprehension and formal court proceedings. It must remove a youth from the court system to be served by an outside agency. The diversion process must be capable of providing positive life experience to the young persons.

<sup>2</sup>AFY Proposal, pp. 8-9.

- Alternative and/or supplemental education
- Work exposure and career development
- Fine arts and music appreciation
- Wilderness survival.

The basic function/purpose of the service providers was to provide clients/program participants with positive life experiences. The AFY program worked in the following manner:

1. A youth was referred to the Alternatives For Youth Program at the Court Center by either a probation officer or the Assistant District Attorney's office.
2. AFY eligibility was determined by the Court Center Advocate<sup>1</sup> against a list of eligibility criteria (see "Target Population", p 2).
3. A youth who met the eligibility criteria and was picked for the AFY program was introduced to a Court Center Advocate. An Intake Form, listing the youth's name, age, school, etc. was filled in at this time.
4. After intake, an interview referred to as an "assessment" was conducted with the youth and his or her parents or guardian. The purpose of the assessment was two-fold:

-to identify the needs of a youth and to identify services that could possibly meet these needs; and

-to suggest a plan and a service agency that could best supply services needed to meet the particular needs and interests of the youth.

The Alternatives For Youth project was also explained to the youth and his or her parents or guardian at this time.

5. At the end of the interview, the youth was asked if he or she wanted to participate in the project. The Alternatives For Youth project required voluntary participation by the youth. A parent's consent form also had to be signed by the youth's parent or guardian that gave the youth permission to participate.

<sup>1</sup>Court Center Advocates: Two staff persons were stationed at the Milwaukee County Children's Court Center. These persons worked closely with the court center personnel to identify youths who were appropriate for diversion to the AFY project. The Court Center Advocates generally were the first contact youths had with the AFY project.

6. After a few days, another Alternatives for Youth worker, called a Youth Advocate<sup>1</sup>, contacted the young person and his or her parents or guardian to make arrangements to schedule a date and time to enroll the youth in the service program decided upon at the time of the assessment interview (step 4). The Youth Worker went with the youth and his or her parents or guardian to the agency on the date of enrollment, introduced them to persons from the service group, discussed details of the particular program and what was expected of the youth to successfully complete the program.
7. The Youth Advocate worked with the youth via follow-up services for the entire time the youth was involved in the Alternatives for Youth project. In addition, the Youth Advocate attempted to identify other needs of the youth and his or her family and refer them to persons or organizations that may be able to provide services.

#### AFY Client Profile

The AFY project provided services to Milwaukee County youth who had allegedly committed offenses and came in contact with the Milwaukee County juvenile justice system. Although AFY services were available to all Milwaukee County youth, the majority of diverted AFY clients resided on the near north side of Milwaukee, in an area known as Inner City North. This area is characterized by minority and low-income residents. In 1970, 53% of the City's below poverty level population and 90% of the City's Black population lived in this area (1970 Census).

- o The AFY client population ranged in age from 12 to 18<sup>2</sup> years of age; however, the majority of clients were found in the 14 to 16 year old categories.
- o Nearly three-fourths of the AFY clients were Black (71%); 22.9% of the clients were White; 4.4% Hispanic and 1.5% Native American.
- o Eighty-six percent of the total AFY client population were male.

<sup>1</sup>Youth Advocates: Two staff persons operated out of the AFY central office and act as follow-up workers for the project. Their primary responsibility was to maintain periodic contact with youths enrolled in the AFY service programs. The Youth Advocates served as brokers between the youth and the services agency and assisted the youth in his or her overall adjustment to the program. In addition, the Youth Advocates attempted to secure other services and resources that may have been needed by the youth and his or her family.

<sup>2</sup>Among AFY's 803 clients were seventeen 18-year-olds who had been accused of offenses while still juveniles (they were 17 at the time of their diversion into AFY).

- o Over 80% of the AFY client population was unemployed at the time of their intake into the project.

- o Over half (58.5%) of AFY's clients came from families with annual incomes of less than \$10,000.

- o Sixty-one percent of the youth lived in households which were headed by females. Approximately one-third (32.5%) of the program's participants lived in households where there were two parents present.

- o The majority of the alleged offenses committed by AFY participants (66.5%) involved stealing (burglary, theft/shoplifting, auto theft, robbery, receipt of stolen property, and forgery) (see appendix).

\*Note: The highest estimate for youth unemployment among low-income and minority youth in the City of Milwaukee (the most severely affected by unemployment) is placed at about 50%. Clearly, unemployment among AFY's client population exceeds the highest of unemployment estimates. AFY Annual Client Profile, 1980, pp 7-9.

### III. Evaluation Methodology

#### A. Hypotheses:

Hypothesis 1: Diverted youth will have significantly fewer rearrests following their participation in the Alternatives for Youth program than will non-diverted youth over the same time period.

Hypothesis 2: Non-diverted youth who are rearrested will be arrested for more serious crimes than will diverted youth who are rearrested.

Hypothesis 3: Diverted youth will be more likely to be in school and to be employed than non-diverted youth.

Hypothesis 4: Black diverted youth will have a lower rate of rearrest and will experience rearrests for less serious crimes than will white diverted youth.

#### B. Design

##### Sample Selection

A systematic sampling of AFY clients from the program's start until approximately 6 months prior to the start of the program evaluation was drawn from the AFY client files. An approximate 25% sampling resulted in a sample of 179 youth.<sup>1</sup>

##### Control Group

Youth referred to AFY were divided into an experimental group (diverted youth) and a control group (non-diverted youth). An attempt was made to select two groups of youth as similar to each other as possible; this was accomplished by assigning youth to the two groups (experimental and control) on a random selection basis.

Youth in the experimental group were those youth who were diverted from the juvenile justice system and referred to the AFY program prior to the resolution of charges against them. These youth were assessed by court advocates to determine their needs and interests and enrolled in a service program to meet identified needs and interests.

<sup>1</sup>Only clients with identification number 710001 - 710799 were eligible for selection in the random sample. Clients with identification numbers 710800+ were not included in the random sample selection because they had not participated in the AFY program for a substantial period of time (more than 6 months).

Non-diverted youth (N=57) served as the control group. They did not receive any direct services from AFY and continued on in the juvenile justice system. However, being assigned to the control group did not preclude youth from receiving non-project related services from other sources. As a consequence, non-diverted youth were not protected from outside variables which could possibly influence their behavior and "contaminate" or distort experimental results.<sup>1</sup>

##### Data Collection Questionnaire

The AFY questionnaire was administered during October and November 1980 to the 179 youth who were diverted into the AFY program from October 1977 through April 1980.

Attitudes, perceptions and behavior of youth who participated in AFY were assessed to determine what, if any, impact AFY had on program participants.

The survey instrument was designed to address two basic concerns/issues:

1. Program participants' perceptions of AFY and its various components (e.g., services provided by AFY, staff, etc.); and
2. Program effects on AFY clients in terms of recidivism and other behavior.

The questionnaire was designed to obtain information about the AFY program and staff; service agencies to which youth were referred; adjustment of youth (e.g., school-related issues, employment status, relationships at home, school, work and with peers); suggestions for lowering/decreasing the youth crime rate; and rearrest data. (See Appendix for copy of the questionnaire.)

##### Interviewing Method

AFY clients were interviewed by telephone. Three AFY staff under the supervision of the Evaluation Specialist for the program worked afternoons, evenings, and weekends over a 4-week period to contact the 179 clients in the sample. Several call-backs were made; and virtually all reasonable attempts to contact clients were exhausted. The response rate is described below.

<sup>1</sup>Youth were assigned to the control group for approximately 1-1/2 years; afterward, it was decided to eliminate/delete the control group because Probation Officers at the Children's Court Center disliked/felt uncomfortable with the "no services" control group assignments and preferred to be involved in making decisions regarding youth selected for participation in AFY. Resistance to randomization is a common difficulty in program evaluation efforts. Invariable, this problem results in control groups being less than randomly assigned. This caution should be applied to the AFY experience.



#### Response Rate

Of the 179 youth selected to participate in the AFY follow-up questionnaire, 41.9% (75) completed the questionnaire and 58.1% (104) did not complete the questionnaire for one of the following reasons:

- Unable to locate (e.g., phone disconnected; phone number changed to a nonpublished number; moved, left no forwarding address, etc.) 43
- Moved to another city 7
- Incarcerated in either adult or juvenile institution 8
- Did not actively participate in AFY, felt unable to answer questionnaire 16
- Contacted, refused to answer questionnaire 28
- Other (frequency of 1) 2

#### Available Data

Demographic (e.g., race, sex, age) and service data (e.g., agency referred to and attended, assigned counselor) and alleged offense committed which resulted in referral to AFY were obtained from youth's files maintained by AFY.

In addition to the information collected via the follow-up questionnaire, data was collected from AFY client files and from the Court Center records. Rearrest data from the Children's Court Center was collected by AFY's Court Advocate for all youth included in the random sample and 57 non-diverted youth. The offense committed and the number of rearrests occurring within 12 months of the youth's arrest which resulted in his/her being referred to the AFY program is reported in the follow-up questionnaire. Subsequent arrests are not reported.

#### IV. Evaluation Findings

##### A. Representativeness of the Sample

The interviewed sample population was compared with the non-interviewed sample population, the control group and the AFY total client population to determine the extent to which the interviewed (contacted) members of the sample were representative of the AFY client population generally.

##### Sex

A total of 803 persons participated in the AFY program during its three years of operation. Of these, 687 were male and 116 female. Less than ten percent of the non-diverted youth and the sample population interviewed (8.8% and 9.3% respectively) were females, compared to 14.4% of the total AFY population. The non-interviewed portion of the sample had a higher proportion of females (17.3%) than either the interviewed or non-diverted groups.

