



EVALUATION OF THE
FAMILY SYSTEMS PROGRAM
THROUGH DECEMBER 1976

Prepared by:

Office of Research and Statistics
with the Assistance of the
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PREFACE

The Family Systems Program operated by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court has been partially funded by a succession of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grants over the seven years of its existence. The current grant period, beginning in July 1976 and ending in June 1977, is the last in which the project is eligible for these funds. This evaluation of program effectiveness has been prepared in response to the grants evaluation requirement of the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council.

In January 1976, an evaluation report was produced based on the cases which had participated in the Family Systems Program prior to July 1975. For that evaluation, offense histories were collected on all cases having participated in the program. For the current evaluation, a sample of those cases was selected and the offense histories updated. A second sample was drawn from cases participating in the program after that time. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), a collection of computer-based statistical analyses, was used to analyze data from the sample data for evaluation.

This program evaluation was performed by the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS) with the assistance of the Juvenile Court and covers the operation of the program from July 1976 for quantitative evaluation information, such as numbers of cases participating. The evaluation of recidivism is based on a sample of 60 cases drawn from all 440 cases having participated in the program since its inception.

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ACQUISITIONS

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I. SUMMARY

A. Brief History

1. Initial Purpose of the Family Systems Program

In 1969, a survey of court staff identified a need for training in relating to and dealing with the large number of cases with family problems (23 percent of cases were runaways or incorrigibles). In response to the need, the Family Systems Program was instituted the following year. The objectives of this program were:

- to provide a theoretically sound treatment mode for family-centered problems, thus reducing further court contact in these cases; and
- to train court staff to fill the growing need for this type of service.

The training function was performed by having the participating staff observe actual counseling sessions and then discuss the Family Systems Theory techniques used by the counselor after the session. This concept of combining counseling and training was already being applied in an academic environment at Georgetown University. The Fairfax County program was based on the Georgetown model; however, the counseling clients were limited to parents of juveniles under court supervision. This restriction geared the program to respond to the County's specific program requirements.

2. Evolution

Over the seven years of operation, the program expanded from one consultant to include a consultant and four full-time counselors. Additionally, a number of other court staff had been trained in the theory's techniques. As more individuals became proficient, emphasis shifted from training to

counseling. The training is still an integral part of the program, but the purpose of this training has become oriented toward attaining maximum proficiency in personnel functioning as Family Systems counselors. Also, though the majority of families participating in counseling are still families of juveniles, counseling service is also provided to domestic relations cases if requested by court staff. Additional functions, including pre-dispositional evaluations, counseling of house parents, and diagnostic evaluations, have been assumed by the program.

3. Current Program Objectives

The program's objectives as stated in the current grant application, Division of Justice and Crime Prevention grant number 76A-3703, are as follows:

- To increase the percentage of families receiving service from 19 percent of those under court supervision to 30 percent.
- To reduce the frequency and number of repeat offenses by those whose families are involved in Family Systems.
- To train group home, probation house, support enforcement, and regular probation staff in Family Systems methods and theory so that they can utilize the techniques in their work.

The evaluation criteria presented in Attachment D of the grant application presented a set of objectives which were different from those in the body of the application. These objectives are presented below along with the specified evaluation components:

- To provide sound family counseling to at least 30 more families with children involved in the court, in order to reduce further court involvement in these areas.

Evaluation criteria:

- Number of families receiving therapy; and
 - Number and frequency of new offenses committed by youth in those families as compared to offense numbers and frequency prior to therapy.
- To provide supportive services and counseling to all group house parents and natural families of children placed in group homes, so that further court contact can be reduced in these cases.

Evaluation criteria:

- Number of group house parents and families provided therapy and supportive services by the therapist;
 - Number and frequency of new offenses committed by youth whose families participate in therapy as opposed to number and frequency of new offenses committed by youth whose families do not participate in therapy; and
 - Number and frequency of new offenses committed by youth prior to therapy as compared to number and frequency of offenses committed after therapy.
- To provide training in family counseling methods to two to four court staff.

Evaluation Criteria:

- The number of court staff participating in the year-long course at Georgetown University;

- The number of court staff attending the annual symposium;
- The number of court staff observing Dr. Andres' group and receiving consultation from him; and
- Evaluations by court staff receiving training and participating in the symposium of the value of that training in their regular probation activities.

