

SHELTER HOUSE -  
COMMUNITY-BASED  
JUVENILE CORRECTIONS PROJECT  
Story County, Iowa

YEAR END 1974

PROGRESS REPORT

28094



END OF YEAR PROGRESS REPORT

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## I. INTRODUCTION

The Shelter House Juvenile Corrections Project has completed its first year of operation. Significant progress has already been made toward reaching project goals and will be reviewed in the following end of year report. Though the narrative of this report is similar to the mid-year report, all information and statistics have been completely updated.

Recently the Shelter House received notification from the Iowa Crime Commission concerning approval of its second year grant application. Cash match for the second year project will be provided by the City of Ames and the Story County Board of Supervisors. Through their generous support the Shelter House will be able to continue its community-based treatment program for the juvenile offender.

The Shelter House Corrections Project grew out of the county-wide concern for the growing number of juveniles involved in delinquent behavior and drug abuse. Many citizens began to express concern for the lag between the needs of youthful offenders and effective community-based response. A parallel concern emerged over the cost of both adjudication and institutionalization and the apparent lack of effectiveness as witnessed by the rate of recidivism.

During the first year, the program has placed major emphasis on establishing a rather broad-based direct service treatment program utilizing various resources and methodologies. Liaison and cooperative agreements between the Corrections Project and essential community service providers has been established in order to extend a full range of services to the juvenile offender and his family. Any juvenile offender within Story County, whether or not a petition has been filed or official charges made, is eligible for treatment through the project.

The project involves both public and private community agencies and individual professionals and volunteers in a joint effort to promote assistance to juvenile offenders. As an extension of the Juvenile Court-Probation Office, the project fills gaps and coordinates treatment services on behalf of court-involved youth. By becoming a central coordinating agency of treatment services for juvenile offenders, the Shelter House is improving the social service delivery system. In this way, the program is acting as a catalytic agent in working with agencies and individuals to coordinate and unify services for youth in or on the verge of trouble.

Over the past year, the Shelter House has gained state-wide attention as an innovative community-based treatment and rehabilitation effort. Juvenile Justice System officials and other concerned individuals from throughout Iowa have visited the program or requested information. The desire to establish similar alternative social service programs has been expressed by many of these same communities.

## II. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

Though the Juvenile Corrections Project is only one year old, the Shelter House's Youth Service Bureau has been operating for two years. Even though they are separate agencies, both the Corrections Project and the Youth Service Bureau go under the same name of Shelter House. Each program has its own director, staff, separate funding sources and role within the community. Please keep in mind that this year end report covers the activities and progress of the Corrections Project only.

The delinquency prevention-oriented Youth Service Bureau (YSB) attempts to work with those youth who have not come into contact with the Juvenile Justice System. Unlike the YSB, the Corrections Project is treatment-oriented and provides specialized services to the juvenile offender, though selected YSB referrals are also eligible.

A one year LEAA grant under the prevention category initiated the YSB program. After this category was eliminated from the Crime Commission's State Plan, the YSB secured second year funding from the Story County Board of Supervisors. The YSB continues to grow rapidly and will soon add a fourth full time paid staff member and sixth Vista volunteer. This expansion has been made possible through additional funds to the Youth Service Bureau from a new HEW grant.

Though LEAA funding for the Youth Service Bureau was terminated after one year, the LEAA initiated project has continued through local support. The Iowa Crime Commission can take some pride in the fact that its funding originally established the YSB in Story County.

Essentially the Juvenile Corrections Project grew out of the YSB when a new category of LEAA funds became available under the Juvenile Community-Based Corrections section of the State Plan. Now that the project is one year old, an awareness has developed of the strength derived from linking the prevention and corrections programs into a two-pronged effort. These two agencies have developed a dynamic symbiotic relationship which is serving to improve the social service delivery system to troubled youth.

### III. THE SHELTER HOUSE PHILOSOPHY

The philosophy of the Juvenile Corrections Project is best expressed by the following three assumptions upon which the project, its treatment model, services and goals are founded:

- (1) Delinquent behavior and drug abuse are often symptomatic of an inability to relate honestly and meaningfully to one's peers or other fellow human beings. Thus, the Corrections Project staff seek a level of personal and emotional involvement with clients which leads to intimacy in the expression of feelings. The staff fosters a sense of caring, but never at the expense of relieving the juvenile offender of personal responsibility for his own action, change and growth.
- (2) Delinquent behavior and drug abuse rarely occur in a social vacuum; their occurrence, and especially their recurrence, are often a response to the community's complacency or rejection of the individual, or the individual's perception of the community as such. The approach of all staff involved in the Shelter House Project is to accept the juvenile offender as having worth and underlying integrity, while rejecting much of the behavior he has chosen -- behavior which tends to hide his worth from himself and others.
- (3) Delinquent behavior and drug abuse are often maintained and encouraged by community response which emphasizes punishment at the expense of understanding, social ostracism at the expense of communication, and a sense of personal failure at the expense of the potential for success. The Shelter House is strongly oriented against labeling youth. Such labeling and the treatment emphasis it implies only burdens the individual with further blocks to the establishment of a productive life in society. While each individual is held fully accountable and responsible for his own behavior, Shelter House does not believe that such behavior can be significantly modified by treatment systems devoted exclusively to threat and punitive measures.

The Shelter House does not believe in duplicating the functions of other agencies, but does help coordinate or strengthen them for the benefit of the juvenile offender. As expressed in its philosophy, the Shelter House is based on a youth advocacy model. In other words, staff work in the interest of the young people they come into direct contact with, and the community's youth in general.

#### IV. EXPANDED PROJECT GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With the dual purpose of providing rapid rehabilitation services and avoiding increased criminalization of youthful offenders, the Corrections Project has embarked on a program which attempts to have a major rehabilitative impact by responding to the cause of delinquency at the community level. Since the acting out of anti-social behavior of any kind is a dynamic process taking place between the individual and the community, Shelter House has attempted to identify those characteristics and situations within the community, such as complacency toward youth needs, rejection based on socio-economic grounds, social ostracism and punitive rather than constructive responses to various forms of anti-social behavior by youths.

The expanded goals of the Shelter House Corrections Project as it moves into its second year of operation will be to:

- (1) To help the juvenile in trouble to find individually and socially acceptable solutions (i.e. alternative behavior to identified presenting problems).
  - a. To provide and coordinate resources and services for the juvenile offender to assist him/her to identify, assess and understand presenting problems.
  - b. To develop and carry out an individualized treatment plan for the juvenile offender in order to reduce the incidence of the presenting problem.
- (2) Reduction in the current recidivism rate among juvenile offenders in Story County.
- (3) To divert the flow of juvenile offenders from the court system back to community resources; especially those youth who need social services more than they do court processing.
- (4) Earlier identification and more effective assistance and treatment of delinquent youth and their families.
- (5) To develop an increased community awareness of the needs and problems of juveniles in trouble in order to reduce community misunderstanding, polarization and tension over youth issues.
- (6) Maintenance of a well supervised short-term residential program which serves primarily as an alternative to detention in the Story County jail. And further, to develop a high quality long-term residential treatment facility within Story County.