Table 1: Sex

	Male		Female		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Random Sample Interviewed	68	90.7	7	9.3	75
Random Sample Not Interviewed	86	82.7	18	17.3	104
Non-Diverted	52	91.2	5	8.8	57
AFY Total Client Pop.	687	85.6	116	14.4	803

Raw Chi Square = 2.30610 with 1 degree of freedom.

Significance = .1289. Note: Computation of the Chi Square did not include "AFY total client population".

##### Age

The age of youth in the sample ranged from 13 to 20. The majority were younger than 18 years of age (65.9%). Most of the interviewed youth were found in the 16 to 18 year old category. Non-diverted youth were significantly older (61.4% were 18 years or older) than the diverted population.

Table 2: Age<sup>1</sup>

	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	M.D.	Total
Sample Interviewed	0 0.0	6 8.0	2 2.7	10 13.4	22 29.3	15 20.0	13 17.3	7 9.3	0 0.0	0 0.0	75
Sample Not Interviewed	0 0.0	1 1.0	7 6.7	19 18.3	18 17.3	18 17.3	27 26.0	10 9.6	4 3.8	0 0.0	106
Non-Diverted	0 0.0	0 0.0	4 7.0	4 7.0	2 3.5	11 19.3	15 26.3	11 19.3	9 15.8	1 1.8	57

Chi Square = 14.93822 with 7 degrees of freedom. Significance = .0368.  
Note: Computation of Chi Square did not include "AFY total client population".

<sup>1</sup>Youth's age at the time of the interview was used rather than age at which they were when diverted into AFY.

### Race

Nearly three-fourths of the interviewed sample were Black (73.3%); 22.7% White; 2.7% Hispanic and 1.3% Native American. When compared to the total AFY client population, we see the racial distribution of the sample population is very similar to the racial distribution of clients served by AFY. Seventy-one percent of AFY clients were Black; 22.9% White; 4.4% Hispanic and 1.5% Native American. However, when we observe the non-diverted group, we see distribution by race is more evenly distributed between Blacks (48.1%) and Whites (42.6%).

Table 3: Race

	Black	White	Hispanic	Native Am.	Total
Sample Interviewed	55 73.3	17 22.7	2 2.7	1 1.3	75
Sample Not Interviewed	69 66.3	29 27.9	5 4.8	1 1.0	104
Not Diverted	26 48.1	23 42.6	5 9.3	0 0.0	54
AFY Total Client Pop.	570 71.1	184 22.9	35 4.4	12 1.5	802

Chi Square = 1.33347 with 3 degrees of freedom. Significance = .7212.  
Note: Computation of Chi Square did not include AFY Total Client Population.

### Offenses

Burglary, theft and auto theft were the most frequently identified offenses allegedly committed by youth referred to the AFY program. Of the youth referred to AFY, 27.8% allegedly committed a burglary offense; 18.4% theft, and 6.5% auto theft. Likewise, of the youth included in the sample, 28% allegedly committed a burglary offense; 14.7% theft, and 9.3% shoplifting. (See Appendix for alleged offense breakdown by interviewed and not interviewed youth.)

Approximately 26% of interviewed youth committed a second offense in conjunction with the presenting offense which resulted in their referral to AFY, whereas 15.9% of non-diverted youth committed a second offense. It appears youth included in the sample committed more offenses than non-diverted youth; however, the types of offenses committed by each group are very similar.

The sample population, AFY's total client population, and the non-diverted group are similar to each other on two of the four indicators (sex, age, race, and alleged offense (s) preceding youth's involvement with AFY) discussed above. Based upon data regarding sex and age of youth referred to AFY, there are no major differences between the three groups mentioned above. However, we notice some

divergencies when observing race and frequency of offense (s) allegedly committed prior to youth's involvement with AFY. They are:

- The diverted sample population were predominantly Black whereas the race of youth comprising the non-diverted, control group were more evenly distributed between Blacks and Whites.

- Youth diverted into the AFY program allegedly committed more offenses upon initial referral to AFY than youth who were not diverted into the program.

With the exception of race and frequency of alleged offense (s) the sample selection for AFY's follow-up questionnaire is fairly valid and representative of AFY's total client population.



Alleged Offense Committed by Youth  
Resulting in Referral to AFY

Part I Offenses	Sample		Non-Diverted		Total Client Population	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Burglary	63	28.0	17	26.2	274	27.8
Theft	33	14.7	15	23.1	182	18.4
Auto Theft	16	7.1	6	9.2	64	6.5
Operate Auto w/o License	3	1.3	2	3.1	10	1.0
Disorderly Conduct	16	7.1	6	9.2	58	5.9
Shoplifting	21	9.3	2	3.1	40	4.1
Narcotics	9	4.0	4	6.2	44	4.4
Battery	3	1.3	3	4.6	23	2.3

Part II Offenses						
Off. Against Property	3	1.3	1	1.5	13	1.3
Arson	2	0.9	0	0.0	1	0.1
Criminal Trespass/Vandalism	10	4.4	1	1.5	31	3.1
Weapons	13	5.8	2	3.1	38	3.9
Vagrancy/Loitering/Trespass	8	3.6	4	6.2	16	1.6
Sex Offense-Non-Rape	2	0.9	0	0.0	17	1.7
Receive Stolen Property	2	0.9	0	0.0	12	1.2
Forgery	3	1.3	0	0.0	14	1.4
Robbery	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	1.2
Aggravated Assault	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.7
Other Assault	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	2.4
Loitering/Prowling	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	1.3
Curfew Violation	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.7
Runaway	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.0
Other	18	8.6	2	3.1	74	7.5
Total	225	100.0	65	100.0	900	100.0

B. Assessment of Program Outcomes: Recidivism

Self-reported vs. Court-reported Rearrests

Nearly one-third (30.7%) of the interviewed youth indicated they had been rearrested after their referral to AFY, as compared to rearrest data obtained from Children's Court Center which indicated over half (58.7%) of the youth interviewed had been rearrested. A discrepancy between self-reported frequency of rearrests and Court reports of frequency of rearrests exists. Numerous studies substantiate the fact that when youth are asked to report rearrests or offenses committed, they tend to report the less serious offenses they committed and indicate that they commit offenses less frequently than Court records indicate. (Hindelang, Hirschi, Weis: 1979)

Table 4: Rearrests Sample Interviewed (N=75)

Number of Youth Rearrested (self-reported) = 23	
Rearrested:	fx
Once = 7	7
Twice = 7	14
Three + = 5 (4 arrested 3 times 1 arrested 6 times)	18
$\Sigma fx$	39

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{off}}{N} = \frac{39}{75} \quad \bar{x} = 0.52$$

( $\bar{x}$  number of rearrests for those youth indicating they were rearrested = 1.67)

Number of Youth Rearrested (court-reported) = 43	
Rearrested:	fx
Once = 18	18
Twice = 6	12
Three+ = 19	77a
$\Sigma fx$	107

$$\frac{\Sigma \text{off}}{N} = \frac{107}{75} \quad \bar{x} = 1.43$$

( $\bar{x}$  number of court-reported rearrests for those youth rearrested = 2.49)

aNote: 9 were arrested 3 times	fx
4 were arrested 4 times	27
2 were arrested 5 times	16
4 were arrested 6 times	10
	24
	77

$\bar{x}$  = average;  $\Sigma$  = sum of

The average number of rearrests as reported by youth interviewed equals 0.52; whereas, the court-reported average number of rearrests for the same group equals 1.43. It appears that youth did not report the frequency with which they committed offenses, as evidenced by court-reported data.

Reasons for Rearrests (Self-Reports vs. Court Reports)

Reasons for rearrest as reported by interviewed youth were similar to court reported reasons for rearrest. Burglary, theft and disorderly conduct were the three most frequent reasons for rearrest (although not always in the order listed) as reported by youth interviewed and the Children's Court Center. There is no notable difference in the kinds of offenses allegedly committed by youth upon initial referral to AFY and after they receive services provided by AFY. Subjects in the experimental group averaged slightly more offenses than those in the control group upon initial referral to the program and slightly fewer rearrests than subjects in the control group after receiving services provided by AFY. \*

Table 5: Distribution of Rearrests

	Self-Reported	Court-Reported
Burglary	9.3	15.9
Theft	7.0	17.8
Auto Theft	2.3	5.6
Operating Auto w/o License	7.0	1.9
Disorderly Conduct	14.0	15.9
Shoplifting	2.3	11.2
Narcotics	4.6	4.7
Battery	0.0	3.7
Offense Against Property	0.0	1.9
Criminal Tres./Vandalism	2.3	1.9
Weapons	0.0	3.7
Vagrancy/Loiter/Truancy	2.3	1.9
Sex Offense Non-Rape	0.0	0.9
Receiving Stolen Property	2.3	0.9
Robbery	2.3	2.8
Other	20.9	10.3

\*Note: Although aggregate non-diverted youth tended to be rearrested less frequently than aggregate sample youth, when we look at those youth rearrested, non-diverted youth averaged slightly more rearrests than diverted

Recidivism: Diverted/Non-Diverted Youth

There is no notable difference in the number of rearrests for youth in the sample and non-diverted youth.

Upon initial referral to AFY, sample youth averaged slightly more offenses than non-diverted youth (1.26 and 1.14 respectively). The margin of difference between  $\bar{x}$  arrest/rearrest data for the experimental and control groups increased from .12% (arrest) to .13% (rearrest) within one year of youths' referral to AFY.

