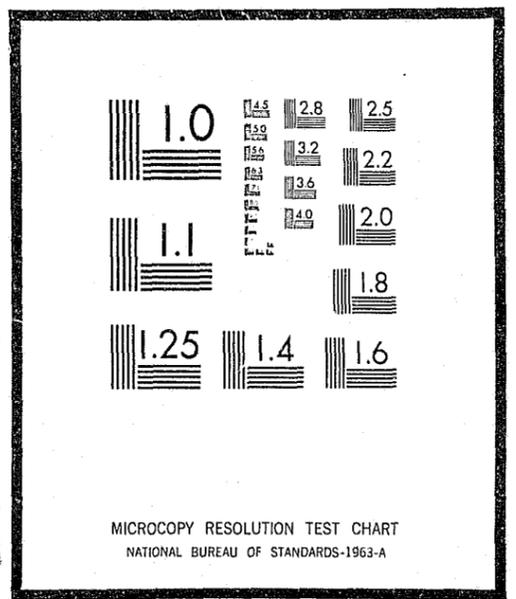


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### Project Evaluation Report



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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PROJECT:	Team Counseling Hard Core Delinquents	GRANT AWARD:	\$109,432
PROJECT NUMBER:	74-MPC8-SL18	SUBGRANT PERIOD:	8-1-74 to 5-31-75
DATE OF REPORT	July 24, 1975	PROJECT DIRECTOR:	Charles H. Mueller
SUBGRANTEE:	St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department	AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:	Col. T. D. McNeal President, Board of Police Commis- sioners

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NCJRS

SEP 15 1976

ACQUISITIONS

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## TEAM COUNSELING

### I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Team Counseling Hard Core Delinquents Program began in September 1970, under Action Grant funding and was to include enrollment of 125 "hard core" boys.

The purpose of this program was to provide counseling together with a recreation program for so-called "hard core" delinquent boys and their associates. "Hard core" was defined as any male with eight or more apprehensions. It was hypothesized that this program "would result in a significant change in their behavior and attitudes, to the point that they would commit far fewer crimes and become a plus factor in society as well."<sup>1</sup>

Impact funding began January 1, 1973; Phase I extended through June 30, 1973. Under Impact funding the definition of "hard core" was lowered from "eight or more" to "four or more" contacts and females were admitted for the first time.

The objectives of this phase were:

1. To enroll an additional 150 "hard core" boys and 20 girls, bringing enrollment to 295.
2. Of the 150 new boys and 20 girls, 100 will not be arrested nor receive a field interview report (FIR) reflecting truancy or curfew violations.

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<sup>1</sup>

Taken directly from the narrative work program of the original grant application for Impact support (p.19).

3. More than half of the new members will undergo positive changes in attitude.

The benefits implied in the grant proposal were:

1. Team Counseling will provide a variety of attractive activities for the youths enrolled.
2. Youths will successfully terminate from the Team Counseling Program.

Phase II with a grant period of July 1, 1973, to September 30, 1974, has essentially the same objectives. These are:

1. To maintain enrollment in the Team Counseling Program at approximately 300 "hard core" youths and their associates.
2. Of the 300 participants, 180 (60%) will not be arrested nor receive a field interview report (FIR) which reflect truancy or curfew violations.
3. More than half of the new members will undergo positive changes in attitude during enrollment in the Team Counseling Program.

The benefits implied remain the same as in the Phase I grant.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Evaluation Unit of the St. Louis Commission on Crime and Law Enforcement is grateful for all the assistance given by the Team Counseling staff. Without their help, our work would have been greatly hampered.

## II. EVALUATION REPORT: SUMMARY OF EVALUATION FINDINGS

The records on 608 current and terminated program participants of Team Counseling Hard Core Project were examined. "Hard core" is defined as a male with four or more apprehensions or a female with at least one apprehension.

Findings indicated that the Team Counseling Program was servicing essentially a male clientele. The program was geared to delinquent youths and their associates. Less than one-fourth of the participants (22.2%) had four or more police contacts two years prior to enrollment; 39.3% had no police contact two years before enrollment. Among all participants (608) the average police contact rate two years prior to enrollment was 1.7%. Therefore, Team Counseling was attracting delinquent youths, though not necessarily "hard core" delinquents. Youths were assigned to ten centers throughout the city.

A basic focus of this program was to keep youths from getting into trouble with the law. Team Counseling met its goal that 60.0% of its participants would not be arrested nor receive a field interview report; 71.5% of the youths received no apprehensions subsequent to enrollment while 71.7% of the youths did not receive a field interview report. However, it should be noted that slightly over one third of these youths had no police contact two years prior to enrollment. A more detailed analysis of the before/after contact rate is

presented in the evaluation (Section IV).

Of the 608 participants, 229 were tested with the "Jesness Inventory," a measure used to determine asocial attitudes. The results showed that only 38.4% of the youths showed an improvement of attitude after enrollment in the Team Counseling Program. Conversely, 54.5% of the youths displayed a more negative attitude on the post-test.

In addition to individual and group counseling, this program was to provide other interesting activities for the participants. Attendance was used as an indicator to measure the attractiveness of these activities for these types of youths. Looking at the percentage of youths who attended, we can conclude that Team Counseling not only attracted these youths into the program, but maintained their interest once enrolled.

Another goal of this program was that youths would successfully terminate from the program. The definition "successful termination," however, was not operationalized; therefore, this report examined the data conversely. The data showed that of all the youths terminated (232) during a period extending from January 1, 1973 through September 30, 1974, 70.3% (163 of 232) were terminated because of non-participation or commitment.

The full evaluation report follows the section on recommendations.

### III. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Team Counseling should set stronger criteria for enrollment into this program. The program should limit enrollees to either a "hard core" delinquent or a peer of these delinquents. A peer should be more narrowly defined; presently, the definition seems too general.
2. Since the major emphasis of this program is individual and group counseling, a minimum amount of time should be required in this area throughout all centers. The project director and the program staff should jointly decide the proper allocation of time necessary to achieve this result.
3. The term "successful termination" should be operationalized. That is, it should be more clearly defined. A youth's length of stay in the program might be one measure of success.
4. The current test results indicate that the Jesness Inventory Test may not be an accurate measure of these youths' attitudes. Therefore, a re-examination of the appropriateness of this test should be considered.
5. Staff should continue to be reallocated among the various centers according to the number of cases handled.

\* \* \* \*

The Evaluation Unit is pleased to note that many of these recommendations are being implemented.

#### IV. EVALUATION

Overview - Data used in the evaluation of this program was compiled and provided by the Team Counseling staff.

Throughout the program the St. Louis Police Department assumed the responsibility for computerizing all data on enrollees. The Evaluation Unit assisted in collecting and analyzing the attendance data. (Originally, the attendance data was to be computerized, however, due to lack of programmers and cost limitations, this was not done.) Some data was analyzed separately for two time periods; Phase I and Phase II.

Research Design - Data analysis in this evaluation is essentially a pre-post design. Data was gathered on youths before date of enrollment, during enrollment, and subsequent to termination. Apprehensions, truancies, and curfew violations were tabulated. Jesness Inventory Test scores were analyzed for indications of attitude change. In addition, some description is given to the type and intensity of services provided to the youths.