V. SHELTER HOUSE PROGRAM SERVICES

Briefly, the following range of services are presently being offered by the Corrections Project and will be continued into the second year of operation:

- (1) Short and long-term individual youth counseling and therapy utilizing both professional and para-professional staff.
- (2) Group therapy and discussion groups conducted by salaried and professional staff.
- (3) Family counseling and supportive services.
- (4) Short-term, non-secure detention and shelter care services.
- (5) Temporary Home Placement Program.
- (6) Community education and consultation services regarding family problems, juvenile delinquency and youthful drug abuse.
- (7) Volunteer services to clientele through utilization of trained community volunteers.
- (8) Referral and information services to bridge the gap between available community resources and young people who need assistance.



## VI. TREATMENT GOALS AND PROCEDURES

Each juvenile offender referred to the project is assigned a Youth Worker who directs and coordinates the youth's involvement in all aspects of treatment and follow-up.

After it has been determined that the juvenile and/or his parents can benefit from involvement in some aspect of the Corrections Project, a treatment team is organized. The Youth Worker includes all those closely involved in the course of the youth's life. This may include a family minister, a county social worker, a school counselor, a teacher, probation officer or professional consultant. The reason for the emphasis on a coordinated treatment effort is set out in the grant application and states:

The Shelter House Project is built on the conviction that a community-based corrections program can be effective only if all aspects of the life of the offender are fused into a total treatment plan. All persons associated with the child and all phases of his life must be oriented toward the same goal, aware of each other and working in their own areas toward the progress of treatment.

The juvenile offender himself is the most important member of the treatment team and is often included in team meetings. Shelter House believes that the young person in question must be given every opportunity to have a high investment in formulating the treatment goals. Only with a high stake in the treatment plan, can the offender change his behavior so it is more satisfying to himself and society. In this way the project is helping prevent minor behavior problems from reaching serious proportions.

The treatment plan for each Shelter House client requires on-going review and assessment to determine the degree of progress or lack of progress in achievement of the goals of the treatment process. The treatment plan reflects the following goal orientations:

- (1) Identification of major reality issues in the client's life which require the client's understanding and assessment.
- (2) The client's assessment of goals, needs and requirements for self sufficiency in the short-term and long-term future.
- (3) An assessment of the client's non-counseling needs relating to occupational skill up-grading, general education, job preparation or utilization of community resources and the provision of appropriate resources to meet such needs.

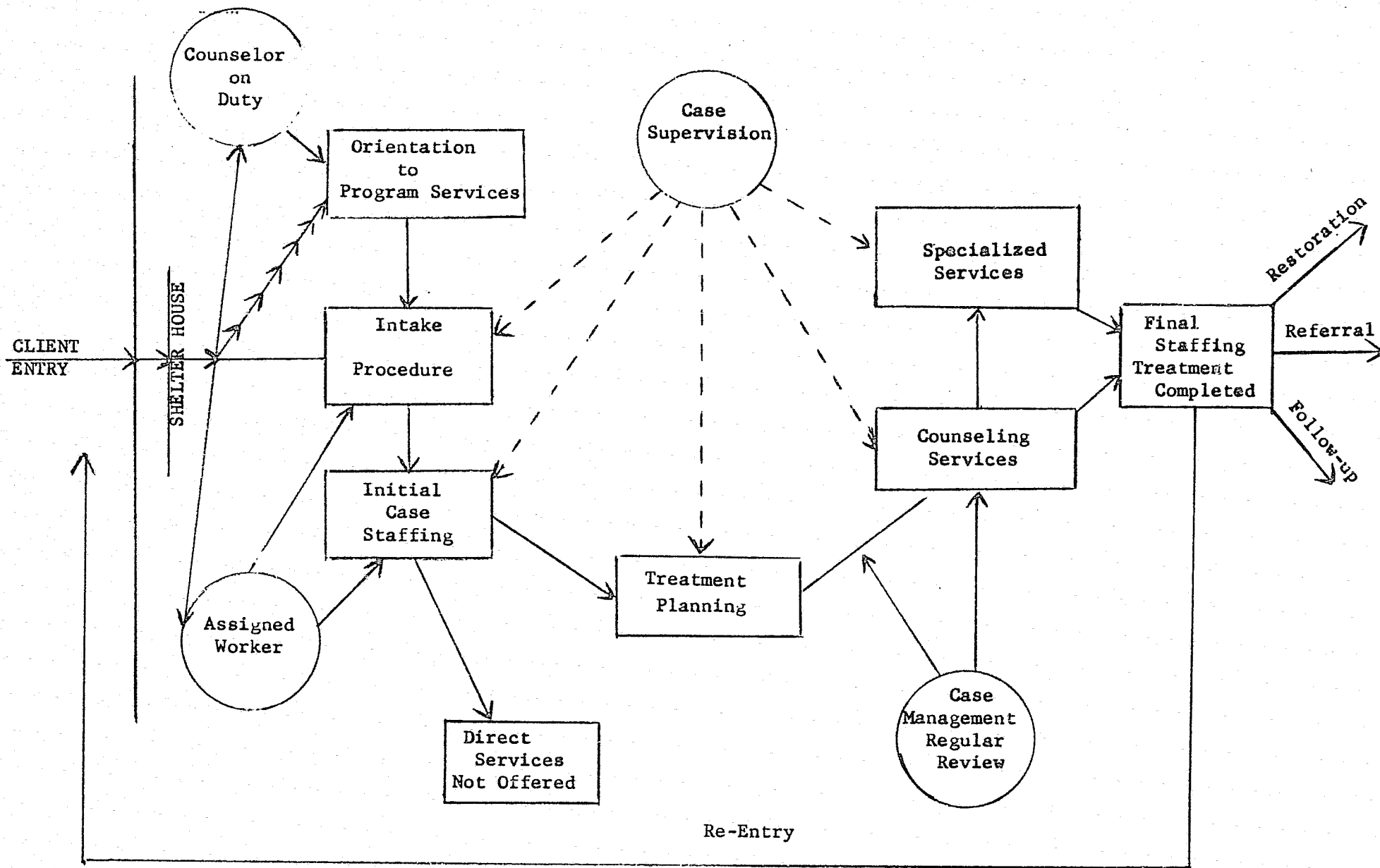
- (4) The counselor, staff, consultant and agency representatives' point of view regarding the type of treatment most suited to the client's personal, social and emotional needs and the development of a program to satisfy justified therapeutic requirements.
- (5) A goal statement of desired and anticipated outcomes for the client in terms of behavior changes, insight and understanding of self and self in relationship to others, and adaptation in the way the client interacts and utilizes the social settings provided to him or her, based on the treatment provided.
- (6) Projections regarding the duration of involvement with the client to achieve goals established in the treatment plan and regularly scheduled case review to monitor progress and make changes in the treatment plan if needed.