Table 6: Rearrests

Number of Youth Rearrested (including interviewed and non-interviewed)	= 98
Rearrested:	$\sum fx$
Once = 36	36
Twice = 25	50
Three+ = 37	$\frac{150^b}{236} \sum_{off} = \frac{236}{179}$
$\sum fx$	$\bar{x} = 1.32$

( $\bar{x}$  number of court reported rearrests for those youth rearrested =  $\frac{236}{98} = \bar{x} = 2.41$ )  
Youth not rearrested: 77

Number of Non-Diverted Youth Rearrested =	27
Rearrested:	$\sum fx$
Once = 11	11
Twice = 5	10
Three+ = 11	$\frac{47^c}{68} \sum_{off} = \frac{68}{57}$
$\sum fx$	$\bar{x} = 1.19$

( $\bar{x}$  number of court reported rearrests for non-diverted youth rearrested =  $\frac{68}{27} = \bar{x} = 2.52$ )  
Youth not rearrested: 26

Note: 18 were arrested 3 times	54
5 were arrested 4 times	20
8 were arrested 5 times	40
6 were arrested 6 times	36
	150
Note: 4 were arrested 3 times	12
3 were arrested 4 times	12
1 was arrested 5 times	5
3 were arrested 6 times	18
	47

# Recidivism: Black vs. White Diverted Youth

Comparisons between Black and White youth provide an indication that the experiences of the program and its effects were different for the two groups.

Black youth who participated in AFY tend to commit fewer second offenses (46.8% of the Black youth in the sample did not commit a second offense, as compared to 37.0% White youth) than White youth who participated in AFY. In contrast, non-diverted White youth tend to commit fewer second offenses than non-diverted Black youth (56.5% of the White youth and 42.3% of the Black youth control group who did not receive AFY services did not commit a second offense).

Nearly one-fourth of Black sample and approximately one-third of the White sample (20.2% and 32.5% respectively) were re-arrested for less serious offenses after participating in AFY. However, when we compare diverted youth with non-diverted youth we see that White non-diverted youth rearrest rates are similar to Black sample rearrest rates. (21.7% of White non-diverted youth were rearrested for less serious offenses.) Black non-diverted youth deviate from the pattern of either not committing a second offense or committing a less serious offense (pattern established by youth who participated in AFY and White control group members) and tend to commit more serious offenses. This is evidenced by the fact that over one-fourth of the Black non-diverted youth committed more serious offenses after their referral to AFY (see Table 7).

The data mentioned above supports the sub-hypothesis that Black youth would commit fewer crimes after participating in AFY. The behavior of Black youth in the sample (behavior measured in terms of number of rearrests) shows an improvement over the behavior of others included in the sample.

Table 7: Comparison of Initial Offense and Recidivism

Diverted Sample					
	Black	White	Hispanic	Native Am.	Total
Did not commit a 2nd offense	58 47.5	17 37.8	1 14.3	1 50.0	77 43.8
Committed the same offense twice	16 13.1	6 13.3	1 14.3	0 0.0	23 13.1
Committed a more serious offense	23 18.8	7 15.6	4 57.1	0 000	34 19.3
Committed a less serious offense	25 20.5	15 33.3	1 14.3	1 50.0	42 23.9
Total	122	45	7	2	176

Non-Diverted Youth					
	Black	White	Hispanic	Native Am.	Total
Did not commit a 2nd offense	11 44.0	13 56.5	2 40.0	0 0.0	26 49.0
Committed the same offense twice	3 12.0	2 8.7	1 20.0	0 0.0	6 11.3
Committed a more serious offense	7 28.0	3 13.0	0 0.0	0 0.0	10 18.9
Committed a less serious offense	4 16.0	5 21.7	2 40.0	0 0.0	11 20.8
Total	26	23	5	0	53

Sample - Interviewed					
	Black	White	Hispanic	Native Am.	Total
Did not commit a 2nd offense	29 52.7	3 17.6	0 0.0	0 0.0	32 42.7
Committed the same offense twice	5 9.1	2 11.8	1 50.0	0 0.0	8 10.7
Committed a more serious offense	10 18.2	4 23.5	1 50.0	0 0.0	15 20.0
Committed a less serious offense	11 20.0	8 47.0	0 0.0	1100.0	20 26.7
Total	55	17	2	1	75

### C. Other Program Outcomes

#### In School

All of the sample attended school when they were initially assessed for diversion to the AFY program. However, during the follow-up interview only 63.8% of those youth interviewed indicated they were attending school at the time of the interview; 36.2% indicated they were not attending school for one of the following reasons: dropped out of school, expelled, pregnant, did not have a babysitter for their child(ren), etc. None of the respondents indicated they were not attending school because they had graduated; however, 5.3% indicated they were studying for their G.E.D.

Table 8: Attending School When Referred to AFY

Attending School	Sample Interviewed	Sample Not Interviewed	Not Diverted
Yes	74 100.0%	104 100.0%	52 96.3%
No	0 0.0	0 0.0	2 3.7
Total	74	104	54

Table 9: Presently Attending School

Presently Attend School	Sample
Yes	44 63.8%
No	25 36.2
Total	69 100.0%

#### Employment

Over 90 percent of the sample indicated they did not have a job when they were initially referred to AFY. Likewise, 80% indicated they did not have a job at the time of the interview. However, nearly half of the respondents (42.7%) indicated AFY helped them get a job while they participated in the AFY program.

Table 10: Job Status

	Job Prior to Enrollment	Currently Holding Job
Yes	8.8%	17.8%
No	91.2	82.1
	100.0%	100.0%

Youth were asked what kind of work they would like to eventually do to assess their aspirations and expectations for future employment.

Using census data job categories, we categorized their responses and observed crafts or skilled trade jobs (i.e., mason, plumber, welder, electrician, etc.) were identified most frequently as jobs desired by youth interviewed.

Table 11: Answer to Question:  
What kind of work would you like to eventually do?

Response	Number	Percent
Craft	20	28.2
Professional and Technical	13	18.3
Service	13	18.3
Laborer	6	8.4
Other (Frequencies of less than 5)	10	14.1
Undecided	9	12.7
Total	71	100.0%

#### Key

Crafts:	Professional & Technical:	Services (Except Household):
Auto Mechanic	Artist	Bus Boy
Bricklayer	Engineer	Car Wash
Carpenter	Mathematician	Cook
Electrical Repair	Military	Food Services
Electrician	Musician	Janitor
Electronics	Own independent business	Maintenance
Plumber	Physician	Nurse Aide
Tailor	Social Services	Stock Person
Welder		

Laborer:	Other:
Construction	Clerical (secretary, bookkeeper)
Packing House	Operative (bus driver, machinist, fork lift operator)
Print Shop	Professional Athlete
Weatherization	

#### Service Agencies: Referrals and Enrollments

Many of the interviewed youth were referred to recreational and work exposure programs, whereas youth not interviewed were generally referred to recreational and fine arts programs. Despite referrals by Court Advocates, many of the youth interviewed actually attended career development and work exposure programs (CYD and YETP had an equal number of youth), and many of the youth not interviewed attended career development and recreation programs (CYD and COA).

Table 12: Agency Referrals and Enrollments

	Sample Interviewed		Sample Not Interviewed		Total	
	Referred	Attended	Referred	Attended	Referred	Attended
	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %	No. %
COA	27 26.5	8 13.3	24 21.8	10 16.1	51 24.1	18 14.7
ICAC	12 11.8	3 5.0	19 17.3	4 6.4	31 14.6	7 5.7
Ware-house	16 15.7	8 13.3	19 17.3	10 16.1	35 16.5	18 14.7
YETP	17 16.7	10 16.7	12 10.9	12 19.3	29 13.7	22 18.0
Shalom	9 8.8	8 13.3	11 10.0	8 12.9	20 9.4	16 13.1
ILC	7 6.9	4 6.7	4 3.6	1 1.6	11 5.6	5 4.1
CYD	10 9.8	13 21.7	18 16.4	12 19.3	28 13.2	25 20.5
CILC	3 2.9	4 6.7	1 0.9	3 4.8	4 1.9	7 5.7
WCM	1 0.9	2 3.3	2 1.8	2 3.2	3 1.4	4 3.3
	102 100.0	60 100.0	110 100.0	62 100.0	212 100.0	122 100.0

Note: Some youth were referred to and attended more than one agency. For this report, the categories "first and second agency referred to" and "first and second agency attended" have been collapsed to present a general overview of agencies referred to and agencies attended.

For some agencies there is a substantial difference in the percentage of people referred to an agency and the percentage that were actually enrolled there. Occasionally, youth were not enrolled in an agency they were referred to because: 1) there were no openings, or the agency was filled to capacity; 2) limited availability of services (some agencies closed for a summer vacation period; when the agency reopened youth had either lost interest in the service or their counselor failed to contact youth to enroll them in the service program); and 3) youth became involved in other, non-AFY activities (e.g., outside employment, school sports, etc.) and their schedule conflicted with AFY delivery of services.

A comparison of agencies attended, based on 1) enrollment data in youth files and 2) self-reported data by youth indicates youth say they attended more agencies than their files substantiate. The Career Youth Development (CYD) program shows the most notable difference in youth enrollment data. The discrepancy in enrollment data as reported in youth files and by youth during the interview might be attributed to: 1) some youth independently receiving services from agencies without referral from AFY; 2) enrollment was incorrectly documented; or 3) Some youth were enrolled at an agency and reported for the initial enrollment but did not attend thereafter.

#### Client Perceptions of the Program

Over 80% of respondents indicated that the AFY program helped them. The fact that the program "kept people out of trouble" was the most frequently cited reasons for liking AFY. Among the sample group who were interviewed, there seemed not to be a significant amount of dissatisfaction with the program. Of course, the particular extent to which the interviewed group's perceptions may differ (in spite of the general representativeness of the interviewed sample) from the non-interviewed youth.

The questions and responses which follow indicate the generally favorable perceptions of AFY held by the respondents.

