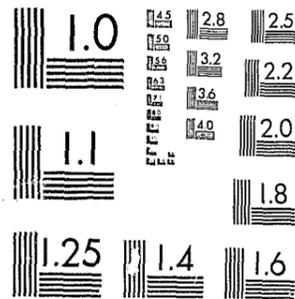


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National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice  
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20531

Date Filmed

2-11-80



*"the child . . . . .  
is the father of  
the man . . . . ."*

*The  
Siskiyou County  
Diversion Unit*

15696

First Year  
PROJECT EVALUATION  
November 1972 - November 1973  
by  
J. J. SUMMERHAYS  
Associate Professor  
Southern Oregon College  
Ashland, Oregon  
for  
RICHARD J. JOHNSON  
Project Director  
A California Council on Criminal  
Justice Project  
#1275

THE  
SISKIYOU COUNTY JUVENILE DIVERSION  
PROJECT

Project Evaluation 1972-1973  
A California Council on Criminal Justice Project  
# 1275

J. J. Summerhays  
Project Evaluator  
Associate Professor  
Southern Oregon College  
Ashland, Oregon

Richard J. Johnson  
Project Director  
Chief Probation Officer  
County of Siskiyou  
Yreka, California



*"the child . . . . .  
is the father of  
the man . . . . ."*

SISKIYOU  
COUNTY  
PROBATION  
DEPARTMENT

JUVENILE COURT JUDGE  
*James E. Kleaver*

CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER  
• *Richard J. Johnson*

805 Juvenile Lane

P. O. Box 780

Yreka, California 96097

(916) 842-3531 Ext. 52-53

(916) 842-3420

January 24, 1974

The Honorable James E. Kleaver  
Judge of the Juvenile Court  
Courthouse  
Yreka, California 96097

-----  
Siskiyou County Juvenile Diversion Project  
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Dear Judge Kleaver:

I am very pleased to offer for your review, the project evaluation performed by Associate Professor, J. J. Summerhays of Southern Oregon College. As you will recall, Siskiyou County entered into an agreement with the California Council on Criminal Justice and was granted funds through the federal and state governments for the purpose of conducting a pilot experiment in the diversion of juvenile offenders in Siskiyou County.

The word "diversion" insofar as this project was concerned was defined as "the turning aside from a particular path or course". As traditionally used in the Juvenile Justice System, diversion referred to any type of program that rerouted the young offender from the formal procedures of the Juvenile Court into an informal, flexible system oriented toward diagnosis and treatment.

I think that the study has reflected very favorably upon the hypothetical considerations inherent in the project and I am very pleased that the analysis received by Professor Summerhays very strongly suggests that diversion is a very viable program within the context of the services of our agency and necessarily should be given further study and support. We are now entering into our second year of funding by the California Council on Criminal Justice and will terminate the second year funding on the 1st of November, 1974. At this writing it is likely that strong consideration will be given this project for a third year of funding which would cause the termination of the experiment in November of 1975. A second year report will be performed again by Professor Summerhays in the efficacy and effect of the project within our community.

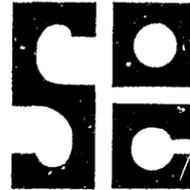
Thank you for your support in the conduct of this program.

Very truly yours,

*Richard J. Johnson*  
RICHARD J. JOHNSON  
CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER

RJJ:11

SOUTHERN OREGON COLLEGE



Ashland, Oregon 97520

Law Enforcement Department

Phone (503) 482-6305

January 18, 1974

Siskiyou County Probation Officer  
Richard J. Johnson  
P.O. Box 780  
Yreka, California 96097

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Enclosed is the evaluation of the first year of the Siskiyou County Juvenile Diversion Project, CCCJ #1275.

I will retain all supportive data concerning the evaluation and will be happy to respond to any inquiries concerning the data or evaluation. I believe the project's first year to be successful and hope that the report will be favorably received.

Sincerely,

  
J. J. Summerhays  
Associate Professor

JJS/tam

SISKIYOU COUNTY JUVENILE DIVERSION PROJECT

Evaluation Project Year November 1972-November 1973

RATIONALE

The initial thrust of this experimental program, as stated in the grant application, is to divert minors from the Juvenile Justice System. The minors in question would be those who would normally fall within the definition of the Welfare and Institutions Code Section 601.

While there is a replication of the diversion concept, it does not include group therapy or other such programs. In the purist sense, this project is based upon the premise of specific counseling given by probation department specialists immediately upon notification. The research design for the project, as stated in the grant proposal, is to test whether or not these cases can be handled through techniques of family therapy, rather than through the court process, with attendant benefits for the minor, the family and the community. By reducing contact with the system, the child and family should be relieved of the trauma and stigma which can be influential in pre-delinquency cases. It has the added feature of placing the caseworker in the role more of a helper than as part of the system which the child and family might view as repressive.

