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# **Office of Criminal Justice Planning**

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OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING  
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Dear Colleagues:

This is the first issue of a new quarterly publication from the Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Each issue will provide up-to-date information on emerging criminal justice issues and funding available through foundations. The publication will also include information on research in the areas of crime prevention, crime suppression, victim/witness assistance, domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, drug abuse, and juvenile justice and delinquency prevention.

I am sure you will find the Research Update to be an interesting and useful publication. To ensure that we continue to provide the information that is of most value to you, I would appreciate any comments you may have.

Sincerely,

  
G. ALBERT HOWENSTEIN, JR.  
Executive Director

GAH:sr

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MAY 8 1989

ACQUISITIONS

## **Emerging Criminal Justice Issues: Children of Female Prisoners**

When moms go to jail, what happens to their infants and young children? Do the numbers and needs of such children warrant public intervention? Do children stay with relatives, are they placed in foster homes, or more important for criminal justice professionals, are they able to live in correctional institutions with their incarcerated mothers? Do children of incarcerated mothers later become criminals - either because of exposure to prison when young, or lack of parental bonding due to little contact with an incarcerated mother? What role should public authorities assume to help reunify children with their mothers after a sentence is served? This discussion briefly reviews the very few studies and programs dealing with these questions; examines the status of California programs for federal and state inmates; previews current legal issues raised by incarcerated mothers in California; and suggests resources for further information.

Unfortunately, little data exists about the number of children of female prisoners; one of the most recent figures, determined in the late 1970s by the U.S. Department of Labor's Women's Bureau, estimated that on the average day, approximately 21,000 children had mothers who were incarcerated. Although no one really knows just how many children are in this situation, criminal justice professionals are beginning to agree that we must address their particular problems. But just what are their problems?

Living arrangements for such children pose the initial dilemma. Research on this issue is scarce, limited primarily to studies about the families of incarcerated males. The most recent study, Prisons and Kids: Programs for Inmate Parents sponsored and released by the American Correctional Association in June 1985, surveys programs in 55 state and 2 federal institutions, representing 15,337 incarcerated women. Based upon his findings, author James Boudouris concludes that parenting and bonding may play an important role in rehabilitation and is essential to the healthy development of children. He then makes five recommendations: (1) More must be done for inmates' children and families, including care at correctional institutions when states are willing to commit funds to such programs. (2) In some cases, especially when placement with another family member is impossible, a child's best interest is served by remaining with his or her mother in a correctional institution. (3) Previously existing prison nursery programs should be reinstated and subjected to rigorous evaluation. (4) A retrospective study should be conducted of mothers and children who lived in former prison nurseries operating in Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York, and Virginia. (5) States should consider following Iowa's statutory example authorizing work release for incarcerated parents to help maintain the family unit.

The future criminality of children of incarcerated mothers has not been recently examined. In a 1959 report, McCord found 60% of the boys who had criminal mothers were delinquent, representing significantly higher incidences of delinquency than boys whose mothers were not imprisoned. Cloniger and Guze's 1970 report found that of 66 convicted female felons, 20% had a father and another 9% had a mother in jail or prison. One year later, Gibbs theorized that delinquent women may present a greater threat to society than many violent and dangerous men because of their potential to influence their children and possibly encourage criminal conduct. In

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a 15-year follow-up study of children of male convicts in Oakland, California, Miller et. al., found these children had more than four times as many records of "deviance" as children in the control group, over one-half had a criminal arrest record, and 26% had mothers with criminal histories. In a 1980 study of 75 incarcerated mothers and their children from four California counties, Stanton found 44% of the mothers had parents and siblings who had been incarcerated; another 9% had one parent incarcerated. Clearly, these studies are not conclusive, but the findings suggest the need for much more sophisticated and long-range study.

The issue of public responsibility for reunifying children and parents after incarceration was specifically addressed by the federal government in 1980 when it passed the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act. One of the statute's primary mandates is that children remain with their families whenever possible; if the child must be placed in foster care, the law requires reunification services be provided to families and that placement of the child back with the natural parent be the primary goal of foster placement. The California-based Legal Services for Prisoners with Children Program suggests that such reunification services for families with an incarcerated parent may include giving foster parents funds to allow parents to call their children collect and to transport children to visit their parents; providing funds to social service departments that allow parents to call social workers collect; providing funds to transport parents to and from court hearings involving their child's placement; providing first and last month's rent for parents being released into the community; placing children in foster homes close to the prison to facilitate regular visitation between parent and child; creating children's centers within prisons where children and their parents can visit in a supportive and non-threatening environment; and training foster parents who care for children of incarcerated parents as well as the social workers who work with these parents.

How has the State of California handled these sensitive problems over the years? Currently, two public-sponsored programs for incarcerated mothers and their children operate in California: the California Department of Correction's (CDC) Mothers and Infants program operating in four communities and the federal MATCH (Mothers and Their Children) program for Pleasanton inmates. In 1919, the California Legislature enacted Section 3401 of the Penal Code giving CDC discretionary authority for an incarcerated mother to keep child(ren) up to two years of age with her in the institution. Shortly afterwards, the California Institution for Women (CIW) at Frontera became the sole state institution in which mothers could keep their young children. Effective January 1, 1980, Penal Code Sections 3410-3424 established the Community Prisoner Mother Program (CPMP). Inmates eligible for CPMP were mothers who (1) would probably be released within two years (later changed to six); (2) had no prior prison term; (3) had been the infant's primary caretaker prior to incarceration; (4) had a child young enough so that by the end of the mother's sentence the child was no older than two years (later changed to six); (5) had not been found an unfit mother by the court; and (6) had not had more than 30 days elapse between incarceration and the application date. After the first year of CPMP's implementation, only six mothers were living in community facilities with their children. The law was revised in May 1983 when the current CDC Mothers and Infants Program began, requiring the inmate mother (1) has less than six years left in her sentence; (2) was the primary caretaker of the infant prior to incarceration; (3) was not found unfit by the court; and (4) has made an application to the program within 30 days of incarceration. Today, four homes operating in San Diego, Los Angeles, San Jose and San Francisco allow about 32 mothers to live with their 37 children while serving sentences with other inmate mothers in community-based facilities.

Since 1978, mothers incarcerated in the Federal Correction Institution at Pleasanton have been able to participate in Prison MATCH which, rather than housing an infant or young child at the institution, tries to strengthen the mother-child bond through a four-part program: the institution's children's center, staffed by child development specialists and training inmates, allows mothers and their children to spend weekend days together; a Human Service Training Program offered by a nearby community college teaches inmates how to work with their children and families; the Reading is Fundamental Program allows children to choose and take books home; and a support service system helps with custody cases, crisis intervention, and foster care.

Clearly, some efforts are currently devoted to the parenting issues inherent when mothers are incarcerated. Recently, another issue has been raised: the need for adequate prenatal care for incarcerated pregnant women. In a study contracted by the California Department of Health Services, Maternal and Child Health Branch, three California facilities were examined -- the CIW, the California Rehabilitation Center, and the Santa Rita County Jail in Alameda County. After conducting interviews with pregnant prisoners and women who had been pregnant at any time within the 21 months prior to the interview, the authors found that in all three facilities, early identification of pregnancy did not routinely occur, health care plans and case management systems for perinatal care did not exist, and prisoner's prenatal medical records were generally not available at outside contracting hospitals when

women delivered their babies. Partially as a result of the study, a class action lawsuit is pending in a Los Angeles federal district court; *Harris v. McCarthy* alleges pregnant women at CIW are being deprived of adequate prenatal and post-partum medical care in violation of the constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. In February 1986, pregnant women prisoners at the Santa Rita County Jail sued the sheriff and county health officials for failure to provide adequate prenatal medical care; *Jones v. Dyer*, a class action suit, contends medical care for pregnant women is so inadequate that it amounts to a potential death sentence to the unborn as well as being dangerous to the women.

