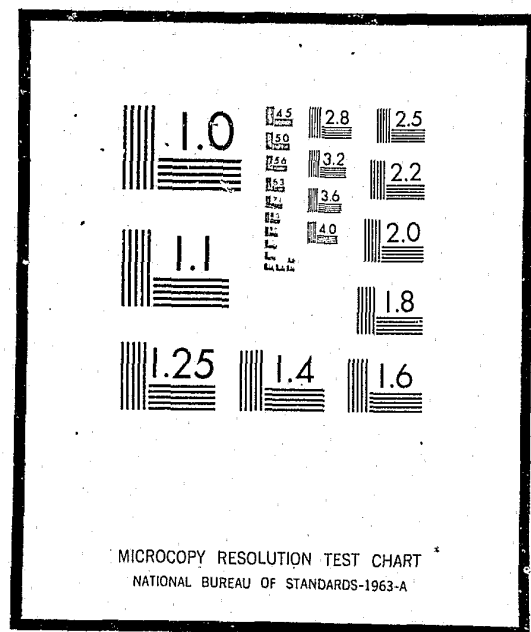


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FINAL
PROJECT EVALUATION OF TEEN-AID INC.

PH-235-74A

UPDATED REPORT: June 1, 1975

NOV 12 1975

Submitted by Grace Ganter, D.S.W.

COMPARISON OF REARRESTS OF TEEN-AID AND PROBATION SUBJECTS

A comparison was made of rearrests, number and seriousness of offenses of Teen-Aid girls, who also have the services of a Probation Officer, and girls who have the services of a Probation Officer, only. The interim report, submitted in February, revealed no differences in rearrest rates for the two groups. Subanalysis did show that Teen-Aid sponsors gave more services to younger, first offenders, and these girls had no rearrests. At the time of the interim report, evaluation was limited by a reduction in the number of girls served by Teen-Aid Sponsors. The Probation group included eighty-eight subjects: the project group was fifty-seven. A second run of this part of the evaluation was done in the Spring. The findings of the earlier study were supported, over all. Following is a report of the final replication.

The Sample

The replication included eighty Teen-Aid subjects, compared with eighty-eight Probation only subjects. While there has been a considerable increase in the number of girls served by Teen-Aid, assignments to Sponsors during late March, April and May did not allow for the minimum of three months service required for assessment of more than eighty.

The Method

Data retrieval forms are attached to this report. (Attachments I and II). The items on which comparisons were made are: (1) demographic characteristics of girls; (2) demographic characteristics of Teen-Aid Sponsors and of Probation Officers; (3) number of rearrests; (4) extent of contact with Probation Officers and with Teen-Aid Sponsors; (5) frequency of contact between girls, Probation Officers and Teen-Aid sponsors; (6) Probation Officers' and Teen-Aid Sponsors' impressions of change in the behavior of the girls with whom they worked.

Data was coded, recorded on IBM cards and submitted for computer tabulation and analysis.

Findings

Demographic Characteristics of Girls

Table 1 shows the characteristics of the Teen-Aid and non-Teen-Aid subjects by age, race and socio-economic status.

Table 1

TEEN-AID GIRLS AND NON-TEEN-AID PROBATION GIRLS
BY AGE, RACE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	TEEN-AID (N=80)		PROBATION NON-TEEN-AID (N=88)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Age*</u>				
12-14 Yrs.	34	42.5	15	17.0
15-16 Yrs.	36	45.0	45	51.1
17-18 Yrs.	10	12.5	28	31.8
<u>Race</u>				
Black	64	80	73	82.9
White	16	20	15	17.1
Other	0	0	0	0
<u>Socio-Economic Status*</u>				
Lower	58	72.5	70	79.5
Middle	22	27.5	18	20.4
Upper	0	0	0	0

* Age: Chi-square equals 16.6, significant at less than .001.

** Socio-economic status was derived from data on employment of main wage earner, source and size of family income and number of individuals in the family.

Table 1 shows a significant difference in the age distribution of the two groups with respect to the number of girls in the 12 to 14 age group and the 17 to 18 age group. Approximately one-half of the girls in both groups were fifteen or sixteen years old. More than twice as many Teen-Aid as Probation girls were between twelve and fourteen years, and three times as many Probation girls as Teen-Aid girls were seventeen and eighteen years. This finding supports the earlier finding for a smaller sample of Teen-Aid girls. Its significance is highlighted in later findings associated with rearrests of Teen-Aid girls.

As this table shows, the two groups were quite comparable as to race and socio-economic status.

Description of Demographic Characteristics of Teen-Aid Sponsors and of Probation Officers

An effort was made to obtain a number of characteristics of the Teen-Aid Volunteer and the Probation Officers. At this time, it was not possible to obtain more than the age, race and education for the Probation Officers. Additional Characteristics were obtained for the Teen-Aid Volunteers. Teen-Aid Volunteers are described in more detail in the second section of this report. Table 2 presents those characteristics on which the two groups could be compared. There are eighty volunteers, each of whom worked with one girl. Data were obtained from twenty-nine Probation Officers, twenty-eight of whom worked with three girls each, and one of whom worked with four girls.