If the hypothesis and design are valid, then several phenomena might be expected:

1. As stated in the grant application, validity of the concept should result in the handling of normal W&I 601 cases such as runaway, beyond parental control, etc. by the diversion unit rather than the more formal process of citation and possible court appearance.
2. A marked reduction of the number of minors detained, reductions in the number of days detained for those placed in temporary custody, reductions in the subsequent referrals should be expected.
3. Increased use of alternative methods of placement through the use of temporary lodging, family treatment through counseling, etc. should occur. An increased awareness of and usage of existing agencies to aid in counseling and treatment should occur. It would be especially significant and part of the program to work with local police departments to encourage usage of the diversion unit and eventually assume a greater role in the counseling rather than merely referring this type of case directly to the probation department.
4. It would be anticipated that a reduction in demands upon probation and juvenile judicial systems would occur. This would result in an attendant monetary savings.

## METHODOLOGY

The department assembled the total number of W&I 601 cases for the year 1971-1972 preceding the first project year. This date was used for base line comparison purposes. The data for the base line year is contained in Appendix A.

Statistical compilation and comparison, questionnaire, and personal interview methods were used for the evaluation purposes.

Comparison of total numbers and comparison of changes in various categories were obtained. The first project year's statistical information is contained in Appendix B, and comparison between the base line year and the first project year is contained in Appendix C. Based upon the goals stated in the application and the expectations based upon the research design hypothesis data input compared were as follows: reason for original referral; referral agency; detention where applicable and the number of days detained; formal processing where applicable; subsequent referrals and form of disposition. Additional data such as: age, sex, school attending, composition of family, grade in school, etc. were compiled for departmental analysis and review. At first family income was to be included but it proved to be too difficult and unworkable for this project.

Attitudinal input from police and other agencies were obtained by use of a questionnaire prepared by departmental personnel. The size of the county precluded personal interviews of police agency personnel. Because of geography considerations it was considered impractical. The questionnaire was distributed to all police agencies but not to all personnel within these agencies. It was felt that the most incisive and valid comments would be elicited from those who had the most direct contact with the diversion unit. Example questions of the questionnaire are contained in Appendix D.

Personal interviews were conducted with people within the program and in secondary positions on the fringe of the program.

In the next portions of the evaluation, the base line year will be referred to as BLY, and the first project year as PY1.

## FINDINGS

During the PY1, the diversion unit handled a total of 379 cases as compared to 263 in BLY. This was an increase of 44%. A normal increase of 601 W&I cases would be approximately 10%. The increase can be attributed to several factors. The unit became operational very quickly allowing it to do case work almost from the beginning of the year. A great deal of time was spent initially by the members of the unit and the department in contacting agencies to acquaint them with the function of the unit. Additionally, some 2,000 pamphlets were printed and distributed to the citizenry to familiarize those interested in the availability and goals of the unit. This awareness of the new program brought additional referrals. A number of 600 and 602 W&I cases were diverted from the normal case loads to the unit. It was felt that these cases were of a nature that the youths involved in these instances could benefit more from the techniques utilized by the diversion unit. In the BLY there were a few cases of this type that were classified as 601 cases. In the PY1 an effort was made to screen 602 cases and allow them to be placed with the diversion unit. It is believed that these factors, plus the normal increment, were responsible for the increase. It was anticipated that some increase in the number of cases would occur as the public and agencies became aware of the unit's existence. One of the goals of the project is to help agencies, which normally make referrals directly to the department, to handle their minors "in-house" or for them to refer to other rehabilitative agencies in the 601 cases. At some time in the future, it would be hoped that some decrease in referrals to the unit would occur, if these related referral agencies do in fact begin to act either as their own counseling agent or as an intermediary to referral agencies other than the probation department.

The "reason for referral" of the cases showed some changes between the BLY and the PY1. While the number of cases referred for runaway dropped slightly, the number of those in the "beyond parental control" and "truancy" increased sharply. In the BLY the number of runaways comprised 78% of the total number of 601 cases. In the PY1, the number dropped to 43% of the total case load. The unit's involvement in the initial problems of the family undoubtedly helped to ameliorate problems before they escalated to the runaway state. In Appendices B and C under the section for disposition, it can also be seen that a great many of the runaway cases involved youths from other jurisdictions who were taken into custody within the county.

In the BLY, 210 cases were detained in the juvenile facility. This amounted to about 80% of all the 601 cases in that year. In PY1, 196 cases were initially detained. This was approximately 52% of the total cases handled. There was, therefore, a substantial decrease in the number of cases in which detention was utilized. As stated above, a good number of those detained (96 cases) in the PY1 were from other jurisdictions and were only lodged until they were transported to their place of residence. In the instance of subsequent referrals, the use of detention decreased from 29 cases to only 5.

The use of detention dropped significantly in the PY1 not only in the number of cases used, but also in the length of detention and total numbers. In the BLY, original contacts resulted in a total of 659 days plus 393 days for subsequent referrals for a total of 952 days. In PY1, original contacts resulted in 413 days detention plus another 134 for subsequent referrals making a total of 537 days. This is a decrease of approximately 44%. The average length of detention dropped also from 2.9 days in the BLY to 1.9 days in PY1. I believe that this decrease is more significant when the number of runaways from other jurisdictions is taken into consideration. For those cases generated within the county, the use of detention was drastically reduced in 601 cases through the efforts of the diversion unit.