In California today, issues about the living and unborn children of female prisoners are beginning to surface. Clearly, they will continue to be a criminal justice system concern for years to come. Further information about this issue is available through the following resources.

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Miller, D.; G. Challas; and S. Gee. "Children of Convicts: A Fifteen Year Follow-Up Study, 1956-1971." San Francisco: Scientific Analysis Corp., 1972.

Stanton, Ann M. When Mothers Go To Jail. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1980.

### Organizations

California Department of Corrections  
Parole and Community Services Division  
630 K Street, Suite 32  
Sacramento, CA 95814 916/445-6200

Legal Services for Prisoners with Children  
1663 Mission Street, 5th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94103 415/863-4027

Prison MATCH Program  
1515 Webster Street  
Suite 403  
Oakland, CA 94612 415/763-0518

Women's Prison Association  
110 Second Avenue  
New York, NY 10003 212/674-1163

# **Crime Suppression**

## **New Information from the Research Community**

**\*\*Georgia's Intensive Probation Supervision (IPS) Program --** Since 1982, Georgia's IPS Program has supervised over 2,300 probationers who, during the duration of the program, must either hold a full-time job or be a full-time student; perform community service; observe a strict curfew; submit to random drug tests; pay part of their supervisory costs; make restitution to victim(s); and meet with the probation officer face-to-face at least five times a week. Preliminary studies indicate encouraging results: IPS costs \$1,650 per year for each probationer compared with \$10,814 for each prisoner; the state collects about \$3.3 million annual probationer fees; and only 8% have had probation revoked while in the program. (Source: Billie S. Erwin, Comparing the Recidivism Rates of Intensive and Regularly Supervised Probationers. Georgia: Department of Offender Rehabilitation, 1986.)

**\*\*Probationers and Recidivism --** A Rand study of a group of felony probationers in Los Angeles and Alameda Counties during a 40 month follow-up period found high recidivism rates: 65% were rearrested and 34% were sentenced to jail or prison for new crimes. Conclusions include: (1) the majority of California felons placed on probation constitute a serious threat to society; (2) increased use of probation as a sentence for felons is a high-risk gamble; and (3) California courts have not successfully identified which felons can be safely placed on probation. (The second part, Prison versus Probation in California, is reviewed on page 5.) (Source: Joan Petersilia, Susan Turner, and James Kahan. Granting Felons Probation: Public Risks and Alternatives. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1985.)

**\*\*Juvenile Record Privacy Laws --** Results of the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority's 18-month study about the effects of restricting the exchange of juvenile justice data found that (1) restricting the exchange of such data is often counterproductive because it prevents police, courts, and juvenile service agencies from distinguishing between types of delinquent clients -- less serious, serious, and chronic offenders; and (2) inconsistent policies within states regarding the release of such data often undercut law enforcement's ability to obtain information needed to make informed decisions about juvenile cases. A major recommendation was disseminating juvenile offense records to agencies and persons with a need for such information. (Source: Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, 120 S. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, IL 60606.)

**\*\*Los Angeles Times Study of Minority Hiring in the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) --** In March 1981, LAPD administrators entered into a consent decree requiring 25% of sworn personnel hired each year be female, 22.5% Black, and 22.5% Latino until women comprised at least 20% of the force and the combined percentage of Blacks and Latinos was at least proportionate to numbers in the city's labor force. The 3-month study found the LAPD is meeting the decree's terms: female officers number 556 (8%) of the 7,000 sworn personnel compared with 171 in 1980; Latino representation increased 65%, from 709 in 1980 to 1,045 (15%); and the number of Black personnel increased 60%, from 449 in 1980 to 775 (11%). The study concluded that the LAPD has progressed but several problems still exist: entry into top management positions is slow, especially for women and Latinos; and affirmative action results are still minimal-- since 72% of the police force is white, it clearly remains white-dominated. (Source: David Freed, "LAPD: Despite Gains, Race, Sex Bias Persists." Los Angeles Times, September 28, 1986.)

## **Informational Highlights**

**\*\*State and Federal Prisons Reflect Record High Inmate Populations During First Six Months of 1986 --** The U.S. Department of Justice reported prison population grew more than 5% (25,000 inmates) for a nationwide record of nearly 529,000. California has the largest prison population, 55,238, accounting for 1/5 of the increase over the first six months of 1986. The Government Accounting Office predicts the national prison population will reach 566,170 by 1990, with an incarceration rate of 227 prisoners per 100,000 population. Additionally, the Bureau of Justice Statistics found the average prison stay is 1.5 to 2.5 years for all persons imprisoned for felony convictions and about 2.5 to 4 years for persons convicted of serious violent crimes.

**\*\*California Prisoners Are More Productive Than Ever --** The Prison Industry Authority reported inmate employment and annual production grew 70% over the last two years. Over 5,000 inmates achieved \$52 million in annual production in fiscal year 1985-86, the highest inmate work program figures in the nation.

**\*\*National Decline In Criminal Rights Sentiment Reported** -- Figgie International, Inc. in its fifth report of a public policy study series on American crime (The Figgie Report Part V: Parole-A Search for Justice and Safety, 1986), indicated citizen impatience with criminal behavior. The results of survey participants (over 1,000 members of the general public and more than 300 judges, attorneys and parole officials) indicated that 72% think judges are too lenient; 58% do not feel prison should be merely a last resort; and only 24% support the practice of parole boards setting prison release dates. When judges were asked to name the three most critical issues facing the parole system, 56% placed overcrowding at the top of the list and 52% admitted their sentencing decisions are based upon this single factor more than any other.

**\*\*Juvenile Detention on the Rise** -- The Bureau of Justice Statistics' "Children in Custody" Bulletin of October 1986 analyzed data from the 1985 Census of Public Juvenile Detention and found a total of 1,040 publicly operated State and local juvenile detention, correctional and shelter facilities held 49,322 juvenile residents on February 1, 1985. Juvenile detention statistics for calendar year 1984 found about 93% were accused of or had been adjudicated delinquent for criminal acts; the population was predominately male (86%) and white (61%); the juvenile confinement rate was 185 juveniles per 100,000; and the West, with the highest confinement rate of 327 per 100,000, was the only region indicating an increase in the years studied (9%).

**\*\*National Male Incarceration Statistics Reported** - The U.S. Department of Justice reported that at the end of 1985, three percent of the adult men in the nation were incarcerated or on probation or parole. A total of 2.9 million people were incarcerated or on probation or parole, representing an increase of almost 17% from 1983. Of those under supervision in 1985, 74% were in the community on probation or parole while 26% were in prison or jail.

**\*\*California Crime Trends Reported** -- In August 1986, California's Bureau of Criminal Statistics (BCS) released crime statistics reported by 43 of the state's 44 law enforcement agencies for the first six months of the year. When compared with the same period in 1985, this was the statewide picture: willful homicides increased 11% (931 to 1,033); forcible rape decreased 1.7% (3,710 to 3,646); robberies decreased .1% (31,137 to 31,121); aggravated assault increased 35.7% (29,707 to 40,316); burglaries increased .9% (133,389 to 134,548); and motor vehicle theft increased 6.3% (57,830 to 61,475). According to BCS, the "sudden and sizable" aggravated assault increase was primarily prompted by the new law effective January 1, 1986 requiring police agencies to respond to domestic violence incidents as alleged criminal conduct (Penal Code Section 13701).

