



Juvenile Diversion

Second Edition

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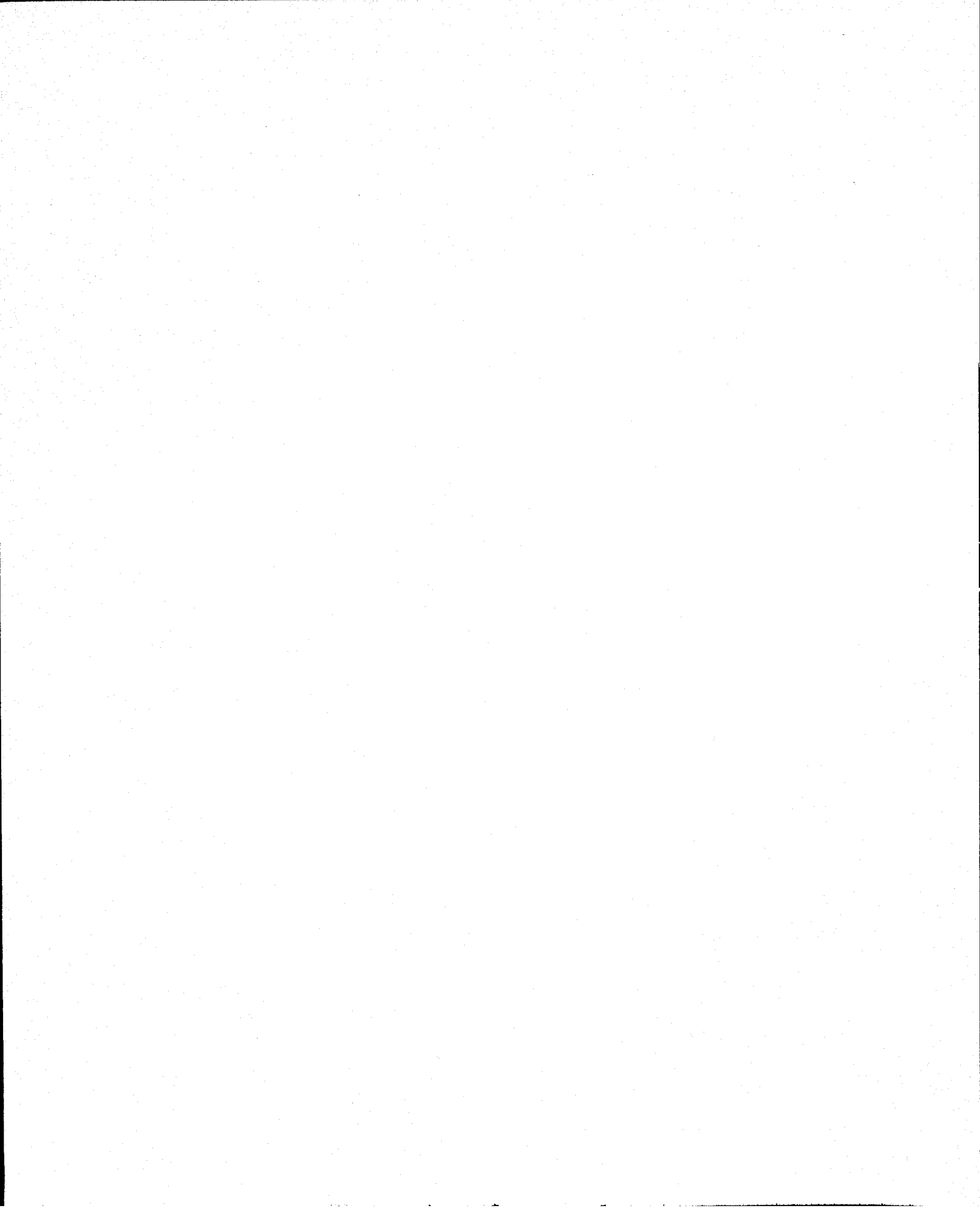
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JUVENILE DIVERSION —

Second Edition

A Selected Bibliography, 2d ed.