This type of treatment approach recognizes the complexity of conditions directly associated with delinquency and endeavors to deal with various aspects of the problem in a coordinated (teamwork) fashion. The community-based corrections program considers the entire background of the youth under treatment; not only his behavior and attitudes, but but also his family situation, school problems, peer associations and so forth.

Compiling a complete file involving necessary professional consultants in the diagnostic process is the responsibility of the Corrections Project staff. Because of the unique situation of some individual offenders, psychological and psychiatric assessment may be the only method by which a rational plan for treatment can be formulated. Professional consultants play an important role not only in a collaborative team effort to reach a decision on the course of treatment, but also in the actual carrying out of the treatment plan.

Thus, diagnostic preparation is followed by a wide range of treatment services adapted to diagnostic indicators. The Youth Worker is responsible for coordinating each individual client's involvement in all aspects of the treatment plan. This may involve not only individual counseling but also various group sessions, tutoring, assistance in securing a job, professional counseling services, or one-to-one matching with a trained volunteer.

Considerable use is also made of group sessions for the offender's parents, as well as family counseling. The Shelter House's Corrections Program emphasizes the treatment of the entire family. This is based on the premise that the problem of the offender is intimately related to and may be dependent upon the problem of the parents. A major aim of the treatment plan is to restore a sense of family cohesion and to re-establish intra-family responsibility



SHELTER HOUSE CLIENT FLOW CHART

VIII. THE TREATMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Early in the first year of operation the staff developed program treatment procedures which address functional definitions of successful completion of treatment, failure to achieve satisfactory completion of treatment, follow-up, placement and recidivism. These definitions have been installed as guidelines for staff to follow in their decision making casework activities. Copies of these definitions are attached in the appendix. This material has helped staff become more thoughtful in the overall approach to recommendations for termination, follow-up services, readmission for treatment, referrals for placement services and the articulation of treatment goals for clients.

To facilitate the treatment planning process, a "Treatment Review Sheet" has been devised and made part of the planning activities of the assigned youth worker. This three page form is incorporated in client case records and becomes a permanent part of the file. The "Treatment Review Sheet" is designed to be used for both initial treatment planning functions and revisions or readmissions requiring changes in the planning process. A copy of the "Treatment Review Sheet" is attached to this report for inspection.

The development of these materials has upgraded the treatment planning and service provision to clients and has made it possible for youth workers to more effectively assess clients, themselves and their counseling activities. The treatment planning process has been incorporated into regular caseload reviews in order to insure that the program attempts to provide rational and goal-directed counseling services.

IX. CASE MANAGEMENT AND STAFF SUPERVISION SYSTEM

During its first year of operation the Corrections Project has developed a mechanism for the monitoring of the clients in the treatment program. The effort to establish a staff supervision process has been carried out in order to maintain and track clients through the program, make adjustments in treatment plans and to avoid losing sight of the client while in treatment.

Throughout the first year of operation, the Corrections Project staff has been involved in the establishment of client record keeping systems. This effort has involved both the development of new case forms and the implementation of policies and procedures for case review on a regularly scheduled basis. Appended to this proposal are copies of the materials which have been developed, as well as copies of the policies and procedures which have been installed for case review, case staffing and general activity review.

The staff supervision process called for through the implementation of these materials and procedures has been utilized during the last half year. To install this system, Shelter House has utilized the services of its professional consultants to familiarize the youth workers with the process of casework supervision and to provide in-service staff development for the purposes of orientation and practice regarding supervision process. A schedule for case staffing and review has been developed for each youth worker so that each case will be reviewed at least monthly and perhaps more often. An in-depth analysis of cases also occurs regularly in one-to-one weekly supervisory sessions.

Given the need for thoughtful planning for each juvenile offender, Shelter House uses the staff supervision process as one way to insure on-going clinical review of casework functions for the purpose of assessing client progress. This also helps to resolve client-centered or counselor-centered problems impeding attainment of the treatment plan. This process also helps staff to revise direct services for clients based on changes in the client's needs.

As a result of these efforts, there has been demonstrated movement toward the goal of effective case management. It is felt that the proper use of essential client records, along with the regular utilization of goal-oriented staff casework supervision, will assist Shelter House in maintaining a continuity of care for youthful offenders in treatment.

To continue this effort to provide a quality of care to clients, monitor our performance and supervise staff to increase casework capability, the Shelter House will hire a half-time casework supervisor at the start of the second year of operation. This new staff member will supervise all casework, treatment planning and staff training.

## Y. ANALYSIS OF DIRECT SERVICE FUNCTIONS

Shelter House has been providing counseling services to a wide range of juvenile offenders exhibiting varied and different symptoms, problems and difficulties in coping with themselves, others and the community. As a result of the establishment of direct service program planning, Shelter House has seen an increase in the number of referrals judged to be in need of specialized professional counseling services. To assist in the process of referring clients to appropriate resources, a system has been developed to utilize professional consultants for diagnostic and evaluation services.

This is especially used for those clients with problems which seem disruptive to the clientele, cause concern for staff in counseling situations or who appear unresponsive to treatment. After a staffing of the case with professional consultants, a plan is devised which reflects either a new direction in the treatment approach, the securing of additional services, referral to other community agencies, or a combination of these strategies.

With this range of capability now inherent in the Corrections Project, Shelter House is more able to identify problems when they occur for the client, offer alternative services and secure professional advice, diagnosis and evaluation services. This assists the client in the process of uninterrupted care, regardless of where it might occur.

The treatment planning process has helped the Corrections Project to define its capability to provide service to clients manifesting symptoms which can best be served via the Shelter House program. Thus, we are working with more appropriate youthful offenders in concentrated counseling situations. At the same time, we are developing and maintaining relationships with parents in an effort to treat the entire family.

The events of the last year have also helped us to clarify the roles of various staff personnel so that clients can be assured of who they are interacting with and the purposes of that interaction. By outlining job functions to ourselves and clients, we have improved the basic information which clients need to make use of the program.

## XI. STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the first year of operation the Corrections Project has held training sessions for staff in the area of direct service skill building. Utilizing professional consultants and outside resource people, training has been provided in areas such as 1) principles of interviewing, 2) how to maintain clients in treatment, 3) Parent Effectiveness Training series, 4) youth and law enforcement, 5) alcoholism, 6) Transactional Analysis, 7) treatment planning concepts, 8) how to write a psycho-social evaluation, 9) how to be a good witness, 10) writing court reports.

Training has also been offered to staff in terms of the use of new client forms, new procedures and policies. This approach has assisted staff in a more rapid assimilation of these new forms and procedures which have been established.

In order to maintain deeper inter-personal communication between staff members, four weekend retreats have also been held in the first year. These retreats have proven to be beneficial and will continue to be held every three months during the second year of operation.

Additional training experiences are also offered to interns and volunteers. Following selection, new volunteers are required to attend five training sessions designed especially for them.