An original goal or anticipated result of the unit's efforts would be that intensive counseling would result in fewer youths being referred after the initial contact. Although the numbers were small there was a fairly good drop in the number of subsequent referrals within the year, particularly in the higher, multiple referrals. (see Appendix C, Section VI). For example, in the BLY there were 10 cases with 3, 4, 5 or more subsequent referrals. In the PY1 there was only one such case. The total number of subsequent referrals in the BLY was 34 while in the PY1 there were only 15 cases, a drop of 65%.

One of the most significant results of the initial year's work of the unit appears in the number of cases cited to the probation department and the number of petitions filed for the juvenile court. In the BLY, 35 cases were cited to the department and 32 601 cases were petitioned to court. In the PY1, a total of 15 cases were cited to the department and only two were petitioned to court. This is less than one percent of the total cases handled whereas 12 percent in the BLY were petitioned to court. It is important, then, to emphasize the point that while the number of cases handled by the unit greatly increased, the number of cases which resulted in court action not only did not increase, but almost was non-existent.

It was found in both the BLY and PY1 that the average age of the youths was 14. While the percent change in the grade in school of the cases is not meaningful as hoped, it would appear that there is a fair distribution increase in almost all ages and grades due to the increased case load. It can be seen in Section XI of Appendix C that while the older youths comprise the majority of the cases, in the PY1 there was an increase in younger children coming to the attention of the unit. This can be attributed, I believe, to the unit's availability and developed contacts.

It was found tangentially, that the case load of the unit generally is comprised of a slight majority of homes that are intact and generally have three or more siblings involved.

The majority of agencies referring cases to the diversion unit in PY1 and to the department in the BLY were the law enforcement agencies. It amounted to 96% in the BLY. The work of the unit can be seen again, however, in a large increase of referrals by

parents, the department of Mental Health and certain schools in the PY1 (Appendix C, Section XII). It would be hoped, as stated above, that eventually law enforcement agencies would begin some counseling and utilization of community agencies for referrals. It would also be hoped that as the unit solidifies its position in the community that more referrals would emanate from the school system and other related sources, when problems within the family are at a relatively low level and more amenable to treatment.

In disposing of the cases, slightly more than 50% of the cases in the PY1 were handled within the family. Since approximately 26% of the total cases were runaways from other jurisdictions, the 50% figure of the total case load means that those cases generated within the county were generally contained within the family setting. Usage of other referral agencies increased slightly while court ordered foster home placement was dramatically reduced. Only 10 cases in the PY1 were eventually placed on regular probation case load.

The statistics within the compilations are not totally "clean". Percentages were rounded to the nearest whole number and therefore subject to "rounding error". Some case information was lost in the data processing, but the margin of error is believed to be minimal.

A survey of the law enforcement agency personnel was conducted by the department. It is particularly cogent to the evaluation since they are the major contributors to the case load. The reaction of the officers sampled was mixed. The indications of the general feeling are as follows: (1) many officers are still not fully aware of the procedures, techniques and goals of the unit; (2) there is, at this time, no consensus on the effectiveness of the unit (perhaps explained by the preceding comment); (3) the officers felt the unit is available whenever needed and causes no inconvenience; (4) there could be more use made of the unit than has been made in this year; (5) they need to be better informed about the unit; and (6) they believe that the amount of pre-delinquency within their jurisdictions warrants special attention and that a diversion unit can be beneficial.

## CONCLUSIONS

I wish to state initially, that in my opinion, the first year of the project has been highly successful.

In the few projects that I have been acquainted with, a great portion of the first project year is lost and of dubious quality. This is not the case in this particular project. The program's concept, recruitment, basic philosophy, implementation procedures and so forth, were firmed almost totally prior to the beginning of the project year. The training period of the personnel was well managed and included theoretical orientation, participant observation, direct instruction, supervised case work and consultation with agencies with similar projects. It was intensive but accomplished in a short period of time. In observing the leadership and staff, I found a great enthusiasm for the project, which in a large department might not have had the priority, attention and interest that was seen here.

I make this statement, necessarily, to substantiate my impression of the overall results of the first project year. The direction of the leadership and the enthusiasm of the unit's staff moved the project quickly into action. A major portion of the project year was spent in actual case work giving the results enumerated above. Only that small portion of the project year was required for orientation and training not devoted to furthering the goals of the project.

In reviewing the anticipated phenomena from the research design as stated in the rationale portion, I believe that considerable success in almost all areas can be found.

A great number of youths with problems which might place them in the "pre-delinquent" category were handled by the unit. These cases would have otherwise been handled through the more formal process on regular departmental case loads. A good deal of success can be noted in the facts that most local cases were handled within the family, with fewer recontacts and fewer cases finding their way to the Juvenile Court.

Where youths with these particular and specific problems had formerly been simply deposited with the intake officer of the department at the juvenile facility, the number of youngsters being lodged in the facility was sharply reduced. The problems were primarily resolved within the family which normally produces the most viable results and does so without the trauma which can be produced when processed through the juvenile justice system.

Alternative actions were developed by the unit. When one considers the fact that days detained reduced by a total of 415, it can be seen that the youth and the family benefited. As the cost of lodging a youth in the facility is approximately \$18.00 per day, a considerable amount of tax money was saved. There is also the factor of \$8.34 each time a child is processed at the facility. Notwithstanding, of course, the expense of law enforcement agencies.