This type of design clearly deviates from a more ideal experimental-control group design in which youths would have been randomly assigned either to a No-Team Counseling or to a Team Counseling Program. The selection of the above design was necessary because no control group was readily available. Cost and time elements discouraged the selection of a control group after the evaluation process began.

A. OBJECTIVE I

With Impact funding, the Team Counseling Program sought to expand enrollment to approximately 300 "hard core" youths and their associates and to maintain enrollment at that level.

Specifically, the Phase I objective was to enroll an additional 150 "hard core" boys and 20 girls. The Phase II objective was to work with 300 "hard core" youths and their associates. Information on program participants was tabulated by calendar quarter and by groups. The following table shows youths enrolled into, and terminated from, the Team Counseling Program during both phases.

Enrollment in the Team Counseling Program steadily increased. At the end of Phase I, participation was slightly below the anticipated level of 295. However, during three quarters of Phase II, January through September, 1974, program participation was greater than 300 youths.

This program was essentially geared to a male clientele. Female participation increased slightly toward the end of Phase II but still constitutes only 13.8% of the total. Until late in Phase II, female participation often fell below the anticipated level of twenty enrollees.

It should be noted that it was during the first quarter of Phase I, January through March, 1973, that the greatest number of new youths (217) were added to the program. Since March 31, 1973 was used as a "catch up" enrollment date, many of the youths listed as being added during this quarter actually joined the program at an earlier time.

TABLE 1  
PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS  
BY SEX - BY QUARTER

PHASE I

<u>Quarters</u>	<u>Program Participants At End Of Quarter</u>			<u>Youths Added During Quarter</u>			<u>Youths Terminated During Quarter</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
01/73 - 03/73	238	24	262	194	23	217	0	0	0
04/73 - 06/73	239	20	259	23	0	23	22	4	26

PHASE II

<u>Quarters</u>	<u>Program Participants At End Of Quarter</u>			<u>Youths Added During Quarter</u>			<u>Youths Terminated During Quarter</u>		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
07/73 - 09/73	221	14	235	5	0	5	23	6	29
10/73 - 12/73	250	12	262	62	1	63	33	3	36
01/74 - 03/74	302	31	333	72	22	94	20	3	23
04/74 - 06/74	327	28	355	52	4	56	27	7	34
07/74 - 09/74	273	44	317	30	16	46	84	0	84

POST PHASE II

10/74 - 12/74	237	41	278	41	1	42	77	4	81
01/75 - 03/75						15			

To determine how many of the participants enrolled were specifically "hard core" delinquents, police records were examined. While "hard core" are delinquent males with four or more apprehensions and females with one or more apprehensions, assignment of youths into Team Counseling was by court referral which in many cases directed clients who had fewer apprehensions into the program.

TABLE 2

TEAM COUNSELING PARTICIPANTS  
BY NUMBER OF POLICE CONTACTS  
DURING TWO YEARS PRIOR TO ENROLLMENT

	<u>Police Contacts</u>	<u>Appre- hensions</u>	<u>Impact</u>	<u>Non- Impact</u>	<u>FIR</u>
0	39.3%	48.0%	70.0%	61.3%	66.6%
1 - 3	38.5%	43.6%	28.5%	35.5%	27.8%
4 or more	22.2%	8.4%	1.5%	3.1%	5.6%

(N = 608)

Table 2 examines the number of police contacts by all program participants during the two years prior to joining the Team Counseling Program. The time period - two years - was selected because it was felt that going back any farther would not yield a realistic picture of the youth at the time he joined Team Counseling. The program deals with recent and current behavior. Through March of 1975, 608 youths participated in Team Counseling; 549 during Phases I and II with an additional 59 joining subsequently. This, and most subsequent tables are developed using available data on all 608 participants.

Among program participants, 22.2% (134) had four or more contacts with the police in the two years prior to joining Team Counseling; 38.5% (234) had one to three contacts and 39.3% (239) had none. Better than one in five were "hard core" in terms of police contacts. These are, of course, not all apprehensions. Only 8.4% (51) had four or more apprehensions; 48.0% (292) had no apprehensions. Even fewer had field interview reports. Team Counseling was getting delinquent youths - 30% (182) had at least one apprehension for an Impact offense in the two years prior to program involvement. More than one in three - 38.6% (235) - were apprehended for a Non-Impact offense during the same period.

It seems reasonable to conclude that Team Counseling was servicing delinquents, though relatively few were "hard core" delinquents (using four or more contacts as the definition of "hard core"). This is not necessarily the fault of the program, as Juvenile Court often assigned youths with fewer police contacts to the program.

What is clear is that the program did reach youths with significant negative involvement with the police as well as some of their associates.

Since the Team Counseling Program is for "hard core" delinquents and their associates, average number of prior apprehensions per youth were calculated for all participants. An associate or a peer would not necessarily have the same number of apprehensions as a "hard core" delinquent. Since some youths enrolled had no prior apprehensions, the same

rates were then calculated deleting all youths who had no history of delinquent behavior.

The average prior contact rates are displayed in Table 3.

TABLE 3  
AVERAGE NUMBER OF POLICE CONTACTS TWO YEARS PRIOR

	<u>All Participants</u>		<u>Participants Excluding Youths With No Police Contacts</u>	
		N		N
Police Contacts	1.7	(608)	2.8	(369)
Apprehensions	1.4	(608)	2.7	(316)
Impact Apprehensions	0.4	(608)	1.3	(185)
Non-Impact Apprehensions	0.6	(608)	1.6	(235)
Field Interview Reports	0.7	(608)	2.1	(203)

Among all (608) participants there was an average of 1.7 police contacts in the two years prior to enrolling in Team Counseling; an average of 1.4 apprehensions, 0.4 Impact apprehensions, 0.6 Non-Impact apprehensions, and 0.7 Field Interview Reports. Since many enrollees had no contact with police prior to participating in the program, the average number of police contacts was re-calculated, excluding those who had zero police contacts. The results of this calculation is also shown in Table 3. In this group there was an average of 2.8 police contacts, 2.7 apprehensions and 2.1 Field Interview Reports.

Therefore, the Team Counseling Program appears to have attracted "problem youths."

When a youth was assigned to Team Counseling, he was allowed to list six friends or "peers" for inclusion in the program. Since the program was entirely voluntary, it was unlikely all of his/her peers would join. The size of these "peer groups" varied within each center, but at no time during the phases of Impact funding did the program attract all possible "peers" (see Tables 4 and 5).

The average apprehension rate for these groups also varied greatly as did the size of the groups. It was not until Phase II of Impact funding that the program attracted a significant number of groups with "hard core" delinquents: one third of these groups "averaged out" as "hard core;" 17% of the groups had no member with any apprehension. This finding leads us to assume that in many instances, the backgrounds of the client's peers is very similar to the prior behavior of the client. This would explain the variation in the average apprehensions for these groups and the number of groups with an extremely high or low average.

It is very important that the reader realize that there was no physical separation of the youths into these individual peer groups. The program identified these groups only for record-keeping purposes. All functions in the centers were aimed at the entire population of the center, not at any certain group. This in many ways makes the population of the center a larger form of peer group. Some serious problems may result from this action.