### Book Review

**Prison versus Probation In California: Implications for Crime and Offender Recidivism** by Joan Petersilia, Susan Turner, with Joyce Peterson. Santa Monica, CA: Rand, 1986. In the second part of an NIJ-funded series examining the use of prison and probation for felony offenders, the authors studied the relationship between imprisonment and recidivism, the incapacitation effect upon crime, and the system costs associated with any subsequent crime reduction. After "matching" 511 probationers and 511 imprisoned offenders from Alameda and Los Angeles Counties with a set of specific factors and examining their records over a two-year follow-up period, the authors discerned the following. First, prisoners had a higher recidivism rate than probationers; during the two-years, 72% of the prisoners, compared with 65% of probationers, were rearrested while 47% of the prisoners compared with 31% of the probationers were re-incarcerated. However, neither group's new crimes were more serious nor was there a significant difference in the length of time before their first filed charge. Second, based upon previously-used incapacitation ratios, it was estimated that prisoners committed 20% fewer crimes than probationers during the period under study. Third, by adding correction costs of initial confinement, costs of post-release probation or parole, relevant police and court costs, and costs of any post-release incarcerations resulting from new crimes, the authors found "the system spent about twice as much on supervising and reprocessing prisoners as it did on probationers." The major conclusions "suggest that imprisonment did not deter most of the offenders in the sample from further crime but *did* achieve its incapacitation objective. However, this objective was achieved at very high costs to the criminal justice system...Our major conclusion is that public safety would clearly benefit from somehow incapacitating a larger proportion of the felony offenders represented in this study, and for a longer time." The authors recognize building more prisons can only partially accomplish this goal and make two cost-reducing suggestions for California: duplicating Florida's construction example of using prefabricated concrete components for quick and inexpensive prison construction; and creating community-based probation programs that provide more intensive supervision than routine probation, but are less restrictive than probation such as Georgia's program explained above on page 4.



## **Crime Prevention**

### **New Information from the Research Community**

**\*\*Statewide Drug Survey --** A survey of drug and alcohol use among California students in the 7th, 9th, and 11th grades was conducted during 1985-86 with a sample student population from 45 high schools and 42 junior high schools throughout the State. Students were asked to report usage of the "seven most commonly used substances" (beer, liquor, marijuana, amphetamines, cocaine, inhalants, and mushrooms). When asked if they had used a substance *at least once during the previous 6 months*, 41.1% of 7th graders students had used beer, followed by 17.6% using inhalants, and 9.7% using marijuana; 61% of 9th graders reported using beer, followed by 56.1% using wine, 32.2% using marijuana, 16.3% using inhalants, and 10% using amphetamines and cocaine; 69.2% of 11th graders reported using beer, followed by 62% using wine, 42.1% using marijuana, 17.6% using cocaine, 15.3% using amphetamines, and 13.8% using inhalants. *Weekly* use of beer was reported by 2.4% of 7th graders, 11.9% of 9th graders, and 20.1% of 11th graders; weekly use of marijuana was reported by 0.9% of 7th graders, 7% of 9th graders, and 13.4% of 11th graders; and weekly use of cocaine was reported by 0.4% of 7th graders, 1.4% of 9th graders, and 3% of 11th graders. *Daily* use of beer was reported by 0.7% of 7th graders, 2.4% of 9th graders, and 3% of 11th graders; daily use of marijuana was reported by 0.4% of 7th graders, 5.2% of 9th graders, and 7.4% of 11th graders; and daily cocaine use was reported by 0.2% of 7th graders, 0.7% of 9th graders, and 1.1% of 11th graders. By age 12, 57.8% of 7th graders reported using alcohol and 10.7% reported using another drug at least once; by age 14, 77.6% of 9th graders reported using alcohol and 35.7% reported using another drug at least once; and by age 16, 85% of 11th graders reported using alcohol and 51.4% reported using another drug at least once. (Source: Rodney Skager, Statewide Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use. Sacramento: Attorney General, Winter 1985-1986.)

**\*\*High-Achieving Children of Working Mothers --** A nationwide study conducted by Kent State University Psychologist John Guidubaldi found that school-aged children of working mothers have higher scores in math and reading, have a lower absentee rate from school, demonstrate "significantly higher" IQ scores, are more self-reliant, and show a higher sense of self-esteem and family relation skills than children of non-working mothers. Conversely, children of non-working mothers had less evening child care, reported better mother-child relationships, and had more family members present at the evening meals than children of working mothers. The study also concluded that children of divorced families where the mothers were employed outperformed divorced-family children whose mothers were not employed. (Source: Dr. John Guidubaldi, Kent State University, Department of Psychology, Kent, Ohio 44242.)

**\*\*Teen Fathers --** A recently-released study sponsored by the Ford Foundation and conducted by the Teen Father Collaboration challenges the stereotypical image of the irresponsible teenage father. After surveying 400 teen fathers in 15 cities, the authors found the following: 82% reported daily contact with their children even though they lived apart; 74% said they contributed to the child's financial support; 90% reporting a continuing relationship with the child's mother; Teen Father project staff in all cities were virtually overwhelmed by the numbers of motivated fathers seeking their assistance; nearly half the fathers who entered programs as school dropouts experienced "positive educational changes"; and almost two-thirds of the fathers who entered the programs when unemployed found employment after the program. (Source: Joelle Sander, Teen Father Collaboration, Bank Street College of Education, 610 W. 112th Street, New York, NY 10025 (212/663-7200).)

### **Informational Highlights**

**\*\*Employer Day Care Figures Cited --** Of 6 million American employers, about 3,000 currently offer some type of day care assistance; in 1978, only 110 employers nationwide offered such services. About 600 have day care centers on or near the business site. In 1985, San Francisco became the nation's first city to require child care provisions in plans for commercial office space development.

**\*\*Latchkey Youth Estimates Released --** In a study released in late 1986, the U.S. Census Bureau explained the results of their nationwide survey that in December 1984 counted 2.1 million children aged 5-13 who were left unsupervised for any amount of time after school. In 90% of the cases, the Census Bureau's study found the children were left alone for less than 3 hours, while about 750,000 were unsupervised for some period before school or at night.

**\*\*Alcohol and Crime Connection Claimed** -- A recent Bureau of Justice Statistics report found 54% of jail inmates convicted of violent crimes were drinking prior to committing their offense. Nearly 7 of 10 people convicted of manslaughter, 62% of those convicted of assault, and 49% of those convicted of murder or attempted murder had been drinking.

**\*\*ABA Adopts Resolutions on Teenage Drug Abuse** -- Earlier this year, the American Bar Association adopted several results: recommending all states and the military adopt 21 as the legal drinking age; urging states to allow lawsuits against those selling or knowingly serving alcohol to minors; urging states to increase criminal penalties for those convicted of selling alcohol or other drugs to underage youth; and calling for federal legislation prohibiting interstate shipment of drug paraphernalia to minors.

**\*\*California's Drunk Driving Statistics Remain High** -- One year after the 1981 laws were passed, the number of deaths caused by drunk drivers decreased from 1,965 in 1981 to 1,705 in 1982 and 1,673 in 1983. However, the numbers rose to 1,873 in 1984 and 1,738 in 1985. The California Highway Patrol reported that in 1984, 16 year-olds were involved in 457 drunk driving accidents that killed 21 persons; for 17 year-olds, 920 accidents occurred killing 55 people; for 18 year-olds, 1,556 accidents resulted in 97 deaths; and for 19 year-olds, 2,131 accidents caused 97 deaths.

**\*\*Teenage Suicide Trends Soar** -- The 1985 Edition of "Who's Who Among American High School Students" survey of 1,943 students found 31% of high-achieving teenagers have contemplated suicide and 4% of high-achieving students actually attempted suicide. The report estimated about 1,700 fifteen to nineteen year olds annually commit suicide. The National Center on Health Statistics gathered data from 1960 to 1983 on suicide rates for 20-24 year old black males, finding rates increased from 5.8% in 1960 to 16.7% in 1983; the rates per 100,000 had increased from 11.9 in 1960 to 25.5 in 1983.