The expense of an officer to and from his locality to the facility plus the officer's time is considerable. Also the officer was able to remain in the locality giving protection to the citizens. When one includes the cost of hearings, foster home placement and other related processes, a considerable saving was made in the first project year.

It would be hoped that the second project year will increase those benefits already achieved. One or two areas of the project will receive renewed attention. First, referrals from the schools, particularly the outlying, rural schools, should increase with continued contact with the unit. The unit will not, necessarily be soliciting cases, but will be working with the schools for aid when it is desirable. Secondly, as indicated in the responses from law enforcement personnel, the unit will attempt to reach all personnel who are not, as yet, thoroughly conversant with the unit's role. Continued contacts with the unit should improve the rapport with all law enforcement agencies. Thirdly, the unit will continue to interact with related agencies and the general public to increase the awareness of the unit's existence and its purposes. I believe that the unit and the probation department have made great strides in these areas. In discussions with the probation officer and his staff, it has been agreed that these are major areas of emphasis in the second project year. There are still many citizens within the department's jurisdiction who are not sufficiently informed on how the unit works and how its utilization may be able to help them.

Further comments, I believe, would be unnecessarily redundant, but I will make this final comment. As an observer of the leadership, staff, and general program, I am certain of the program's validity and success.

Chambers Superior Court  
 Siskiyou County  
 JAMES E. KLEAVER, JUDGE  
 Yreka, California  
 96097

AREA CODE 516  
 842-3531 - EX. 60

January 22, 1974

Southern Oregon College  
 Law Enforcement Department  
 Ashland, Oregon 97520

Attention: J. Summerhays, Assistant Professor

Dear Professor Summerhays:

I am looking forward to your evaluation of the Siskiyou County Probation Department's juvenile diversion unit.

The program itself provides a much needed service which has been of considerable benefit to the citizens of Siskiyou County. It has resulted in a marked decrease of formal juvenile court activity, not because it has resulted in a different handling of juvenile problems, but rather because it has enabled the Probation Department's juvenile diversion unit to react quickly and during preliminary stages of impending juvenile problems. This, of course, permits the unit to immediately assist the family unit and to divert the problem in such a way that it can be handled within the family unit and without the need, in most cases, of formalized courtroom intervention.

The program has been a benefit to all concerned, but most especially to those youngsters and their families who have directly received the benefit of the program. The program was instituted as something of an experiment, but has shown its valid and useful purpose. There is no doubt that every effort should be made to continue the program in existence.

Very truly yours,

  
 JAMES E. KLEAVER  
 JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT

JEK:ph

APPENDIX A

Siskiyou County Probation Department Project

Base Line Year 1971-72

I. NUMBER OF CASES FOR THIS PROJECT YEAR

Male	120	46%
Female	143	54%

II. AVERAGE AGE FOR PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THIS PERIOD - 14.863

Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
10 or less	3	13	30	16	60
11	3	14	46	17	28
12	5	15	83	18	0

III. REFERRAL AGENCIES

Agency	Total	Percent of Total
CHP - California Highway Patrol	53	20
Department of Fish and Game	0	0
Dorris Police Department	0	0
Dunsmuir Police Department	13	5
Etna Police Department	0	0
Ft. Jones Police Department	0	0
Montague Police Department	6	2
Mt. Shasta Police Department	6	2
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office	61	23
Southern Pacific Railroad Police	1	0
Tulelake Police Department	0	0
Yreka Police Department	51	19
Weed Police Department	38	14
Dunsmuir High School	0	0
Etna High School	0	0
Etna Junior High School	0	0
Butte Valley High School	0	0
Ft. Jones High School	0	0
Happy Camp High School	0	0
McCloud High School	0	0
Mt. Shasta High School	0	0
Weed High School	0	0
Yreka High School	0	0
Discovery High School	0	0
Big Springs Elementary	0	0
Bogus Elementary	0	0
Butteville Elementary	0	0
Callahan-East Fork Elementary	0	0
Delphic Elementary	0	0
Dorris Elementary	0	0
Dunsmuir Elementary	0	0
Etna Union Elementary	0	0

III. REFERRAL AGENCIES (Cont.)

Agency	Total	Percent of Total
Fall Creek Elementary	0	0
Forks of Salmon Elementary	0	0
Ft. Jones Elementary	0	0
Gazelle Elementary	0	0
Grenada Elementary	0	0
Happy Camp Elementary	0	0
Hilt Elementary	0	0
Hornbrook Elementary	0	0
Junction Elementary	0	0
Klamath River Elementary	0	0
Little Shasta Elementary	0	0
Macdoel Elementary	0	0
McCloud Elementary	0	0
Montague Elementary	1	0
Mt. Shasta Elementary	0	0
Quartz Valley Elementary	0	0
Sawyer's Bar Elementary	0	0
Seiad Elementary	0	0
Weed Union Elementary	0	0
Yreka - Jackson Elementary	0	0
Yreka - Evergreen Elementary	0	0
Yreka - Gold Street Elementary	0	0
Willow Creek Elementary	0	0
County Department of Mental Hygiene	0	0
Parents	0	0
Self Report	0	0
Relatives	0	0
Foster Home	0	0
Clergy	0	0
Neighbors	0	0
Others	9	3