## XII. EVALUATION AND RESEARCH PROJECT

In order to meet the special conditions to the Crime Commission-LEAA grant, both Corrections Project staff and Commission members have worked diligently over the last year to design and establish a program evaluation plan. As a result of these efforts, a high quality evaluation project was approved in May of 1974, by the State Crime Commission, at a cost of \$12,886.00. Cash match for the evaluation is being provided by the City of Ames. The evaluation project is being carried out by Metcor, Inc. and will evaluate the first year of operation, November 1, 1973, through October 31, 1974. A final report will be available in April, 1975.

The Shelter House Corrections Project recognizes that a determination of program effectiveness and needed change can only be secured through a well-designed evaluation component. The planned evaluation project appropriately calls for the performance of an initial evaluation of both client impact (outcomes) and program organizational impact (institutional change).

The Shelter House concept of community-based juvenile treatment is essentially experimental. The existing program has been based on certain seemingly valid assumptions and theories about the nature of delinquent behavior, drug abuse, the juvenile justice system and the social rehabilitation process. While many of the initial indications are good (as reflected in this year end report), conclusive evidence has not shown that all of the current assumptions are necessarily valid. Nor are we certain that current methods of program implementation provide the most effective response. Until there is some documented certainty that community-based programs are ultimately more effective in reducing social costs of delinquent behavior, it is essential that the Shelter House evaluation project be carried out as planned.



### XIII. STATISTICAL REVIEW OF 201 CLIENTS

During the first year of operation (November 1, 1973, through October 31, 1974) the Shelter House Corrections Project recorded 201 active clients involved in the treatment program. There exist two master client lists prepared especially for this end of year report with the names and assigned code numbers for each of the 201 clients. In keeping with the project's strict confidentiality policy, one master list is maintained in the Shelter House's locked file, and the other is held in a consulting lawyer's safe.

The baseline data for the following charts has been taken from both individual client files maintained by youth workers and also files kept on all group and consultant sessions. Also, a detailed statistical sheet was completed on each of the 201 clients specifically for this progress report.

Client files may contain any or all of the following standard client information forms:

- 1) Intake and Social History Form (10 pages)
- 2) Treatment Planning Form (3 pages)
- 3) Client Progress and Incident Sheets
- 4) Client Contract
- 5) Parent Contract
- 6) Treatment Team Report Form
- 7) Consultant Summary
- 8) Case Review Summary
- 9) Runaway Form (2 pages)
- 10) Client Contact Reporting Sheet
- 11) School Report Form (4 pages)
- 12) Termination Form

The mid-year progress report reviewed statistics on 142 clients. This end of year report includes updated information on 61 clients who were active at the time of the mid-year report, as well as statistics on 59 new client intakes since the mid-year report.

Besides the 201 clients involved in the treatment program, the Corrections Project recorded 123 potential clients. These were mostly self-referrals who required crisis intervention, information and/or referral to a more appropriate agency. These individuals were either not eligible for or did not require on-going services through the project. All 123 are individually recorded on First Contact Forms and maintained in the locked file.

A. BREAKDOWN OF 201 CLIENTS BY SOURCE OF REFERRAL  
(First year of operation)

<u>Referral Source</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Total Clients</u>
Court, Probation or Parole	115	57.1
Self-Referral	27	13.4
Parent Referral	22	11.0
Other Agencies	24	7.0
Teacher or Counselor	10	5.0
Concerned Citizen, Friend or another client	5	2.5
Doctors, Ministers, Lawyers	6	3.0
Police Officers	2	1.0
 Total Clients Referred to Corrections Project	 201	 100.0

B. BREAKDOWN BY PAST AND PRESENT INVOLVEMENT IN THE  
JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM  
(First year)

As the figures below indicate, 91% of Corrections Project clientele have had some involvement in the justice system. The 9% remaining reflect clients accepted into the project despite the fact that they have no arrest record. These clients are on the verge of trouble with the law and in need of immediate treatment. Services are offered in an effort to divert these youngsters from involvement in the Juvenile Justice System.

<u>Type of Involvement</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Total Clients</u>
Probation Office (handled unofficially)	81	40.1
Probation Office (handled officially)	54	27.0
Police Contact	29	14.5
Juvenile Parole	7	2.4
Adult Offender	12	6.0
Not Involved with Police or Court	18	9.0
	201	100.0

C. MOST COMMON OFFENSES

In Story County, there are three large areas of concern within the Juvenile Court. These problem areas, often still within the realm of misdemeanors, include shoplifting, running away, ungovernable behavior, and possession. It is hoped that Shelter House will help decrease the rate of recidivism among these most prevalent offenses. The following is a breakdown of a few of the most common offenses committed by Shelter House clients before entering treatment:

<u>Type of Offense</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Total Clients</u>
Runaway	49	24.3
Breaking and Entering	17	8.4
Shoplifting	12	5.9
Incorrigible Behavior	22	11.0
Vandalism	13	6.4
Possession of Controlled Substance	16	7.9
Larceny	5	2.5
(Other less common offenses not shown)		

D. COOPERATION WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Shelter House's Juvenile Treatment Project has been built with the intimate involvement of the local juvenile court-probation and parole system. Chief County Probation Officer, Anne Lewis, serves as a liaison between the Juvenile Justice System and the Corrections Project. Ms. Lewis donated many hours of in-kind consultation services to the project over the past year.

With 57% of all referrals to the Corrections Project coming through the Juvenile Justice System, it is essential that the program be in close communication with both probation and parole officers. With this in mind, meetings are held every month at the probation office in Nevada. On these occasions, the Corrections Project Director discusses follow-up on referrals from the probation office and submits a written update on each client presently on official probation.

During the past year, project staff and probation officers have also spent considerable time defining roles, policies and procedures. These efforts have been fruitful and have strengthened ties between treatment project staff and probation officers. This type of coordination is essential for the development of a comprehensive community-based corrections program.

It is due to this type of cooperation between Shelter House, the Probation Office, the Juvenile Court Judge, and law enforcement that Story County has not committed any juvenile offender to a state correctional facility since June of 1973. Though the total number of referrals to the probation office continues to rise, offenders are being kept and treated within the local community. In this way, extensive use is made of community resources in a coordinated and unified effort to serve the needs of the juvenile offender and his family.

If a child's needs cannot be met by local agencies, the Probation Office usually seeks residential treatment services provided by private out-of-county centers. Thus separation from home and community is done only when the local social service delivery system cannot meet the needs of the offender and is followed by an appropriate treatment-oriented placement.

The following chart is taken from the Annual Statistical Report - Iowa Training School for Boys - 1974:

SUMMARY - TEN LARGEST COUNTIES

<u>County</u>	<u>Population - Rank</u>	<u>Commitments - Rank</u>	<u>Ratio - Rank</u>
Polk	296,200 1	61 1	1
Linn	167,400 2	20 2	3
Scott	146,900 3	15 3	5
Black Hawk	134,500 4	11 5	7
Woodbury	106,100 5	13 4	2
Dubuque	94,900 6	3 8-9	9
Pottawattamie	90,600 7	9 6	6
Johnson	73,700 8	3 8-9	8
Story	66,700 9	0 10	10
Clinton	58,900 10	7 7	4

E. CLIENT PROFILE - AVERAGE AGE - RESIDENCE

Excluding 13 adult drug clients in counseling with the Cherokee Aftercare Worker, the average age computed for the remaining 188 juvenile clients who have been involved in the Corrections Project in the last year is 15.33.