**\*\*Neighborhood Crime Survey Conducted** -- The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has sponsored the first effort to gather nationwide information about neighborhood watch/community crime prevention programs. Primary author James Garofalo from the State University of New York surveyed about 700 programs and conducted several site visits to determine what prevention activities and managerial strategies are most successful. The final report, recently submitted to but not yet released by NIJ, has two parts: Part One includes all the survey findings; Part Two, using information based upon the site visits and indepth interviews with a New York State program that funds neighborhood crime prevention programs, examines community crime prevention organizational issues.

**\*\*Dramatic Increases in Births to Unmarried Women Found** -- The Children's Defense Fund reports that while in 1950, only 4% of all births were to unmarried women, by 1982 that figure had increased to nearly 20%. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that between 1970 and 1981, birth rates among unmarried white teenagers increased 65% for the 15-17 age group and 40% for the 18-19 age group; rates among black teenagers declined by 14% in both age groups. Additionally, a study by the Alan Guttmacher Institute found the U.S. was the only industrialized nation where teenage pregnancies have been on the rise in recent years; the pregnancy rate for American teenagers is currently 96 per 1,000.

**\*\*Growth of Community Substance Abuse Prevention Programs Cited** -- The National Institute on Drug Abuse reports that by 1985, over 8,000 National Federation of Parents for Drug-Free Youth and 4,000 PRIDE programs were operating in communities across the nation.

### New Resources

Early Childhood Research Quarterly sponsored by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (Ablex Publishing Corp., 355 Chestnut Street, Norwood, NJ 07648) first appeared in March 1986 and will discuss theory, research, and practice related to children from birth through eight years.

U.S. Dept. of Education "Schools Without Drugs" Publication suggests school officials should search school grounds and consider using specially-trained drug-sniffing dogs. It also urges students to report all drug activities and sign a pledge not to use drugs for eligibility in school activities. In early January, Department of Education Secretary William Bennett mailed a copy of the book to every public and private school in the nation. To obtain a single, free copy, call 800-624-0100 or write Schools Without Drugs, Pueblo, CO 81009.

**New Neighborhood Watch Publications** are available from the National Crime Prevention Council: Making a Difference-Young People in Community Crime Prevention; Partners for a Safe Community, and Watch Out-Help Out: Preventing Crime in Urban Communities-Workbook and Program Profiles; Maintaining Neighborhood Watch; and Selling Crime Prevention. Contact the National Crime Prevention Council, 733 15th Street N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005.

"**All the Kids Do It**", a new film released in Fall 1986, dramatizes the dangers of drinking and driving from the teenagers' point of view. Directed by Henry Winkler, the film features Scott Baio as a high school student who learns that drinking and driving "don't mix." Available for rental or purchase in video or film from Pyramid Films, P.O. Box 1048, Santa Monica, CA 90406.

### Book Review

Commission on the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Final Report, May 1986 by the California Attorney General's Commission on the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse. Sacramento, CA: Department of Justice, May 1986. After hearing extensive testimony and reviewing up-to-date research, the Commission presented a detailed list of recommendations for drug and alcohol abuse prevention in California. A major portion of the report presents recommendations for six segments of society: media, religious and voluntary organizations, schools, the private sector, health care, and law enforcement and regulatory agencies. An equally important part of the report proposes a two-part statewide plan: the creation of a "Children's Superfund" and a California Master Plan for the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Our Children. This review discusses only those recommendations that directly affect community organizations and involves the assistance of OCJP.

The Commission recommended in Chapter 2: Religious and Voluntary Organizations that religious organizations use existing community prevention resources to train their personnel; local community-based or "grass roots" prevention councils be created to develop, coordinate, and carry out substance abuse prevention activities designed to meet each community's specific needs; and statewide and local volunteer organizations be represented on any new state-level substance abuse prevention councils.

Recommendations in Chapter 3: Schools include: public/private partnerships be developed to fund prevention programs for youth; schools be required to meet three criteria prior to receiving funds from any state agency for alcohol and drug prevention education (training for school board members, the superintendent, principal, designated teachers, school personnel, community agencies, and parents; a long-term commitment to a drug and alcohol prevention program; and a detailed description of the school plan); and existing Department of Education substance abuse reference materials be updated with the input of several agencies, including OCJP.

In Chapter 5: Health Care, the Commission notes that at least three state agencies directly fund community/school-based substance abuse prevention programs (the Department of Alcohol and Drug Program, Department of Education, and OCJP) and estimates another 12 state agencies provide substance abuse prevention funds or resources to local communities. Recognizing the importance of each effort, the Commission recommends creating a state-level prevention council to plan, coordinate, and promote drug and alcohol prevention programs throughout the State. The council would be represented by all state departments involved with substance abuse prevention programs and the Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs would serve as the lead agency.

Chapter 6: Law Enforcement and Regulatory Agencies reinforces the need for law enforcement and school partnerships to combat substance abuse. Citing OCJP's Suppression of Drug Abuse in Schools Program as a particularly successful model of such partnership, the Commission recommends that the Attorney General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, local school districts, and local law enforcement agencies develop partnerships to explore and implement joint educational programs to meet community needs.

In Chapter 7: A Superfund For the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Our Children, a two-pronged plan is recommended for statewide action. First, the Attorney General should appoint a citizen's committee to draft and qualify an initiative to establish a Children's Superfund for drug and alcohol abuse prevention and other related youth care programs. Second, the resulting tax initiative that establishes the Superfund would then finance the California Master Plan for the Prevention of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Among Our Children. The chapter explains what such a Master Plan might include.

## **Victim/Witness and Domestic Violence Assistance**

### **New Information From the Research Community**

**\*\*The Pregnant Battered Woman** -- Interviews with 290 randomly-selected pregnant women from six randomly-selected public clinics and two private clinics in Houston, Texas found that 23% (or 68 women) reported battering before or during their current pregnancy, 9% demonstrated behaviors suggestive of battering ("crying, hesitating, standing to leave the interview prematurely..."), and 4% reported being threatened with abuse from their male partner. Of the 68 battered women, 24 (35.3%) were battered during their current pregnancy; 21 of those women (87.5%) reported abuse prior to the pregnancy and 7 (10.3%) women reported increased battering following pregnancy. Variances by race and ethnicity were minimal: 23.1% of Black women, 24.4% of Latino women, and 22.6% of White women had been battered. Of the private clients, 20% had been battered; 6.6% of the public clients reported battering. Conclusions included: private clients and women who were abused before pregnancy were more at risk; and nurses should be trained and required to identify abuse during pregnancy to prevent serious consequences for women and children. (Source: Anne M. Helton, "The Pregnant Battered Woman," Response, Vol. 9, No. 1 (1986).)

**\*\*Therapy-Based Programs for Male Batterers** -- A national study of therapy-based programs for male batterers conducted by two Indiana University professors, found that between 22 and 30% of men completing therapy-based programs did not recidivate for a minimum of one year. The authors concluded that therapeutic programs for male batterers not only may provide a viable alternative to arrest and incarceration, but they may also be more economical if the private sector helps fund such programs. Referring to the 1984 Minneapolis Police Department experiment conducted by the National Institute of Justice in 1984 which arrested and incarcerated batterers with promising results, the authors suggested that a great deal more research is needed about the efficacy of both therapy-based programs and arrest and incarceration before such findings are conclusive. (Source: Maureen A. Pirog-Good and Jan Stets-Kealey, "Male Batterers and Battering Prevention Programs: A National Survey," Response, Vol. 8, No. 3 (1985).)