TABLE

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR APPREHENSIONS  
BY CENTER BY GROUP - PHASE I

Phase I

(N = 282)\*

CENTERS

	Bryan Hill	Capri	Cherokee	Court Boys	Court Girls	North Side Y	Wesley House	Wohl	Yalem	12th and Park
Average Group Size	4.6	3.2	4.1	2.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5
Average Number Of Prior Apprehensions Per Youth Per Center	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.5	1.6	2.2	2.7	4.1	2.2	2.7
Average Number Of Prior Apprehensions Per Youth Per Group Within Centers	2.0 3.7 3.1 2.2 2.1 2.6 4.0 0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0	3.3 6.0 2.5 1.6 3.4 1.0 21.0 2.3 3.5 3.5 3.0	7.0 19.0 1.0 3.0 3.1 1.2 8.0	6.5 2.0 1.0 1.0 2.0 3.0	0.5 0.3 2.6 2.6	0.0 4.0 2.0 1.6 3.0 5.0 0.0 0.3 3.0	2.2 2.0 9.6 0.0 2.0 0.0	1.0 1.6 8.7 6.0 4.0 13.0 7.0 0.0	1.2 0.2 2.6 0.8 9.0 5.8 0.0 1.3 4.0	0.0 2.0 0.5 2.5 2.5 8.0 0.0 7.0

\*These numbers are based on all participants during Phase I; these are not based on new enrollees.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRIOR APPREHENSIONS  
BY CENTER BY GROUP - PHASE II

Phase II

(N = 513)\*

CENTERS

	Bryan Hill	Capri	Cherokee	Court Boys	Court Girls	Page Park Y.M.C.A.	Wesley House	Wohl	Yalem	12th and Park	North Side Y
Average Group Size	4.7	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.1	5.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	4.3
Average Number of Prior Apprehensions Per Youth Per Center	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	0.8	6.2	2.1	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.5
Average Number Of Prior Apprehensions Per Youth Per Group Within Centers	2.1	3.3	4.0	6.5	1.0	7.0	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.0	6.3
	3.5	6.0	4.1	2.6	0.6	5.0	2.0	1.6	0.8	2.0	2.3
	2.3	4.0	1.2	3.4	1.0	7.5	2.0	7.2	2.6	1.5	4.2
	2.8	1.6	3.5	1.0	2.2	5.6	6.0	6.0	0.8	2.5	3.8
	2.5	3.4	3.1	1.2	4.0	4.3	0.2	4.0	9.0	2.5	1.7
	3.0	1.0	2.1	5.2	0.3	8.0	1.2	5.0	3.7	0.5	3.0
	1.0	21.0	8.0	2.4	0.0	4.0	9.0	7.0	0.0	8.0	5.0
	7.0	2.3	5.0	2.7	0.5	7.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
	4.0	3.5	0.0	3.2	4.0	<u>7.5</u>	1.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3
	0.0	3.5	4.0	4.3	0.2	~	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	3.0
	5.0	2.5	<u>6.0</u>	3.5	0.0		0.0	2.0	3.0	4.8	<u>5.0</u>
	4.0	3.6		5.4	0.0		0.0	5.0	2.0	12.0	
	<u>6.0</u>	0.0		2.5	0.0		0.0	0.0	<u>5.0</u>	0.0	
		1.0		7.6	2.6		4.0	<u>6.0</u>		0.5	
		1.3		<u>2.0</u>	0.5		1.0			0.0	
		2.0			0.0		<u>4.0</u>			0.0	
		0.6			0.0					<u>1.0</u>	
		6.0			<u>0.0</u>						
		0.2									
		0.0									
		<u>0.0</u>									

\*These numbers are based on all participants during Phase II, not based on new enrollees.

It is questionable how beneficial the great diversity of backgrounds is to the effectiveness of the program. There exists some evidence which supports the belief that the diversity of the groups is a liability, not an asset, to the achievement of the program goals (see Social Group Work, A Handbook for V.A. Clinical Social Workers Working with Groups, Veterans Administration Hospital, Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, 1964). There is some question of the negative effect a hard core delinquent might have on a youth with no prior apprehensions. Experts feel the best methods to achieve an effective peer group counseling process is to make sure you are treating the same type of person having the same type of problem. The method of collectively treating or counseling the youths may work, but there still exists the possibility that measures aimed at aiding the hard core delinquent are of little or no use to the youth with limited or no prior apprehensions.

Another major concern is the question of sub-group stratification. Even though the program deals with the groups collectively, there is a good chance individual peer groups will not partake in activities with other groups or will develop a strong self-centered loyalty which might prove harmful to overall success. Experts believe stratification will, and usually, does, occur within any form of group. To prevent this from occurring the counselor should keep close watch on the groups, carefully noting any trends toward group-centered behavior.

Within Team Counseling, the great diversity of the program participants alone is a potential area of conflict. There exist

many methods of counseling but the program should be, and probably is, aware of the potential dangers of the method presently being used.

B. OBJECTIVE 2

One goal of Team Counseling was that sixty percent of its participants would not be arrested nor receive a field interview report (FIR). Apprehensions and FIR's were examined on all participants. Arrests and FIR's were investigated for two different periods prior to a youth's enrollment into the Team Counseling Program. The time periods are specified below.

Table 6 examines contacts (by type) two years prior to date of enrollment and since enrollment. "Two years prior to enrollment" is defined as the two years immediately preceding a youth's enrollment into the program. "Since enrollment" is defined as the period since a youth's enrollment up to December 31, 1974. These two periods compared are not necessarily of equivalent lengths.

Table 7 looks at contacts (by type) prior to enrollment and since enrollment. "Prior to enrollment" includes all apprehensions and FIR's for the period immediately preceding enrollment, of the equivalent length as the period since enrollment.

Tables in this section are based on an N of 608; this includes youths participating in the program before Impact funding began and those youths enrolled subsequent to Phase II.

TABLE 6  
 CONTACTS (BY TYPE) FOR ALL CURRENT AND TERMINATED PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS  
 TWO YEARS PRIOR TO DATE OF ENROLLMENT AND SINCE ENROLLMENT\*

NUMBER OF CONTACTS	PRIOR					SINCE ENROLLMENT				
	POLICE CONTACTS	TOTAL APPREHENSIONS	IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	NON-IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	FIR'S	POLICE CONTACTS	TOTAL APPREHENSIONS	IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	NON-IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	FIR'S
0	(239) 39.3%	(292) 48.0%	(426) 70.1%	(373) 61.3%	(405) 66.6%	(354) 58.2%	(435) 71.5%	(529) 87.0%	(480) 78.9%	(436) 71.7%
1 to 3	(234) 38.5	(265) 43.6	(173) 28.5	(216) 35.5	(169) 27.8	(200) 32.9	(164) 27.0	(79) 13.0	(123) 20.2	(146) 24.0
4 or More	(135) 22.2	(51) 8.4	(9) 1.5	(19) 3.1	(34) 5.6	(54) 8.9	(9) 1.5	(0) 0.0	(5) 0.8	(26) 4.3
TOTAL	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 100.0%

\* Since enrollment includes all contacts occurring after enrollment up to December 31, 1974

Table 6 indicates that, in the aggregate, youths enrolled in Team Counseling had less apprehensions after participating in this program than they did in the two years prior to enrollment. Specifically, the percent of youths who had one to three apprehensions (43.6%) before enrollment decreased to 27.0% after enrollment; 8.4% had four or more apprehensions two years prior to enrollment compared to 1.5% after enrollment. In looking at the percent of youths who did not have an arrest record, 48.0% of the youths had no apprehensions two years prior while 71.5% of the youths did not receive any apprehension after they enrolled.