4. Restatement of Objectives and Evaluation Criteria to be Used in this Evaluation

A restatement of program objectives for this evaluation is necessary to provide a comprehensive set of objectives and to resolve conflicts between the grant application's two sets of objectives. The list of objectives along with evaluation criteria to be used are presented below:

- To provide sound family counseling to aid parents of delinquent juveniles in regaining parental authority and control over their children.
 - Difference in recidivism rates before and after program participation.
 - Number of families participating in the program.
- To provide training in Family Systems Theory to court staff requiring such skills.

- Number of court staff receiving training.
 - Number of court staff participating in the annual symposium.
 - Number of court staff participating in the Family Systems Theory course at Georgetown University.
- To provide sound family counseling to couples having repeated court contact with domestic relations problems.
- Number of cases served.
 - Number of cases experiencing cessation of the behavior precipitating program referral.
 - Recidivism rate of those experiencing cessation of deviant behavior after program participation as opposed to recidivism rate of those who did not achieve cessation.
- To provide support services to the Court where appropriate.
- Number of cases provided crisis intervention.
 - Number of diagnostic evaluations performed.
 - Number of group house parents receiving counseling and/or training.

5. Suggested Statement of Goals and Objectives for Future Use

The Family Systems Program aids the Court in meeting Goal 3 as stated in the Fairfax County Government Organization Manual, 1974:

- To reduce the incidence of delinquent or criminal behavior for those who come within the Court's authority to act with regard to behavior prohibited by the code of Virginia.

From this goal statement, a more definitive set of program goals should be identified by the Court. A comprehensive set of objectives which specify quantitatively how the goals will be met and evaluation criteria to be used in reviewing the program's effectiveness in meeting its objectives would provide formal direction for program operation and would also simplify the task of program evaluation.

A statement of program goal(s) and objectives is suggested below:

- Goal 1

To reduce the incidence of delinquent or criminal behavior for those individuals in contact with the court and referred to the Family Systems Program because of dysfunction in family relationships.

Objectives and Evaluation Criteria

- To provide sound family counseling to aid families of delinquent juveniles in regaining parental authority and control over their children.
 - Reduction of recidivism by X percent in juveniles whose families participate in the program.
 - Provision of counseling to all families referred by court staff except those families in which parents are currently participating in other counseling addressed to the same problem.
- To provide sound family counseling to aid families in resolving domestic relations problems which bring them into court contact.

- o Provision of counseling to all families referred by court staff.
- o Symptom relief in at least X percent of those cases participating in the program.

- Goal 2

To support the court personnel in efforts to reduce the incidence of delinquent or criminal behavior for those individuals in court contact.

Objectives and Evaluation Criteria

- To provide training in Family Systems Theory to all court personnel in need of such training.
 - o Train, on a continuing basis, 100 percent of staff functioning in Family Systems counselor capacity.
 - o To provide limited training in Family Systems Theory to group house parents.
 - o To provide training on a limited basis to general court staff as requested.
- To provide counseling service to group house parents on a continuing basis.
 - o Provide counseling to each couple functioning as group house parents on a biweekly basis.
- To provide crisis intervention where dysfunction in family relationships has caused a crisis in cases which are under purview of the court.

- o Provide crisis intervention in all cases referred by court staff.
- To perform diagnostic evaluations as requested by the Court's Diagnostic Evaluation Team.
- o Respond to all requests for diagnostic evaluation.

B. Summary of Results

The Family Systems Program has achieved its stated objectives as defined for use in this evaluation. Family counseling to aid parents regain parental authority and control has been effective as indicated by a decrease of 90 percent in recidivism. This counseling was provide to 154 families in the first six months of FY1977. Counseling in domestic relations cases was also effective, resulting in no recidivism in cases where the conflict precipitating program referral was resolved through counseling. Other cases not resolving this conflict had a 36 percent recidivism rate.

Training was provided on a continuing basis to court staff desiring such skills. Full-time Family System counselors conducting sessions with parents of juveniles or domestic relations cases participated in training on a weekly basis. The four full-time counselors attended the annual symposium. There were no counselors participating in the Family System Theory Course at Georgetown University during this grant period, because all counselors had previously had the course, including the counselor hired during the fiscal year.

The court was provided services by Family Systems, including crisis intervention, which was provided for 10 cases, and diagnostic evaluations, which were performed for the Diagnostic Evaluation Team on 31 cases. Also, the six sets of group house parents were counseled on a continuing basis and provided Family System Training as needed.