BREAKDOWN BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE  
(at time of intake)

<u>Residence</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Total Clients</u>
Ames	97	48.3
Outside Ames but in Story County	62	30.8
Outside County but in Iowa	29	14.4
Outside Iowa	13	6.5
	201	100.0

F. BREAKDOWN BY MAJOR PRESENTING PROBLEMS  
(201 clients - first year)

		<u>No. of clients Reporting Problem</u>	<u>% of Clients Reporting Problem</u>
Home and Family Problems		165	82.1
Dependent Neglect	(17 - 8.7%)		
Child Abuse	(5 - 2.5%)		
Runaway (home or Institution)		88	43.8
Present Runaway	(39 - 19.4%)		
Past Runaway	(49 - 24.3%)		
School Problems		111	55.2
Past or Present Dropout	(69 - 34%)		
Drug Involvement		116	57.7
Serious Drug Abuse	(20 - 9.9%)		
Moderate Drug Problem	(50 - 24.8%)		
Drug Experimenter	(35 - 17.4%)		
Alcohol Problem	(11 - 5.5%)		
Emotional Problems		68	33.8
Legal Problems		26	12.9
Sexual Problems		33	16.4
Problem Pregnancy	(6 - 3%)		

The average number of presenting problems per client is 3.02.

G. BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF SERVICE PROVIDED

Of 201 clients involved in the Corrections Project:

- 166 --- were involved in one-to-one weekly counseling sessions with a youth worker.
- 66 --- were involved in on-going group sessions (not including Parent Support Group). Some clients participated in more than one group series.
- 56 --- were matched with a trained community volunteer.
- 71 --- obtained shelter care services through the residential program.
- 48 --- met with a professional consultant for evaluation and consultation.
- 17 --- were placed in temporary homes.
- 59 --- were involved in family counseling.

H. UNITS OF SERVICE AND DURATION

Starting count from original date of intake, of the 201 clients, there were:

2,358 --- counseling sessions for an average of 11.73 for each of 201 clients.

336 --- recorded contacts through six different group sessions (not including Parent Support Group)

792 --- total active months in the program for 201 clients which averages out to 3.94 months per client.

I. MARITAL STATUS OF CLIENTS' PARENTS

This information was unfortunately not computed for 81 terminated clients recorded in the mid-year report. For 61 clients still active at the time of the mid-year report and another 59 new client intakes, this information has been collected and is shown below:

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Clients</u>
Marriage Intact	47	39.2
Marriage Problems	23	19.1
Parents Separated	1	0.8
Parents Divorced (single parent)	27	22.5
Parent Remarried (stepparent)	17	14.2
Widow	<u>5</u>	<u>4.2</u>
	120	100.0

J. CLIENT PROGRESS TOWARD TREATMENT GOALS:

These statistics were collected for only 120 clients for reasons mentioned in Chart I. For a complete discussion of how treatment plans are established and goal orientations, please see Section VI Treatment Goals and Procedures.

<u>Client Progress toward Treatment Goals</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Clients</u>
Excellent Progress	37	30.8
Partial Progress	49	40.8
Too Early	11	9.2
No Progress	21	17.5
Regressed-Problems Increased	<u>2</u>	<u>1.7</u>
	120	100.0

#### K. CLIENT STATUS AT TERMINATION

Successful completion of treatment, within the Shelter House program, consists of a final staff decision based upon tangible outcomes. These outcomes are based upon observations of the client by the staff regarding behavior and activity in the following areas:

- (1) Client's ability to meet regularly scheduled appointments, abide by program rules and meet all legal or judicial conditions which apply.
- (2) Client's demonstrated progress in following through on program coordinated referrals, training, educational or rehabilitation services.
- (3) Client's ability to accept responsibility, meet obligations and act in a responsible manner within the program, with other community representatives, in other agency settings and with family members.
- (4) Client's capability to engage in problem-solving as demonstrated by a willingness to achieve the goals of the treatment plan.
- (5) Client's plan for re-entry into the community, reflecting an ability to meet basic needs and continue rehabilitative, educational, occupational or therapeutic counseling as needed.
- (6) Remission of the client's primary social or personal problems, or progress of a sufficient degree in solving such problems that additional services could best be provided by other professional agencies or individuals.
- (7) Client's demonstrated ability, over a minimum 90 day period of time past discharge, to maintain suitable living arrangements, a means of self-sufficiency (if applicable), and to demonstrate no evidence of illicit or illegal activity.
- (8) Client's and family report of improvement in relationships, verified by counselor, indicating satisfactory progress.
- (9) Counselor's judgements and opinions regarding the client and his/her overall progress and problems while enrolled in the program.

Only recently has Shelter House developed procedures to successfully terminate clients. The final process of ending services because of successful treatment consists of a final case staffing which focuses on the above listed areas and is approved by the director. Thus far, 16 clients have been terminated successfully.

Since participation in the Corrections Project is voluntary on the part of the client and his family, many clients terminate services after only partial completion of the treatment plan. This partial completion of services applies to 66 clients.

<u>Status of Termination</u>	<u>No. of Clients</u>	<u>% of Total Clients</u>
Successful Termination	16	8.0
Treatment Partially Completed	66	32.8
Client Referred or Placement	57	28.3
Client Moved	12	6.0
Unsuccessful Termination	4	2.0
Client Still Active	<u>46</u>	<u>22.9</u>
	201	100.0

ACTIVE CLIENTS - PRESENT STAGE OF TREATMENT

At the time this year end report was compiled, of 201 clients there were 46 active and 155 inactive. Of the 46 currently active clients:

- 0 --- were in the initial intake stage
- 3 --- were in the evaluation stage
- 32 --- were in the implementation stage of treatment
- 11 --- were in the final follow-up stage
- 46

Four clients have been terminated under the unsuccessful completion of treatment status. Failure to achieve satisfactory completion of treatment consists of a final staff decision based on the following guidelines:

- (1) Continued Program rule violations by the client resulting in expulsion.
- (2) Multiple enrollments in the program by the client without satisfactory progress resulting in final discharge without completion of treatment goals.
- (3) Continued or repeated criminal or illegal activities on the part of the client while enrolled in the program.
- (4) Consistent repetition of behavior, attitudes or interactions which contribute to disruption and/or crisis situations in the client's life which block any significant growth or development for the individual.
- (5) Inability of the client, over time, to sustain an involvement in school, treatment, training, family relationships or other essential relationship, where there is clear evidence that no external or environmental conditions exist which would adversely affect such involvements.
- (5) Repeated and sustained indication of unwillingness on the part of the client to comply with reasonable requests or expectations related to treatment, program activities or guidance and counseling.