**\*\*Surgeon General's Workshop on Violence and Public Health: Recommendations on Spouse Abuse** -- Professionals and policymakers participating in the October 1985 conference made several recommendations for victim service providers including: (1) Using a five-pronged approach to prevention programs -- identifying the problem through a uniform definition of spouse abuse ("any assault or threat of assault by a social partner regardless of gender or marital status and whether or not they are present or former cohabitants"); protecting victims, most notably through establishing and implementing model protocols to identify and aid abuse victims in health settings; stopping the violence; expanding options, especially by developing spouse abuse protocols to use in secondary treatment sites; and empowering women by expanding their social and economic options before and after identifying abuse. (2) Focusing the attention of child abuse professionals and organizations upon available evidence that suggests preventing woman battering and spouse abuse would have a major impact on preventing child abuse. (Source: Surgeon General's Workshop on Violence and Public Health. Report of the Surgeon General's Workshop on Violence and Public Health. Washington, D.C., Office of the Surgeon General, 1985. )

**\*\*Effects of Calling Police During Domestic Violence Incidents Examined** -- The U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics analysis of 1978-82 National Crime Survey data found that calling the police after a domestic violence incident appears to reduce the risk of a second attack within six months by as much as 62%. About 41% of the married women who did not call the police after an assault suffered another attack within an average of six months; only 15% of the women who did call the police were attacked again within six months. The authors also noted that police would probably classify about one-third of the domestic violence incidents reported during the 1978-82 period as felonies, while the remaining two-thirds would probably be simple assaults; half of those simple assaults actually involved bodily injury. (Source: Patrick Langan and Christopher A. Innes. Preventing Domestic Violence Against Women. Washington, D.C., U.S. Department of Justice, 1986. )

**\*\*Changes Found In Law Enforcement Agency Domestic Violence Policies** -- The Crime Control Institute, an independent, nonprofit national research organization, recent telephone survey found that one-fifth of the 173 responding police agencies had changed their domestic violence policy in some way during 1985. The survey contained responses from 98% of all police agencies serving cities of over 100,000 people. In most

cases, the reason cited for change was the result of the NIJ Minneapolis experience citing promising results when batterers were arrested and incarcerated. The report also found officer discretion is still the most preferred policy of 47% of the urban police agencies, followed by arrest (31%), mediation (17%), and sending one party out of the house (6%). When commenting about the survey's findings, one author cautioned state legislators not to simply mandate that police make arrests in all cases of domestic assault. Instead, he suggests, they should be receptive to further research examining the affects of arrest and incarceration on batterers. The full report, containing a breakdown of the domestic violence policy in all 173 responding police departments, is available from the Crime Control Institute, 2125 Bancroft Place, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20008.

### Informational Highlights

**\*\*Sunny von Bulow National Victim Advocacy Center Established --** In late 1985, the Center was established to promote judicial system responsiveness to the needs and rights of violent crime victims, implement programs that inform Americans about victims' issues, and become a national data bank and referral center for victim advocacy. Contact NVAC at 307 W. 7th St., Suite 1001, Fort Worth, TX 76102 (817/877-3355).

**\*\*Prevalence of Young Women in Abusive Relationships Identified --** In Getting Free: A Handbook for Women in Abusive Relationships (1986), Ginny NiCarthy estimated between 1/4 and 1/3 of all high school students are involved in abusive relationships. Based upon other research, as well as her own experiences, she also estimates that between 21 and 68% of all college students are victims of date rape, some form of sexual aggression, or are involved in abusive relationships.

**\*\*Nursing Network on Violence Against Women (NNVAW) Formed -** NNVAW began in 1986 to encourage the development of informed nursing professionals about health issues related to violence against women. Current Network projects include developing a training manual designed to raise consciousness and improve skills of nurses who work with battered women, planning its second annual conference to be held in March 1987, and preparing a second directory of nurses engaged in the care of battered women. For more information, contact NNVAW, Division of Nursing, Arnold House, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

### Book Reviews

In late 1985, Seal Press released two unique books that recognize domestic violence has different effects on women from various racial, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. Bulk discounts are available by writing Seal at 312 S. Washington, Seattle, WA 98104 (206/624-5262).

**Chain Chain Change: For Black Women Dealing with Physical and Emotional Abuse** by Evelyn C. White. Seattle, Washington: Seal Press, 1985. Evelyn C. White presents several useful insights for the abused Black women. First, when the batterer is also Black, the racism affecting the women is often a double-edged sword: it may make the women victim excuse the batterer's behavior because he is the subject of racism. However, White warns, "Physical and emotional abuse are not acceptable demonstrations of black manhood, even though your partner, family, or friends may try to make excuses for his behavior. Black men will *not* heal their wounded pride or regain a sense of dignity by abusing Black women." Second, when an abused Black woman turns to a non-minority woman for help, racism can block effective treatment; minority women need to be treated by minority women. She also discusses how to mitigate problems that may occur between Black and White women in shelters. Third, when the Black woman becomes enmeshed in the legal system, she will need counseling and religious support systems emphasizing a Black cultural perspective.

**Mejor Sola Que Mal Acompañada/For the Latina In an Abusive Relationship** by Myrna M. Zambrano. Seattle, Washington: Seal Press, 1985. This is perhaps the first comprehensive bilingual volume for Latinas involved in abusive relationships. The first 115 pages are in Spanish, including the title page, acknowledgements, and legal glossary. The second half of the book contains everything in English. Zambrano's primary message is apparent in her title -- Mejor Sola Que Mal Acompañada is a Mexican saying that it is better to be alone than in bad company. Following this premise, the author outlines everything an abused women should know: reasons for abuse, how to make a decision to leave or stay, how to obtain emergency help, as well as find shelter, legal assistance, and nonlegal culturally-oriented support. Zambrano also includes issues of particular importance to some Latina women -- what to do when involved in an abusive situation, and immigration status or language barriers are constraining factors to seeking emotional and legal assistance.

## **Sexual Assault and Child Abuse Assistance**

### **New Information from the Research Community**

**\*\*Campus Gang Rape --** The Project on the Status and Education of Women conducted a study that identified more than 50 "acquaintance gang rapes" or "party rapes" over a three-year period at "public and private, large and small, religiously affiliated, and Ivy League" college campuses. Their conclusions included: (1) While it is not known whether "party rape" incidents are increasing in frequency, an increasing number of such rapes are being reported by victims. (2) The great majority of party rapes occur at fraternity parties, and in almost all cases, the perpetrators do not consider such behavior to be rape; instead, the action is seen as group sex with a willing partner. (3) The victim often does not report the incident -- authorities are more likely to hear about a party rape through informal channels than directly from the victim. (4) In almost all fraternity party rape cases, more members understood what was happening than the actual number of participants; yet none interceded or reported the rape to authorities. (6) Alcohol, drugs, or both were involved in all the fraternity gang rapes. The study also reviewed pornography, student and faculty reactions, and institutional responses as possible contributing factors to party rape and suggested some institutional as well as legal remedies for actual victims. (Source: Bernice R. Sandler and Julie K. Ehrhart, Campus Gang Rape: Party Games? Washington, D.C.: Project on the Status and Education of Women, Association of American Colleges, 1985.)

**\*\*U.S. Attorney General's Commission on Pornography --** Released July 1986, the Commission's 2,000 page report found a link between sexually violent materials and "anti-social acts of sexual violence." Its 92 recommendations included encouraging private citizens to "protest" near stores featuring pornographic materials, to boycott materials deemed "harmful, immoral, or objectionable," and to write formal complaints to government representatives. Recommendations for federal, state, and local actions included making it a felony to knowingly possess child pornography, ordering immediate obscenity investigations and prosecutions by U.S. Attorneys in child pornography allegations, and outlawing obscene cable television programming. (Source: Attorney General's Commission on Pornography, Report of the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1986.)