Table 2

TEEN-AID SPONSORS AND PROBATION OFFICERS
BY AGE, RACE AND EDUCATION

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

	TEEN-AID (N=80)		PROBATION NON-TEEN-AID (N=29)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Age</u>				
Less than 30 Yrs.	26	32.5	20	70.0
31-36 Yrs.	34	42.5	3	10.3
37-41 Yrs.	10	12.5	1	3.2
42-46	7	8.7	2	6.2
More than 47 Yrs.	3	3.8	3	10.3
<u>Race</u>				
Black	55	69	15	51.7
White	25	31	14	48.2
Other	0	0	0	0
<u>Education</u>				
High School	38	47.5	0	0
College	30	37.5	25	86
Graduate School	12	15	4	14

Table 2 shows that the majority of the Teen-Aid Sponsors were thirty-one years old or older; the overwhelming majority of Probation Officers were less than thirty years of age. All of

the Probation Officers graduated from College; this is a minimum qualification for their work. Thirty-eight percent of the Volunteers had no education after high school. Probation Officers were approximately fifty-percent Black and fifty-percent white; approximately twice as many Teen-Aid Volunteers were Black than white.

These demographic characteristics did not critically differentiate outcomes for the girls.

Nature and Seriousness of Offenses and Rearrests

Table 3 shows the relative comparability as to the seriousness of the offenses for which girls were referred for Probation Services only, or for Probation Services combined with Teen-Aid.

Table 3

OFFENSES, BY CATEGORIES OF SERIOUSNESS, OF TEEN-AID AND NON TEEN-AID SUBJECTS PRIOR TO PROBATION OR TEEN-AID

<u>OFFENSES FOR WHICH GIRLS WERE REFERRED</u>	<u>TEEN-AID</u>		<u>PROBATION NON-TEEN-AID</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Categories</u>				
I Harm only to offender, did not involve theft or damage to others, e.g. incorrigibility, violation of curfew.	46	57.5	39	44.3
II. Based solely on being in possession of a drug, or intoxication.	3	3.8	9	10.2
III Characterized by theft of property, or property damage without physical harm to others, e.g. vandalism, receiving stolen goods.	14	17.5	20	22.7
IV Simple, or ordinary assault and battery, e.g. larceny by purse snatching, resisting arrest, robbery.	11	13.7	15	17.0
V Aggravated Assault and Battery, violation of firearms and rape.	6	7.5	5	5.7

According to table 3, there are no critical differences in the seriousness of the offenses for which the subjects were referred.

Table 4 shows numbers of rearrests for the two groups.

Table 4

NUMBER OF TEEN-AID AND NON-TEEN-AID SUBJECTS WHO WERE REARRESTED

	<u>TEEN-AID</u>		<u>NON-TEEN-AID</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Rearrested	15	26.3	19	21.5
Not Rearrested	65	73.6	69	78.4

Although the sample of Teen-Aid girls was increased by twenty-three subjects, the number of rearrests did not increase. None of the twenty-three subjects were rearrested in the three to four months in which they received both probation and Teen-Aid services. Table 4 is a replication of the distribution presented in the interim report.

It is apparent, from table 4, that there are no critical differences in the number of rearrests of girls in the two groups. This finding supports the finding of the interim study of no difference.

Table 5 is also a replication of the distribution of numbers of rearrests by categories of seriousness.

Table 5

NUMBER OF REARRESTS, BY CATEGORIES OF SERIOUSNESS, OF TEEN-AID AND NON-TEEN-AID-SUBJECTS

OFFENSES BY SERIOUSNESS CATEGORIES	NUMBER OF REARRESTS*			
	TEEN-AID (N=15)		NON-TEEN-AID (N=19)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
I Victimless, Status Offenses.	10	66.7	6	31.5
II Victimless, Drug Possession.	3	20.0	2	10.5
III Theft of Property, Property Damage.	1	6.6	2	10.5
IV Simple Assault and Battery.	1	6.6	4	21.1
V Aggravated Assault and Battery.	0	0	5	26.3

*Chi-square equals 5.30, significant at less than .02

Table 5 shows a significant difference in the two groups in regard to seriousness categories. Rearrests of the Teen-Aid girls are in less serious categories than are the rearrests of the girls who have Probation Services only. Sample size has not changed this distribution, and it seems appropriate to note that there was no significant difference in the offenses for which the girls were initially referred. The data were examined to see whether there had been any shift in the seriousness of the offenses for which girls in both groups had been rearrested. No critical differences were found. These subjects tended to repeat offenses in the same categories in which they committed offenses previously. Therefore more Probation only, than Teen-Aid girls repeated serious offenses.