#### Q. Did the AFY Program help you?

Yes	62	83.8%
No	12	16.2
	<u>74</u>	<u>100.0</u>

#### Q. How did it help you? (More than one response permitted)

Helped you find a job	23	30.7%
Provided an education	21	28.0
Provided recreation	16	21.3
Kept you out of trouble	41	54.7
Other	7	9.3

#### Q. Were you satisfied with the way you were treated by people working at AFY?

Yes	62	84.9%
No	11	15.1
	<u>72</u>	<u>100.0</u>

#### Q. What, in your opinion was the best part of the AFY Program?

Work exposure/career development	16	28.6%
Meeting and communicating with people (e.g., counselors, people at POS agencies)	15	26.8
Recreational activities (e.g., camping, field trips)	10	17.9
Alternative/Supplemental Education	4	7.1
Other	<u>11</u>	<u>19.6</u>
	<u>56</u>	<u>100.0</u>



## V. Summary

The AFY follow-up questionnaire, administered to youth who participated in the program, contained behavioral, attitudinal and/or perceptual questions to assess AFY's impact on program participants.

Comparisons based on age, sex, race, initial offense, rearrest within one year of referral to AFY, and seriousness of offense were made between the experimental group, control group, and AFY total population.<sup>1</sup> These comparisons indicated the sample is representative of AFY's total client population.

Youth were asked questions about AFY and its various components to determine how they viewed AFY in general, and services rendered by service agencies. The majority of those youth interviewed indicated they were satisfied with the AFY program and the services they received; most indicated AFY provided them with services (e.g., counseling, work exposure, recreation, etc.) that helped them stay out of trouble. Although most of the sample were referred to a recreational facility, the majority of the sample attended the career development project.

Over 90% of the sample did not have a job when they were initially referred to AFY; over 80% did not have a job at the time of the follow-up interview. However, nearly half of the sample (42.7%) indicated AFY helped them get a job while they participated in the program.

Nearly 2/3 of the sample were attending school at the time the follow-up interview was conducted. Approximately 1/3 indicated they were no longer attending school because they had either dropped out of school, were expelled from school, pregnant or lacking child care services for their child(ren).

In reviewing the behavior of youth referred to AFY (via arrest and re-arrest data) it appears that sample youth were initially more delinquent (allegedly committed offenses more frequently than non-diverted youth) than non-diverted youth. Sample youth committed a second offense in conjunction with the initial offense which resulted in their being referred to AFY 9.8% more frequently than non-diverted youth. After receiving services from AFY they tended to commit fewer or essentially the same number of offenses as non-diverted youth.

There was no notable difference in the kinds of offenses allegedly committed by youth upon initial referral to AFY and after they received services provided by AFY. Burglary, theft and auto theft were the most frequently identified offenses allegedly committed by youth referred to AFY; whereas theft, burglary and disorderly conduct (experimental group) and burglary, theft and shoplifting/narcotics<sup>2</sup> (non-diverted control group) were the most frequently identified alleged offenses youth were rearrested for.

<sup>1</sup>Rearrest within one year of referral to AFY and seriousness of offense was not collated for AFY total population; therefore comparisons on these categories excluded "AFY total population".

<sup>2</sup>An equal percentage of non-diverted youth were rearrested for allegedly committing a shoplifting or narcotics offense.

## VI. Recommendations

In an effort to minimize youth involvement with the juvenile justice system, the following recommendations are offered:

1. Promote programs that work with youth who are "non-chronic" recidivist (those youth who have committed more than one and less than five offenses)<sup>1</sup> between the ages of 14 and 16, and from the low-income, inner city area. Involve interest groups (e.g., youth, community residents, etc.) in the planning and implementation of the proposed project.
2. Youth to youth advocacy using former clients who successfully completed the program to advocate for and counsel youth in trouble with the law. Through counseling and community involvement, convince youth of the desirability and necessity of his/her commitment to his/her fellow neighborhood residents. Benefits from this program concept include: 1) promoting and enhancing former clients' rehabilitation through helping others; 2) redirecting the values of alleged delinquents by exposing them to peers who are not involved in delinquent activities; and 3) focusing on maintaining youth involvement in community projects.
3. Narrow focus and impact area and decide upon a specific program emphasis.

### Suggestions for possible program emphasis

- Focus on improving institutional services to delinquents.
- Focus on developing new service and delivery systems to pre-delinquents and delinquents.
- Focus on researching processes in communities that propel youth into the juvenile justice system (e.g., institutional forces which shape youth's behavior).
- Develop approaches which include the family unit and not remove one member from the group for treatment. Emphasis should be placed on the importance of the family unit and the interdependence of its individual members. A holistic approach to provision of services will enhance program benefits by allowing workers to obtain a more complete understanding of the multi-faceted problem situations present in the youth's home environment; allow workers to develop a strategy to enhance the family's capacity to deal with its various problems which will enable the youth to participate more fully in the programs in which he/she is enrolled.

<sup>1</sup>Wolfgang, et al., 1976.



4. Provide integrated rather than fragmented services to youth and promote the development of a more effective and coordinated service delivery model for juvenile justice practitioners. Provision of integrated services will promote a more well organized and coordinated program which will maximize the benefits of the program by providing services in a smooth and consistent manner.
5. Work with POS agencies that have an ability to adapt to the changing demands of clients. Agencies need to review and develop new program models that are conducive to problem resolution and promote healthy development of youth.
6. Avoid case overload. Approximately 350 clients were assigned to each AFY counselor. Such a large caseload makes it virtually impossible for counselors to give clients needed individual attention, regular follow-up and follow-through services they need. Youth who do not receive follow-up or follow-through services lack the support and guidance necessary to develop health attitudes and improve social adjustment.

## VII Strengths and Weaknesses of AFY

In an effort to determine how participants perceived AFY, respondents were asked to identify things they liked and disliked about AFY.

Some of AFY's strengths, as identified by respondents, include:

- Provision of jobs/work experience
- Concerned counselors/someone to talk to
- Provided youth with a chance to meet new people
- Recreation/Field trips
- Alternative Education
- Taught youth how to become a responsible person
- Provided youth with something to do

Some interesting comments and/or suggestions youth made in regards to the AFY program are listed below:

- Youth 1: AFY is helpful and significant for people less than 19 years old. I was enrolled in the AFY program when I was 17 - 18 and my "head was screwed on backward" and the AFY program really helped me get myself together. Meeting people and talking with counselors at service agency motivated me to stay out of trouble. I felt my counselor cared about me a lot and I would talk to him about anything. I could confide in my counselor about things I could not talk to my parents about.
- Youth 2: Kids should not hang around with the wrong group of people (people with bad reputations). People should be themselves. I learned, while participating in the AFY program, being yourself is more valuable than trying to be like somebody with a reputation.
- Youth 3: If people had jobs they wouldn't have a reason to steal and employment would keep them busy and "off the streets". AFY found employment for me and this provided me with money and kept me busy. I wasn't running around in the streets.
- Youth 4: Better working conditions and a more controlled atmosphere are needed at some (POS) agencies. "Things can get pretty wild." There were so many kids at a particular agency that it was probably hard to control or manage them all. AFY keeps kids out of jail and off the streets by giving them things to do and a little money for their pockets.

- Youth 5: AFY should be a little more stricter and offer more jobs. Youth apprehended for stealing wouldn't have a reason to steal if they were given a job. A lot of people are in need. They don't have money, don't get attention from their mother, and have no potential job prospects with sure money - that's where crime comes in. However, youth need to want to do something with themselves. Youth stated he feels jobs for youth and counseling would lower youth crime rates.
- Youth 6: I feel I learned a lot at the alternative school AFY enrolled me in. Public/traditional schools establish and enforce rules and regulations without giving explanations for why things are done a certain way. While I was enrolled in the alternative school I found out that when teachers "nag" students they are doing it for a reason. I also learned that if I talk to people in a decent way I could achieve or accomplish things I want to without hassles. The alternative school also taught me to control my temper.
- Youth 7: AFY needs supervisors who are devoted to their job and to youth, and who youth can relate to. I was a victim of police brutality and after this incident I had more contact with the law enforcement and got into more trouble. The best part of AFY was working and getting paid for what I did.
- Youth 8: Youth crime could be lowered if youth could get involved in a program and have someone to talk to about what life in jail is like (based upon their experience) and someone to help youth get a job. Socializing with people and sharing my feelings with people I met while participating in AFY was beneficial. I am unhappy with my present situation because I am "an adult" living with and financially dependent upon my mother. I want to find a job so I can pay my mother for my expenses and "get her off my back."
- Youth 9: I didn't like my counselor and felt that minimum wages at AFY jobs should be increased.
- Youth 10: More jobs and job training are needed for youth. Youth need help in identifying their talents so they won't be in the streets.
- Youth 11: Jobs and additional responsibilities (aside from school) would lower youth crime. AFY jobs should pay higher wages and enroll youth in more programs that provide job skill training. Youth indicated he enjoyed working with AFY, it gave him responsibilities.
- Youth 12: Youth should have more of a choice regarding programs they participate in.

Youth 13:

Youth 13: AFY programs should be expanded so more kids who are enrolled can become actively involved in the program and receive services they need.

Youth 14: Youth need to be employed and not have so much free time. I liked the career training I received while I was enrolled in agency.

Youth 15: More jobs for youth would lower youth crime. When kids come from a large family and they want things and have no way of getting these things or can't afford to buy them - a job could help. Youth indicated he enjoyed meeting new people while participating in AFY. Also, his participation in AFY enabled him to acquire a scholarship to the Wisc. Conservatory of Music via people he met at a (POS) agency.

Youth 16: This youth indicated he liked his teachers at the alternative school he attended. He stated AFY provided good schools to go to for a good education.

Youth 17: Suggest youth "stay out of the wrong kind of stations". Don't mix with trouble makers (e.g., if you're at a party and you hear some people talking about doing something illegal don't get involved with them). Finally, youth indicated he liked the alternative school AFY enrolled him in. No other school would accept him. People at this school helped him "find himself".

Youth 18: Traditional schools should be made more interesting to attend.