IV. TOTAL REFERRAL AGENCY CASES BY GROUPS

Group	Number	Percent of Total
Police Agencies	229	96
High Schools	0	0
Elementary Schools	1	0
Other Agencies	9	4

V. REASONS FOR REFERRALS

Reasons	Number	Percent of Total
Runaway	206	78
Runaway - Escape from Custody	1	0
Beyond Parental Control	40	15
Refused to Return Home	1	0
Foster Home Failure	6	2
Truancy	4	2
Violation Informal Probation	3	1
602 W&I	5	2
600 W&I	1	0
Other	2	0

VI. ORIGINAL REFERRAL CATEGORIES

Category	Number	Percent of Total
601	257	98
602	5	2
600	1	0

VII. ADDITIONAL REFERRALS WITHIN TWO YEARS

Category	Number	Percent of Total
1	0	0
2	0	0
3	0	0
4	0	0
5 or more	0	0

VIII. ORIGINAL CONTACT CATEGORIES

Type of Categories	Number	Percent of Total
Detention	210	87
Petitions Filed	14	6
Cited to Probation Department	17	7

Total Number of Days Detained 659  
 Average Number of Days Per Case for Period 2.90

IX. ADDITIONAL REFERRALS WITHIN ONE YEAR

Category	Number	Percent of Total
1	15	44
2	9	26
3	4	12
4	2	6
5 or more	4	12

SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS

Type of Categories	Number
Detention	29
Petitions Filed	18
Cited to Probation Department	18

Total Number of Days Detained 393  
 Average Number of Days Detained 11.558

X. SCHOOL ATTENDING

School	Number	Percent
Dunsmuir High School	3	1
Etna High School	5	2
Etna Junior High School	0	0
Butte Valley High School	0	0
Ft. Jones High School	0	0
Happy Camp High School	10	5
McCloud High School	3	1
Mt. Shasta High School	5	2
Weed High School	5	2
Yreka High School	10	5
Discovery High School	.5	2
Big Springs Elementary	0	0
Bogus Elementary	0	0
Butteville Elementary	0	0
Klamath River Elementary	0	0
Dorris Elementary	1	0
Dunsmuir Elementary	1	0
Etna Elementary	1	0
Fall Creek Elementary	0	0
Forks of Salmon Elementary	0	0
Ft. Jones Elementary	0	0
Gazelle Elementary	0	0
Grenada Elementary	0	0
Happy Camp Elementary	3	1
Hilt Elementary	0	0
Hornbrook Elementary	3	1
Junction Elementary	0	0
Klamath River Elementary	0	0
Little Shasta Elementary	0	0
Macdoel Elementary	0	0
McCloud Elementary	2	1
Montague Elementary	5	2
Mt. Shasta Elementary	0	0
Quartz Valley Elementary	0	0
Sawyer's Bar Elementary	0	0
Seiad Elementary	0	0
Weed Elementary	1	0
Yreka - Jackson Elementary	0	0
Yreka - Gold Street Elementary	9	4
Yreka - Evergreen Elementary	0	0
Willow Creek Elementary	2	1
Out of County	143	66

GRADE IN SCHOOL

Grade	Number	Percent
1	0	0
2	1	0
3	1	0
4	4	2
5	1	0

GRADE IN SCHOOL (cont.)

Grade	Number	Percent
6	6	3
7	11	5
8	45	20
9	54	24
10	60	27
11	33	15
12	9	4

XI. FAMILY STATUS

Status	Number	Percent
Intact	122	48
Mother Only	32	13
Father Only	13	5
Mother-Stepfather	56	22
Father-Stepmother	14	5
Relatives	6	2
Foster Home	4	2
Other	6	2

XII. NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

Amount	Number	Percent
1	14	10
2	23	16
3	37	25
4	24	16
5 or more	49	33

XIII. DISPOSITION

Sent to	Number	Percent
Parent	145	55
Department of Mental Health	3	1
Local Police Agency	1	0
Out of County Agency	41	16
Out of State Agency	17	6
Back to Local School	3	1
County Res. with California	15	6
Return to Residence	9	3
Public Health Department	0	0
Family Planning	0	0
Foster Home	26	10
Failure	0	0
Other	3	1

APPENDIX B

Siskiyou County Probation Department Project

Project Year 1972-73

I. NUMBER OF CASES FOR THIS PROJECT YEAR - 377

Male	260	69%
Female	117	31%

II. AVERAGE AGE FOR PERSONS CONTACTED DURING THIS PERIOD - 14.432

Age	Number	Age	Number	Age	Number
10 or less	24	13	27	16	91
11	11	14	71	17	56
12	10	15	84	18	1