The previous study revealed that there were marked differences in the groups, by age of girls. None of the young, first offenders in the Teen-Aid sample were repeaters; the Probation, only, subjects showed a fairly even distribution of rearrests in all age categories.

Length of Time Services Were Provided

In the previous study, a significant difference was found in

the length of time within which the subjects in both groups had received services. Most of the Teen-Aid subjects had been seen for twelve months; a majority of the Probation subjects had been seen less than six months. No rearrests occurred in either group since the original study was done. The addition of twenty-three Teen-Aid subjects, who have been seen four months or less, did not change the significance of the original finding. More Teen-Aid girls were seen for a longer period of time than were Probation girls.

Frequency of Services Given

The previous study revealed no differences in the frequency of contact of Teen-Aid and non-Teen-Aid girls with their Probation Officers. These findings were not supported in this replication with a larger Teen-Aid sample. Teen-Aid sponsors are seeing their girls more frequently. A concerted effort to involve volunteers in more contacts with girls has been undertaken by the staff, and this effort appears to be paying off. Frequency of contact is not, in itself, a critical predictor to outcome, for this sample.

Impressionistic Assessments of Improvement in the Subjects' Behavior

Volunteer Sponsors rated the improvement of Teen-Aid subjects, and the Probation Officers rated the improvement of Probation subjects. Table 6 shows the number of subjects assessed, according to areas of improvement.

Table 6

ASSESSMENTS OF CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR OF SUBJECTS BY VOLUNTEER SPONSORS AND PROBATION OFFICERS

Areas of Assessment	Volunteers' Assessment of Teen-Aid Subjects (N=80)		Probation Officers' Assessment of Probation Subjects (N=88)	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	Improvement in School	15	18.7	20
Improved Work Activities	16	20.0	11	12.5
Improved Peer Relations	5	6.2	4	4.5
Improved Family Relations	14	17.5	25	28.4
Use of Community Resources	7	8.7	8	9.1
No Improvement	23	28.7	20	22.7

More Probation Officers than Teen-Aid sponsors perceived improvement in the area of family relationships. Volunteers and Probation Officers were relatively comparable in their perceptions of improvement in other areas. The fifteen Teen-Aid subjects who were rearrested and the nineteen Probation subjects who were rearrested were in the "no improvement" categories. No data were available for six of the Sponsors in the previous study of fifty-seven. These data have since been obtained. Four of these six volunteers saw no improvement. All of the volunteers who perceived "no improvement" in the girls with whom they worked had low frequency of contacts with their girls. This was not so for the Probation Officers, who saw the girls whom they perceived as not improving, at least as frequently as they saw other Probation subjects.

These Teen-Aid volunteers were not as likely to maintain an enduring relationship with girls who did not appear to show improvement. All of the Teen-Aid girls, who were perceived as not improving, were older, multiple offenders who had been referred to Teen-Aid and/or Probation for offenses in serious categories.

Summary of Comparison of Teen-Aid and Probation Only

This was a replication of a study done in the first half of this project year. A comparison was made of rearrests, number and seriousness of offenses of subjects who had both Teen-Aid and Probation services, and subjects who had Probation services only. No differences were found in the rearrest rates of the two groups. Subanalysis revealed that Teen-Aid sponsors gave more effective services to young, first offenders, who had no rearrests during their work with these volunteers. As might be expected, volunteers were less likely, than were Probation Officers, to maintain a relationship with older, multiple offenders who were rearrested, and whom they perceived as not improving.

COMPARISON OF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS, KNOWLEDGE, SOCIAL ATTITUDES OF VOLUNTEERS AND OUTCOMES FOR TEEN-AID GIRLS

The evaluation plan for this project year included a replication of an earlier study of the knowledge and attitudes of volunteers which were significantly related to improvement in the girls with whom they worked.* In that study, improvement was measured by rearrest rates. Findings from the earlier study revealed the following.

* See PROJECT EVALUATION OF TEEN-AID, submitted February 4, 1974.

Table 7

EIGHTY TEEN-AID VOLUNTEERS BY AGE, RACE, EDUCATION, SOCIOECONOMIC, MARITAL AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<u>Age</u>		
Less than 30 years	26	32.5
31-36 years	34	42.5
37-41 years	10	12.5
42-46 years	7	8.7
More than 47 years	3	3.8
<u>Race</u>		
Black	55	69
White	25	31
Other	0	0
<u>Education</u>		
High School	38	47.5
College	30	37.5
Graduate School	12	15
<u>Socio-economic status</u>		
Lower	7	8.7
Middle	72	90.0
Upper	1	1.3
<u>Marital Status</u>		
Married	25	31.3
Separated or Divorced	17	21.2
Single	38	47.5
<u>Employment Status</u>		
Professional (e.g. teacher, librarian, social worker)	16	20.0
Non-professional (technician, secretary, bank teller)	33	41.3
Unemployed (looking for work)	20	25.0
No paid employment (e.g. housewife)	8	10.0
Student (full time)	3	3.7

None of these demographic characteristics of volunteers are significantly associated with outcomes for the girls. There is a statistical trend which suggests that young, Black women, who have graduated from college are more likely to be in the group who worked with those older girls, who were not rearrested. It will be recalled that none of the young, first offenders, were rearrested; that finding has been discussed as critical to the potential for the services of this volunteer program.