#### XIV. TEMPORARY SHELTER CARE PROGRAM

Within Story County, the number of teenagers needing temporary care away from their own home has increased in recent years. This is especially true with children for whom detention is made necessary by the unavailability of adequate parental supervision. More and more of the youngsters coming before Juvenile Court Judge Munsinger are in this predicament.

The Shelter House's short-term (maximum 30 days) residential program has begun to meet this need. During the first year of the Corrections Project, 71 clients were admitted into the live-in program. This figure represents nearly 35% of all clients that Shelter House served during the last year.

This figure of 71 represents new intakes and does not include 11 clients readmitted into the residential program. The Corrections Project has tightened admission requirements over those followed by the Youth Service Bureau which operated the shelter care program during its first year of operation. Since its start two years ago, 162 different individual clients have been served by the residential program.

Upon evaluation of each referral, a decision is reached as to the appropriate response. To enter the residential program, a client must sign a contract agreeing to house rules and to work on solutions to specific problems. Parents or the probation officer sign a similar contract granting permission for the juvenile to enter the program. The residential program is used only as an interim period, during which time family counseling is pursued, court hearings are held or a more permanent home is located.

About 50% of the 71 residents recorded in the last year were placed back in their own homes. If reconciliation is at all possible, the Shelter House Youth Worker pursues this avenue. After the young person returns home, every effort is made to continue to support the family through a planned follow-up program. Another 50% of the residents served in the past year could not return home and were placed in temporary homes, group homes, therapeutic communities, foster homes or independent living.

Temporary short-term resident programs by nature require a focus on the immediate and current life problems of the clients. This has been the emphasis of the Shelter House resident component, but a need area has been identified which suggests that an additional emphasis needs to be developed to prepare residents quickly for the transition to community restoration and out-client status. During the second year of operation, Corrections Project staff plan to restructure resident services to concentrate on client readiness for increased and/or special living, social, occupational and educational opportunities after residency.

In a constant effort to improve the live-in program, project staff also plan to redesign this component to better achieve continuity for the resident client, better define client-centered expectations, job functions associated with the operations of resident programming and increase the treatment focus of the live-in component.

#### AN ALTERNATIVE TO JAIL

For many of these young people, the Shelter House serves as an alternative to detention in the Story County Jail. In recent months many other Iowa counties have questioned the placement of juveniles in jail or jail-like facilities. The tragic suicide deaths of two jailed teenage boys has caused many communities to investigate the alternative non-secure detention facilities, such as those provided by Shelter House.

The overuse of jails for juveniles and the lack of alternative facilities has been denounced by justice system personnel and lay critics, but this criticism has not produced any significant change in the vast majority of Iowa counties.

Detention is probably the most significant phase in the criminal justice process because it is the initial contact for many juveniles. The detention process, however, has been largely ignored and little effort has been directed toward study, change or innovation. As a result, there is little awareness of the overwhelmingly negative outcome that most juveniles experience from being jailed. If Iowa is to achieve a higher rate of successful treatment of juvenile delinquents, early intervention by the local community into the lives of young people will have to be rehabilitative rather than incarceration in jail where treatment cannot take place.

XV. TEMPORARY HOME PLACEMENT PROGRAM

Occasionally a juvenile offender has had such a devastating experience in his own home that reconciliation is not possible. When the family unit disintegrates so that a child and his parents must separate, it is indeed a tragic situation. After the juvenile court judge makes such a decision, a temporary home is usually sought. Unfortunately, few married couples are interested in providing foster care for teenage youth, especially those with a delinquency record.

Since these homes are not readily available through Social Services, the Shelter House has set up its own Temporary Home Placement Program. Placement is arranged for youngsters with minimal delinquency records who, by decision of the court, cannot remain in their own home. In most cases placement in a temporary home is not permanent, but allows needed time for evaluation and treatment so that the juvenile can eventually, if possible, return to his natural parents. In the last year of operation, 17 clients have been placed in temporary homes.

There is a six-step process to the Temporary Home Placement Program. The first is public relations. This includes speaking to various community groups and utilizing the local newspaper to publicize the need. After a family has volunteered their home, the Shelter House staff does an initial screening interview. In this interview staff look for information concerning the family's income, involvement in the community, backgrounds of the parents and the children, relationships within the family, family health, and reasons for wanting to take a placement. The staff then takes some time to check out references and consider the decision. Within a week the family is notified whether or not they are accepted.

When the court notifies the Corrections Project that a young person is in need of a placement, the Probation Officer and youth worker assigned to the case choose from the list a family that seems appropriate. They then visit the family to discuss the possible placement. If the workers feel the family is appropriate for that child and the family is willing, a trial visit is set up. The time for the trial visit varies from an afternoon to a weekend. There will be as many trial visits as the client and family feel are necessary in order to make a decision. If the decision is made that this particular family is not the best one for this client, the workers go through the procedure again with another family. If all parties are satisfied with this situation, the youth moves in.

The youth worker and Probation Officer are then responsible for follow-up. Two visits per week for the first two weeks and one visit per week for the third and fourth weeks are required.

The temporary home placement parents are part of the Corrections Project's team approach and are included in all team meetings. In addition, there is a monthly meeting of all the temporary home parents. This is basically for purposes of education, information and support.

XVI. GROUP SESSIONS FOR THE OFFENDER AND HIS PARENTS

During the first year of operation, the Corrections Project conducted different groups as part of the treatment services available to clients. Each group was facilitated by one salaried staff member and one professional consultant. An ongoing record of each group's progress has been maintained and is on file. Data on these nine groups is outlined below:

- (1) Boys Therapy Group 50 contacts  
(10 sessions; 10 individuals)  
Conducted by Dr. Elmer Schweider, Family Environment, I.S.U.
- (2) Girls Therapy Groups 39 contacts  
(8 sessions; 9 individuals)  
Conducted by Dr. Lucia Gilbert, Student Counseling Services,  
I.S.U.
- (3) First Offenders Group (Winter) 54 contacts  
(6 sessions; 13 individuals)  
Conducted by Dr. Elmer Schweider and Mrs. Jo Ellis,  
Regional Alcohol Center
- (4) First Offenders Group (Spring) 36 contacts  
(7 sessions; 8 individuals)
- (5) Drug Clients Therapy Group 57 contacts  
(15 sessions; 7 individuals)  
Conducted by Jeff Porosoff, Student Counseling Services,  
I.S.U.
- (6) Women's Rap Group 67 contacts  
(8 sessions; 15 individuals)  
Conducted by wide variety of special speakers and consultants
- (7) Parents' Support Group 107 contacts  
(27 sessions; 30 individuals)  
Conducted by Dr. Phyllis Miller, Student Counseling Services,  
I.S.U.
- (8) Workshop in Interpersonal Communication 15 contacts  
(5 sessions; 4 individuals)  
Conducted by a variety of staff members
- (9) Young Adults Group 18 contacts  
(6 sessions; 6 individuals)  
Conducted by Dr. Lucia Gilbert, Student Counseling Services,  
I.S.U.

#### A. BOYS AND GIRLS THERAPY GROUPS

These two groups were open to selected juvenile offenders and held weekly. The group was not a class for learning of any specific body of information, nor was it confined to topics of delinquent behavior. Rather, the usual subject matter was the participants themselves, and their own interaction and behavioral styles.