by

Kevin E. O'Brien

National Criminal Justice Reference Service

NCJRS

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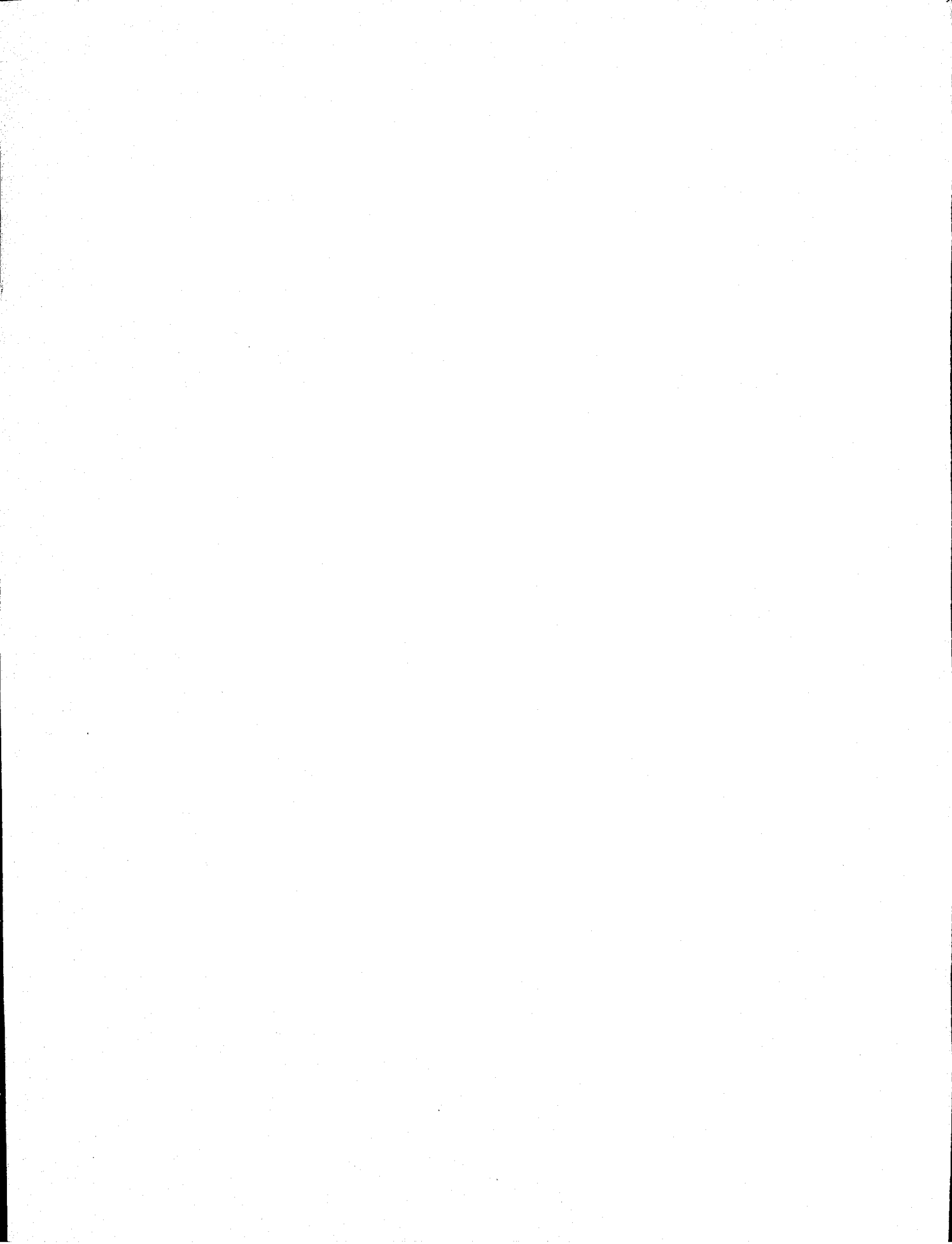
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April 1977

**National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
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INTRODUCTION

It would be remiss to introduce a bibliography on juvenile diversion without noting that the juvenile court itself was established as a diversionary device. Until the early twentieth century, juvenile offenders over the age of seven were subject to trial and punishment in adult criminal courts. The juvenile court was the end product of a long reform movement; it was established to divert juveniles from the adult criminal process and to make child offenders eligible for therapeutic, rehabilitative programs in lieu of punishment.

By the 1960's, great skepticism had arisen as to the realization of the juvenile court's lofty goals of treatment and rehabilitation. Diversion from the juvenile court and from the entire juvenile justice system was given major impetus by the 1967 President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. Since then, the movement for juvenile diversion has been reinforced and emphasized by numerous professional organizations and justice reform commissions, including the 1973 National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, sponsored by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

There are conflicting definitions of the term juvenile diversion. As the term is used in this bibliography, diversion is a process which limits penetration of youth into the juvenile justice system. This is achieved by termination of contacts with the system and referral to nonsystem agencies or through informal processing by system personnel. The diversion process occurs at any point between apprehension and adjudication.

The studies referenced in this bibliography address many questions that have been raised by juvenile diversion programs, such as:

- What types of juvenile diversion practices are most effective?
- Is juvenile diversion any more successful in rehabilitating children than normal processing through the juvenile court and corrections system?
- Is juvenile diversion less expensive than traditional case processing?
- Does juvenile diversion act merely as a temporary panacea for overcrowded juvenile courts and discourage legislative and substantive reform of the juvenile justice system?

The publications selected for the second edition of this bibliography reflect the high interest in the subject. Over fifty new items have been added to the original edition. However, the publications listed here are a selected portion of the significant literature, rather than an exhaustive collection completely covering juvenile diversion. To aid the reader the references have been arranged into four categories.

- The section on general issues and views covers publications dealing broadly with the subject matter, such as diversion theory and reports that deal with two or more of the remaining categories.

- The police juvenile diversion section encompasses literature that treats police discretion in the arrest of juveniles, special police units that offer intensive counseling to juvenile offenders in lieu of arrest, and cases of police referrals to other community agencies.
- The next section deals with literature on programs both initiated and carried out by probation and court personnel. Juveniles in programs of this type are diverted solely to resources within the juvenile justice system.
- The last section includes programs in which juveniles are diverted to agencies or organizations outside of the juvenile justice system

This bibliography is arranged alphabetically by author. The documents have been selected from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base but are Not available from NCJRS except those indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. To obtain them, see the instructions on the following page. Many of the documents may be found in local college, or law school libraries. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the Appendix.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

The documents listed are NOT available from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, except those indicated by the words LOAN or MICROFICHE. Many of them may be found in public, college, or law school libraries. The publisher of a document is indicated in the bibliographic citation, and the names and addresses of the publishers are listed in the Appendix.