However, there were a smaller number of older girls, whose presenting offenses were in serious categories and who were not rearrested. The data were scanned to see whether any volunteer characteristics differentiated the older, non-rearrest group. Younger (less than 30 years), Black, college educated volunteers worked with these girls. Although they predominated in this older, no rearrest group, the numbers were very small. It seems, best, simply to note that volunteers with these characteristics did tend to do better with the more complex subjects, and to explore this further in subsequent investigations.

Following are some general comments on descriptive characteristics of the eighty volunteers. They include some impressionistic data on past and present recruits. The reader, who wishes to consider the more systematically organized aspects of this report, may wish to scan the previous table and to go on to the material presented on p.12.

The majority of these volunteers are between 31 and 36 years of age; the majority are Black, unmarried women, who are employed in non-professional jobs. More than half have been educated beyond high school; thirty-eight percent have not married, and seventeen percent are either divorced or separated. Twenty-five percent are unemployed and looking for work; only ten percent are housewives. A review of identifying information on volunteers from three years ago suggests that there are differences in the past and the present volunteer group. Information from the past is incomplete, but suggests differences in race, marital status and employment status.

Previously, there were more volunteers who lived at home, who were family oriented. A larger number of the past volunteers were white, and came from white, suburban communities. They appeared to be in higher income groups than the present volunteers.

During the past two years, there has been a concerted effort to recruit Black volunteers from the Black community of Philadelphia. Current recruitment of Black volunteers is running about 90%. Although objective data are not available, it is likely that many of these volunteers have lived in the Black, inner-city community, have moved to mixed neighborhoods on the fringe of this community, and are drawn to the juvenile justice program out of an interest in reforming individuals in the ghetto community.

Although the evaluator has not consistently monitored training sessions, discussion with staff and review of data on the reasons volunteers give for joining the Teen-Aid program suggests the following. Many of them are less concerned with the social, political and economic forces that block inner-city, Black youngsters from reaching their human potential, than they are concerned to adjust the behavior of these

youngsters to conform with white, middle class expectations. They appear to be caught in the same dilemma as are most professional people, who work with offenders. This is the dilemma of balancing the special and the psychological causations of deviance. In the evaluator's view, some of these volunteers engage in compensatory behavior which is reminiscent of the behavior of some of those volunteers of the past. There appear to be a sub-group of younger people, whose motivations are more balanced in regard to the social implications of deviant behavior, but these volunteers do not seem to be in a majority of the new recruits.

The majority of the more recently recruited volunteers are either separated, divorced or single. Very few of the divorced or separated volunteers are responsible for the care of children, and none of the single volunteers are caring for children. Teen-Aid sponsoring provides an opportunity for working with adolescents without actually requiring commitment to the work. The test of engagement in this program is in the willingness of the volunteers to maintain a relationship with a disorganized youngster, over time. The findings, to date, indicate that there has to be some more concrete-minded reward than is available to the majority of volunteers, who work with serious, multiple offenders.

Rationale for Replicating Investigation of Knowledge and Attitudes

Cumulative findings over the course of the last two years have shown a significant association between specified expectations of behavior of adolescents, social attitudes, age of offender, seriousness of offense and rates of rearrests. Data presented in table 7 were not previously available, and no previous inquiry has been made of possible associations between the demographic characteristics of volunteers and outcomes for Teen-Aid subjects.

Past findings and new variables which have not been systematically tested for relationship to outcome, then, raise the question of whether specific knowledge and specified social attitudes, are critical to predicting outcomes. Any effort to discover critical variables among those suggested here, begs the question of whether other variables may be more critical. Obviously, we cannot control for the whole range of life experiences outside of the Volunteer-Teen-Aid girl relationship, and the relationship of girls with Probation Officers. We are also speculating as to the definitions of these relationships. The outcome to which it is hoped to predict is also difficult to define. Recidivism is more likely to be defined as rearrest after intervention by Probation Officers and Teen-Aid Volunteers. It does not necessarily follow that girls, who are rearrested during their contacts with volunteers or Probation Officers, will be rearrested after these services have been terminated. Further study of outcome depends on follow-up investigation.

The rationale, then, for investigation of knowledge and attitudes of volunteers is simply to see whether current findings lend any suggestion of validity to previous ones, and to see whether these variables differentiate outcomes, to a greater extent than do age of the offender, seriousness of offenses and age and race of volunteers.