**\*\*Sexual Abuse of Boys -** After reviewing the medical records of 140 boys, ages 1 to 17, who were treated for sexual abuse at the Center for Child Protection at Children's Hospital in San Diego, two physicians concluded that the sexual abuse of boys is much more common than believed by most experts. Findings included: 85% of victims were abused by a relative or acquaintance; all types of abuse were reported by victims; physical evidence was present in 68% of the victims; and multiple assaults were reported by 53% of the victims. (Source: Patricia Dunklee and Mary J. Spencer. Pediatrics Journal, 1986.)

### **Informational Highlights**

**\*\*Adolescent Sexual Abuse Prevention Education Training Project Introduced at ETR Associates --** In early 1986, Santa Cruz-based ETR Associates launched a federally-funded training series for school personnel and parent leaders in five states that helps districts develop sexual abuse prevention education programs. Contact ETR Associates, Post Office Box 1830, Santa Cruz, CA 95061 (408/429-9822).

**\*\*House of Representatives Unanimously Passes Bill to Protect Children From Pornography --** On September 29, 1986, the House passed a bill which would (1) make it illegal to take a child across a state line for the production of pornography, (2) make it a crime to advertise to buy or sell child pornography, and (3) make it a crime to offer to seek children for sex acts or to participate with children in sex acts for the purpose of producing pornography. Such offenses would be punishable by maximum jail terms of 10 and 15 years and fines of \$250,000. A similar bill is pending in the Senate.

**\*\*Child Welfare League (CWL) of America Cites Record Increase In Child Sexual Abuse Reports --** After surveying child welfare agencies in 50 states, CWL found reports of abuse and neglect rose 16% between 1983-84 (the most recent years for reliable data), that 99% of the states reported increased abuse and neglect reports, and that one in seven of all abuse and neglect reports involved sexual abuse.



**\*\*Results Published of Los Angeles Times Nationwide Poll of Adults Who Were Sexually Abused As Children** -- In late 1985, the Los Angeles Times conducted a national poll of adults who were victims of child abuse. Their findings included: (1) 22% of those surveyed - 27% of the women and 16% of the men - admitted they had been molested, with sexual intercourse involved in more than half the molestations. (2) Over half the incidents were one-time occurrences, but 39% of intercourse victims reported repeated abuse, sometimes lasting as long as 10 years. (3) Ten years of age was the most vulnerable age for abuse. (4) Two-thirds of the victims were girls. (5) Of the abusers, 93% were men; 42% of abusers were friends or acquaintances of the victim, 27% were strangers, and 23% were relatives. (6) Only 18% of the victims reported physical force was used; submission was due to feelings of powerlessness and isolation. (7) Only 3% of the victims reported the incident to any public agency; of those, 70% reported no effective action ensued.

### New Resources

**Raw Images**, a powerful short film designed to initiate educational discussion, uses actual pornographic images and scholarly commentary to encourage viewers to examine how violence is used for sexual stimulation and how pornography endorses harmful sexual stereotypes of both men and women. Available in video from Learning Resources, Film Rentals, University of California, Santa Barbara 93106 (805/961-3518).

**Rape Culture** is a film that discusses how violence interferes with "normal" female-male behavior patterns through interviews with rape crisis workers and prisoners. The film also examines how popular films, advertising, music and "adult entertainment" contribute to an American "rape culture." Available in film or video from Cambridge Documentary Films, P. O. Box 385, Cambridge, MA 02139 (617/354-3677).

**Four New Journals on Female Assault and Victimization** -- The Journal of Interpersonal Violence (Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills 90212), first published in March 1986, will study victims and perpetrators of interpersonal violence. Sexual Coercion and Assault: Issues and Perspectives (CRU Publishing, PO Box 2831, Bellingham, WA 98227 [206/328-5347]) brings together scholarship, service delivery, and research ideas to help prevent and treat sexual coercion and assault. Preventing Sexual Abuse (Network Publications, ETR Associates, 1700 Mission Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060), first published in March 1986, will provide information about sexual abuse prevention research, service organizations, conferences and workshops. The NAPCRO Reporter (National Anti-Pornography Civil Rights Organization, 3160 Columbus, Minneapolis, MN 55407 [612/822-3515]) recently began reporting worldwide legislation, laws and legal research on a wide array of pornography and sexual victimization issues.

**Interchange, Newsletter for Professionals Working with Adolescent Sexual Offenders** -- The Kempe National Center for Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect offers a journalistic vehicle through which professionals working with adolescent sexual offenders can share information about the identification, evaluation, and treatment of such youth. To either subscribe to Interchange or join the network, contact Gail Ryan, Network Facilitator, National Center for Prevention and Treatment of Child Abuse and Neglect, 1205 Oneida Street, Denver, CO 80220 (303/321-3963).

### Book Review

**License to Rape: Sexual Abuse of Wives by David Finkelhor and Kersti Yllo.** New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1985. Interviews with over 50 women who had been raped by their husbands and three husbands who were admitted wife rapists provide candid testimony for both victims and abusers. The authors successfully challenge the myths that surround marital rape by describing the experiences of women who have been raped by their husbands as well as the experiences of the rapists themselves. Among the findings were that marital rape: (1) occurs throughout the nation among all socio-economic groups; (2) may occur when husbands use just enough force to coerce their wives into sex; (3) occurs when husbands use sex to degrade and punish their wives as well as exert power and control over them; (4) can happen repeatedly, especially if wives are financially dependent or have low self-esteem; (5) can cause both physical and psychological wounds which most courts in the nation do not recognize as criminal offenses. The authors emphasize that sexually abused wives are not alone in the world, that help is available, and that wives do not have to live with pain and fear. They also emphasize that: "Physical and sexual attacks against women...are part of the social fabric in which economic and legal inequalities, sexist attitudes, exploitation of women's bodies, and violence are all interwoven."

# **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

## **New Information from the Research Community**

**\*\*Programs for Juvenile Sex Offenders Increasing --** The Safer Society Program of the Prison Research Education/Action Project's recent survey identified 650 treatment programs for sex offenders, slightly more than half of which specifically treated juveniles. The authors found great variations in the distribution and types of programs offered from state to state: almost half of all juvenile programs were found in only five states -- California, New York, Florida, Washington, and Minnesota; and types of therapy ranged from family and peer-group counseling to more "intrusive" methods such as electric shock treatment. About 40% of the juvenile programs used "thinking error" therapy whereby the offender is taught to understand the concept of injury to others. About 66% of the juvenile programs used behavioral therapy that teaches the offender to recognize harmful thoughts when they begin and then take appropriate steps to suppress them. (Source: Safer Society Program. Report on Nationwide Survey of Juvenile and Adult Sex-Offender Treatment Programs and Providers. Syracuse, NY: Safer Society Press, 1986. )

**\*\*Effects of Popular Music on Teenage Sex and Violence --** In late 1985, two sociologists from California State University at Fullerton submitted a questionnaire to 237 students from four Southern California schools. The respondents, representing many ethnic and academic backgrounds and ranging from 12 to 18 years of age, were asked to name their three favorite songs, describe songs they chose, and choose from seven possible responses why they liked the song. The authors found few respondents described themes of sex, violence, drugs, or satanism in their favorite songs; of the 662 songs selected, only 7% were perceived by the students to refer to such themes. Respondents could not explain 37% of the songs listed as their favorites; many reported they had no idea what the song was about, but "liked the beat." "I want to listen to the words" was selected by fewer males (11%) and females (7%) than any other reason. Males most often (30%) said "It helps me to relax and stop thinking about things"; females more often (35%) said "It's good to dance to." The authors recommended more detailed and long-range research is needed to study popular music's effects on teenage sex and violence. (Source: Jill Rosenbaum and Lorraine Prinsky. "Sex, Violence and Rock n' Roll: Youth's Perceptions of Popular Music." Forthcoming in Popular Music and Society.)