Impact and non-Impact apprehensions indicate the same pattern. Youths who participated in the Team Counseling Program had a lower number of Impact and non-Impact apprehensions after enrollment. Also, the percent of youths who received field interview reports reflecting curfew or truancy violations decreased subsequent to enrollment.

However, it is important to remember that these two periods are not equivalent; the time since enrollment may be less than two years. The following table may portray a more accurate picture of the effect of the program since the two periods are of an equivalent length of time.

Table 7 indicates that 49.8% had no contacts with the police in the period immediately preceding enrollment while 58.2% had no contact subsequently.

The table also indicates that 58.3% of the participants had no apprehensions prior to enrollment while 71.5% of the

TABLE 7  
CONTACTS (BY TYPE) FOR ALL CURRENT AND TERMINATED PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS  
PRIOR TO DATE OF ENROLLMENT AND SINCE ENROLLMENT\*

	PRIOR TO ENROLLMENT					SINCE ENROLLMENT				
	POLICE CONTACTS	TOTAL APPREHENSIONS	IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	NON-IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	FIR'S	POLICE CONTACTS	TOTAL APPREHENSIONS	IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	NON-IMPACT APPREHENSIONS	FIR'S
0	(303) 49.8%	(355) 58.3%	(474) 77.9%	(424) 69.7%	(468) 76.9%	(354) 58.2%	(435) 71.5%	(529) 87.0%	(480) 78.9%	(436) 71.7%
1 to 3	(230) 37.8	(212) 34.8	(125) 20.5	(167) 27.4	(129) 21.2	(200) 32.9	(164) 26.9	(79) 12.9	(123) 20.2	(146) 24.0
4 or More	(75) 12.3	(41) 6.7	(9) 1.4	(17) 2.7	(11) 1.8	(54) 8.9	(9) 1.4	(0) 0.0	(5) 0.8	(26) 4.2
TOTAL	(608) 99.9%	(608) 99.8%	(608) 99.8%	(608) 99.8%	(608) 99.9%	(608) 100.0%	(608) 99.8%	(608) 99.9%	(608) 99.9%	(608) 99.9%

\* Prior to enrollment includes all contacts occurring immediately preceding enrollment of the equivalent length as the period since enrollment. Since enrollment includes all contacts occurring up to December 31, 1974.

youths had no apprehensions after joining Team Counseling. One third (34.8%) of the youths had one to three apprehensions before enrollment while 26.9% had one to three apprehensions after enrollment. The percent of youths who had four or more prior apprehensions decreased by 5.3% after enrollment in Team Counseling.

There was a 9.1% increase in the number of youths who had no Impact apprehensions and a 9.2% increase in the number of youths who had no non-Impact apprehensions subsequent to enrollment. It should be noted that most youths (77.9%) enrolled did not have an Impact apprehension and 69.7% did not have a non-Impact apprehension prior to enrollment. Thus, this increase is a notable improvement.

FIR's increase after enrollment. One in five (21.2%) of the youths had one to three FIR's prior to date of enrollment compared to 24.0% since enrollment. The percent of youths who had four or more FIR's increased from 1.8% to 4.2%. Only in this category was negative behavior more pronounced after enrollment. (A complete record of all previous FIR's was not available for all participants; therefore, care should be taken in interpreting FIR data.)

The previous tables display the police contacts, apprehensions, and field interviews for all youths. However, to determine which of the participants improved because of the Team Counseling Program, the youths' individual police contacts, apprehensions, and field interview reports were examined.

The following tables illustrate this data.

TABLE 8

PRIOR AND RECENT POLICE CONTACTS  
BY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS \*

SINCE ENROLLMENT	TWO YEARS PRIOR			N =
	0	1 - 3	4 or More	
0	178	117	59	354
1 - 3	51	94	55	200
4 or More	10	23	21	54
N =	239	234	135	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the two-year period immediately preceding enrollment.  
Recent is the period subsequent to enrollment.

TABLE 9

PRIOR AND RECENT APPREHENSIONS  
BY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT	TWO YEARS PRIOR			N =
	0	1 - 3	4 or More	
0	243	170	22	435
1 - 3	47	91	26	164
4 or More	2	4	3	9
N =	292	265	51	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the two-year period immediately preceding enrollment.  
Recent is the period subsequent to enrollment.

Table 9 shows that 83.2% (243 of 292) of the youths who had no trouble with the law two years prior had no apprehensions following enrollment. Although one in six (16.7%) with no prior apprehensions were arrested subsequent to enrollment, less than one percent (2 of 292) had four or more apprehensions.

Looking at youths with one to three prior apprehensions 64.1% (170 of 265) had no apprehensions after enrollment, 1.5% (4 of 265) had a greater number (four or more); while 34.3% (91 of 265) had the same number of apprehensions.

Of the youths who were indeed hard core delinquents, 43.1% (22 of 51) had no apprehensions after enrollment, 50.9% (26 of 51) had one to three, and 5.8% (3 of 51) had four or more apprehensions following enrollment.

Excluding those participants who were never in trouble (243), 59.7% (218 of 365) improved (that is, they had fewer apprehensions) during their participation in Team Counseling while only 14.5% (53 of 365) had a greater number of apprehensions following enrollment.

It should be remembered that these before and after periods are not necessarily of the same length.

Of the 426 participants who had no Impact apprehensions two years prior to enrollment, 89.0% (383 of 426) remained the same after enrollment, 10.1% (43 of 426) had limited (one to three) Impact apprehensions. No one had four or more Impact apprehensions.

TABLE 10

PRIOR AND RECENT IMPACT APPREHENSIONS  
BY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT

		TWO YEARS PRIOR			
		0	1 - 3	4 or More	N =
0		383	142	4	529
1 - 3		43	31	5	79
4 or More		0	0	0	0
N =		426	173	9	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the two-year period immediately preceding enrollment.  
Since is the period subsequent to enrollment.

In examining youths who had one to three Impact apprehensions two years prior to enrollment, 82.0% (142 of 173) had no arrests since enrollment, 17.9% (31 of 173) had the same number (1 to 3) of Impact apprehensions and no youth had four or more. Nine participants had four or more Impact arrest two years prior to enrollment. All of these youths improved after enrollment; 44.4% (4 of 9) had no Impact apprehensions and 55.6% (5 of 9) had one to three arrests.

Overall, 24.8% (151 of 608) of the total participants improved following enrollment, and 7.0% (43 of 608) had a greater number of Impact apprehensions subsequent to enrollment; 68.0% (414 of 608) remained unchanged. However, if those who never had an Impact apprehension (383) are excluded, we find that 67.1% (151 of 225) improved while 19.1% (43 of 225) declined.

Table 11 lists non-Impact apprehensions by program participants two years prior to enrollment and since enrollment.