Method of Investigation

The measurement of knowledge of adolescents consisted of a twenty-one item questionnaire asking for responses of agreement or disagreement with statements descriptive of expectations of behavior of adolescents. (See attachment III). This was an already developed measurement which was described in detail in a previous report.¹ The twenty-one test items identified four categories which are descriptive of components of identity crises experienced by a majority of adolescents.

The measurement of social attitudes was obtained through use of the "social values test", developed by McLeod and Meyer. This measurement was also described in detail in a previous report. It consisted of 40 statements with which respondents were asked to indicate agreement or disagreement on a four point scale.² Responses to these 40 items provided empirical evidence of the value position toward which the respondents tended. (See Attachment IV).

Data were obtained from the eighty volunteers in early training sessions. Data were coded and compared with rearrest rates of the girls after three to six months of work with the volunteer sponsor, with other volunteer characteristics, and with age, seriousness and numbers of offenses of the Teen-Aid girls.

The Findings

Table 8 shows the differences in expectations of adolescents' behavior by Volunteers according to rearrest rates of the Teen-Aid girls with whom these volunteers worked. The table shows the distribution which resulted from analysis of the responses of two groups of volunteers, divided according to whether the girls with whom they worked were, or were not arrested.

1. Erik Erikson, Identity Youth and Crisis. W.W. Norton Co., N.Y., 1968. See Doctoral Dissertations, Adele Johnson, Mary Ann Jones. Smith College Library, Northampton, Mass.
2. McLeod, D.L. and H.J. Meyer, "A Study of the Values of Social Workers," in E.J. Thomas, ed. Behavioral Science, The Free Press, N.Y., 1967.

The two groups were differentiated by their views of the behavior of adolescents, as reflected in their responses to the knowledge of adolescents' questionnaire. The distribution is presented in terms of the number and percent of agreement by volunteers in both groups with seven statements descriptive of adolescents' behavior. As was true in the original study, the test as-a-whole did not differentiate between the two groups. Of the 22 items on the questionnaire, no major differences could be found in the volunteers' responses to the other fifteen items, on this run. The original study revealed differences on three additional statements. Otherwise the pattern of responses was similar.

Those volunteers who worked with girls in the "no rearrest" group were more likely to hold expectations of adolescents that emphasize the need of adolescents to resolve issues of role commitment, to emphasize adolescents' concern with assessments by peers and with their uncertainty as to the extent to which they can control their own lives. These volunteers were willing to give adolescents the right to information about contraception.

Differences in these findings and the findings in the original study occurred with regard to one category of responses dealing with the impact of physiological changes. On this run, more than 90% of both groups agreed with the impact of physiological changes. One item in the "Mastery" category, which previously differentiated the groups, did not make a difference in the current groups. Overall, the findings supported the original findings.

Of interest was the location of the group of volunteers, who had been found to work well with older Teen-Aid girls. There were twelve, younger, Black, college graduates, in the appropriate agreement, disagreement, columns for the "no rearrest group," and two volunteers with these characteristics in the same columns for the rearrest group. Only three of this group of volunteers identified inappropriate responses; two were in the "no rearrest group" and one was in the "rearrest group".

Social Attitudes of Volunteers and Rearrest Patterns of Teen-Aid Girls

The forty test items on the Social Attitudes questionnaire included four statements relevant to each of ten listed dimensions. Responses were so scored that high scores on a given dimension indicate higher valuation than low scores, of statements by which that value stance is expressed. (See Scoring Key on Attachment IV). Higher scores on the forty test items combined are interpreted to indicate relatively closer adherence to social attitudes characterized by high valuation of the ten components listed than is indicated by lower scores. The potential range of the overall score for an individual would lie

Table 8

DIFFERENCES IN VIEWS OF ADOLESCENTS' BEHAVIOR BY VOLUNTEERS
ACCORDING TO REARREST RATES OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS

<u>Statements Applied to Most Adolescents</u>	<u>Agreement by Volunteers Working With Girls Not Rearrested (N=65)</u>		<u>Agreement by Volunteers Working With Girls Who Were Rearrested (N=15)</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<u>Role Commitment</u>				
They haven't had enough preparation to be ready for the responsibilities they now face.	52	80.0	4	26.6
They need to experiment with a number of roles and to shift from one to another.	65	100.	8	53.3
<u>Dependence on Peers</u>				
They couldn't care less what anyone thinks about them.	17	26.6	7	46.6
They are very sensitive to criticism from friends.	60	93.3	8	53.3
<u>Mastery</u>				
They often feel fairly powerless to change their life situation.	56	86.6	4	26.6
They believe that anything that is worth having is worth working for.	12	33.3	12	80.0
<u>Availability of Information on Contraception.</u>				
Information about birth control should be available and accessible to them.	60	93.3	7	46.6

between 160 and 40; either of these scores would indicate an extreme position at one or the other end of the social value continuum as defined.