C. Conclusions

The Family Systems Program benefits those individuals participating by a reduction of the incidence of the behavior bringing them into contact with the Court. The Court benefits from the support provided by the program in crisis intervention and diagnostic evaluations. The community as a whole benefits from the program through a reduction in delinquent activity among juveniles, which reduces the demands on the Court, the police, the Sheriff's Office, and the detention facility. A reduction in domestic relations problems benefits the community also through a reduction in demand for Court services, police services, and Sheriff's services; and intangibly through improved family stability.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Program Description

In a staff survey which was conducted in 1969, one of the major needs identified by probation staff was a family centered counseling service to deal with families of clients. As a result, inquiries were made of several existing organizations and agencies to determine if such a service could be provided. Since it could not, a grant was obtained to provide staff training in Family Systems Theory.

The court designed a pilot program in which Dr. Bud Andres, a psychiatrist trained in family theory, would conduct family therapy at the court in the presence of all interested staff. It was anticipated that within two years, staff would be able to conduct sessions of their own, both with individual families and with multiple families. In fact, this objective was accomplished within six months, when the first staff-conducted, multiple-family group began to meet.

What began as a pilot project has grown into a regular court program, with a staff of four full-time counselors. The initial training phase has ended with the development of staff competence in working with families; the focus has shifted from training to service.

Counseling is designed to re-establish positive and stable patterns of family interaction, so that families will be able to handle crises on their own, without inducing children to act out and without seeking court intervention to resolve their crises.

The program is based upon the Family Systems Theory developed by Dr. Murray Bowen, clinical psychiatrist at the Georgetown University Department of Psychiatry.

Family Systems Theory applies when juvenile deviant behavior is caused or influenced by family disintegration. The Family Systems approach operates under the assumption that working only with the deviant child is unproductive. The child's deviance is held to be partially a result of the total family process, and the agents most capable of making needed alterations in the family process are considered to be the parents or parent. Family Systems stresses the parents' role and that they assume responsibility for this change. Children have their own probation counselors separate from the Family Systems counselor.

Bowen's theory describes four phases in the course of counseling parents. First, parents are assisted in becoming more objective about family problems: they are helped to see that the child is not a "bad apple," but rather manifests symptoms of the family's interactive patterns. Second, parents are coached to perceive the part that each of them has played both in developing and sustaining the child's deviant behavior. Third, each parent is assisted in designing a practical strategy for ending his or her participation in the dysfunctional pattern. Finally, each parent is helped to implement this strategy. Termination follows, appropriately, when the parent has learned the process: problem identification, assessment of his or her participation, and resolution of his or her participation.

In addition to counseling parents of delinquent children, the program also counsels adults involved in domestic relations cases before the court, such as child abuse, marital assault, and non-support cases. The program also works with natural and foster parents involved in the court's Group Home Program and participates in the court's diagnostic team.

Referrals to the program come from all units of the court at all stages of court processing. While the largest number of referrals comes from probation counselors, others, including intake officers, judges, and domestic relations counselors, make

referrals as well. A member of the program staff follows up on a referral by arranging an initial interview at which the program is thoroughly explained to the parents. It is during or following this interview that parents decide whether the program would be helpful in resolving their problems. The only cases which are turned away are those cases where the parents are involved in another program addressing the problem precipitating program referral.

Families who decide to participate in the program are offered several counseling modes. They may participate in multiple-family sessions with two or three other families, or they may arrange for individual sessions. Family counselors discourage parents from including children in the sessions since an objective of counseling is to emphasize the parents' role and de-emphasize the child's role. However, the child is included in the sessions when the parents insist on it. Parents can terminate participation at any point they wish.

Staff training remains an important component of the program. Once a month, Family Systems counselors observe Dr. Bowen in an in-service training day; twice a month, they observe the multiple-family group that Dr. Andres continues to conduct at the court, and the multiple-family group that the Program Director conducts at the court. Staff also attend an annual symposium about Family Systems Theory. Finally, full-time staff receive weekly supervision from the Program Director.

The court's regular probation staff also receive training. Training activities attended by full-time program staff are open to regular probation staff as well. Further, the Program Director offers case consultation upon request to all court staff.