TABLE 11  
PRIOR AND RECENT NON-IMPACT APPREHENSIONS  
BY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS\*

		TWO YEARS PRIOR			N =
		0	1 - 3	4 or More	
SINCE ENROLLMENT	0	318	153	9	480
	1 - 3	52	61	10	123
	4 or More	3	2	0	5
	N =	373	216	19	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the two-year period immediately preceding enrollment. Recent is the period subsequent to enrollment.

Of the 373 participants who had no prior non-Impact apprehensions, 85.2% (318 of 373) did not have a non-Impact apprehension following enrollment, 14.7% (55 of 373), however, were arrested for a non-Impact offense.

Nineteen youths had four or more prior non-Impact apprehensions. Of these nineteen, all improved their delinquent behavior; 47.3% (9 of 19) received no additional non-Impact arrests, 52.6% (10 of 19) had fewer apprehensions.

Among all participants, 9.3% (57 of 608) had a greater number of non-Impact apprehensions, 28.2% (172 of 608) decreased the number of non-Impact apprehensions and 62.3% (379 of 608) showed no change after enrollment.

Excluding those participants who never received a non-Impact apprehension (318), improvement was shown by 59.3% (172 of 290) of the remaining youths. Only 19.7% (57 of 290) were arrested for non-Impact offenses more frequently after joining the program.

FIR's which reflect truancy or curfew violations were examined for all youths.

TABLE 12

FIELD INTERVIEW REPORTS (FIRs) FOR ALL YOUTHS  
TWO YEARS PRIOR TO AND SINCE ENROLLMENT\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT

		TWO YEARS PRIOR			
		0	1 - 3	4 or More	N =
0		295	118	23	436
1 - 3		96	43	7	146
4 or More		14	8	4	26
N =		405	169	34	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the two-year period immediately preceding enrollment. Recent is the period subsequent to enrollment.

When we consider the youths with no FIR's two years prior to enrollment, 72.8% (295 of 405) still had no FIR's subsequent to enrollment; however, 27.1% (110 of 405) of the youths with no prior report did receive at least one FIR after entering the program.

Of the 169 youths who had one to three FIR's two years prior to enrollment, 69.8% (118) had no FIR's subsequent to enrollment, 25.4% (43) had the same number (1 to 3), and 4.7% (8) had a

greater number (four or more). Only 34 youths had four or more FIR's before joining the program. Of these, 88.2% (30 of 34) had fewer FIR's after participating in Team Counseling.

Almost half (295 of 608) of the enrollees never received an FIR. Among those who had at least one FIR, 47.3% (148 of 313) improved; that is, they were given fewer reports subsequent to enrollment. More than one third, however, 37.7% (118 of 313) received a greater number of FIR's after joining the program.

Since all youths did not participate in the Team Counseling Program for a full two years, the "before" and "after" comparisons given in the preceding tables may not accurately reflect the impact of the program.

To overcome this an equivalent time period prior to enrollment is compared with the period of enrollment. Tables 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 list this data.

TABLE 13

PRIOR AND RECENT POLICE CONTACTS  
FOR ALL PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS\*

		PRIOR TO			
		0	1 - 3	4 or More	N =
SINCE ENROLLMENT	0	235	100	19	354
	1 - 3	58	105	37	200
	4 or More	10	25	19	54
	N =	303	230	75	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the period immediately preceding enrollment of an equivalent length to that following enrollment. Recent is that period subsequent to enrollment.

TABLE 14

PRIOR AND RECENT APPREHENSIONS  
FOR ALL PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT

		PRIOR TO			
		0	1-3	4 or more	N=
0		298	122	15	435
1 - 3		55	86	23	164
4 or more		2	4	3	9
N =		355	212	41	608
					<u>TOTAL</u>

\*Prior is the period immediately preceding enrollment of an equivalent length to that following enrollment.  
Recent is that period subsequent to enrollment.

TABLE 15

PRIOR AND RECENT IMPACT APPREHENSIONS  
FOR ALL PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT

		PRIOR TO			
		0	1-3	4 or more	N=
0		429	96	4	529
1 - 3		45	29	5	79
4 or more		0	0	0	0
N =		474	125	9	608
					<u>TOTAL</u>

\*Prior is the period immediately preceding enrollment of an equivalent length to that following enrollment.  
Recent is that period subsequent to enrollment.

Among program participants who had no prior apprehensions, 83.9% (298 of 355) remained trouble-free. However, 15.5% (55 of 355) had one to three apprehensions and 0.6% (2 of 355) had four or more apprehensions following enrollment (see Table 14).

Looking at the youths who had limited prior contact with the law, (that is one to three apprehensions), 57.5% (122 of 212) had no apprehensions after enrollment, 40.6% (86 of 212) had the same number (one to three) and 1.9% (4 of 212) increased to four or more apprehensions.

Forty-one youths had four or more apprehensions before enrollment. Of these youths 36.6% (15 of 41) had no apprehensions following enrollment, 56.1% (23 of 41) had one to three apprehensions, and 7.3% (3 of 41) remained "hard core" delinquents.

Overall, 10.0% (61 of 608) had an increased number of apprehensions subsequent to enrollment; 26.3% (160 of 608) improved, that is, had fewer apprehensions; and 63.6% (387 of 608) remained unchanged.

If we exclude the 298 youths who were never arrested, we find that 51.6% (160 of 310) had fewer apprehensions after joining Team Counseling while 19.7% (61 of 310) were arrested more often.

Of the youths who had no prior Impact apprehensions, 90.5% (429 of 474) of these youths remained trouble-free. However, 9.5% (45 of 474) had one to three Impact apprehensions (see Table 15).

Looking at the youths who had limited prior contact with the law, that is one to three apprehensions; 76.8% (96 of 125) had no Impact apprehensions, 23.2% (29 of 125) had the same number (one to three) Impact arrests.

TABLE 16

PRIOR AND RECENT NON-IMPACT  
APPREHENSIONS FOR ALL PARTICIPANTS\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT

		PRIOR TO			
		0	1-3	4 or more	N=
0		362	111	7	480
1 - 3		59	54	10	123
4 or more		3	2	0	5
N =		424	167	17	608

TOTAL

TABLE 17

PRIOR AND RECENT FIELD INTERVIEW REPORTS (FIRs)  
OF ALL PARTICIPANTS\*

SINCE ENROLLMENT

		PRIOR TO			
		0	1-3	4 or more	N=
0		353	78	5	436
1 - 3		101	41	4	146
4 or more		14	10	2	26
N =		468	129	11	608

TOTAL

\*Prior is the period immediately preceding enrollment of an equivalent length to that following enrollment.  
Recent is that period subsequent to enrollment.

All of the youths who had four or more Impact apprehensions prior to the program improved after joining the program.

Overall, 7.4% (45 of 608) had an increased number of Impact apprehensions after enrollment, 17.2% (105 of 608) had fewer Impact arrests and 75.3% (458 of 608) remained unchanged.

Among the 179 youths with Impact arrests, 58.7% (105 of 179) had fewer apprehensions while 25.1% (45 of 179) were apprehended more often subsequent to enrollment.

Of the youths who had no prior non-Impact apprehensions, 85.3% (362 of 424) also had none following enrollment; 14.6% (62 of 424) had a greater number of non-Impact arrests subsequent to enrollment (59 youths had one to three apprehensions while three had four or more) (see Table 16).