The social attitude scores of these 80 volunteers ranged from 144, the highest score achieved, to the lowest achieved score of 52. Respondents with high scores tend to emphasize acceptance of necessity for gratification of basic needs, individual worth, personal liberty, group responsibility, relativism, innovation and willingness to change, diversity, interdependence, individualization, and scope for exercising creativity and mastery potential. Conversely, low scoring respondents would tend to place lower importance on these values. In contrast, they would emphasize struggle and sacrifice, social controls, self-sufficiency and a view of individuals as "self-made," subordination of individual aspirations to group goals, homogeneity, absolutism, preservation of the status quo, external discipline, with higher tolerance for viewing individuals in categorical terms.

Table 9 summarizes the findings for these eighty volunteers.

Table 9

VOLUNTEERS BY SCORES ON SOCIAL ATTITUDES TEST, AND REARREST RATES

<u>Scores on Social Attitude Test</u>	<u>No Rearrest Group (N=65)</u>		<u>Rearrest Group (N=15)</u>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
144 through 120	15	23.	2	13.3
119 through 111	20	30.8	4	26.6
96 through 87	21	32.3	3	20.
80 through 52	9	13.8	6	40.

Table 9 shows a larger percent of volunteers in the "no rearrest" group with the highest scores, and a higher percent of volunteers in the rearrest group with the lowest scores. These extremes do not actually say anything about the rest of the volunteers in both groups. Despite the probability statistic on the extremes, the groups are relatively equally divided when the two highest ranks of scores, and the two lowest ranks of scores, are combined.

In the previous study, of which this is a replication, the no arrest and rearrest groups were sharply different. Those results showed 73% of the volunteers in the low arrest group above the midpoint of roughly similar score range, and 93% of the high rearrest group volunteers below the mid-point of the range.

From a common sense point of view, it is difficult to conceive that social attitudes do not make a critical difference in the outcomes of the work these volunteers do. While there is some objective evidence of this, in these findings, social attitudes do not appear as critically related to arrest or rearrest, as they did in the last study.

The group of Black volunteers, under 30 years of age, were in the high scoring range, regardless of their association with girls who were, or who were not, rearrested.

Summary of Findings on Volunteer Characteristics

Age, race, education, socio-economic, marital and employment status of volunteers were not significantly related to outcomes for Teen-Aid girls. There was a statistical trend which suggests that younger, Black women, who have graduated from college, are more successful with the older girls, who were not rearrested. This was a small group of volunteers. Volunteers with these characteristics also were better informed with regard to expectations of the behavior of adolescents, and their social attitudes were more liberal than were the expectations and the social attitudes of the majority of other volunteers, whether or not they worked with girls who were, or who were not, rearrested.

All volunteers, who worked with girls in the "no rearrest" group, were likely to hold expectations of adolescents that emphasize the need of adolescents to resolve issues of role commitment, to emphasize adolescents' concern with assessments by peers and with their uncertainty about social control. These volunteers were willing to give adolescents the right to information about contraception. These findings supported those of the previous study, completed in the last project year.

More volunteers with highly liberal attitudes worked with girls who were not rearrested, and more volunteers with highly conservative attitudes worked with girls who were rearrested. While findings for the extremes supported the previous findings, the majority of volunteers in the two groups were not differentiated by social attitudes, in this replication.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A study of parent responses to Teen-Aid services was planned for this project year. Because of changes in staff, it was not possible for the evaluator to institute a system of data collection for this investigation. The present counselor has been able to stabilize Teen-Aid services and this study should be undertaken. If some work can be done over the course of the summer, it would be possible to complete this study by October, in the next project year. The services of the home visitor will be crucial to this undertaking.
2. The comparison study with Probation services has been replicated this year, and it has raised a number of questions with regard to the outcome measure used. These questions were not raised in the previous year, when the findings showed a decrease in rearrests for Teen-Aid girls. The outcome measure does restrict the view of "improvement" to rearrests, but these data are measurable. Impressionistic assessments of improvement have also been shown to be critically related to numbers of rearrests. The comparison study should be replicated in the next project year.
3. The investigation of volunteer characteristics has begun to suggest that age, ethnicity and education of volunteers is related to their effectiveness. This should be explored further. Data on these, and on other demographic characteristics of volunteers, are now able to be retrieved. These data provide important input for evaluation. They should be recorded for each volunteer, and be available to the evaluators for further analysis.
4. The data on expectations of adolescents' behavior has continued to be predictive of effects of volunteer services. Although the social attitude data were not as closely related to outcome for the majority of volunteers, they were predictive with regard to highly liberal attitudes and highly conservative attitudes. It seems reasonable to assume that information about both knowledge of adolescents' behavior and social attitude can be used to structure the training of volunteers. There is objective evidence of which knowledge and which social attitudes are related to meaningful services; there is reason, then, to emphasize this knowledge and these attitudes in the training of volunteers. Some work has begun with the staff, who are responsible for training, in an effort to restructure volunteer training in this way. This effort is time consuming, and requires considerable willingness to collaborate with the evaluator. A system of monitoring has been suggested, and it is recommended that this be continued during the next project year.