• Those documents marked LOAN followed by the NCJ number can be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service by submitting a request through a library utilizing the Interlibrary Loan system. For example:

_____. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Philadelphia Neighborhood Youth Resources Center — An Exemplary Project. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 138 p.
LOAN (NCJ 16769)
Stock No. 027-000-00298-6

• Documents marked MICROFICHE: A microfiche copy of the document may be obtained free of charge from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service. This indicates that the document is NOT available for distribution in any other form. Microfiche is a sheet of film 4 x 6 inches that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages. Since the image is reduced 24 times, it is necessary to use a microfiche reader, which may be available at a local library. Microfiche readers vary in mechanical sophistication. A sample microfiche entry follows:

SISKIYOU COUNTY. Probation Department. Siskiyou County Juvenile Diversion Project — Evaluation, Project Year November, 1972 — November, 1973. By J. J. Summerhays. Yreka, California, 1974. 22 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15696)

• Entries bearing a National Technical Information Service (NTIS) number, such as PB 224 639/AS, can be purchased from NTIS; 5285 Port Royal Road; Springfield, VA 22161. Be sure to include the number when ordering. For example:

SANTA CLARA COUNTY. Juvenile Probation Department. Juvenile Drug Abuse Prevention Project — First Year Evaluation Report. By John W. Pearson, American Justice Institute. Santa Clara, California, 1971. 86 p.
(NCJ 10913)
PB 224 639/AS

• Those entries that include a stock number can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office; Washington, D. C. 20402. Be sure to include the stock number on the request. For example:

_____. Diversion from the Criminal Justice Process. In its Corrections. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 73 - 97.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 10865)
Stock No. 2700 - 00175



JUVENILE DIVERSION
GENERAL ISSUES AND VIEWS

1. AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION. Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services. National Pretrial Intervention Service Center. Sourcebook in Pretrial Criminal Justice Intervention Techniques and Action Programs. Washington, 1974. 190 p. (NCJ 14594)

This is a technical assistance handbook that contains representative examples of strategies and approaches to facilitate the utilization of "early diversion" alternatives to the criminal justice process. The pretrial intervention demonstration programs described offer a variety of conceptual designs and operational modes in providing community-centered supervision and services to deferred prosecution cases in lieu of criminal adjudication. Also presented are profiles of divertee characteristics, sample court rules and legislation for pretrial intervention programs, standards on diversion from the criminal justice process, recommendations by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, and evaluation research aids. Selected references are provided on pretrial intervention, juvenile diversion, criminal justice diversion, alcoholism and drug addiction, civil commitment, prosecution, pretrial intervention programs, and research and evaluation studies.

2. _____ National Pretrial Intervention Service Center. Directory of Criminal Justice Diversion Programs. Washington, 1975. 13 p. (NCJ 30461)
Clearinghouse Bulletin No. 2.

Informational listings of criminal justice diversion programs in the United States, both under development and operational, are included. Also covered are programs administered by police departments, prosecutors, public defender agencies, courts, probation, and community-based public service organizations. The directory will provide its users with the location and identification of sites planning diversion strategies as well as a description of the characteristics of operational programs. The distinguishing characteristic shared by most programs features elements of contemporary diversion practice including: Formalized screening and placement criteria; a structured delivery of services plan for job development assistance, counseling, vocational skills training, remedial education, and related employability resources; and dismissal of criminal charges and arrest record modification for successful participants. The 143 programs are listed by state and city. Each project's address, director's name, administering agency, and operational status are listed. Information is also presented on the projects' various target groups and points of diversion.

3. AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION. Juvenile Diversion: A Perspective. College Park, Maryland, 1972. 24 p. (NCJ 5321)

Alternative to processing juvenile offenders through the traditional juvenile justice system are the main concerns of this article. Juvenile courts have become overcrowded, and correctional facilities are more custodial than rehabilitative. Programs that are voluntary and use existing social services have the greatest potential for meaningful help for the youthful offender. Schools, youth service bureaus, and court- and police-department- based programs can meet this need.

4. BARTON, WILLIAM H. Discretionary Decision-Making in Juvenile Justice. Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 4: 470-480. October, 1976. (NCJ 37437)

A review of the results of several studies dealing with the influence of demographic, criminal history, and social variables on decision-making during police handling, presentence reporting, and court dispositions is discussed. The social distribution of youths who engage in delinquent behavior is not exactly the same as that of youths who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. A certain amount of discretion characterizes the decisions made at various points within the system. In seeking an understanding of the discretionary processes, researchers have tried to isolate elements related to dispositions at distinct decision points. In addition to offense and offense history, the elements of sex, race, and social class have often been the foci of these studies, several of which are reviewed here. This review suggests that as a youth penetrates further into the juvenile justice system, factors other than his present offense become increasingly salient to decision-makers. It also appears that, once apprehended, girls tend to fare worse than boys do at the hands of the system. However, extreme caution is urged in generalizing from these studies, which differed in time, place, methodology, and scope. Perhaps the most important conclusion of this review is that a clear understanding of the decision-making processes in the juvenile system is unlikely until a systematic research strategy or set of strategies emerges to replace the piecemeal approaches used to date. Some suggestions for such strategies are offered.

5. BRAKEL, SAMUEL J. and GALEN R. SOUTH. Diversion from the Criminal Process in the Rural Community - Final Report of the American Bar Foundation Project on Rural Criminal Justice. Chicago, American Bar Foundation, 1969. 52 p. (NCJ 11573)

Reprinted from American Criminal Law Quarterly, v. 7, no. 3: 122 - 173. Spring, 1969.

This document includes a survey of court diversion practices for alcoholics, the mentally ill, and juveniles in rural areas of Cairo-Carbondale and Jacksonville, Illinois. This study deals with the handling of individuals who are in need of treatment (alcoholics, the mentally ill, and juveniles) and for whom full criminal disposition does not appear required. Observations reveal that diversion of marginal offenders is rarely effected through the criminal justice system, which is characterized as very informal. A description is given of each area, its mental health facilities, and the kind of cases that occur. Characteristics of

the criminal justice administration and comments on the handling of alcoholics and juvenile offenders are provided. The data reveals a reluctance on the part of the above agencies to assist these individuals, except on a voluntary basis. This study suggests that rural areas, such as the two studied, are searching for acceptable, appropriate, and workable channels for the diversion of certain offenders, rather than a legal justification for individualized treatment of certain groups.