Looking at youths who had one to three prior non-Impact apprehensions, 66.4% (111 of 167) had none following enrollment, 32.3% (54 of 167) had the same number and 1.2% (2 of 167) had four or more.

Seventeen youths had four or more non-Impact apprehensions: all improved after enrollment; 41.1% (7 of 17) had no non-Impact offenses and 58.8% (10 of 17) had one to three non-Impact apprehensions.

In examining the total population, 10.5% (64 of 608) had more non-Impact apprehensions following enrollment, while 21.0% (128 of 608) had fewer non-Impact apprehensions, and 68.4% (416 of 608) remained unchanged.

After subtracting the 362 youths who never had a non-Impact arrest from the total, the remaining 246 exhibited the following characteristics: 52.0% (128 of 246) improved (that is, had fewer arrests following enrollment) while 26.0% (64 of 246) regressed (that is, had an increased number of arrests after enrollment).

Of the youths who had no prior FIR's, 75.4% (353 of 468) of these youths remained trouble free (see Table 17). However, 21.5% (101 of 468) had one to three reports and 2.9% (14 of 468) of the participants had four or more reports following enrollment.

Looking at the youths who had a limited number of prior FIR's that is, one to three, 60.4% (78 of 129) had no reports after enrollment. Almost one third, 31.7% (41 of 129) had the same amount and 7.7% (10 of 129) showed an increase to four or more field interviews.

Of the youths who had four or more reports prior to the program, 45.4% (5 of 11) decreased to no FIR's 36.3% (4 of 11) had one to three and 18.1% (2 of 11) remained constant.

Overall, 20.5% (125 of 608) showed an increase in the number of interviews since enrollment; only 14.3% (87 of 608) improved, and 65.1% (396 of 608) remained unchanged. More than four in ten (255 of 608) received a field interview at some time. Among these 255, 49.0% (125) received more FIR's after enrolling than prior to enrolling while 34.1% (87) received fewer FIR's.

The goal of Team Counseling - that 60% of its participants would not be arrested nor receive a field interview report - was

met - 58.2% (354 of 608). By contact type, 71.5% received no apprehension after enrollment and 71.7% received no FIR's. Looking at only those youths who had been arrested before joining Team Counseling, 60.8% (192 of 316) were not arrested subsequently. Although FIR's increased substantially during the program, they did not increase for many youths who had previous reports. In fact, 69.5% (141 of 203) of the youths who had FIR's prior to enrollment had none subsequent to enrollment.

C. OBJECTIVE 3

The third objective stated that "more than half of the new members will undergo positive changes in attitude during enrollment in the Team Counseling Program."

"The Jesness Inventory" test was used to measure change of attitude of youths enrolled in the Team Counseling Program. "The Jesness Inventory" was developed within the context of a correctional research program at the Fricot Ranch School in California, the results of which indicated that this inventory could discriminate delinquents from non-delinquents accurately, and could successfully predict recidivism.<sup>2</sup>

The Inventory provides scores on eleven different personality characteristics such as social maladjustment, value-orientation, immaturity, manifest aggression, social anxiety, etc. The inventory score that is most closely related to, and predictive of, delinquent behavior is the Asocial Index. Therefore, for our purpose, this is

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<sup>2</sup>Jesness, C. "The Jesness Inventory: Development and Validation" State of California, 1962, Youth Authority Research Report.

is the only score that will be examined. "Asocialization refers to a generalized disposition to resolve social or personal problems in ways that show a disregard for social customs or rules."<sup>3</sup>

A before/after test was completed on 229 youths in the Team Counseling Program. Test scores will be analyzed only on these youths. A lower score on the post test will indicate an improvement in the youth's attitude.

Two methods were used to determine the effect of Team Counseling on the asocial index scores.

1. The number of youths whose scores went up, down, or remained the same were tabulated.
2. The correlated t-test for measuring the significance of change was computed.

TABLE 18

RESULTS OF PRE-POST JESNESS TEST

(N = 229)	<u>Number</u>	<u>%</u>
Youths whose scores went down	88	38.4
Youths whose scores remained the same	16	6.9
Youths whose scores went up	125	54.5

Table 18 indicates that only 38.4% of the youths tested showed an improvement of attitude on the post-test; 6.9% of the

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<sup>3</sup>"The Jesness Inventory," Consulting Psychologists Press, Inc. Palo Alto, California, 1972.

youths had no change in attitude. However, 54.5% showed a more negative attitude or became more asocial after involvement in the Team Counseling Program.

TABLE 19  
t-TEST OF SIGNIFICANCE

(N = 229)

	<u>First Test Administration</u>		<u>Second Test Administration</u>		<u>Computed Value of t</u>
	<u>Mean (Average Score)</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>Mean (Average Score)</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	
Raw Scores	21.01	5.48	22.20	5.88	2.31
Scaled Scores	61.74	10.62	64.04	11.24	2.31

Table 19 shows the results of a correlated t-test run on both raw scales and scaled scores. Scaled scores were analyzed as they control for age differences. The results were the same. A value of "t" of 2.31 with 229 subjects translates to a significance level of between .01 and .025 which indicates a significant anti-social shift of attitudes. However, it is important to note that while this test shows that, on the average, the participants in the Team Counseling Program became more asocial, this result cannot, with certainty, be attributed directly to the program.

D. BENEFITS IMPLIED BY THE GRANT PROPOSAL

1. Benefit 1 - Activities & Attendance

A. Activities - One implied benefit of the Team Counseling Program was to provide a variety of attractive activities for the youths enrolled. Diversified activities were available for youths at the ten centers. Although similar types of activities were available at each center, the time spent on any particular activity varies from center to center.

Table 20 indicates that the greatest amount of time in all ten centers (25.7%) was spent in group recreational activity with counseling. A significant amount of time (14.8%) was spent outside the center in a sports program as well as in group activity and games at the center (15.6%). These findings support Team Counseling's purpose of providing group counseling and recreation to delinquent youths.

Another thrust of the Team Counseling Program was to provide individual counseling to its participants.

Two categories can be considered under this heading: a) home visits and b) counseling, recruitment or testing. The combined percentage of time spent on these activities (12.3%) seems to indicate that youths did receive some individual attention from their counselors.

This same data was recalculated to determine whether or not there was a large deviation from the average among the center. Table 21 indicates the amount of time spent on each activity by center,

TABLE 20  
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOURS RECORDED FOR  
TYPES OF TEAM COUNSELING ACTIVITY BY TIME PERIOD \*

ACTIVITY	12-31-72 to 6-16-73	6-17-73 to 12-1-73	12-2-73 to 5-18-74	TOTAL
Group Recreational Activity with Counseling	1821 (25.7)	2570.5 (30.8)	1789 (25.4)	6180.5 (27.5)
General or Team Meeting with Counseling	519.5 (7.3)	417.5 (5.0)	467 (6.6)	1404 (6.3)
Counseling and Recruitment and/or Testing	607.5 (8.6)	152.5 (1.8)	67 (1.0)	827 (3.7)
Home Visit	678.5 (9.6)	682 (8.2)	575 (8.2)	1935.5 (8.6)
Group Activity, Games at Center	1025 (14.5)	1132 (13.6)	1338.5 (19.0)	3495.5 (15.6)
Participatory Sports Away from Center	1059 (15.0)	1151.5 (13.8)	1115 (15.8)	3325.5 (14.8)
Spectator Sports, Field Trips, Picnics, Movies	559 (7.9)	977 (11.7)	590 (8.4)	2126 (9.5)
Administration and/or Planning	423.5 (6.0)	616.5 (7.4)	530 (7.5)	1570 (7.0)
Other	383.5 (5.4)	640 (7.7)	569.5 (8.1)	1593 (7.1)
TOTAL	7076.5 (100.0)	8339.5 (100.0)	7041 (100.0)	22,457 (100.1)

\* As recorded on time sheets of individual counselors

As can be seen, two centers, Bryan Hill Center (2.6%) and Cherokee (3.2%), spent considerably less time on group recreational activity and counseling than the other centers. The amount of time spent by the counselors in the eight remaining centers varies from a low of 12.3% at 12th and Park to a high of 50.0% at Wohl.