(6) Check this category if the offenses do not seem to fall in the above categories, and describe the offense _____

6. Date of Referral to Teen-Aid _____

7. Reason for Referral. (Please describe in spaces provided below. Note that the offense is checked above, and that all girls coming into the court for the above offenses are not referred to Teen-Aid. This item asks you to describe the reason this girl was referred to the Teen-Aid program. In answering it, consider the referral agent's expectations of what might be accomplished by Teen-Aid.)

8. Source of the referral or name of other referral agent. _____

9. Is this girl being seen by a probation officer? Yes ___ No ___

10. If answer to Item 9 above, is "Yes," please give the name of the probation officer. _____

11. If answer to Item 9 above is "No," please give reason why no probation officer was assigned. (Use spaces below.) _____

12. Date Sponsor was assigned _____

13. Name of Sponsor assigned _____

14. Age of Sponsor (Check one) 16. _____
(1) Less than 20 yrs _____
(2) 20-25 yrs _____
(3) 26-31 yrs _____
(4) 32-36 yrs _____
(5) 37-41 yrs _____
(6) 42-46 yrs _____
(7) More than 46 yrs _____
(Please enter age) _____

15. Sponsor's race
(1) Black _____
(2) White _____
(3) Other _____
Specify (3) _____

18. _____

17. Years of Education 19. _____
(1) Grade School only _____
(2) High school _____
(3) College _____
(4) Post College _____

16. Socio-economic Orientation
(1) Lower _____
(2) Middle _____
(3) Upper _____

18. If Sponsor completed college please enter major field of concentration below. _____

19. If Sponsor received a graduate degree, please enter major field of concentration. _____

20. Is volunteer sponsor currently engaged in paid employment?
Yes _____ No _____

21. If answer to item 20 is "Yes," please indicate type of employment. _____

22. Marital Status of volunteer sponsor

- (1) Married _____
- (2) Unmarried _____
- (3) Separated _____
- (4) Divorced _____

23. Does the volunteer sponsor have children of her own?

Yes _____ No _____

24. If answer to question 23 is "Yes" what are the ages of her children?

- (1) Pre-school age _____
- (2) School age (6 to 12) _____
- (3) Teenage (13 to 17) _____
- (4) Young adult (18 to 22) _____
- (5) Adult (older than 22) _____

25. What is the volunteer's stated reason for becoming a Teen-Aid Sponsor? _____

26. Extent of Contact between Sponsor and the girl whom she sponsors. (Check one)

- (1) Less than three months _____
- (2) Four to six months _____
- (3) Seven to twelve months _____
- (4) Twelve months or more _____

27. What goals does the sponsor have for helping this girl?

28. Have these goals changed during the course of the work with the girl?

(1) Yes _____ (2) No _____

29. Approximately how often is this girl seen by her Probation Officer?

(1) Once per week _____ (2) Twice per month _____ (3) Once per month _____ (4) Less than once per month _____ (5) Not on Probation _____

30. Has this girl repeated the offense for which she was placed on probation?

(1) Yes _____ (2) No _____

31. Has she committed any other offenses for which she was returned to Court?

(1) Yes _____ (2) No _____

32. If the answer to question 31 was "Yes," please describe the offense in the space below. Refer to categories given under item 5, on page 1 of this questionnaire.

33. To what extent has this girl had contact with the staff of Teen-Aid?

(1) Initial interview only _____ (2) Occasional visits to office _____ (3) Occasional phone calls to office _____ (4) No contact with staff _____

34. Has this girl received any of the following services from Teen-Aid?

(1) Financial help _____ (2) Referral to other community resources _____ (3) Job clinic services _____ (4) Job placement services _____ (5) Other services (Please describe) _____

30

35. Please indicate below the nature of the services this girl has received from the volunteer.

(1) Counseling in general problem areas _____ (2) Counseling at points of crisis _____ (3) Recreation _____ (4) Supportive services (When girl reappears in Court or attends medical facilities) _____ (5) Assistance with school problems, i.e., contacts Counselor, tutoring, etc. _____ (6) Other (Assists girl in purchase of clothing, etc.) _____

31

32

36. Has the sponsor had contact with the girl's parents, or parent surrogates?

(1) Yes _____ (2) No _____

33

37. How would you rate the volunteer's impression of the way in which the girl's parents, or parent surrogates, responded to the volunteer? (Check one)

(1) Very favorably _____ (2) Favorably _____ (3) Unfavorably _____ (4) Very unfavorably _____

34

35

38. This question asks for information regarding your assessment of any positive changes this girl has made since her contact with Teen-Aid began. (Please check any one of the following which seems to you to apply.)