III. REFERRAL AGENCIES

Agency	Total	Percent of Total
California Highway Patrol	67	18
Department of Fish & Game	2	1
Dorris Police Department	17	5
Dunsmuir Police Department	4	1
Etna Police Department	0	0
Ft. Jones Police Department	1	0
Montague Police Department	3	1
Mt. Shasta Police Department	6	2
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office	66	18
Southern Pacific Railroad Police	2	1
Tulelake Police Department	9	2
Yreka Police Department	84	22
Weed Police Department	22	6
Dunsmuir High School	1	0
Etna High School	1	0
Etna Junior High School	0	0
Butte Valley High School	0	0
Ft. Jones High School	0	0
Happy Camp High School	2	1
McCloud High School	1	0
Mt. Shasta High School	1	0
Probation Department	0	0
Weed High School	0	0
Yreka High School	17	5
Discovery High School	0	0
Big Springs Elementary	0	0
Bogus Elementary	0	0
Butteville Elementary	0	0
Callahan-East Fork Elementary	0	0
Delphic Elementary	0	0
Dorris Elementary	0	0
Dunsmuir Elementary	0	0
Etna Union Elementary	0	0
Fall Creek Elementary	0	0

REFERRAL AGENCIES (cont.)

Agency	Total	Percent of Total
Forks of Salmon Elementary	0	0
Ft. Jones Elementary	0	0
Gazelle Elementary	0	0
Grenada Elementary	0	0
Happy Camp Elementary	1	0
Hilt Elementary	0	0
Hornbrook Elementary	0	0
Junction Elementary	0	0
Klamath River Elementary	0	0
Little Shasta Elementary	0	0
Macdoel Elementary	1	0
McCloud Elementary	0	0
Montague Elementary	0	0
Mt. Shasta Elementary	0	0
Quartz Valley Elementary	0	0
Sawyer's Bar Elementary	0	0
Seiad Valley Elementary	0	0
Weed Union Elementary	0	0
Yreka - Jackson Elementary	1	0
Yreka - Gold Street Elementary	0	0
Yreka - Evergreen Elementary	0	0
Willow Creek Elementary	0	0
County Department of Mental Health	1	0
Parents	31	8
Self Report	6	2
Relatives	3	1
Foster Home	0	0
Clergy	0	0
Neighbors	1	0
Other	25	7

IV. TOTAL REFERRAL AGENCY CASES BY GROUPS

Group	Number	Percent of Total
Police Agencies	283	75
High Schools	23	6
Elementary Schools	3	1
Other Agencies	67	18

V. REASONS FOR REFERRALS

Reason	Number	Percent of Total
Runaway	184	50
Runaway - Escape from Custody	0	0
Beyond Parental Control	94	25
Refused to Return Home	0	0
Foster Home Failure	0	0
Truancy	21	6
Violation of Informal Probation	2	1
600 W&I - neglect	13	3
602 W&I	39	10
Other	18	5

VI. ORIGINAL REFERRAL CATEGORIES

Category	Number	Percent of Total
601	321	86
602	19	10
600	13	3

VII. ADDITIONAL REFERRALS WITHIN TWO YEARS

Category	Number	Percent of Total
1	0	0
2	1	100
3	0	0
4	0	0
5 or more	0	0

VIII. ORIGINAL CONTACT CATEGORIES

Type of Categories	Number	Percent of Total
Detention	196	92
Petitions Filed	2	1
Cited to Probation Department	14	7

Total Number of Days Detained 413  
 Average Number of Days Per Case for Period 1.94

IX. ADDITIONAL REFERRALS WITHIN ONE YEAR

Category	Number	Percent of Total
1	12	80
2	2	13
3	0	0
4	0	0
5 or more	1	7

SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS

Category Type	Number	Percent of Total
Detention	5	83
Petitions Filed	0	0
Cited to Probation Department	1	17

Total Number Days Detained 134  
 Average Number of Days Detained 22.33

X. SCHOOL ATTENDING

School	Number	Percent of Total
Dunsmuir High School	4	1
Etna High School	2	1
Etna Junior High School	0	0
Butte Valley High School	1	0
Ft. Jones High School	1	0
Happy Camp High School	9	3
McCloud High School	6	2
Mt. Shasta High School	10	3
Weed High School	8	3
Yreka High School	59	19
Discovery High School	3	1
Big Springs Elementary	0	0
Bogus Elementary	0	0
Butteville Elementary	1	0
Callahan-East Fork Elementary	0	0
Delphic Elementary	1	0
Dorris Elementary	2	1
Dunsmuir Elementary	5	2
Etna Elementary	4	1
Fall Creek Elementary	0	0
Forks of Salmon Elementary	0	0
Ft. Jones Elementary	0	0
Gazelle Elementary	0	0
Grenada Elementary	0	0
Happy Camp Elementary	10	3
Hilt Elementary	1	0
Hornbrook Elementary	6	2
Junction Elementary	0	0
Klamath River Elementary	1	0
Little Shasta Elementary	0	0
Macdoel Elementary	1	0
McCloud Elementary	0	0
Montague Elementary	12	4
Mt. Shasta Elementary	1	0
Quartz Valley Elementary	0	0
Sawyer's Bar Elementary	0	0
Seiad Elementary	0	0
Weed Elementary	2	1
Yreka - Jackson Elementary	10	3
Yreka - Gold Street Elementary	3	1
Yreka - Evergreen Elementary	0	0
Willow Creek Elementary	1	0
Out of County	150	48

GRADE IN SCHOOL

Grade	Number	Percent of Total
1	4	1
2	1	0
3	7	2
4	3	1
5	9	3
6	13	4
7	16	5
8	44	14

GRADE IN SCHOOL (cont.)