In the group sessions youth were asked to analyze their own attitudes and to react to the feelings and behavior of themselves and others in the group. They were not lectured by the facilitators, for this would have decreased the chance for them to examine their own ideas. The primary role was to "facilitate" the above process of self-and-other examination.

The goals of the group included the following:

- (1) To help the youth examine and know himself through the eyes and ideas of others.
- (2) To help the youth examine his own attitudes and thinking.
- (3) To help the youth recognize his personal inadequacies and failings as well as his own strengths.
- (4) To give the youth the personal tools to reshape his own ideas with new insights as may be suggested by his own discussion with his contemporaries.

#### B. FIRST OFFENDERS GROUP

There were two six week sessions of the First Offenders Group held in the winter and spring of this year. These group sessions were especially designed for first offenders referred by the Story County Probation Office.

Each of the six sessions were planned in advance and presented in the following order:

- 1st week: GET ACQUAINTED SESSION. Why am I here? What has brought me here? How do I feel about what has happened?
- 2nd week: VALUES CLARIFICATION SESSION. What is important to me? Why? What am I for or against? How do others influence me? What does it mean to be a friend?
- 3rd week: FAMILY AND COMMUNITY SESSION. How do I communicate at home? What do people at home think of me? What do I think of them? What does it mean to be a student?, a member of a family?, a community?
- 4th week: ALCOHOL AND DRUG SESSION. What do I know about drugs? What is the purpose of drugs? Why do people use and abuse drugs?

5th week: DRUG FOLLOW-UP SESSION. How do I feel about using alcohol and other drugs? What decisions have I made or will have to make concerning drug use?

6th week: SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW. This is an open session for you to plan and carry out.

### C. DRUG CLIENTS THERAPY GROUP

The Drug Clients Therapy Group, led by Geoffrey Porosoff and Nadean Bradow, ran weekly for a total of 15 sessions. Seven clients attended the group meetings, with three of those seven participating for the duration of the group.

The background and histories of the clients varied considerably, and their ages ranged from 16 to 20 years old. One common factor, however, was that they all had experienced rather extensive drug involvement that had led to legal difficulties at some time in their past. This common experience seemed to give the clients a feeling of "cameraderie," as well as a similar vocabulary that facilitated communication between them.

Major areas of work at the group meetings included the following:

- (1) Support for not using illegal drugs, and for minimal use of legal drugs, such as alcohol and cigarettes.
- (2) Encouraging responsible behavior, such as finding and maintaining employment, budgeting finances, and the importance of clothing and nutrition.
- (3) Facilitating the development of real emotional relationships between the members of the group.
- (4) Exploring methods of meeting new friends and developing friendships that were not centered around the drug sub-culture.
- (5) Teaching of more effective means of interpersonal communication.
- (6) Encouraging members to do something about their problems of coping, rather than just complaining about them.

Standard group techniques and guidelines such as confidentiality, open and honest communication, emphasis on the here-and-now, and the encouraging of affective as well as cognitive expressions were employed. These guidelines were part of a contract that each member agreed to as a prerequisite to joining the group. It was particularly difficult to give discussions in the here-and-now.

Real feelings of group cohesiveness did develop during this group, and it is the opinion of the group leaders that a great deal of progress was made. Several (although certainly not all) of the

clients grew considerably in being more capable of meaningful communication and relationships, taking better care of themselves physically and being more responsible to themselves and to society. Some of these "successes," of course, were aided by individual counseling sessions.

D. THE PARENT SUPPORT GROUP AND THE  
HUMAN EFFECTIVENESS TRAINING SERIES

As shown above, 30 different parents have attended one or more of the 27 weekly Support Group sessions offered over the last year. The group was especially designed for parents who seek skills to improve the quality of their family relationships. For the most part, participants have been parents of juveniles who have been recently arrested and referred to the Shelter House Program.

The value of this group for parents has been clearly demonstrated over the past year. This fall, project staff completed "Parent Effectiveness Training" and have set about to organize a similar program for parents of clients. The six week workshop will be called Human Effectiveness Training and will be led by Dr. Jan Dale and Dr. Bob Rod of the Central Iowa Mental Health Center. Important emphasis of the group will be on building skills to prevent communication problems within the family. In the future this new series will replace the Parent Support Group. Sixteen parents of Shelter House clients have already registered for the first H.E.T. session.

Both the Parent Support Group and the new Human Effectiveness Training series are based on three assumptions and related approaches:

- (1) Delinquent behavior and drug abuse are often maintained and encouraged by a family setting which does not meet the needs of family members -- personal problems may remain unsolved; the quality of family relationships may be inadequate. These group sessions are providing a supportive setting within which parents may examine the content of their family lives. Skills for strengthening these relationships are emphasized and participants are encouraged to consider alternative styles of problem-solving which may alleviate the need for anti-social behavior or drug abuse by family members.
- (2) Parents often experience difficulty in establishing open, accurate communication with their children. Expanded Shelter House group sessions will continue to offer models of listening, self expression and problem-solving which may facilitate clarity in communication. Dynamics of family life and requirements for personal growth will be explored by participants through interpersonal interaction.

- (3) Communication skills and problem-solving methods require practice if the quality of family life is to be improved. By serving as a growth setting and as a safe place to try new approaches, the groups provide practice for parents.

#### E. THE YOUNG ADULTS GROUP

Participants in the Young Adults Group were all older teenagers about to leave the home of their parents and move into an independent living situation. The group focused in on the rights and responsibilities of an adult, as well as career and survival planning. The sessions were reality-oriented and participants explored both feeling and attitudes about themselves and their future.

The group took the participants through a series of exercises designed to help them sort through their thoughts and make a conscious effort to determine where they stand and why. Group members helped each other discover and examine their own behavior and value system.



XVII. ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL CONSULTANTS  
IN EVALUATING CLIENT NEEDS

Professional consultants play a vital role in the total treatment program at Shelter House. Briefly, professional consultants serve as therapy group facilitators, in-service staff training leaders, program developers and serve on the Professional Resource Committee.

Four consultants also do individual case consultation work with Shelter House clients. Two of these, Dr. Jan Dale of the Central Iowa Mental Health Center, and Beloit consultant, Russ Sorenson, each spend one afternoon a week at Shelter House.

When Shelter House staff feel that an individual client may need a professional evaluation, they present the possibility to the young person. Usually, there is enough trust between the Youth Worker and client that many young people who ordinarily would not talk to a professional psychologist may under these conditions.

During the first year of operation, professional consultants have had individual counseling sessions with 48 different young people at the Shelter House. After a few initial counseling sessions with the consultant, many clients have begun group and individual therapy at the Mental Health Center and Beloit itself. They have also helped greatly in assisting staff to evaluate the needs of particular clients.

The use of ongoing consultant professional services within the Shelter House project has created a broad base of skills and services available to clients which would otherwise be unavailable. The consultant resource has also provided the program with the opportunity to engage in more individualized treatment and an enlarged range of treatment options for the particular client.