**\*\*Preadolescent Stealing Major Topic at August 1986 Symposium of the American Psychological Association --** Prominent psychologists agreed that preadolescent stealing was the most pervasive form of juvenile delinquency, yet one seldom acknowledged by schools, communities and parents. At their annual meeting, many criticized the fact that researchers have overlooked this behavior, largely because no actual data exists on the numbers of such youth. What researchers do know, is that when "significant adults" do not identify and label a child's stealing, "it contributes to an atmosphere of tolerance" that may later lead to other antisocial behaviors. Psychologists agreed stealing is "highly reinforced" behavior that requires immediate and absolute intervention that is not open to negotiation but is individualized to the particular child.

## **Informational Highlights**

**\*\*Number of Homeless People Calculated --** In 1985, economist Richard Freeman found approximately 350,000 homeless people in the nation, an unknown but significant number of whom were young people. Additionally, 39% of the homeless had spent some time in jail and the typical homeless person remained on the streets for 12 years. A study conducted in 1984 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development reported a similar number of homeless people, but claimed they remained so for relatively short periods of time.

**\*\*Today's Youth Said to Face More Severe Problems --** A recent Harris Poll found three out of four American adults felt problems facing today's youth are more serious than those they faced when young. Of the 1,254 adults interviewed, 52% perceived drug abuse as the most serious problem. Other concerns adults felt young people must face today that were not problems when they were young are hunger, kidnapping, sexual assault, parental abuse, suicide and prostitution.

**\*\*School Fires Dramatically Increased In 1984 --** According to the National Fire Protection Association, school fires set in 1984 increased 18.5% over 1983, accounting for over \$122 million in property damage; of school fires set from 1980 to 1983, 58% were deliberately set or of suspicious origin; of 8,500 reported fires, 4 civilian deaths, 249 civilian injuries, and 231 firefighter injuries were reported.



**\*\*California Legislature Creates the Child Arson Task Force Chaired by State Fire Marshall --** Early this June the Task Force conducted its first meeting to discuss and assign its new responsibilities: to study the extent, impact and treatment of juvenile arsonists in California.

**\*\*New York State Passes Anti-Arson "Burn Reporting Law" --** Effective November 1, 1985, New York law requires doctors, hospitals and people at other medical facilities to report all serious burn injuries immediately to the State's Office of Fire Prevention and Control through a 24-hour hotline. The Office is required to notify the appropriate local agency which will, in turn, investigate the fire.

**\*\*Major Youth Gang Violence Increases in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area Reported; Slight Decreases in Gang Activities Cited in Los Angeles County --** From January 1 - June 30, 1986, the Los Angeles Police Department reported a 20.2% increase in major youth gang violence, most of it related to narcotic street sales and accompanying territorial struggles; the Wilshire Division alone showed a 193% increase in gang-related violence over the same period in 1985. Gang crimes in the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department's jurisdiction decreased slightly (from 1,809 in 1985 to 1,802 in 1986) during the same six-month period.

**\*\*Over 10,000 Runaway Youths Receive Free Bus Transportation Home -** Under "Operation: Home Free" sponsored by Trailways Corporation and the International Association of Chiefs of Police, over 10,000 runaway youths received a free bus ride home since the program's inception in 1984. Youths are eligible if they are 18 years or younger, wish to return home, and are confirmed as a missing person by an officer of the court. The youth must report to the local police department which calls the youth's home town to verify his or her status as a runaway or missing person. An officer of the court then escorts the child to the bus terminal, fills out the appropriate forms, and calls the child's family and the local police to advise them of the scheduled arrival time.

**\*\*\*"I Have a Dream" Brings the Chance for A College Education to the Ghetto --** Five years after businessman Eugene Lang promised to provide college financial aid to all students in a Harlem 6th Grade class who actually graduated from high school, his idea has spread. Lang's "I Have A Dream" Foundation is now funding similar programs across the nation.

**\*\*The "Boston Plan for Excellence" Programs Brings the Private Sector to School --** In 1982, 350 Boston businesses began their "Plan for Excellence" by promising to provide more jobs to high school students and graduates. The following year, Boston's 23 colleges and universities agreed to increase the proportion of 9th graders who eventually entered college by 25% by 1989, and in 1985, Boston trade unions agreed to increase the number of apprenticeships for high school graduates. How has it affected Boston's youth? Preliminary data indicates that since 1983, Boston graduates have increased by 15%, and compared with other large American cities, twice as many Boston youths are working in the labor force.

### Book Review

**Troubled Youth, Troubled Families** by James Garbarino, Cynthia J. Schellenback, and Janet Sebes. New York: Aldine Publishing Company, 1986. Adolescent abuse and subsequent abnormal behavior is the subject of this in-depth study of 64 families. Part I examines destructive family relations, observing that: (1) abuse causes socially incompetent behavior which leads to delinquency; (2) efforts to escape abusive families lead to delinquency; (3) institutional responses to delinquency precipitate abuse; and, (4) both abuse and delinquency result from socially impoverished dysfunctional families. Part II concludes that families at risk for adolescent abuse are those "marked by more adolescent problems, a pattern of 'chaotically enmeshed' relations, less parental support and more punishment, more parent-adolescent discrepancies, more stressful life changes, and more parental conflict." Part III examines four challenges to adolescent development: trying to become "socially competent"; facing typical adolescent problems; coping with family socioeconomic stress; and belonging to a stepfamily. Part IV discusses possible intervention strategies for troubled youth and their families, including traditional responses such as agency placement, family therapy, parenting training, support groups, and peer counseling. Of particular interest is their suggestion of "neighborhood parent education" whereby "natural helpers" in neighborhoods would be identified, trained in parenting skills and advocacy strategies, and work in neutral neighborhood and home settings with parents and youth. While praising such an approach, the authors also note that adolescent abuse is only treated on a per family basis; what is needed, they contend, is a comprehensive approach of intervention at all system levels -- the family, community, and society-at-large.

## **Criminal Justice Funding Notes**

This section is designed to provide information about funding opportunities in the criminal and juvenile justice areas. As such, it includes information about both national and California foundations that funded California statewide, regional, and community based programs in late 1985 and 1986. Information is obtained from several sources: The New York-based Foundation Center's Bimonthly Index to Grants which includes all grants in the nation over \$5,000; the annual reports and quarterly newsletters of national foundations known to take a particular interest in criminal justice issues, and verbal and written correspondence between foundations and OCJP Resource Center staff about criminal justice-related programs. While this is not a comprehensive guide to funding sources in California, it does provide possible sources for financial assistance. For those wishing to undertake more detailed research on these as well as other national and statewide foundations, it is best to contact one of the following three organizations for further assistance: Grantsmanship Center, 1031 South Grand, Los Angeles, CA 90015; Funding Information Center, 1151 W. 6th Street, Los Angeles, CA 90017; The Foundation Center, 312 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94108.

### **Focus on Foundations**

#### **\*\*The Milton S. Eisenhower Foundation Hosts Forum on Ending Violent Crime In America --**

An interdisciplinary group of lawyers, chiefs of police, criminologists, social workers, and elected officials met for one day in May to discuss the Eisenhower Foundation's assertion that community-based responses are the best antidotes to crime. The idea behind the Foundation's Neighborhood Anti-Crime Self-Help Program is that crime prevention begins with strengthened families who, in turn, are supported by caring neighborhoods and productive jobs. Currently, the Anti-Crime Self-Help Program provides five years of funding to 10 Eastern low income minority communities. Additionally, the Foundation is evaluating how community organizations across the nation successfully use employment and family programs to reduce crime. Contact: Eisenhower Foundation, 1725 I Street, N.W., Suite 504, Washington, D.C. 20006 (202/429-0440).