Youth 19: AFY should provide jobs to youth who need them and who were assessed as needing a job at the Children's Court Center during the intake and assessment interview.

Youth 20: AFY should show kids in trouble what their behavior could lead to. I liked the fact that I would talk with my counselor whenever I felt the need to talk.

Youth 21: AFY needs to address the poor attitudes of some participants.

#### Weaknesses

Some of the weaknesses of the AFY Program, as identified by respondents include:

- Lack of follow-up
- Failure to follow through on promises made to youth: Gaps in services resulting from discrepancies in referrals to services by Court Advocates and actual enrollments in specific service by Youth Advocates disillusioned some program participants. Diverted youth perceived referrals as services they would receive and were disillusioned if/when they did not receive services referred to. (Some people enrolled in AFY never received any services. Some did not

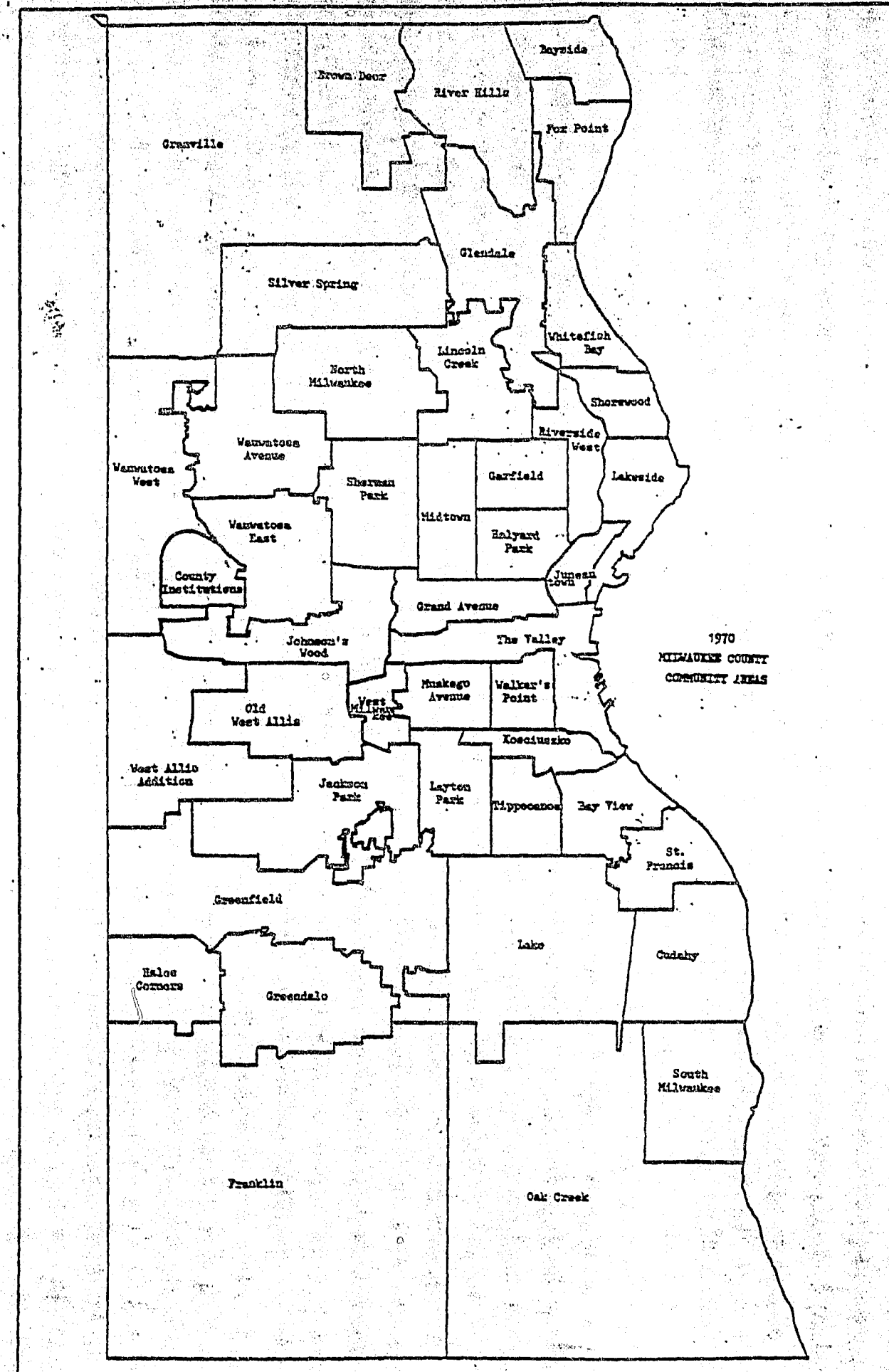
know they were enrolled in the program and others never heard from AFY after the intake and assessment at the Children's Court Center).

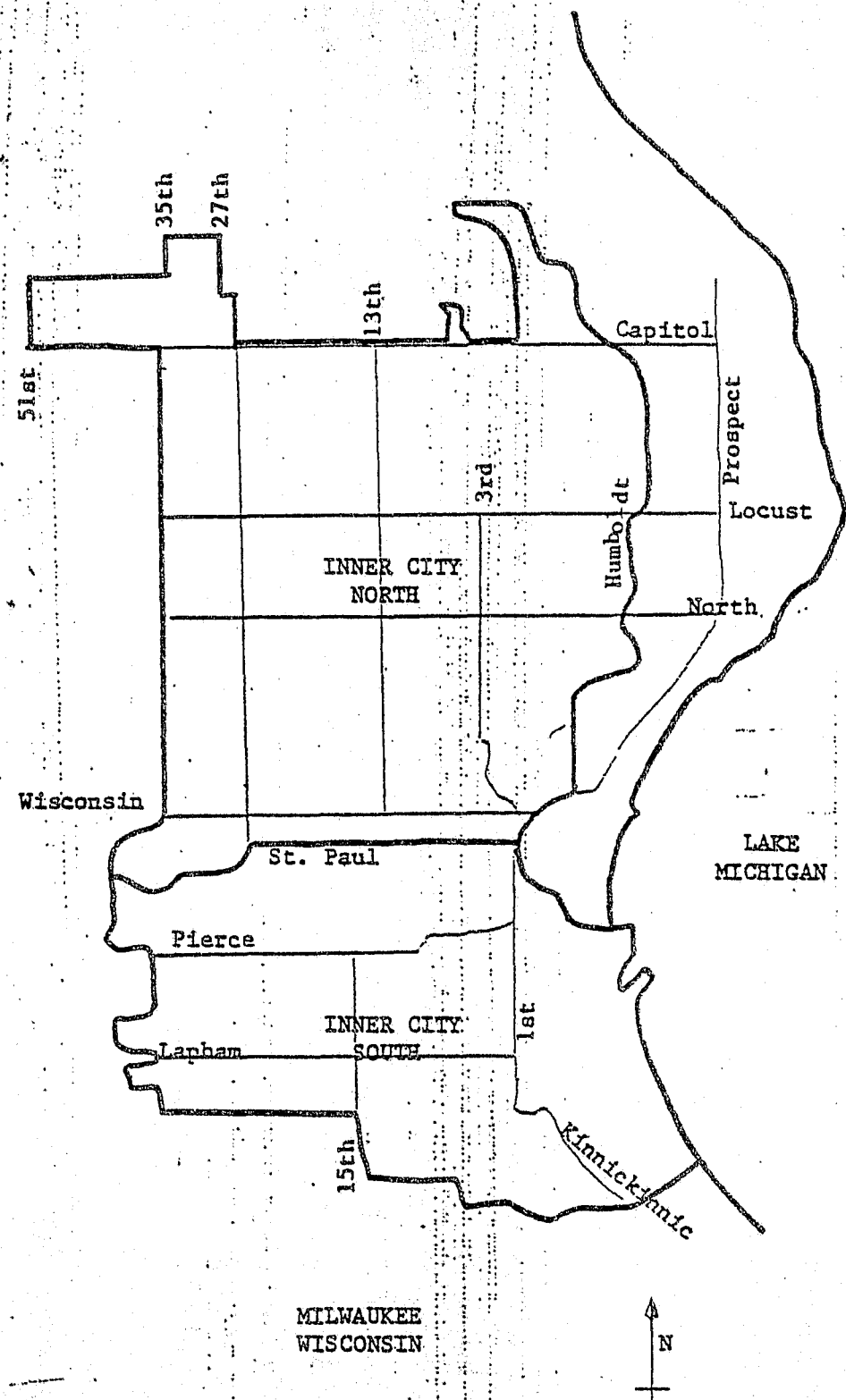
- Youth can't relate to counselors.
- Some youth disliked being assigned "busywork" (e.g., sweeping floors) rather than productive work one can take pride in doing.

Other weaknesses of the AFY Program, as perceived by the evaluator, involved the large ratio of clients to counselors; limited services available; limited job opportunities available; coordination of and communication with various service providers.

AFY encountered some difficulties in the implementation of various service components of the program. For example, the AFY program was designed to provide a variety of integrated services and experiences to program participants via purchasing services from various youth serving agencies, working harmoniously with the Children's Court Center and significant departments within SDC to accomplish AFY's goals and objectives. Sometimes, as a result of inadequate communication, AFY's ability to coordinate services provided by the above agencies and/or departments was reduced. This affected AFY's ability to adequately deal with or immediately satisfy the needs of impatient youth who required immediate attention.

In essence, AFY needed better coordination and more communication between the different segments of the program. Specifically, additional communication between: 1) POS agencies and AFY youth advocates regarding youth status at a particular POS agency (e.g., accomplishments, problems, etc.), 2) Children's Court Center and youth advocates regarding any additional contact youth had with the Children's Court Center for subsequent arrests, and 3) occasionally, communication between clients' parents/guardian and youth advocates, and/or client and youth advocate, was needed. These weaknesses, to some extent, limited the possible accomplishments of the AFY program.





# INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm from the Alternatives For Youth or AFY Program. Are you familiar with this program? (INTERVIEWER: IF YOUTH REPLIES YES, GO TO PARAGRAPH 5; IF YOUTH DOES NOT READILY REMEMBER AFY, PROCEED WITH EXPLANATION.) The Alternatives For Youth Program is a program created to keep youth from further contact with the court, detention, or incarceration; for example, being detained at the court-center or sentenced to places like Wales or Fox Lake.

If you got in trouble with the law you were referred to the Alternatives For Youth Program. Your Probation Officer or the District Attorney referred you to a youth worker at the Court Center. They talked to you and your parent (s) and asked you questions regarding your age, the school you attend, how you're getting along at home, school, with friends, and what you're interested in, and explained the Alternatives for Youth Program to you.

Do you remember who you talked to ? (INTERVIEWER: IF YOUTH DOES NOT REMEMBER, TELL THEM KATHY AND IRVING ARE OUR COURT-ADVOCATES AND PROVIDE A BRIEF PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF KATHY AND IRVING).

The Court Advocate probably gave you a letter with the name of a youth advocate you were assigned to, and told you the advocate would be calling you to set a date to enroll you in a service program.

**Paragraph 5** I would like to ask you a few questions about your participation in the AFY Program.

There are no right or wrong answers to the questions/ Also, your answers will be confidential and no one will know how you personally responded to the questions. Your responses are important to us because they can help us tell if the AFY Program is working or if any changes should be made.

I'd like to begin the interview by asking you some questions about your involvement in the AFY Program.

ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTH  
POST-TERMINATION SURVEY

1.

Youth ID

7.

Youth Advocate

Date of Interview       10.

MO. DT. YR.

Interviewer     16.

19. Sex: 1 ☐ Male  
2 ☐ Female

20. Age:

22. Ethnic Group

- 1 ☐ White  
2 ☐ Black  
3 ☐ Hispanic  
4 ☐ Native American  
5 ☐ Asian American  
6 ☐ Other

23. How long did youth participate in AFY?   # MO.

25. Previous offense youth committed

29. P.O.S. agency youth referred to

35. P.O.S. agency youth attended

43. Did youth attend school? 1 ☐ Yes 9 ☐ Missing  
2 ☐ No

44. School youth attended while enrolled in AFY

47. Did youth have a job? 1 ☐ Yes 9 ☐ Missing  
2 ☐ No

48. Time lapse between assessment by court advocate and contact by youth advocate     
(working days)

AFY FOLLOW-UP QUESTIONNAIRE

51. Did the AFY Program help you?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2 If no, go to Q 57

COMMENTS

52. How did it help you? (More than one response permitted)

HELPED YOU FIND A JOB ☐

PROVIDED AN EDUCATION ☐

PROVIDED RECREATION ☐

KEPT YOU OUT OF TROUBLE ☐

OTHER (Specify) ☐

57. Were you satisfied with the way you were treated by people working at AFY?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

COMMENTS

58. How would you describe/rate the AFY Program, Very good, good fair, bad or very bad?  
(Select only one response)

VERY GOOD ☐ 1

BAD ☐ 4

GOOD ☐ 2

VERY BAD ☐ 5

FAIR ☐ 3

59. Did you have a counselor at the AFY Program?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

(IF NO, PROBE: WAS THERE ANYONE IN PARTICULAR YOU USUALLY TALKED TO WHEN YOU CONTACTED THE AFY OFFICE? DID ONE PARTICULAR PERSON FROM THE AFY OFFICE CONTACT YOU? DO YOU REMEMBER HIS OR HER NAME? IF YOUTH RECALLS NAME OF COUNSELOR RECORD IN Q 60 AND PROCEED TO Q 63b. IF YOUTH INDICATES HE/SHE DID NOT HAVE A COUNSELOR PROCEED TO 63a).

→ 60. Who was your counselor?

→ 63a Were you enrolled in any programs?

YES ☐ 1 (If yes place a check mark to the left of those programs below, Q 64, in which youth was enrolled in).

NO ☐ 2

63b Did he/she enroll you in any programs?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

If no, go to Q 78

→ 64. Which program (s) did your AFY counselor enroll you in? (More than one response permitted). (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT PROVIDE ANSWER CATEGORIES TO RESPONDENT UNLESS HE/SHE APPEARS CONFUSED, THEN READ A FEW CATEGORIES TO RESPONDENT TO CLARIFY).

Career Youth Development, CYD ☐

Inner City Arts Council, ICAC ☐

Wisc. Conservatory of Music, WCM ☐

Children's Outing Assoc., COA ☐

Shalom ☐

Community Independent Learning Program, CILP ☐

Independent Learning Center, ILC ☐

Weatherization/Energy Warehouse ☐

Youth Employment & Training Program, YETP ☐

Other (Specify) ☐

74. Did the AFY counselor contact you after enrollment?

YES ☐ 1 If yes, approximately how many times

NO ☐ 2 N/A ☐

→ 78. Did he/she keep appointments when promising to see you?

ALWAYS ☐ 1

SOMETIMES ☐ 3

USUALLY ☐ 2

NEVER ☐ 4

N/A ☐ 5

79. ☐ 1  
Card

- CARD 2 BEGINS -

1. ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
Youth I.D.

7. Did he/she ever come to your home?

YES ☐ 1 If yes, approximately how many times

NO ☐ 2

11. How would you describe your relationship with your counselor? Would you say your counselor was: (More than one response permitted)

A FRIEND ☐

VERY HELPFUL IN PROVIDING YOU WITH THE SERVICES YOU NEEDED ☐

COULDN'T RELATE TO YOUR COUNSELOR ☐

COUNSELOR WAS NOT CONCERNED ABOUT YOU ☐

NO CONTACT WITH COUNSELOR ☐

OTHER (Specify) ☐

Let's talk about the services you went to.



13. Would you say you attended \_\_\_\_\_ often, sometimes, rarely or never?  
AGENCY

OFTEN ☐ 1 If often, go to Q 14

SOMETIMES ☐ 2 If sometimes, go to Q 14

RARELY ☐ 3 If rarely, go to Q 18

NEVER ☐ 4 If never, go to Q 17

14. About how many times did you attend \_\_\_\_\_ within a typical two-week period?  
AGENCY  
(IF YOUTH HAS PROBLEMS PERCEIVING AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTENDANCE, ALLOW MORE WEEKS,  
e.g., 3 WEEKS, 1 MONTH)

\_\_\_\_\_ # times attended within 2 weeks

17. Why didn't you attend? (Select only one response)

PARENTS OBJECTED ☐ 1

HAD A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM ☐ 2

PROGRAM OFFICE CLOSED WHEN YOU COULD GO ☐ 3

DID NOT WANT TO ATTEND PROGRAM ☐ 4

(INTERVIEWER: PROBE IF THIS RESPONSE IS GIVEN, e.g., WHY DIDN'T  
YOU WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM? DID YOU FEEL YOU WERE  
TOO OLD? WAS THE PROGRAM CLEARLY EXPLAINED TO YOU, ETC.)

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER (Specify) ☐ 5

18. If you did not attend regularly, why? (Select only one response)

PROGRAM NOT REALLY WHAT WAS WANTED ☐ 1

PROGRAM STAFF DIDN'T REALLY SEEM INTERESTED IN YOU ☐ 2

DIDN'T LIKE THE PEOPLE AT THE PROGRAM ☐ 3

SERVICE NOT EXTENSIVE ENOUGH ☐ 4

OTHER ☐ 5 (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

IF YOUTH ONLY ATTENDED ONE AGENCY, GO TO Q 31, PAGE 8

19. Would you say you attended \_\_\_\_\_ often, sometimes, rarely or never?  
AGENCY

OFTEN ☐ 1 If often, go to Q 20

SOMETIMES ☐ 2 If sometimes, go to Q 20

RARELY ☐ 3 If rarely, go to Q 24

NEVER ☐ 4 If never, go to Q 23

20. About how many times did you attend \_\_\_\_\_ within a typical two-week period?  
AGENCY  
(IF YOUTH HAS PROBLEMS PERCEIVING AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTENDANCE, ALLOW MORE WEEKS,  
e.g., 3 WEEKS, 1 MONTH)

\_\_\_\_\_ # times attended within 2 weeks

23. Why didn't you attend? (Select only one response)

PARENTS OBJECTED ☐ 1

HAD A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM ☐ 2

PROGRAM OFFICE CLOSED WHEN YOU COULD GO ☐ 3

DID NOT WANT TO ATTEND PROGRAM ☐ 4

(INTERVIEWER: PROBE IF THIS RESPONSE IS GIVEN, e.g., WHY DIDN'T  
YOU WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM? DID YOU FEEL YOU WERE  
TOO OLD? WAS THE PROGRAM CLEARLY EXPLAINED TO YOU, ETC.)