1. Operational Techniques

The counselors and psychiatrist operate using essentially the same methods. The counselor remains emotionally detached during sessions and attempts to "coach" the family rather than "lead" the family, because it is felt that realization of problem areas and the solutions to these problems have more impact if they come from the individuals themselves. First, by asking questions, the counselor helps each participating family begin to be aware of negative family relationship patterns. Once these patterns become clear, the counselor helps the participants define their parts in the patterns (such as being over-protective, bailing the child out, et cetera). The participants are then taught a series of techniques to assist them in changing their parts in the patterns. Finally, participants use each session for supervision and support in their ongoing efforts to develop positive relationship patterns with each family member.

2. Specific Program Elements

* Services by the Psychiatrist - Dr. Andres has been working with this program since its inception, providing counseling to families as a means of training staff, as well as consulting with counselors on a regular basis. Dr. Andres sees three families for a total of one-and-one-half hours every two weeks. Each family is worked with for a half hour while the other two families observe. In the same room, behind the three couples, sit the court workers who observe the family session. After the families have left, the court workers and the psychiatrist discuss the session for a half hour, providing training for the observers and feedback for the psychiatrist. Using this method, it is possible to train up to ten court workers while three families are receiving therapy.

- Therapy/Counseling - Parents of delinquent juveniles receive counseling and participate in therapy sessions which are oriented toward helping them regain parental authority and control over their problem child(ren). Sessions are held by each of four full-time counselors, two part-time counselors, and the psychiatrist and include individual and multiple-family sessions. During multiple family sessions, the counselor works with one set of parents at a time as in an individual family session, while the other families observe. There is little or no interaction between the families during the session. The purpose of having multiple-family sessions is to allow a set of parents to observe other sets of parents with similar problems, so that the observing parents may learn to be more objective about their own situation.

- Group Homes - One of the counselors works with the house parents in the court's group homes every other week for two hours. The focus of these groups is coping with the problems involved in group home living and with the marital tension and stress of the house parents, so that they may deal more effectively with the children placed in their homes. In addition, it is hoped that with such structured counseling, the early "burnout" which often affects house parents can be avoided. The counselor is also available between sessions for consultation as necessary with the house parents.

A counselor also works with natural families of children in group homes. Participation for all families is being stressed, and families are seen either individually or in groups.

- The counselor working with group homes begins specific planning with the child and the family for the youngster's re-integration into the family as he/she reaches his/her last two months in the group home program. During this phase, the counselor meets on a regular basis with the youngster

and family to formulate a thorough and explicit contract regarding terms of the youngster's return home. This contract is intended to fully prepare each family member for the returning child, and to fully clarify expectations, rules, and duties. After the youngster's return, the counselor is available to provide aftercare support as needed to the adjusting families.

- Probation House - Staff training is provided for the Probation House program. Family systems counselors provide services to natural parents of children placed in the probation house, in a manner similar to the group homes.
- Domestic Relations Support - The counselors offer service to adults experiencing domestic conflicts which culminate in offenses bringing them to the court's attention. The focus of work with such families will be geared toward enabling a husband and wife to deal with tension and anger in a productive manner rather than deterioration into physical assault.
- Crisis Intervention - The program intervenes in family crises when called upon to do so by probation officers.
- Diagnostic Evaluations - Objective evaluations of the family relationships are performed as needed by Family Systems counselors for the Court's Diagnostic Team.

3. Innovative Aspects

The combination of providing counseling for parents of delinquent children while also performing a training function in a working environment, is innovative though it has been found effective in an academic environment. Having this type of family counseling available to the families in contact with the

court is innovative, in that it focuses on family dysfunction as the cause of the problem rather than focusing on the juvenile's deviancy. The program, therefore, is effective only where family problems contribute to the juvenile's deviancy.

Having this program available is an innovative way of diverting family problems from probation counselors so they can concentrate on the juvenile. Probation officers may refer cases to the program if there are difficulties where the parental relationship with the child seems to be involved in the problem. This serves two purposes: it puts the problem in the hands of specialists better able to help the individuals involved in solving their problems, and it allows the probation officer to concentrate on his primary function, which is working with the juvenile.

B. Context

One of the program's primary objectives is to provide Family Systems counseling to the parents of delinquent juveniles to aid them in regaining parental authority. This is a very specialized service provided to a very limited population. Family Systems counseling as a general service is not offered elsewhere in the County. This uniqueness does not mean that this is the only program which can serve its clientele, merely that it is the only program providing the specific type of service.