6. CALIFORNIA. Department of the Youth Authority. Community Based Programs. In Griffiths, Keith S. and Gareth S. Ferdun, Eds. A Review of Accumulated Research in the California Youth Authority. Sacramento, 1974. p. 74-105. MICROFICHE (In NCJ 13966)

This is a recapitulation of the findings and research knowledge acquired from research projects by the California Youth Authority since 1958, listed by type of program. The discussion on Community-Based Programs states that the direction of correctional work has been toward the treatment of offenders in the community, rather than incarceration, diversion from the criminal justice system, and for the delivery of youth development services to highly delinquent neighborhoods and urban centers. The main concern for diversion fell to the Youth Services Bureaus and Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Project (YD/DP). The Youth Services Bureaus' three objectives are (1) diversion — to determine if the bureaus could divert a significant number of youth from the juvenile justice system, (2) coordination, and (3) delinquency reduction. Success of the YD/DP in diverting youth may depend on changing attitudes and ideologies; establishing a diversion process; and whether such systems-change threatens agency survival, workload, or boundary-maintenance of its sphere of activity.

7. _____, Department of the Youth Authority. Organizing for Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention — Youth Development/Delinquency Prevention Project — A Second Year Report. By Doug Knight, Renee Goldstein, and Jesus Gutierrez. Sacramento, 1974. 84 p. Development Studies Report No. 9 MICROFICHE (NCJ 16265)

This second-year report discusses a California plan that examines a different approach to community problem solving called the Youth Development/Delinquency Prevention Project. One important element of this project is to reduce youth crime and delinquency and to divert youth from the justice system in alternate programs and opportunities. Resources brought to bear include formal agencies, community groups, indigenous community residents, and the youth themselves. The project demonstrated a program for promoting youth program linkages state-wide, and two local models for mobilizing resources for youth. One conclusion states that diverting youth from the justice system may depend not only on changing attitudes and ideologies and establishing a diversion process, but also on whether such systems-change threatens agency survival, workload, or boundary-maintenance of its sphere of activity. In one of the project models, it was concluded that justice-system case diversion should become a major program emphasis. The diversion program should be well understood and supported by police, probation,

and other local officials. It should offer intensive supportive services to "diverted" youth and also should strive to help marginal youth find access to legitimate roles in social institutions.

8. _____, Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Cluster Evaluation of Five Diversion Projects — Final Report. Sacramento, California Taxpayers' Association, 1974. 264 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15576)

This evaluation measures the effectiveness of five projects in reducing the incidence and severity of delinquency among project clients. Changes in the number and incidence of rearrests, changes in the severity of offenses committed, and differences in probation and court dispositions between the project and control group clients were the techniques used to determine the effectiveness of the projects. Effort was made to collect data on clients' arrests at three intervals: six months prior to referral to the project, six months after referral, and one year after referral. It was concluded that long-term intensive counseling is less effective than short-term informal counseling in reducing re-arrests. It is considered that projects that provide similar counseling services have similar treatment outcomes, regardless of the community setting in which they are provided. The general conclusion was that it is possible through the diversion programs to keep minor offenders out of the criminal justice system. A major product of this cluster evaluation is the development of a model evaluation design for diversion projects.

9. _____, Office of Criminal Justice Planning. Diversion. In its California Correctional System Intake Study Project No. 1593-E. By Public Systems, Inc. Sacramento, 1974. p. 121-170. MICROFICHE (In NCJ 17333)

This document contains the results of a study undertaken to document the many facets of the correctional intake process, to evaluate the potential for increased diversion programs, and to make recommendations for improving the intake process. The study team's approach to the collection of data and formulation of recommendations consisted of a review of relevant literature, extensive use of questionnaires sent to probation staff and law enforcement officers, review of information on successful diversion programs in the state, and meetings with a select advisory board. A history of diversion, a review of current pressures for diversion, descriptions of diversion programs, and critical issues and recommendations for diversion are then presented. An examination of the potential for greater diversion of offenders committing victimless crimes and juveniles apprehended for status offenses is also included.

10. CANADA. Law Reform Commission. Studies on Diversion. Ottawa, Information Canada, 1975. 255 p. (NCJ 19070)

This study presents a working paper on diversion and research papers that describe the major facets of the East York Community Law Reform project. This community

based project, an experiment in legal research, attempted to extend the process of law reform, traditionally an undertaking reserved to legal professionals, to those most directly affected by the administration of criminal justice — victims, offenders and police officers. The project was located in a metropolitan Toronto police patrol area of East York, a specific and identifiable community base. The second paper explores in detail the attitude and views of the Toronto police towards their work and the criminal justice system generally. A study of a sample of juvenile cases from the Metropolitan Toronto Police Youth Bureau summarizes a first computer analysis of police use of diversionary dispositions with juvenile offenders. Final papers include an examination of the relationship between victims and offenders, and conflict and the uses of adjudication. These research papers form the background for the working paper on diversion, which is presented in the concluding section. This paper, prepared by the Law Reform Commission of Canada, presents the philosophy of the Commission and recommendations for changes in the law.

11. CARTER, ROBERT M. and MALCOLM W. KLEIN. Back on the Street — The Diversion of Juvenile Offenders. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1976. 383 p. (NCJ 31781)

This is a collection of 26 articles dealing with such issues as diversion definitions and methods, labeling of juveniles, police discretion, diversionary programs, and evaluation of the effects of diversion. The selections presented in this text range from government reports to sociological studies. A background on juvenile diversion is provided in the first section, which includes selections from the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice and the Task Force Report on Juvenile Delinquency. Among the issues considered in the second section are the organizational building-up of stigmatizing labels and perceptions of stigma following public intervention for delinquent behavior. The need for guidelines in police discretion and the effect of juvenile detention are also considered. Such diversionary programs as traditional law enforcement diversion, a police-operated diversion program, and the Youth Service Bureau are described. Research and evaluation of juvenile diversion are discussed in the final five selections.