Grade	Number	Percent of Total
9	74	24
10	71	23
11	48	15
12	23	7

XI. FAMILY STATUS

Status	Number	Percent of Total
Intact	154	43
Mother Only	77	22
Father Only	24	7
Mother-Stepfather	39	11
Father-Stepmother	22	6
Relatives	13	4
Foster Home	13	4
Other	13	4

XII. NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

Amount	Number	Percent of Total
1	37	12
2	73	24
3	57	18
4	50	16
5 or more	92	30

XIII. DISPOSITION

Sent To	Number	Percent of Total
Parents	196	52
Department of Mental Health	21	6
Local Police Agency	7	2
Out of County Agency	4	1
Out of State Agency	5	1
Back to Local School	2	0
County Res. with California	45	14
Return to Residence	43	13
Public Health Department	0	0
Family Planning	1	0
Foster Home	2	1
Failure (to formal/informal probation)	10	3
Other	12	3

APPENDIX C

Siskiyou County Probation Department Project

Project Year Comparison for Years 1971-72 and 1972-73

I. NUMBER OF CASES

	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Total	263	379	+ 44%
Male	120	260	+ 116%
Female	143	117	- 18%

II. AVERAGE AGE

Year 1	Year 2
14	14

III. ORIGINAL REFERRAL CATEGORIES

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
601	257	321	+ 24%
602	5	39	+ 680%
600	1	13	+1200%

IV. REASONS FOR REFERRALS

Reasons	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Runaway	206	184	- 11%
Runaway - Escape from Custody	1	0	- 100%
Beyond Parental Control	40	94	+ 117%
Refused to Return Home	1	0	- 100%
Foster Home Failure	6	0	- 600%
Trunacy	4	21	+ 425%
Violation of Informal Probation	3	2	- 33%
600 W&I - neglect	0	13	
602 W&I	0	39	
Other	18	0	+ 900%

V. ORIGINAL CONTACT

Category Type	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Detention	210	196	- 6%
Petitions Filed	14	2	- 700%
Cited to Probation Department	17	14	- 17%

Total Number of Dates Detained 547  
 Average Number days per case for period 1.94

VI. ADDITIONAL REFERRALS WITHIN ONE YEAR

Number	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
1	15	12	- 20%
2	9	2	- 77%
3	4	0	- 400%
4	2	0	- 200%
5 or more	4	1	- 75%

SUBSEQUENT REFERRALS

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Detention	29	5	- 82%
Petitions Filed	18	0	- 500%
Cited to Probation Department	18	1	
Days Detained	393	134	- 65%

VII. GRADE IN SCHOOL

Grade	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
1	0	0	0
2	1	1	0
3	1	7	+ 600%
4	4	3	- 25%
5	1	9	+ 800%
6	6	13	+ 116%
7	1	16	+ 45%
8	45	44	- 2%
9	54	74	+ 37%
10	60	71	+ 18%
11	33	48	+ 45%
12	9	23	+ 155%

VIII. FAMILY STATUS

Status	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Intact	122	154	+ 26%
Mother Only	32	77	+ 140%
Father Only	13	24	+ 84%
Mother-Stepfather	56	39	- 30%
Father-Stepmother	14	22	+ 57%
Relatives	6	13	+ 116%
Foster Home	4	13	+ 225%
Other	6	13	+ 116%

XI. NUMBER OF SIBLINGS

Number	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
1	14	37	+ 164
2	23	73	+ 217
3	37	57	+ 54
4	24	50	+ 108
5 or more	49	92	+ 87

X. DISPOSITION OF CASE

Disposition	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Parents	145	196	+ 35
Department of Mental Health	3	21	+ 556
Back to Local Police Agency	1	7	+ 600
To Out of County Agency	41	4	- 90
To Out of State Agency	17	4	- 76
Referred back to local school	3	2	- 33
Returned to County of res. in Ca.	15	45	+ 200
Returned to Res. out of state	9	43	+ 377
Public Health Department	0	0	0
Family Planning	0	1	+ 100
Foster Home-informal place. by par.	26	2	- 92
Failure to regular caseload	0	10	+ 100
Other	3	12	+ 400

XI. AGE CATEGORIES

Age	Year 1	Percent Total	Year 2	Percent Total	Percent Change
Under 10	3	1	24	6	+ 600
10	3	1	11	3	+ 266
11	5	2	10	3	+ 100
12	30	1	27	7	- 10
13	46	17	71	19	+ 54
14	83	34	84	22	- 4
15	60	23	91	25	+ 51
16	28	11	56	15	100
17	0	0	1	0	0

XII. REFERRAL AGENCIES

Agency	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
California Highway Patrol	53	67	+ 26
Department of Fish & Game	0	2	+ 200
Dorris Police Department	0	17	+1700