Another interesting finding is that the youths attending the Bryan Hill Center seem to spend the greatest amount of time (41.7%) away from the center. Two centers, Capri and 12th and Park, spent 23.4% and 30.6% respectively of their time in general or team meetings with counseling while the other centers expended less than 3.2% of their total time in this same activity. Counselors at the Cherokee Center spent more time (17.7%) making home visits than counselors at other centers; counselors at the Court Girls Center spent the least amount of time (1.3%) making home visits.

One interesting program which is not reflected in this table occurred at the Marquette Recreation Center. Two psychotherapy groups were formed from among juveniles in need of intensive supervision. The two therapy groups met for an hour and a half on Wednesday evenings under the direction of one male and one female psychologist. Goals for juvenile participants in the program were: 1) increased self-awareness; 2) improved self-concept and self-worth; 3) social skill development; 4) communication skill development; and 5) problem solving. Much progress was made toward developing group

TABLE 21  
 PERCENT OF HOURS RECORDED FOR TYPES OF  
 TEAM COUNSELING ACTIVITY BY CENTER\*  
 12-31-72 to 5-18-74

	Bryan Hill	Capri	Cherokee	Court Boys	Court Girls	Northside Y.M.C.A.	Wesley House	Wohl	Yalem	12th & Park	Center Unspecified
Group Recreational Activity with Counseling	2.6	28.9	3.2	46.0	42.1	15.6	35.3	50.0	36.7	13.3	2.5
General or Team Meeting with Counseling	0.1	23.4	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.1	1.7	1.2	3.2	30.6	0.9
Counseling and Recruitment and/or Testing	4.2	1.9	3.3	2.7	5.2	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.0	8.3	0.0
Home Visit	9.6	5.1	17.7	5.6	1.3	11.6	5.2	7.9	7.7	16.4	3.1
Group Activity, Games at Center	5.4	11.7	23.2	6.4	11.2	30.0	25.4	19.9	23.1	7.5	**
Participatory Sports Away From Center	41.7	16.3	22.2	11.1	9.4	17.5	17.2	4.0	11.8	5.3	13.9
Spectator Sports, Field Trips, Picnics, Movies	22.0	4.4	20.1	9.1	14.0	8.7	2.6	4.6	4.5	7.3	3.6
Administration and/or Planning	4.4	5.4	6.7	11.2	1.7	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.5	6.2	45.0
Other	9.9	2.9	1.8	7.4	14.8	5.9	4.0	4.5	6.6	5.1	31.0
TOTAL	1678.5 99.0	2224.5 100.0	2432.5 100.1	2809.0 100.1	2211.0 100.0	1832.5 100.1	1441.5 100.1	2191.0 100.1	2715.0 100.1	2118.0 100.0	753.5 100.0

\* As recorded on time sheets of individual counselors

\*\* Included with Participatory Sports Away From Center

cohesiveness and mutual trust. It appears that the group sessions were a positive experience for all involved. The program should consider expansion of this type of counseling.

All in all, it appears that each center did attempt to achieve the goals of Team Counseling.

B. Attendance - Although the program was voluntary, another measure of effectiveness stated in the evaluation component was the rate of attendance. Attendance information was compiled from the counselors' attendance records submitted each pay period. An employee of the St. Louis Police Department aided the Evaluation Unit staff in the collection of this data.

The attendance data was calculated by multiplying the number of sessions in any given pay period by the number of youths in each peer group to determine the possible number of youths who could be present in a two-week period. This number was divided by the actual number present to obtain the percent present.

All available records were examined. Data was gathered for four different time periods; since counselors were paid every two weeks, data is presented in ten-week periods rather than by month or by quarter. We examined data for four ten-week periods. While this does not comprise complete attendance data, it does indicate trends and variations among the different centers and time periods.

The following table displays the rate of attendance by center. As indicated in the table, attendance data for some centers is incomplete.

Table 22 indicates that the overall rate of attendance in the Team Counseling Program was high. The range extends from a low of 58.5% at the Capri Center during Period III, to a high of 92.0% at the Bryan Hill Center during Period I. Bryan Hill seems to have had the largest participation rate among the centers while Wohl seems to have had the lowest participation. It should be kept in mind that Bryan Hill emphasized participating sports away from the center while Wohl emphasized group recreational activity. Attendance may be related to this difference in program direction.

At the Capri Center, the percent of youths present fell to 58.5% in Period III; however, the attendance rate sharply ascended to 90.0% in Period IV.

The Cherokee Center's attendance rate decreased steadily from 87.3% in Period I to 64.8% in Period IV. Six centers had a lower rate of attendance in Period IV than in Period I, while four centers had a higher attendance rate. However, percent changes of the centers whose attendance fell in Period IV was greater than the percent change of the centers whose attendance went up. Seasonally, attendance tends to be higher in the summer, but decreases in the winter months.

Overall, it appears that Team Counseling did provide a variety of activities for participants and that attendance did remain relatively high.

TABLE 22

## ATTENDANCE RATE PERCENT BY CENTER

TEN WEEK PERIOD	Bryan Hill	Capri	Cherokee	Court Boys	Court Girls	Page Park Y.M.C.A.	Wesley House	Wohl	Yalem	12th and Park
PERIOD I July 15, 1973 Sept. 22, 1973	92.0	87.2	87.3	89.5	70.2	83.3 d	80.6 d	71.0	75.3	85.7
PERIOD II Sept. 1, 1973 Dec. 1, 1973	89.0	77.2	76.1	81.9	87.6	67.4 b	82.8	79.9	82.4	73.4
PERIOD III Feb. 10, 1974 April 6, 1974	91.6	58.5 a	68.4	68.9	89.9	65.9 b	69.0 b	68.7	76.7	81.0 b
PERIOD IV April 7, 1974 June 15, 1974	82.1	90.0 a	64.8	75.2	88.2	91.6 b	58.9 c	67.2	80.6	62.6 a

- a. = Percent based on two weeks of data in this time period  
b. = Percent based on four weeks of data in this time period  
c. = Percent based on six weeks of data in this time period  
d. = Percent based on eight weeks of data in this time period

## Benefit 2 - Reason for Termination

Benefit 2 in the evaluation component states that youths will successfully complete the Team Counseling Program. Successful completion was never specifically defined.

A youth who was terminated due to non-participation or commitment to an institution (juvenile or adult) would be considered an unsuccessful termination. Some youths were terminated for overage or because they moved away. A small percentage of youths terminated due to reasons of marriage, pregnancy, employment or absconding; these youths were placed in an "other" category.