12. CAVAN, RUTH S. and THEODORE N. FERDINAND. Diversion: An Alternative. In their Juvenile Delinquency, 3rd ed. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1975. p. 423 - 440. (In NCJ 18085)

The chapter on diversion begins with a definition and a brief historical review. The Massachusetts diversion model is discussed, as are problems of diversion, traditional attempts at diversion, such as forestry camps, and psychiatric treatment centers, and danger of overformalization.

13. COUCH, ALAN J. Diverting the Status Offender from the Juvenile Court. Juvenile Justice, v. 25, no. 3: 18 - 22. November, 1974. (NCJ 16951)

Prevention programs are suggested in this article for the juvenile status offender rather than sending him through the juvenile justice system. Incarceration has been found to be more detrimental than helpful to the juvenile status offender. The author recommends that these offenders should be treated in community based diversion programs. Those elements of the juvenile justice system that are harmful to youthful offenders are discussed. It is also recommended that as many status offenses as possible be eliminated from the juvenile justice system.

14. EMPEY, LAMAR T. Juvenile Justice Reform. In Ohlin, Lloyd E., Ed. Prisoners in America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1973. p. 13 - 48. (In NCJ 10705)

In his discussion of reform of the juvenile justice system, the author states that there is one overriding theme — the need to revise existing court and correctional practices so that young people with problems can be integrated more effectively into the community. He states, "Relying less upon legal machinery, attempts are being made to find ways to give young people a stake in conformity rather than merely reacting to deviant behavior... . One method to accomplish this is diversion." Two major recommendations are made: narrowing the juvenile court mandate and diversion to other agencies. To reduce the court mandate you must reduce the number of legal rules that define that mandate. "When the criminal law invades the spheres of private morality and social welfare, it exceeds its proper limits... ." Thus, there must be a distinction between those acts that are predatory and those that are not, and the rules must be altered to eliminate many of the latter as crimes. This would have three results: reduction in the number of people defined as delinquent or criminal allowing law enforcement agents to concentrate on serious crime; less interference in the private moral conduct of citizens so that such problems as truancy, running away, and incorrigibility could be handled by other institutions; and the drying up of sources of income to organized crime in the areas of narcotics, gambling, and illicit sex. The second method of diversion would involve greater participation by other community agencies. The philosophy is based upon the simple premise that intervention would be far more effective if it involved remedial action by one or more community agencies instead of detention or court action. He concludes that the narrowing of juvenile court mandate and the diversion of many juveniles to other agencies might do much to correct the overreach of the law.

15. GIBBONS, DON C. and GERALD F. BLAKE. Evaluating the Impact of Juvenile Diversion Programs. Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 4: 411-420. October, 1976. (NCJ 37432)

Nine studies of the outcomes of specific juvenile diversion programs are reviewed in this article, along with an investigation of the impact of diversion programs on the juvenile justice system in Los Angeles County. One of the major current trends in criminal and juvenile justice programming is diversion of offenders. At the same time, little evidence exists in support of diversion policies. The purposes of

this study were to examine evidence regarding the effects of specific diversion programs and especially to identify the strengths that lend credence to the reported results of these evaluative efforts and the shortcomings that cast doubts upon them. The second of these two purposes was given more emphasis, since the authors wished to stress problems in existing evaluation studies that need to be dealt with in research evaluation of new programs. The study showed that most of these evaluation studies were flawed by small sample numbers and other methodological defects. Based on these results, the authors conclude that it cannot yet be said that diversion arguments and proposals are buttressed by firm research support.

16. GOUGH, AIDAN R. and MARY ANN GRILLI. The Unruly Child and the Law: Toward a Focus on the Family. Juvenile Justice, v. 23, no. 3: 9 - 12. November, 1972. (NCJ 7535)

This article examines the juvenile court system with suggestions for a new approach to handling troubled children, focusing on providing counseling for the child's family. Children who are incorrigible, unruly, or beyond parental control, but commit no act against the criminal law, account for about one third of juvenile court adjudications. Nearly half the states make no differentiation between these children and those who commit criminal acts. The authors feel that such children should not be brought to court, but should be handled by some form of short-term crisis-oriented program which would not involve the stigma of labeling the child as a delinquent. The recommendation is for a new jurisdictional concept, family in need of service. This could provide the court with a direct jurisdictional tie to the parents and direct the focus of the juvenile justice system, in the case of deprived and unruly children, to the family unit.

17. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COUNCIL TO COORDINATE ALL FEDERAL JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS. Separation of Status Offenses and Diversion from the Juvenile Justice System. In its Proposed National Policy Objectives in the Juvenile Delinquency - Youth Development Area. Washington, 1972. p. 7 - 34. MICROFICHE (In NCJ 10435)

This is part of a proposal to coordinate all federally funded juvenile delinquency programs at all government levels. The major national policy objectives presented include separating status offenses from criminal offenses and diverting youngsters from the juvenile justice system. The policy would include a national priority with sufficient funds to insure that diversionary resources can be established with all communities of the country; development of the local community so that residents can work better with youth in trouble; provision of measurable standards to regulate monitoring, performance, and feedback functions of diversionary systems; provision for adequate screening and diagnosis of all youth in contact with the juvenile justice system; specific behavior objectives to include reduction of negative, socially disruptive, and/or criminal behavior; and reduction of negative labeling and development of positive options. The article also provides supporting evidence for the diversion objective, legal status objectives, legal implementation strategies, and a selected annotated bibliography.