Referrals to Family Systems for crisis intervention are made by probation officers who are familiar with the problems involved. The cases referred are limited to those cases which the probation officers feel could benefit from the Family Systems Program.

C. Fiscal Impact

The fiscal impacts of the Family Systems Program are shown on the table on the next page. The cost to Fairfax County to continue the program at its current level in FY1978 is \$39,000. Continuation at the current level would entail the conversion of two grant positions to regular positions. Program continuance at the level recommended by the Office of Management and Budget would cost approximately \$20,084 and would include only the two positions already funded by the County for the program. These costs have been adjusted by aid from the State Department of Corrections, Division of Youth Services to offset costs for counseling staff. As can be seen from the table, the incremental cost to the County of program continuance in FY1978 will be a reduction in costs of \$7,120 from the FY1977 costs if continued at the current level, or a reduction of \$26,036 if continued at the level recommended by the Office of Management and Budget. Program costs beyond FY1978 are anticipated to be affected only by staffing level and the effects of inflation.

COST COMPARISONS FOR FAMILY SYSTEMS PROGRAM
FY1977 AND FY1978

	<u>FY77 Under Grant</u>	<u>FY78 Request</u>	<u>FY78 OMB Recommended¹</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>			
Salary total directly related to program ²	\$ 27,795	\$ 29,903	\$ - 0 -
Salary total for 2 Probation Officer II also working on Family Systems	33,923	36,425	36,425
Consultant (grant funds)	1,200		
Consultant (County funds)	1,320	5,200	1,872
Equipment	3,500	- 0 -	- 0 -
Operating expenses	<u>4,900</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 72,638	\$ 72,164	\$ 38,297
<u>REVENUES</u>			
State salary reimbursement ³	\$ 16,961	\$ 33,164	\$ 18,213
Federal funds salary	2,238	- 0 -	- 0 -
State funds (grant)	455	- 0 -	- 0 -
Equipment Federal reimbursement	3,500	- 0 -	- 0 -
Operating expenses Federal reimbursement	<u>3,364</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>	<u>- 0 -</u>
TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 26,518	\$ 33,164	\$ 18,213
TOTAL COST TO COUNTY	\$ 46,120	\$ 39,000	\$ 20,084

¹ Fairfax County Office of Management and Budget.

² Fringe benefit costs of \$4,547 were included when computing grant reimbursements, but are not shown here in order to make all salary figures comparable.

³ Available to the court from Virginia Department of Corrections, Division of Youth Services. This money is available only to the court probation officers.

III. ANALYSIS

A. Methodologies

The source of information for the measures of effectiveness vary depending upon the objective being evaluated. Information pertaining to all cases served past and present is used when possible. A sample of the participating cases was used to estimate statistics relating to such measures as recidivism reduction and percent of cases participating because of status offenses. The sample cases were drawn randomly in two groups, 30 cases from those having participated in the program prior to July 1, 1975, and 30 cases having been assigned to the program since that time. The information concerning the cases was collected and processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to compute statistics for program evaluation. Information of a subjective nature was solicited from a sample of five families having completed the program prior to January 1976.

Since there are ethical difficulties with the random assignment of potential clients to treatment and non-treatment groups, which entails the arbitrary denial of services to people in need, a controlled experiment to isolate what happened as a result of the program from that which probably would have happened in the absence of the program cannot be done. This means that it is impossible to measure the quality of program service using the ideal model, the controlled experiment. In lieu of this information, the evaluation will compare information before and after program participation as a program quality measurement statistic.

B. Conclusions

The measures of effectiveness are presented for each objective as specified in the Summary.

- Objective 1

To provide sound family counseling to aid parents of delinquent juveniles in regaining parental authority and control over their children.

Recidivism rates indicate that program participation is effective in restoring parental control. Recidivism is used as a measure of parental control on the assumption that deviant behavior would not exist if parents had the control. In the portion of the sample having participated in the program prior to July 1975, the incidence of court contact prior to program participation was 1.368 offenses per case and contact after program participation was reduced to .083 offenses per case. This converts to a reduction in court contacts of 91 percent. In this earlier group the recidivism period after program participation is longer and, therefore, more indicative of long-term effects. However, this same trend is noted in the total sample as well. In the complete sample, 1.28 offenses per case were committed prior to program participation, and .135 offenses per case were committed after program participation. This is a reduction in recidivism of 89 percent. This high rate of recidivism reduction is being achieved in a group in which program participation was precipitated by status offenses in 72 percent of the cases. Status offenders historically are the group for which it is most difficult to achieve recidivism reduction. Tables of recidivism rates before and after program participation and the break down of participants by criminal and status offenders are shown in Appendix A.