XII. REFERRAL AGENCIES (cont.)

Agency	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Dunsmuir Police Department	13	4	- 69
Etna Police Department	0	0	0
Ft. Jones Police Department	0	1	+ 100
Montague Police Department	6	3	- 50
Mt. Shasta Police Department	6	6	0
Siskiyou County Sheriff's Office	61	66	+ 8
Southern Pacific Railroad Police	1	2	+ 100
Tulelake Police Department	0	9	+ 900
Yreka Police Department	51	84	+ 64
Weed Police Department	38	22	- 42
Dunsmuir High School	0	1	+ 100
Etna High School	0	1	+ 100
Etna Junior High School	0	0	0
Butte Valley High School	0	0	0
Ft. Jones High School	0	0	0
Happy Camp High School	0	2	+ 200
McCloud High School	0	1	+ 100
Mt. Shasta High School	0	1	+ 100
Weed High School	0	0	0
Yreka High School	0	17	+1700
Discovery High School	0	0	0
Big Springs Elementary	0	0	0
Bogus Elementary	0	0	0
Butteville Elementary	0	0	0
Callahan-East Fork Elementary	0	0	0
Delphic Elementary	0	0	0
Dorris Elementary	0	0	0
Dunsmuir Elementary	0	0	0
Etna Union Elementary	0	0	0
Fall Creek Elementary	0	0	0
Forks of Salmon Elementary	0	0	0
Gazelle Elementary	0	0	0
Grenada Elementary	0	0	0
Happy Camp Elementary	0	1	+ 100
Hilt Elementary	0	0	0
Hornbrook Elementary	0	0	0
Junction Elementary	0	0	0
Klamath River Elementary	0	0	0
Little Shasta Elementary	0	0	0
MacDoel Elementary	0	1	+ 100
McCloud Elementary	0	0	0
Montague Elementary	1	0	- 100
Mt. Shasta Elementary	0	0	0
Quartz Valley Elementary	0	0	0
Sawyer's Bar Elementary	0	0	0
Seiad Elementary	0	0	0
Weed Union Elementary	0	0	0
Yreka - Jackson Elementary	0	1	+ 100
Yreka - Gold Street Elementary	0	0	0
Yreka - Evergreen Elementary	0	0	0

XII. REFERRAL AGENCIES (cont.)

Agency	Year 1	Year 2	Percent Change
Willow Creek Elementary	0	0	0
County Dept. of Mental Parents	0	1	+ 100
Self Report	0	31	+3100
Relatives	0	6	+ 600
Foster Home	0	3	+ 300
Clergy	0	0	0
Neighbors	0	0	0
Others	0	1	+ 100
	9	25	+ 177

APPENDIX D

A Summary of the Questionnaire Distributed  
to Selected Law Enforcement Personnel

A survey was sent out to law enforcement agencies throughout the county measuring the usefulness of the Diversion Unit in Siskiyou County. There were several categories covered in the forty questions survey. They were the following: awareness, effectiveness, convenience, application, and some optional questions covering a variety of different areas.

Under the awareness category such questions as the following were asked:

-----Do you feel your department is now, or will be using our Diversion Unit enough to warrant further explanation of the Diversion Unit and its function?

-----Have telephone numbers been circulated through your department of whom to call when diversion is warranted?

The officers also had the opportunity to suggest improvements. They indicated that they do know whom to call and they anticipate using the unit enough in the future to warrant further explanations.

Under the effectiveness category the following types of questions were asked:

-----Do you feel that the effectiveness of the Diversion Unit is such that it frees your department to concentrate on more urgent matters?

-----Do you feel that the Diversion effectiveness could be improved by having more Diversion Officers in the Diversion Unit?

-----Do you feel that the Diversion Unit is indispensable at this time and should be subsidized completely by county funds?

The officers indicated that the Diversion Unit has not been extremely effective nor has it been ineffective. With time, the unit could be more effective as the community becomes more aware of it and begins to understand what the unit can do for the members of the community.

The officers answered positively in the area of convenience indicating that the Diversion Unit is available when requested and that the procedures were no more time consuming than handling cases through their own departments. Following are two of the questions:

-----Do you find that the Diversion Officers are readily available to your department when their services are needed?

-----In your opinion, are Diversion procedures more time consuming and inconvenient to use than handling the case through your department?

The officers indicated under the application category that the Diversion Unit has been called but that it hasn't been used as much as it could be. The officers indicate that they could benefit from a better understanding of the program. The questions asked were:

-----Do you feel that you have been able to use the Diversion Unit to its fullest possibilities?

-----Do you feel that if each individual officer in your department had a better understanding of what Diversion is and how it functions, this could in turn facilitate a more frequent use of the Diversion Unit?

The last 22 questions of the survey were optional questions covering different areas of the Diversion program. Several of these questions were:

-----Do you feel that in your department's area of influence, there are a significant number of pre-delinquent cases to warrant Diversion intervention?

-----Do you feel that the Diversion Unit could handle more severe first time offenders but has limited itself to only 601 cases?

-----To what extent do you feel your office has aided our Diversion Unit in diverting pre-delinquents?

-----Do you feel Diversion counseling works well and juveniles' problems are adequately taken care of?

-----Do you feel that pre-delinquents should not be subjected to our Juvenile Court System?

The general feeling of the answers to these questions was neither extremely negative nor extremely positive. The officers feel that there are enough pre-delinquent cases to warrant diversion intervention in Siskiyou County. They feel that the Diversion Unit can do a better job because they can devote all their time to pre-delinquent intervention.

**END**