18. _____ . Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice. Washington, 1974. 82 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 14858)

This document includes all the standards and goals for juvenile justice promulgated by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. Among the standards provided are diversion, standards for police — every police agency should divert from the criminal and juvenile justice system any individual for which the system would be inappropriate, or in whose case other resources would be more effective; for courts — in appropriate cases offenders should be diverted into noncriminal programs before trial or conviction; and for corrections — each local jurisdiction should develop formally organized programs of diversion to be applied in the criminal justice process from the time an illegal act occurs to adjudication. In each case, a list of standards and guidelines to follow are provided. The standards appear in greater detail in the individual volumes that are cited elsewhere in this bibliography, for example, the document Courts, entry number 31.

19. KLAPMUTS, NORA. Diversion from the Justice System. Crime and Delinquency Literature, v. 6, no. 1. March, 1974. p. 108 - 131.
(NCJ 12872)

The concept of diversion, the process by which accused persons are channeled away from traditional prosecution toward rehabilitation, and treatment programs are discussed in this article. An attempt is made to define diversion and the limits on its application. The author separates pretrial diversion into three distinct categories — community absorption, police diversion, and court based diversion. In order to analyze these three concepts, numerous examples of each are discussed. Presented are youth services systems, police family crisis intervention programs, police alcoholic diversion, and court-level counseling and employment programs. The article concludes that the definition of pretrial diversion remains nebulous, partially due to the wide range of programs that are included in the concept. Among unanswered questions are who should be diverted, what administrative and fiscal arrangements should be made, what rights are reserved by the diverted person, and whether diversion is effective.

20. KOBETZ, RICHARD W. and BETTY B. BOSARGE. Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: An Overview. In their Juvenile Justice Administration. Gaithersburg, Maryland, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1973. p. 69 - 105.
(In NCJ 11839)

Since traditional methods of handling juvenile offenders — referral to juvenile court, probation, or placement in an institution — are not alleviating delinquency problems, diversionary programs are needed as an alternative, especially for misdemeanants and first offenders. The discussion offers a definition of diversion — any type of program that reroutes young offenders from the formal procedures of the juvenile court to an informal, flexible system for diagnosis and treatment.

Six formal objectives of diversionary programs also are offered, with an added goal of delinquency prevention. The six operational elements discussed include procedure for referral, nature of participation, provision for feedback and evaluation, adequate service component, provision for community-based treatment, and legal framework. Under the discussion on criteria for diversion, recommendations are offered for each topic, such as for status offenders and borderline pre-delinquents, for first offenders and misdemeanants, and for drug offenders. The concept of individualized justice discussion recommends that offenders apprehended in a group be treated as an individual. The article concludes that community-based, preadjudicative diversionary programs should be established and that the Federal government should be urged to continue its efforts in this area.

21. LUNDMAN, RICHARD J. Will Diversion Reduce Recidivism? Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 4: 428-437. October, 1976. (NCJ 37434)

A preliminary overview and assessment of juvenile diversion programs are provided in order to determine the nature of these programs and to evaluate their probabilities of success in reducing delinquency. The author first describes the concept of diversion from the juvenile justice system, stating that this approach is one of the newest strategies adopted to prevent and control delinquent behavior. He then specifies the sociological origins of diversion programs, with special attention to the symbolic interactionist tradition, labeling theory, and labeling research. Finally, certain problems and implications of diversion programs are considered. The essential conclusion drawn is that diversion will probably not reduce recidivism or correct existing abuses.

22. MARON, ANDREW W. Constitutional Problems of Diversion of Juvenile Delinquents. Notre Dame Lawyer, v. 51, no. 1: 22-47. October, 1975. (NCJ 31668)

The processes of juvenile court diversion are examined to determine whether such constitutional rights as the right to counsel or the right to a probable cause determination should be extended to the diversion stage. A background on the development of the juvenile court system, the constitutional status of the juvenile courts, and the movement toward juvenile court diversion are first provided. The sequence and procedure of juvenile diversion are examined for the two primary types of diversion: Police screening and juvenile court intake procedures. The author notes that many U.S. Supreme Court decisions have established basic constitutional parameters for juvenile courts. He states that in light of the breakdown of the *parens patriae* principle, which previously isolated the juvenile system from constitutional scrutiny, diversion may now be vulnerable to constitutional challenge. In view of this, he analyzes diversion from a constitutional perspective, investigating such issues as due process at the pre-adjudication stage, the right to counsel during diversion, and the right to probable cause determination prior to diversion. The author concludes that these procedural safeguards should be extended to the diversion process and offers further recommendations to improve several nonconstitutional deficiencies in the diversion of the juvenile offender.

23. _____, The Juvenile Diversion System in Action — Some Recommendations for Change. Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 4: 461-469. October, 1976. (NCJ 37436)

Ten recommendations are presented for improving the juvenile diversion process by creating a systematic operation of diversion, protecting the rights of children, and providing supervision over the process. The article recommends that: Diversion authority and procedure be established in a statute, police authority in diversion be specified, juvenile statements made during diversion conferences shall not be used in any later court proceeding, juvenile participation in diversion must be voluntary, and diversion should be concerned with victim compensation. It is also recommended that statutory time limits be placed on diversion programs and that the petitioner not be given absolute authority to refer the child to juvenile court. Finally, the article suggests that protections must be established for the child after the diversion agreement, that record-keeping must be required, and that the juvenile court judge must become personally involved with diversion. A hypothetical juvenile case is presented in which a child is processed through the diversion system that would exist if all the suggestions made in this paper were adopted.