During the first 6 months of FY1977, 154 cases have participated in the program. This represents all eligible cases referred to the program by court staff. Those cases already participating in another form of counseling addressed to the same problem are not considered eligible for this program.

- Objective 2

To provide training in Family Systems Theory to court staff requiring such skills.

Extensive continuing training is received by 10 individuals who function as counselors; four of these individuals work solely with the Family Systems Program. A limited amount of Family Systems training is provided to group house parents of which there have been 6 in FY1977. General orientation training is provided to new court employees as needed. This consists of attending counseling sessions and discussions with the program director on Family Systems Theory.

All full-time counselors attended the annual symposium. This provides exposure to new thinking in the field and helps keep the counselors abreast of current techniques in working with clients.

There was no need to have counselors participate in the Family Systems Theory and Psychotherapy course at Georgetown University, since each counselor has participated in the course in the past. One new counselor hired during FY1977 had also previously participated in the course.

- Objective 3

To provide sound family counseling to couples having repeated court contact because of domestic relations problems.

Since January 1975, a total of 25 domestic relations cases have been referred to the program for counseling. All cases received counseling. The following table provides recidivism information as related to successful program participation on 23 of the 25 cases. Information is not available on the other 2 cases. Success is defined as having achieved symptom relief as evaluated by the counselor.

	Subsequent Complaints	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Achieved symptom relief.	0	12
Did not achieve symptom relief.	4	7

As can be seen from the table, no new complaints were received from those cases having achieved symptom relief while participating in the program. Cases not achieving symptom relief had a 36 percent rate of additional court contact.

- Objective 4

To provide support services to the court where appropriate.

In the first 7 months of FY1977, a total of 10 cases have been provided crisis intervention as requested by probation counselors. The program provided service to all cases referred.

All diagnostic evaluations requested have been performed. In FY1977, thus far, 31 evaluations have been performed.

Each of the 6 sets of group house parents have received training as necessary and counseling on a continuing basis.

C. Qualifiers

It was not feasible, due to time and resource constraints at the time of data collection, to collect information on the cases related to the participation of involved juveniles in other programs; therefore, there can be no statement attributing the change in recidivism rate solely to the families' participation in the Family Systems Program.

The results of the subjective program evaluation by parents may be biased by the fact that the interviews were conducted by a Family Systems counselor. The counselor did attempt to remain as objective as possible.

D. Costs and Benefits

The cost to the County per case per month, based upon the fiscal year's budgeted cost and the average number of cases served, is \$35 each. This cost per case figure pertains to crisis intervention cases, counseling of group house parents and natural parents of children in group homes, and diagnostic evaluations, as well as to cases who are actually participating in the program on a full-time basis. Comparable counseling service from a private counselor or psychiatrist would range from \$50 to \$90 per month. The cost stated above includes the costs of training which continue throughout the year, either formally as in attending therapy sessions and discussion with the psychiatrist afterward, or informally as in the weekly case load discussions with the Program Director where specific direction is given on problem cases.

The benefits to the County due to reduced recidivism are not readily measurable. Within the Court, there is a reduced demand for services. The impact extends beyond the Court to the police (who are called on to make fewer arrests), to the staffs of the detention facility and the Sheriff's Office (who are called upon to detain fewer juveniles), and to citizens (who realize a benefit from reduced juvenile crime).

APPENDIX A

Offenses Per Case Before, During and After Program Participation

	<u>Pre-program</u>		<u>During Program</u>		<u>After Program</u>	
	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Length of Time (Mo.)</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Length of Time (Mo.)</u>	<u>Number of Offenses</u>	<u>Length of Time (Mo.)</u>
Sample of 60	1.28	5	.511	6	.135	9
30 cases in program prior to July 1975	1.368	4	.625	6	.083	11
30 cases in program after July 1975	1.182	6	.5	6	.235	7

Program Participation Based on Precipitating Offense

<u>Precipitating Offense</u>	<u>Number of Individuals</u>	<u>Percent of Cases for Which Information was Known</u>
Criminal	15	27.8
Status	39	72.2
Unknown	6	

END