(1) Improved school attendance or school achievement _____ (2) Productive work activities outside of school _____ (3) Improved peer relationships _____ (4) Improved family relationships _____ (5) Use of other Community resources to help her change herself or restraining life conditions _____ (6) Other (Please describe) _____

36

(7) No positive changes have yet been observed _____

39. How frequently has the volunteer sponsor seen this girl?

(1) Twice each week _____ (2) Once each week _____

37

38

39

40

41

- (3) Twice each month _____
- (4) Once each month _____
- (5) Other (Please designate this frequency) _____

40. If this girl is on probation, how often has the volunteer been in communication with the girl's probation officer?

41. Please describe the nature of this volunteer's contact(s) with the Probation Officer in space below. (For example, discuss reasons for the contact and any actions to which it led.)

Below are a series of statements about adolescents. Some people agree with these statements while other people do not agree with them. You are asked to use your experience and knowledge and to indicate, by circling the appropriate letter for each statements, whether you agree more with the first group (a) of persons or with the second group (b). For example:

42	<u>Applies to Most Adolescents</u>	<u>Does Not Apply to Most Adolescents</u>
	1 (a) During, at least, part of their adolescent years they are in high school.	1 b.

I AGREE WITH THAT GROUP OF PERSONS WHO THINKS THIS STATEMENT...

<u>...APPLIES TO MOST ADOLESCENTS</u>		<u>...DOES NOT APPLY TO MOST ADOLESCENTS</u>
---------------------------------------	--	--

- | | | | | |
|----|---|--|----|---|
| 1 | a | They think it is useful to make plans for the future. | 1 | b |
| 2 | a | They feel as though their life hasn't begun yet. | 2 | b |
| 3 | a | They feel helpless and frustrated when they have to wait for something. | 3 | b |
| 4 | a | It seems to them that when they look forward to something, they are disappointed. | 4 | b |
| 5 | a | They think that time will solve a lot of the problems they have. | 5 | b |
| 6 | a | They believe that anything that is worth having is worth working for. | 6 | b |
| 7 | a | They hold out a great deal of hope for the future. | 7 | b |
| 8 | a | They have a pretty good idea of who they are and where they are going. | 8 | b |
| 9 | a | They couldn't care less what anyone thinks about them. | 9 | b |
| 10 | a | Not even their friends know what they are really like. | 10 | b |
| 11 | a | There is a big difference between what they are really like and what other people think they are like. | 11 | b |

I AGREE WITH THAT GROUP OF PERSONS WHO THINKS THIS STATEMENT...

APPLIES TO MOST ADOLESCENTS

DOES NOT APPLY TO MOST ADOLESCENTS

- | | | |
|------|---|------|
| 12 a | They have no idea what other people think of them. | 12 b |
| 13 a | They haven't had enough preparation to be ready for the responsibilities they now face. | 13 b |
| 14 a | They can usually learn to do whatever they are interested in. | 14 b |
| 15 a | Rapid physiological changes make them self-conscious about their bodies. | 15 b |
| 16 a | They tend to be preoccupied with sexual activities. | 16 b |
| 17 a | They don't like to take orders from people in authority. | 17 b |
| 18 a | They are very sensitive to criticism from friends. | 18 b |
| 19 a | They become depressed rather easily. | 19 b |
| 20 a | They often feel fairly powerless to change their life situations. | 20 b |
| 21 a | Information about birth control should be available and accessible to them. | 21 b |
| 22 a | They need to experiment with a number of roles and to shift from one to another. | 22 b |

SOCIAL ATTITUDES QUESTIONNAIRE

There are no "right" or "wrong" answers to this questionnaire, only honest differences of opinion. Please indicate with a check for each item the response that comes closest to expressing your feeling about each statement. "Probably disagree" means you disagree more than you agree with the item; "Probably agree" means you agree more than disagree with it. Some items may seem similar; actually, all items are different.

Be sure you answer every item.

Definitely disagree	Probably disagree	Probably agree	Definitely agree
---------------------	-------------------	----------------	------------------

- | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. The federal government is going too far towards creating a "welfare state" | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 2. No one ever has a right to commit suicide | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. When a married couple with children is having serious problems getting along together, their first consideration should be to keep the family together at all costs | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Except when there is a depression anyone in our country can get a job if he really tries | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 5. It is usually better for people to live in neighborhoods where everyone is in about the same age and income group rather than where there are great differences. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Everyone should believe in and practice some religion | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 7. People can actually do very little to change their lives. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 8. Having to struggle for what you get in life is the best way to develop character | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 9. Any able-bodied individual who refuses to take a job should not receive assistance | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 10. We should spend less time trying to find new ways to handle delinquency and emphasize time-tested techniques which seem to be forgotten | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 11. If the government does too many things for people we may end up a country of weaklings. | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

END