24. MAYS, J.B. Intermediate Treatment of the Young Offender — Some Comments and Suggestions. London, Oscar Blackford, Ltd., 1971. 20 p. (NCJ 19524)
MICROFICHE

In this lecture the author puts forth his concept of an intermediate treatment center, a non-punitive, social, and educational center with a family atmosphere for the prevention and early correction of mild delinquency. The concept proceeds from the premise that most delinquent children are basically normal and suffer from deficiencies in their social environment and family life. The intermediate treatment center would attempt to prevent the drift of many children into delinquency through what the author terms "delinquense," an amalgam of neglect, rejection, frustration, boredom, and insufficient discipline. He recommends mandatory attendance for no less than six months, followed by voluntary attendance for as long as possible. Such a center would offer educational, social, recreational, and aesthetic experiences and would utilize volunteer adults of both sexes. The center should occupy its own specially equipped facility while also drawing on other community resources for youth.

25. MCCREEDY, KENNETH R. Diverting Delinquent Youth from the Justice System. In his Juvenile Justice: System and Procedures. Albany, New York, Delmar Publishers, 1975. p. 154-179. (In NCJ 30625)

Various diversionary agencies and strategies for keeping offenders who have committed less serious offenses out of the justice system are featured in this discussion. Youth Services Bureaus, increasing police discretion, and improving police agency expertise are the principal topics. Youth Services Bureaus were formed from a recommendation of the President's Crime Commission. They are designed to provide comprehensive, rehabilitative services for juveniles, without the necessity of a formal court disposition. A typical program would service about 350 cases per year — 60 percent male, 40 percent female — with an average age of 15.5 years. Primary reasons for referral would be unacceptable

behavior, personal difficulties, and some professional service need. Drugs and delinquency would be the primary reasons for police referrals. The discussion includes patterns of organization, program administration, funding, program participants, and primary objectives. An alternative that incorporates many of the advantages of the youth bureaus and reduces the stigma caused by formally processing the juvenile is improved use of police discretion in the disposition of delinquency cases. The use of discretion can be expanded by increasing the number of alternatives available to officers so that they can find the right solution to a juvenile's problem. By limiting the handling of juvenile cases, including preliminary investigations in the field to a few officers, the discretion exercised can be more easily standardized and regulated by training, experience, and supervision. Under the topic of improving police agency expertise, it is stressed that personnel assigned to work with juveniles must be highly motivated, local research must be done to establish the nature and scope of the delinquency problem, and imaginative and comprehensive training and education programs must be available to juvenile justice personnel. Suggestions are made for accomplishing these ends. Each topic is followed by discussion items and review questions.

26. MULLEN, JOAN and others. Juvenile Diversion. In their Pretrial Services — An Evaluation of Police Related Research, v. 2, Synthesis and Reviews. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Abt Associates, Inc., 1974. p. 241 - 263.
MICROFILM (In NCJ 30503)

This is a critical summary of the juvenile diversion research documents evaluated during the course of a study on the effectiveness of alternative pretrial service programs. Each formal review contains an abstract of the document and separate sections discussing the internal validity, external validity, and policy utility of the results. The discussion is followed by an annotated bibliography. Some of the programs discussed include the Sacramento County 601 Diversion Project, Diversion from the Juvenile Justice System, The Differential Selection of Juvenile Offenders for Court Appearance, The Alameda County Family Crisis Intervention Unit, Social Agency Referral Evaluation, Police-Social Service Project, and Unofficial Probation.

27. NEJELSKI, PAUL. Diversion: The Promise and the Danger. Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 4: 393-410. October, 1976. (NCJ 37431)

Nejelski critically examines the use and misuse of juvenile court diversion by describing and assessing the characteristics of juvenile court diversion projects. He first examines problems in the definition of diversion and discusses the important role diversion plays in the operation of the juvenile court. Four diversion projects are then described. These are: The New Jersey Juvenile Conference Committees, the Sacramento County 601 Diversion Project, the Van Dyke Youth Service Bureau, and the Bronx Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program. Common characteristics of these four programs are noted — the use of paraprofessionals from the community, a reliance on crisis intervention, the central role of arbitrators and administrators rather than judges, the trend to avoid stigma, a concentration on status offenses and minor delinquency, and a lack of evaluation. A proposed balance sheet set forth to weigh the value of diversion discusses the

clients of these programs and their treatment, fairness and the power of the state, the available resources, and evaluations of these programs. The author argues that diversion projects are dangerous to the extent that they may destroy the necessary balance between social welfare and due process. The court still has an important role to play by reviewing cases for abuse of discretion, by creating special masters as ombudsmen to determine what is happening in the system, and by increasing the research capabilities available to the judicial branch. Finally, the article notes that diversion may be only a halfway measure which takes the pressure off the system to eliminate status offenses and, instead, creates an equally coercive social control system with less visibility and accountability.

28. O'BRIEN, KEVIN E. Diversion from the Juvenile Justice System: An Analysis of Legal Issues Arising in the Post-Intake Diversion of Juvenile Offenders. Prepared for publication in the New England Journal on Prison Law, v. 3, no. 2, Spring, 1977. (NCJ 38923)

As an aid to legal analysis, a classification of diversion programs is proposed. It is based upon two criteria: Who makes the initial decision to divert? To what resources is the juvenile diverted? Three models of diversion programming are developed: Diversion within the juvenile justice system; diversion without the juvenile justice system, decision made by system personnel; and diversion without the juvenile justice system, decision made by program personnel. The sources of the power to divert are next explored for each of the three models; these range from specific statutory authorizations through informal, verbal agreements among juvenile agencies. This is followed by an analysis of potential challenges to the diversion intake decision. Both due process and equal protection applications to the intake decision are considered. The problems created by programs which require guilty pleas or admissions of responsibility for the offense as a prerequisite to diversion are analyzed for possible violation of the privilege against self incrimination. It is hypothesized that such requirements may be construed as unconstitutional conditions on the exercise of a constitutional right. Case law regarding juvenile probation and parole is examined, and it is suggested that the implications of these rulings mandate a hearing with procedural due process prior to terminating a juvenile from a diversion program. A final section considers an assortment of other legal issues raised by juvenile diversion: Speedy trial waivers, confidentiality of divertee-program staff communications, sealing and expungement of diversion records, parent-child conflicts, and the implications of the juvenile right to treatment for diversion.