Consultation services have increased program capability in the areas of diagnosis and evaluation services, staff training and development, family counseling and group therapy services which would not be as effective with only a para-professional staff.

### XVIII. TREATMENT SERVICES FOR DRUG CLIENTS

The central service provider to drug-dependent clients in the Corrections Project is the Cherokee aftercare drug counselor. The salary of the counselor is paid through a N.I.D.A. grant to the Cherokee Mental Health Institute's Drug Unit. In addition, the Cherokee grant provides funds for professional consultation and evaluation, medication checks and urinalysis. The Shelter House's new casework supervisor will oversee the aftercare counselor under an in-kind match arrangement.

A drug client is defined as an individual who has a primary drug problem, for whom intake procedures have been undertaken and for whom a legitimate drug abuse treatment service is provided. All drug clients are referred to the Cherokee drug counselor who completes a social history and develops a treatment plan.

Over this last year of operation, 116 clients reported some present or past involvement with illicit drugs or alcohol. Thus drug use is a substantial presenting problem for many court-involved youth. Of these 116 clients, approximately 40 were considered to be drug clients and referred to the Cherokee counselor. Though a large number of Shelter House clients have had some drug involvement, only a few are considered to have drug abuse as a primary problem and receive drug treatment services through the Cherokee counselor.

The drug client is handled differently from other Shelter House clients. In order to develop a realistic treatment plan, each drug client is required to be interviewed by a mental health professional. Dr. Jan Dale of the Central Iowa Mental Health Center, conducts this initial drug client evaluation. Also, each drug client must undergo a physical examination, the cost of which is covered by the Cherokee grant.

Besides the individual counseling sessions provided drug clients through the work of the Cherokee counselor, other important services are available through the Shelter House. These include temporary shelter care, one-to-one volunteers, various group sessions, family counseling, help with employment, temporary home placement, etc. The Cherokee counselor coordinates these services through a team approach which focuses on working with the drug client as a total person. The drug counselor brings together a drug client's significant others who have relevant input into the client's overall treatment plan. The Cherokee counselor also maintains close working relationships with other agencies that provide specialized services to drug clients.

XIX. COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS' ROLE  
IN THE CORRECTIONS PROJECT

The Shelter House places great emphasis on maximum use of community volunteers. This insures a grass roots community involvement and investment in direct services.

There are two main types of volunteer work at Shelter House. A volunteer may choose to do one-to-one work with a young person or take a shift at the house. All volunteers are carefully selected and go through a series of training sessions especially designed for them.

In the past year, 54 different volunteers have taken shifts on a regular basis at the Shelter House. Each volunteer must serve on at least one six hour shift each week. During this time the volunteer has responsibility for activities at the house. This includes answering the phone, talking with walk-ins, and supervising all residents. The house volunteer may also be asked to arrange recreational activities for residential clients.

There are two part-time paid volunteer coordinators who share responsibility for the volunteer program. They help maintain good communication between volunteers and the salaried staff. Also weekly volunteer meetings are led by the coordinators in an effort to review and organize their work.

Out of these 54 volunteers, 18 were interns, receiving college credit for their work with the Corrections Project. Interns meet weekly with the director in order to review their progress. Interns are assigned special projects in accordance with individual interests.

The other major Corrections Project volunteer program has resulted in 56 individual clients being matched with trained community volunteers. This program was originally called the Probation Officer Aide Program, but the name was changed to The Partner Program in order to move away from possible negative labeling.

Each volunteer attempts to develop a warm, trusting and supportive relationship with a young person who is on probation/parole or a young person who is on the verge of delinquent behavior. It is hoped that the friendship bond developed between the Aide and the probationer will help circumvent "acting out" behavior which could lead to future involvement with the Juvenile Justice System.

The Partner volunteer is required to fill out the Volunteer Feedback Form every week during the first month of his match and one per month thereafter. These are turned in to the Shelter House youth workers. As part of the Corrections Project, periodic team meetings are held to discuss the clients' progress. The volunteer is expected to fully participate in the team meetings.

XX. COMMUNITY EDUCATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Over the last year, the Corrections Project has made extensive efforts to increase community awareness of the needs and problems of juveniles in trouble. In this way, it is hoped that the project is helping citizens to understand and work toward altering delinquency breeding conditions within the county.

In an effort toward community education, project staff appeared at over 40 speaking engagements during the last year. These are listed below. This does not include the many groups and individuals who have visited Shelter House from communities throughout Iowa. Staff are always eager to assist others who are interested in establishing similar alternative social service programs within their communities. This year the Shelter House also co-sponsored with the League of Women Voters a special panel which discussed "The Juvenile Justice System in Transition." This event was attended by 75 individuals who showed great interest in the program.

Over \$8,000 worth of public service spots which advertised Shelter House services were aired by WOI-TV in the last year. A one and a half hour call-in TV program also took place, which was produced by WOI-TV. Project staff have been on several KASI radio programs. This station, plus others, has run Shelter House spots at various times during the year. The Corrections Project also co-sponsored a series of "Summerfests" with the Youth Service Bureau. These events were attended by several thousand young people.

SPEAKING APPEARANCES BY CORRECTIONS PROJECT STAFF  
DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION:

	<u>No. in Audience</u>
I.S.U. Sociology Class	30
Ames Kiwanis Club	90
Ames Rotary Club	100
I.S.U. Extension Service - Minority Group Workshop	11
I.S.U. Woman's Week Seminar	15
Ames High School - Career Day	20
Iowa P.T.A. Conference - Judicial Concern for Children	100
Ft. Dodge - Law Enforcement and Youth Conference	70
I.S.U. Family Environment Class	105
Mason City - Red Cross Workshop	10
Ames Womens Club	20
Child Development Class, I.S.U.	25
Ames High School Sociology Class	17
Ballard Junior High School	25
Betnesda Lutheran Church	12
Ames High School Health Classes	180
Collins High School	15

Central Junior High School	17
First Baptist Church, Ames	12
Central Presbyterian Church, Nevada	7
Nevada High School Teachers	15
Sociology Class, I.S.U.	50
Elementary School Teachers Meeting, Ames	20
Seminar on Delinquency - I.S.U.	12
Sociology Class, I.S.U. - Family Needs and Services	40
Ames High School Classes	60
United Community School	42
State Vista Volunteer Conference	30
Delinquency Course, I.S.U.	35
Fish, Inc. Training Sessions	40
Parents Without Partners	11
Human Ecology Class	30
I.S.U. Seminar on Children	50
United Community School	18
State Conference - League of Women Voters	110
Gilbert High School	16
I.S.U. Seminar on Prison Reform	15
Gilbert Womens Club	14
Bethesda Lutheran Church	30
Drake Seminar on Adolescent Sexuality	15
I.S.U. Sociology Class	30
Huxley Kiwanis Club	20
Polk County Committee on Juvenile Justice	18
	<hr/>
Total	1,602

**END**

7 miles / 1000 ft