Data will be examined in two ways: Table 23 shows the number and percent of youths terminated by quarters during Phase I and Phase II, while the following table shows the same data aggregated by phase and the total of both phases.

The data indicates that 26 youths terminated during Phase I, 53.8% (14 of 26) of the terminations were for non-participation, 26.9% (7 of 26) were due to overage, and 11.5% (3 of 26) were committed,

During Phase II, the range of terminations for non-participation extends from 37.9% in the first quarter to 55.5% in the second quarter. Non-participation terminations in the third, fourth and fifth quarters are about the same. However, terminations for reasons of commitment varies greatly from a low of 4.3% in the third quarter to 42.8% in the final quarter of Phase II.

TABLE 23  
 Youths Terminated From  
 Team Counseling By Reason By Quarter

PHASE I (N=26)

<u>Quarters</u>	<u>Non-Participation</u>		<u>Committment</u>		<u>Over Age</u>		<u>Moved Away</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
1/73-3/73	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4/73-6/73	14	53.8%	3	11.5%	7	26.9%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%	26	99.8%

PHASE II (N=206)

<u>Quarters</u>	<u>Non-Participation</u>		<u>Committment</u>		<u>Over Age</u>		<u>Moved Away</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
7/73-9/73	11	37.9%	2	6.8%	5	17.2%	7	24.1%	4	13.8%	29	99.8%
10/73-12/73	20	55.5%	5	13.8%	7	19.4%	4	11.1%	0	0.0%	36	99.8%
1/74-3/74	11	47.8%	1	4.3%	4	17.4%	4	17.4%	3	13.0%	23	99.9%
4/74-6/74	14	41.1%	8	23.5%	3	8.8%	8	23.5%	1	2.9%	34	99.8%
7/74-9/74	38	45.2%	36	42.8%	7	8.3%	3	3.5%	0	0.0%	84	99.8%

TABLE 24  
 Youths Terminated From  
 Team Counseling By Reason By Phases

	<u>Non-Participation</u>		<u>Committment</u>		<u>Over Age</u>		<u>Moved Away</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
PHASE I	14	53.8%	3	11.5%	7	26.9%	1	3.8%	1	3.8%	26	99.8%
PHASE II	94	45.6%	52	25.2%	26	12.6%	26	12.6%	8	3.9%	206	99.9%
TOTAL	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
	108	46.6%	55	23.7%	33	14.2%	27	11.6%	9	3.9%	232	100.0%

An interesting finding during Phase II is the percentage of youths who were terminated because they moved away. This data seems to indicate that Team Counseling serves a somewhat mobile population.

A number of youths were terminated because of overage, that is, the youth turned seventeen. During Phase I, 26.9% of the youths were terminated for this reason. In Phase II, 26 youths (12.6%) left the program because of overage.

During Phase I and Phase II, 551 youths were participating in the Team Counseling Program. During the same period, 42.1% of the youths (232 of 551) were terminated from the program.

Table 24 shows all terminations during Phase I and Phase II. Most youths (46.6%) were terminated for non-participation. Almost one-fourth (23.7%) were committed to an institution. Since an unsuccessful termination is defined as non-participation or commitment, we can conclude that 70.3% of those terminated did not successfully complete the Team Counseling Program. Since successful program completion was never operationalized, it is unclear whether this finding reflects negatively on the program.

\* \* \* \* \*

For further information on the Team Counseling Project, contact Mr. Charles H. Mueller, St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department, 1200 Clark Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63103.

Status Report

Project: Expanded Team Counseling  
For Hard Core Delinquents

Grant Award: \$109,432

Project Number: 74-MPC8-SL18

Subgrant Period: 10-01-74  
5-31-75

Subgrantee: St. Louis Metropolitan  
Police Department

Ext Requested To: 8-15-75

Date of Report: April 25, 1975

Project Director:  
Sgt. Charles Mueller

Program Analyst: Cheryl Mintle *CM*  
*BND*

Authorized Official:  
Colonel Theodore McNeal

Present Status/Summary of Activities:

On-site visits to the boys program at Juvenile Court and the 12th & Park Program reveal these to be well organized, well attended programs which are operating on a relatively small amount of funds. The Court program especially has arrangements for free attendance at movies, free tickets to Cardinal baseball games, free dinners, and a permit to use Chambers Park for softball activities. Uniforms, roller skates, and other types of equipment have been donated to the program and the facilities at the Juvenile Detention Center are available for their use three nights a week. This program is a mandatory one and attendance includes 30 boys with three counselors, each assigned to 10 boys.

The 12th & Park program serves a total of 28 boys with three counselors. A system of rewards for attendance has been developed at this center and the on-site visit revealed that this motivation seems to be working. A free sandwich and fruit dinner is provided at the center for the children also. As it is softball season, all of the Team Counseling Centers are organized and practicing for their upcoming inter-center softball league games.

On April 10, 1975, the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Board approved a proposal for two full time Juvenile Officers to be assigned to staff this program in the future. This proposal called for a cut-back of Team Counseling Centers from 10 to 4. Police vans would be used to transport the children to special events and two Deputy Juvenile Officers were to be requested from the Juvenile Court to staff the program with 80 percent of their time. The Parks, Recreation and Forestry Department had indicated that they would provide the four recreational centers to the program free. Although the Court has not formally approved the assignment of two Deputy Juvenile Officers to the program, the Analyst has received informal assurances that this will be the case. This program has also requested 1976 LEAA funds from Region 5. The Juvenile Technical Advisory Committee of that body will meet May 7, 1975 to determine which programs will receive 1976 funds.

The Project Director and this task force have begun to move the ten centers back to four. The Page-Park YMCA Center has been closed and the boys within that program, who are all residents in a group home, have received paid memberships at the "Y" for another six months. The Recreation Director at that center was one of the Team Counseling staff members and will presumably continue to have contact with the boys.

The next center to be closed will be the girls program at Juvenile Court which is scheduled to terminate May 2, 1975. The coordinator at that center is still planning how the girls will be assimilated into other programs.

Problems/Need For Further Action:

This project's main concern is that of securing continued funds and assimilating those children who are terminated into other ongoing activities. The budget request to Region 5 will cut this program from 300 clients to 100. Staff will continue it's involvement with Region 5 in order to follow the progress of this funding request.

The elimination of program centers will require a great deal of planning to successfully refer the approximately 200 clients who may no longer be served by Team Counseling. The Program Analyst should assist in this where possible.

On-site visits to the project indicate that the rapport developed between program counselors and clients is one of the basic elements of this project. If Region 5 funding is forthcoming and the current phase of this program is extended to carry it through December of 1975, there will be staff turnover in terms of police officers assigned. The main coordinators of the center are officers from various department who are serving in overtime capacity. It is critical that the assigned Police Juvenile Officers be capable of maintaining the relationships which appear to have been created over a number of years by the current program coordinators. If at all possible the expertise which these individuals have developed should be used as a training device for the new officers who will be involved in the program, to make the transition as smooth as possible.

Future reports will deal with these matters as well as including material on the Diagnostic Clinic which is currently being operated for the clients in the Marquette Center. As other on-site visits are made to the various centers that information will be included also.

**END**

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