#### **\*\*The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation Funds Oregon School Drop Out Program --**

The "Portland Investment" mobilizes public and private service providers to help keep children in school and to decrease youth-related crime by preventing drop outs. The program identifies children involved in many situations such as family violence and drug dependency and then contacts the appropriate service provider. Contact: The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 250 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10017 (212/986-7050).

#### **\*\*The Enterprise Foundation Helps Neighborhood Groups Combat Crime and Vandalism --**

In Washington, D.C., the Enterprise Foundation financed Jubilee Housing Inc., a group that acquired two rundown housing units; within 3 years, some 50,000 hours of volunteer work, made them safe and clean places in which to live. The Foundation also helped Jubilee Housing create a training program for crime-prone youth to begin a renovation and weatherization business. Today, this program is being replicated in 25 cities, with 65 neighborhood groups that learn how to acquire and rehabilitate housing, raise other necessary finances, and set up job placement centers. Contact: The Enterprise Foundation, Columbia, MD (301/964-1230).

#### **\*\*Ford Foundation Funds Several Crime Prevention Endeavors --**

In June 1986, the Ford Foundation announced its support of seven major crime prevention efforts. The Boston Fenway Project (\$60,099) brings together community groups and the police to combat teen gang crimes. The National Firehawk Federation (\$45,000) in San Francisco trains firefighters to counsel youth about fire prevention. The National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence (\$25,000) in Baltimore sponsored a national conference on racial, ethnic, and religious violence and extremism in August. The National Child Labor Committee (\$50,000) in New York is creating a teenage pregnancy prevention and youth employment program. ETR Associates (\$100,000) in Santa Cruz is creating a Family Life Education National Network to disseminate information and offer family life and sex education training. The East Palo Alto Community Law Project (\$75,000) community law program combines legal services for low income clients with clinical training for Stanford law students. The City of New York (\$40,000) is assessing the kinds of information available about neighborhood development that may be used by citizens and public officials. Contact: Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, NY 10017.

### California Foundations Funding California Organizations

In 1986, at least five major California-based foundations funded a wide variety of criminal justice projects and programs: the California Community Foundation, James Irvine Foundation, Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation, San Francisco Foundation, and the Zellerbach Family Fund. Summaries of specific interest areas as well as funded projects are listed below.

**California Community Foundation** -- supports youth, child welfare, health, and care of the disabled agencies; as well as elementary and secondary educational institutions. Does not award grants to individuals for building or endowment funds, or operating budgets. Contact the California Community Foundation, P.O. Box 54303, Terminal Annex, 333 South Hope Street, Los Angeles, CA 90054 (213/613-7302). Programs supported include:

**American Red Cross, Orange County Chapter** (\$17,002) to coordinate disaster relief services.

**Connections for Children, Santa Monica** (\$10,000) to create a pilot program to recruit and train new child care providers.

**Crystal Stairs, Inglewood** (\$8,000) to publish child care needs assessment in L.A. County.

**El Centro de Accion Social, Pasadena** (\$10,000) to provide child abuse intervention and parenting program for low-income Spanish-speaking families.

**Las Familias del Pueblo, Los Angeles** (\$30,000) to hire a director to start and administer a new shelter for homeless families near downtown Los Angeles.

**Los Angeles Commission on Assaults Against Women, Los Angeles** (\$16,720) to provide booklets for developmentally disabled and their caretakers about rights and procedures after sexual assault.

**Research Advisory Group, Los Angeles** (\$5,000) to staff a volunteer committee to review and stimulate long-term research on effects of sexual abuse on preschool victims.

**University of Southern California, Urban Project, Los Angeles** (\$20,000) to hire a full-time community organizer to expand after-school programs for youth in neighborhoods surrounding campus.

**Irvine (James) Foundation** -- supports education, health, youth services and community projects that are not receiving government support and are located primarily in Orange County and San Francisco Bay areas. No grants are awarded to individuals, private secondary schools for sectarian religious activities, normal operating expenses, or general support. Contact the Irvine Foundation at One Market Plaza, Steuart Street Tower, San Francisco, CA 94105 (415/777-2244). Programs supported include:

**Borrego Springs Civic Foundation, Borrego Springs** (\$5,000) for day care start-up funds.

**Casa Teresa, Santa Ana** (\$25,000) toward purchase of residential facility to house expectant mothers and mothers with new babies.

**Family School, San Francisco** (\$50,000) toward pilot project for low-income single-parent families.

**Pacific Institute for Community Organizations, Oakland** (\$75,000) for statewide community organizing project network.

**Southern California Coalition on Battered Women** (\$40,000) for peer review and certification project.

**Under 21, Fort Bragg** (\$50,000) for community youth center start-up funds.

**Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation** -- supports health care and medical research, as well as education and community programs in the Bay Area. Contact the Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation at Two Palo Alto Square, Palo Alto 94304 (415/493-5900). Programs supported include:

**Birthways, Oakland** (\$10,000) to expand services to pregnant women and new parents in minority and low income communities.

**Health Care Concerns Committee, Pleasanton** (\$15,000) for development of consortium of agencies dealing with elder abuse.

**San Francisco Foundation** -- supports arts, education, environment, health, humanities, recreation, social services and urban affairs projects located in the Bay Area. Does not award grants to individuals, for building funds, endowments, or operating budgets. Contact the San Francisco Foundation at 425 California Street, San Francisco, CA 94104 (415/392-0600). Programs supported include:

**Alcoholism Council of Contra Costa, Pleasant Hill** (\$10,770) to support and maintain Friday Night Live program designed to prevent alcohol-related accidents and deaths among young people.

**Child Victim Video Support Group, Alamo** (\$16,200) to establish procedures and inter-agency protocol for videotaping testimony of child abuse victims in Marin County.

**Children's Home Society of California, Oakland** (\$75,000) to develop Alameda County Emergency Family Care Program to provide preventive in-home services for families in crisis.

**Community Boards, San Francisco** (\$70,000) to train leaders of Southeast Asian newcomer groups in communication and conciliation skills.

**Directions, San Francisco** (\$25,000) to place teen single mothers in private sector jobs.

**East Palo Alto Community Law Project** (\$45,000) to provide continued support for poverty law education for Stanford University law students through service community residents.

**Marin Abused Womens Services** (\$18,000) to develop long range organizational plans.

**Marin County Child Abuse/Neglect Coordinating Council, San Rafael** (\$24,000) to develop county-wide, coordinated approach to county's child abuse problems.

**Marin Criminal Justice Task Force, San Rafael** (\$21,000) to support San Quentin inmate assistance program.

**Marin Suicide Prevention Center, San Rafael** (\$255,000) to support prevention and grief counseling services.

**Zellerbach Family Fund** -- supports arts, education, health and welfare projects primarily in the Bay Area. Does not give grants to individuals or endowments. Contact the Zellerbach Family Fund at 260 California Street, Room 1010, San Francisco, CA 94111 (415/421-1247). Programs supported include:

**Center for Family Counseling, East Oakland** (\$165,000) to serve low income Blacks whose families face emotional and economic stress.

**Pregnancy to Parenthood Family Center, Kentfield** (\$82,201) to aid center which counsels low-income new parents who are not coping with family stress.

**San Francisco Bar Association Foundation, San Francisco** (\$20,000) to continue work of volunteer lawyers to help low income and needy persons secure legal services.

**San Francisco Study Center, Childrens Own Stories, San Francisco** (\$20,000) for program directed toward elementary school-age children to help build self esteem and academic skills.