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER (Specify) ☐ 5

24. If you did not attend regularly, why? (Select only one response)

PROGRAM NOT REALLY WHAT WAS WANTED ☐ 1

PROGRAM STAFF DIDN'T REALLY SEEM INTERESTED IN YOU ☐ 2

DIDN'T LIKE THE PEOPLE AT THE PROGRAM ☐ 3

SERVICE NOT EXTENSIVE ENOUGH ☐ 4

OTHER ☐ 5 (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

IF YOUTH DID NOT ATTEND ANY OTHER AGENCIES, GO TO Q 31, PAGE 8

25. Would you say you attended \_\_\_\_\_ often, sometimes, rarely or never?

- AGENCY
- OFTEN ☐ 1 If often, go to Q 26
- SOMETIMES ☐ 2 If sometimes, go to Q 26
- RARELY ☐ 3 If rarely, go to Q 30
- NEVER ☐ 4 If never, go to Q 29

26. About how many times did you attend \_\_\_\_\_ within a typical two-week period?

AGENCY

(IF YOUTH HAS PROBLEMS PERCEIVING AVERAGE WEEKLY ATTENDANCE, ALLOW MORE WEEKS, e.g., 3 WEEKS, 1 MONTH)

# times attended within 2 weeks

29. Why didn't you attend? (Select only one response)

PARENTS OBJECTED ☐ 1

HAD A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM ☐ 2

PROGRAM OFFICE CLOSED WHEN YOU COULD GO ☐ 3

DID NOT WANT TO ATTEND PROGRAM ☐ 4

(INTERVIEWER: PROBE IF THIS RESPONSE IS GIVEN, e.g., WHY DIDN'T YOU WANT TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS PROGRAM? DID YOU FEEL YOU WERE TOO OLD? WAS THE PROGRAM CLEARLY EXPLAINED TO YOU, ETC.)

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER (Specify) ☐ 5

30. If you did not attend regularly, why? (Select only one response)

PROGRAM NOT REALLY WHAT WAS WANTED ☐ 1

PROGRAM STAFF DIDN'T REALLY SEEM INTERESTED IN YOU ☐ 2

DIDN'T LIKE THE PEOPLE AT THE PROGRAM ☐ 3

SERVICE NOT EXTENSIVE ENOUGH ☐ 4

OTHER ☐ 5 (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

31. How would you describe your experiences with:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Agency youth participated in	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A	Interviewer's comments

32a. What kinds of activities were you exposed to?

CAREER COUNSELING ☐

WORK EXPOSURE ☐

SENIOR/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION ☐

FIELD TRIPS ☐

CAMPING AND OUTINGS ☐

SWIMMING, CANOEING ☐

ARTS AND CRAFTS ☐

DANCE ☐

DRAMA ☐

MUSIC ☐

INDIVIDUAL/GROUP GAMES ☐

OTHER ☐ (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

32b. How would you describe your experiences with activities you were exposed to?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A	Interviewers comments

33. How would you describe your experiences with people at \_\_\_\_\_

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A	Interviewers comments

IF YOUTH ONLY ATTENDED ONE AGENCY, GO TO Q 39, PAGE 11

34. How would you describe your experiences with:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agency youth participated in	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A

Interviewers comments

35a. What kinds of activities were you exposed to?

CAREER COUNSELING ☐

WORK EXPOSURE ☐

SENIOR/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION ☐

FIELD TRIPS ☐

CAMPING AND OUTINGS ☐

SWIMMING, CANOEING ☐

ARTS AND CRAFTS ☐

DANCE ☐

DRAMA ☐

MUSIC ☐

INDIVIDUAL/GROUP GAMES ☐

OTHER ☐ (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

35b. How would you describe your experiences with activities you were exposed to?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A

Interviewers comments

36. How would you describe your experiences with people at \_\_\_\_\_

Agency

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A

Interviewers comments

IF YOUTH DID NOT ATTEND ANY OTHER AGENCIES, GO TO Q.39, PAGE 11

37a. How would you describe your experiences with:

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Agency youth participated in	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A

Interviewers comments

What kinds of things were you exposed to?

CAREER COUNSELING ☐

WORK EXPOSURE ☐

SENIOR/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION ☐

FIELD TRIPS ☐

CAMPING AND OUTINGS ☐

SWIMMING, CANOEING ☐

ARTS AND CRAFTS ☐

DANCE ☐

DRAMA ☐

MUSIC ☐

INDIVIDUAL/GROUP GAMES ☐

OTHER ☐ (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

37b. How would you describe your experiences with activities you were exposed to?

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A

Interviewers comments

38. How would you describe your experiences with people at \_\_\_\_\_

Agency

	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Very Good	Good	Fair	Bad	Very Bad	N/A

Interviewers comments

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your experiences outside of AFY, after your enrollment in the AFY program.

39. Are you attending school?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

Name school you attend \_\_\_\_\_

40. Specify grade ☐ ☐

41. Why not

GRADUATED ☐ 1

SUSPENDED ☐ 2

EXPELLED ☐ 3

DROPPED OUT ☐ 4

OTHER ☐ 5

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
MO. YR.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
MO. YR.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
MO. YR.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
MO. YR.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
MO. YR.

48. When did you last attend school?

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐  
MO. YR.

52. While you were enrolled in the AFY Program, were you ever suspended from school?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

53. Did your AFY counselor ever go with you to school to get you reinstated after a suspension?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2 (If no, did he/she know about the suspension?)

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

55. Do you have a job?

YES ☐ 1 If yes, part-time or full-time?

P/T ☐ 3

F/T ☐ 4

NO ☐ 2 If no, go to Q 60

57. What kind of work do you do? ☐ ☐

59. Did AFY help you get this job?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

60. Did AFY ever help you get a job?

YES ☐ 1

NO ☐ 2

61. What kind of work would you like to eventually do?

64. Right now, what do you feel is your greatest need/concern? (Select only one response)

SUPPORT OR ENCOURAGEMENT FROM FAMILY ☐ 1

JOB ☐ 2

MORE EDUCATION/ACADEMIC COURSES ☐ 3

NEW FRIENDS ☐ 4

MONEY ☐ 5

CAREER TRAINING/VOCATIONAL SKILLS ☐ 6

OTHER (Specify) ☐ 7

65. Have you been arrested since \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(date of offense)

YES ☐ 1 If yes, how many times ☐ ☐ ☐

NO ☐ 2 If no, go to Q 71

69. What were you arrested for? ☐ ☐

71. Are you presently involved in any other type of youth program?

YES ☐ 1 If yes, specify \_\_\_\_\_

NO ☐ 2

Next, I'd like to ask you some questions about how you're getting along with others.  
Would you say your present adjustment at:

	1	2	3	4	5
72. Home is	Very	Good	Fair	Poor	Very
	Good				Bad

	1	2	3	4	5
73. School is	Very	Good	Fair	Poor	Very
	Good				Bad

	1	2	3	4	5
74. Work is	Very	Good	Fair	Poor	Very
	Good				Bad

	1	2	3	4	5
75. With Peers is	Very	Good	Fair	Poor	Very
	Good				Bad

Finally, thinking back over all the things you did in the AFY Program, the people you met, your experiences with different programs, etc.,...

76. What, in your opinion, was the best part of the AFY Program

78. What, in your opinion, was the worst part of the AFY Program?

80. 

1
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Card

1. 

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Youth I.D.

- CARD 3 BEGINS -

7. What would you change about the AFY Program to make it better?

9. What do you think would/could lower the youth crime rate? (INTERVIEWER: IF YOUTH IS CONFUSED, PROBE. WHAT KINDS OF THINGS DO YOU THINK COULD KEEP KIDS OUT OF TROUBLE?)

11. Do you have any additional comments you wish to make regarding the AFY Program, how it can be improved, etc.?

Thank you very much for taking the time to be interviewed.

13. Rearrest

Column: 

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 13-14

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 15-16

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 17-18

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 19-20

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 21-22

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 23-24

25. Disposition

26. Self-reported rearrest (2<sup>nd</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> offense)

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Race	Initial Offense	Rearrest Offense	Degree of Seriousness
Black	Reckless use of weapon	Shoplifting	More serious
Black	Theft	Theft	Same offense
White	Theft	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Shoplifting	Burglary	More serious
White	Burglary	Weapons	Less serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Loitering	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Weapons - Carrying	Burglary	More serious
White	Theft	Auto Theft	Less serious
Hispanic	Burglary (attempted)	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Theft	Runaway	Less serious
Hispanic	Sex Offense - Non-Rape	Burglary	More serious
Black	Narcotics	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Shoplifting	Less serious
Black	Auto Theft	Burglary	More serious
White	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
White	Theft	Runaway	Less serious
Black	Disorderly Conduct	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	Narcotics	Less serious

Non-Diverted N=57

Race	Initial Offense	Rearrest Offense	Degree of Seriousness
Black	Shoplifting	Shoplifting	Same offense
Black	Disorderly Conduct	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Robbery	More Serious
Black	Weapons	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Disorderly Conduct	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Offense against Prop.	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Vagrancy/Loit/Truancy	Att. Armed Robbery	More serious
Black	Battery	Burglary	More serious
Missing	Narcotics	Missing data	
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Weapons-carrying	Weapons-carrying	Same offense
Black	Battery	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Missing data	
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Theft	Runaway	Less serious
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	Auto w/o Driv. Lic.	Less serious
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Robbery strong arm	More serious
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Missing	Auto Theft	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
White	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
White	Theft	Arson	Less serious
White	Theft	Burglary	More serious
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Hispanic	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	Theft	Same offense
Hispanic	Narcotics	Narcotics	Same offense
White	Auto Theft	Robbery - strong arm	More serious
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Disorderly Conduct	Att. entry/lock vehicl	More serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Hispanic	Burglary	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Battery	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Loitering	Narcotics	More serious
White	Shoplifting	Criminal Tres/Vandal	Less serious
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Criminal Tres/Vandal	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Missing	Burglary	Narcotics	Less serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Reck use of weapon	Less serious
Black	Narcotics	Auto Theft	More serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest



Diverted N=179

Race	Initial Offense	Rearrest Offense	Degree of Seriousness
White	Disorderly Conduct	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Missing data	
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Crim damage to property	Crim Trespass/Vandalism	Same offense
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Arson	Battery	More serious
White	Theft	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
White	Poss controlled subst	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Poss controlled subst	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	Narcotics	Less serious
Black	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
White	Forgery	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Shoplifting	Theft	Same offense
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Crim Trespass/Vandal	Burglary	More serious
Hispanic	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Shoplifting	Burglary	More serious
Black	Burglary (attempted)	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Shoplifting	Less serious
White	Disorderly Conduct	Burglary	More serious
Black	Poss of marijuana	Theft	More serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	Narcotics	Less serious
Black	Battery	Shoplifting	More serious
White	Auto Theft/Op w/o Licens	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Battery	Battery	Same offense
Black	Burglary	Robbery	More serious
White	2nd degree Sex Assault	Battery	More serious
White	Receive Stolen Prop	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Disorderly Conduct	Burglary	More serious
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Hispanic	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Auto Theft	Runaway/Coded "other"	Less serious
Black	Burglary	Obstructing Officer	Less serious
White	Theft	Crim Trespass/Vandalism	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
Black	Shoplifting	Op Auto w/o Dr. License	Less serious
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Disorderly Conduct	Disorderly Conduct	Same offense

Race	Initial Offense	Rearrest Offense	Degree of Seriousness
Black	Disorderly Conduct	Battery	More serious
White	Theft	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Crim Trespass/Vandal	Burglary	More serious
White	Narcotics	Narcotics	Same offense
Black	Shoplifting	Missing data	
Hispanic	Disorderly Conduct	Theft	More serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Receive Stolen Prop	Auto Theft	More serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Shoplifting	Auto Theft	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Shoplifting	Less serious
Black	Auto Theft	Burglary	More serious
Black	Burglary	Shoplifting	Less serious
Black	Forgery	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	Receive Stolen Property	Less serious
Black	Auto Theft	Robbery	More serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary (attempted)	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Disorderly Conduct	Burglary	More serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Crim Trespass/Vandal	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
White	Disorderly Conduct	Battery	More serious
Black	Shoplifting (attempted)	Theft	Same offense
Black	Disorderly Conduct	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Offense against Prop	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	Robbery	More serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Shoplifting	Theft	Same offense
Black	Shoplifting	Vagrancy/Loiter/Truancy	Less serious
Black	Crim Trespass/Vandal	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
White	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Prostitution	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Weapons - Carrying	Burglary	More serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary (attempted)	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Theft	Burglary	More serious
Black	Burglary	Op Auto w/o Dr. License	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Endangering Safety	No rearrest	No rearrest

Race	Initial Offense	Rearrest Offense	Degree of Seriousness
Black	Burglary	No rearrest; however is now incarcerated adult	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Theft (attempted)	Robbery	More serious
Black	Theft	Theft	Same offense
Hispanic	Weapon - Carrying	Theft	More serious
White	Shoplifting	Auto theft	Less serious
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Crim Trespass/Vandal	Battery	More serious
Black	Weapons - Carrying	Theft	More serious
Black	Crim Trespass/Vandal	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Crim Trespass/Vandal	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Weapons - Carrying	Theft	More serious
Black	Shoplifting	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Weapons - Carry & Possess	Less Serious
Black	Burglary	Battery	Less serious
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	Shoplifting	Same offense
White	Obstructing Officer	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	Theft	Same Offense
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Nat. Amer.	Crim Trespass/Vandal	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Liquor Laws	Runaway	Less serious
Black	Burglary	Burglary	Same offense
Black	Weapons - Carrying	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Disorderly Conduct	Narcotics	More serious
Black	Auto Theft	Burglary	More serious
Black	Weapons - Carrying	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Entry locked vehicle	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Fraud	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Endangering Safety	Shoplifting	Less serious
Black	Burglary	Sex Offense - Non-Rape	Less serious
Black	Disorderly Conduct	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Hispanic	Auto Theft	Theft	More serious
White	Shoplifting	Runaway	Less serious
Black	Possess Marijuana	Obstructing Officer	More serious
White	Burglary	Missing Data	
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Shoplifting	Shoplifting	Same offense
Black	Shoplifting	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Burglary	Theft	Less serious
Nat. Amer.	Burglary	Op motorcycle w/o proper headgear; Weapons	Less serious
White	Burglary	Disorderly Conduct	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Auto Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest

Race	Initial Offense	Rearrest Offense	Degree of Seriousness
White	Theft	Rec. stolen property	Less serious
Hispanic	Theft	Sex offense-Non-rape	Less serious
Black	Burglary	No rearrest	No rearrest
Hispanic	Narcotics	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
White	Theft	No rearrest	No rearrest
Black	Disorderly Conduct	Shoplifting	Same offense
Black	Theft	Burglary	More serious
		Obstructing officer	Less serious

# ALTERNATIVES FOR YOUTH

## CLIENT PROFILE

<u>TOTAL # CLIENTS</u>	893
Non-diverted	71
Other (Rejections, voids, non-participants)	19
<u>TOTAL ANALYZED CLIENT PROFILES</u>	803

### RACE

White	184	(22.9%)
Black	570	(71.0%)
Hispanic	35	(4.4%)
Native American	12	(1.5%)
Other	1	(0.1%)
Unknown	1	(0.1%)
Total #	803	

### SEX

Male	687	(85.6%)
Female	116	(14.4%)
TOTAL #	803	

### AGE

12 years	41	(5.1%)
13 years	77	(9.6%)
14 years	151	(18.8%)
15 years	189	(23.5%)
16 years	201	(25.0%)
17 years	127	(15.8%)
18 years	17	(2.1%)
TOTAL #	803	

### FAMILY TYPE

Nuclear Family	261	(32.5%)
Single Parent Family	490	(61.0%)
Relative	30	(3.7%)
Guardian	17	(2.1%)
Friends	2	(0.2%)
Live Alone	0	(0.0%)
Unknown	3	(0.4%)
TOTAL #	803	

### INCOME STATUS

Public Assistance	20	(2.5%)
Social Security	0	(0.0%)
Under \$5,000	151	(18.8%)
\$5,000 - \$9,999	299	(37.2%)
\$10,000 - \$14,999	126	(15.7%)
\$15,000 - \$19,999	69	(8.6%)
\$20,000 and over	54	(6.7%)
Unknown	84	(10.5%)
TOTAL #	803	

1 Resolution authorizing a Prime Contract between the Community Development  
2 Agency and the Community Relations - Social Development Commission  
3 for fifth year Community Development Program activity.

-Analysis-

This resolution authorizes a contract agreement between the Community Relations - Social Development Commission and the Community Development Agency for implementation of fifth year Community Development Program projects

4 Whereas, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee have  
5 authorized the Community Development Agency to execute and implement the  
6 City of Milwaukee's fifth year Community Development Program upon approval  
7 by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the availability of  
8 funds in Resolution File Number 78-1668 and 78-1668-a; and

9 Whereas, the Application for fifth year Community Development Block  
10 Grant funds has been submitted to the Department of Housing and Urban  
11 Development and approval expected before June 1, 1979; and

12 Whereas, said Application includes the following projects relative to  
13 the Community Relations - Social Development Commission:

14	Project Name	Amount
15	(1) Alternatives for Youth Program	\$ 65,250
16	(2) Braggs-Brooks Physical Fitness Center	85,000
17	(3) Crime Prevention/Victim Assistance	65,850
18	(4) Emmaus Community Center	28,000
19	(5) Housing Social Services Delivery - ICDP	35,000
20	(6) Housing Social Services Delivery - Urban League	13,000
21	(7) Kingsley Galena Center	29,590
22	(8) Sojourner Truth House - Operations	140,000
23	(9) Southside Community Physical Fitness Center	90,700
24	(10) Winterization Program	69,850
25	(11) Work Exchange, Inc.	57,000
26	(12) Youth Development Center	37,750; and

27 Whereas, Federal Community Development Block Grant funds in the amount  
28 of \$716,990 will be supplied to the City of Milwaukee to support the cost  
29 of these projects; and

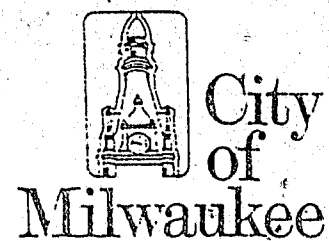
30 Whereas, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Milwaukee have set  
31 forth procedural guidelines to be followed by the appropriate City Officials  
32 in the handling of the Community Development Program in Resolution File  
33 Number 74-92-5v; now, therefore, be it

1 Resolved, by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee that the  
2 Community Development Agency is hereby authorized to enter into an agreement  
3 with the Community Relations - Social Development Commission to implement  
4 the fifth year Community Development Program projects as delineated under  
5 Scope of Services in Prime Contract C797-915, attached to and made part of  
6 File Number 78-1668-q; and, be it

7 Further Resolved, that the City of Milwaukee agrees to suspend invoca-  
8 tion of its reversionary rights to the personal property detailed in  
9 Schedule "A" of said Prime Contract; and, be it

10 Further Resolved, that these projects be contingent on the availability  
11 of funds and the signing of a contract agreement between the Community  
12 Relations - Social Development Commission and the Community Development Agency.

Community Development Agency  
MFP/yk  
April 9, 1979



Community Development Agency

MAY 7

Wallace E. Burkee  
Director

John H. Givens, III  
Associate Director

Edith Blackhall  
Associate Director

May 6, 1980

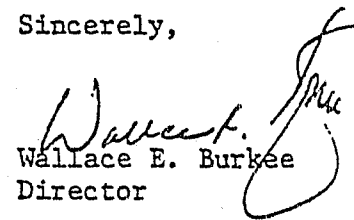
Mr. Donald Sykes, Executive Director  
Community Relations - Social Development  
Commission  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 7156  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Dear Mr. Sykes:

This is to advise you that the Community Development Policy Committee which met on May 5, 1980, approved the extension of the Alternatives for Youth project (16-405-0700) to September 30, 1980.

If you have any questions regarding this please contact us.

Sincerely,

  
Wallace E. Burkee  
Director

WEB:DO/ka

cc: Anne Bahr, Comptrollers  
Edith Blackhall  
Earl Haywood

**END**