29. ROVNER-PIECZENIK; ROBERTA. Pretrial Intervention Strategies: An Evaluation of Policy-Related Research and Policymaker Perceptions. Washington, American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, National Pretrial Intervention Center, 1974.. 269 p. (NCJ 16303)

This is an examination of 15 demonstration programs, their successes, and the adequacy of their evaluation components. Pretrial intervention programs (PTI) represent one type of diversion strategy. PTI diverts the accused offender, typically at the time of arraignment, into a short-term community-based program with supervision and supportive services. Upon successful completion of the program, the participant receives a dismissal of criminal charges. This

evaluation report on pretrial intervention research examines studies of 15 demonstration programs offering prosecution alternatives to selected criminal defendants. The report documents the technical adequacy of pretrial intervention program evaluations and their conclusions. Although adult programs are analyzed, the evaluation techniques can be used for juvenile programs.

30. SUNDEÉN, RICHARD A. Swedish Juvenile Justice and Welfare. Journal of Criminal Justice, v. 4, no. 2: 109-121. Summer, 1976. (NCJ 37113)

Juvenile justice and welfare in Sweden are described as they relate to the idea of diverting juveniles from the official sanctioning process. The article includes a summary of child welfare board legislation and its current administrative structure, a description of the disposition process and its main actors and decision points — police, prosecutor, child welfare board and workers, community programs, training schools, and prisons — and suggestions for further research.

31. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. National Institute of Mental Health. Instead of Court — Diversion in Juvenile Justice. By Edwin M. Lemert. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 98 p. DHEW Publication No. (HSM) 72-9093 MICROFICHE (NCJ 899)

The potential of school, welfare department, law enforcement, and various community agencies are suggested as alternatives for diverting youth from juvenile courts. While the positive features of these institutions are recognized, important shortcomings are also noted. Particularly in terms of youth stigmatization. Development of Youth Services Bureaus, particular police practices, and specialized diversion agencies are discussed as diversion possibilities. Problem solving and conflict resolution techniques at the community level are urged, in contrast to traditional diagnostic and treatment services for individuals. Once diversion has come to be highly valued in our society, procedures and organizations to achieve them will follow.

32. ———. Office of Human Development. Office of Youth Development. Intake Screening Guides — Improving Justice for Juveniles. By Jay Olson and George H. Shepard. Washington, 1975. 36 p. Publication No. OHD/OYD 75-26040 MICROFICHE (NCJ 19121)

The guides provide criteria for the screening and referral of youth coming to the attention of law enforcement officials and juvenile court intake. They suggest screening processes at intake levels and provide criteria for dispositional practices by law enforcement and juvenile court intake units. In addition, they promote the formation of inter-agency agreements between youth-serving agencies and the juvenile justice system for processing youth into or out of the system, and they recommend organizational structures for law enforcement and juvenile court intake units that will facilitate delinquency prevention practices and procedures.

33. _____ . Office of Human Development. Office of Youth Development. Volunteer Programs in Prevention and Diversion. By Timothy F. Fautsko and Ivan H. Scheier, National Information Center on Volunteerism. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 55 p.
DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 73-26031 MICROFICHE (NCJ 11607)

This is a directory and locator of volunteer programs and resources in the areas of juvenile delinquency prevention and diversion of juveniles from the criminal justice system. Program abstracts are presented here for 33 respondents to a survey conducted by the authors. They were selected on the basis of four criteria. A primary consideration was the relative completeness of the information furnished by the respondents. Secondly, programs were selected to show a range of different kinds of volunteer involvement. Thirdly, programs were selected on the basis of a high volunteer to client ratio. Finally, some attention was given to procuring a range of geographic representation. Program abstracts include philosophy, interpretation, and opinion as well as factual matter as furnished by the program staffs. Also included are addresses of all 88 surveyed programs, regardless of their inclusion in the main portion of the text, the authors' evaluations of trends and recommendations for the future, a listing of resource organizations, and an annotated bibliography.

34. _____ . Social and Rehabilitation Service. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Law as an Agent of Delinquency Prevention. By Ted Rubin. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 62 p.
DHEW Publication No. SRS-JD-173 MICROFICHE (NCJ 949)

This document suggests a modernization of juvenile codes with emphasis upon methods of diversion from formal adjudication. It is maintained that continued pressure on the part of lawyers for increased due process in juvenile court should help the courts rehabilitative function by promoting better preliminary investigations and probation reports, more careful dispositions, reduced commitments, and better institutions. The wedding of procedural due process with treatment objectives is exemplified in the author's request for a juvenile legal defense agency and proposals for preventive legislative action and models for juvenile legal education.

35. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Brought to Justice? Juveniles, the Courts, and the Law. By Rosemary Sarri and Yeheskel Hasenfeld, University of Michigan, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections. Washington, 1976. 257 p. (NCJ 37004)

As one part of the studies undertaken by the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, this monograph details the results of a nationwide survey of the goals, policies, practices, and structures of juvenile courts. The National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections was funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration through both the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Operations Task Group. This report first provides an overview of the characteristics of the juvenile court from a historical and social science perspective, and identifies key policy issues that

provided a basis for the research. The research design and the implementation of this design are then examined. The samples included a random sampling of juvenile courts across the United States, a supplemental sample of juvenile courts, seven juvenile courts selected for in-depth field study, and a sample of state probation and detention services. The survey instruments included questionnaires for court-related staff, cohort interviews, direct observations, interviews with court executives, and a community questionnaire. The results of this survey were tabulated and analyzed, and appear in this volume. Subjects of analysis include staff perceptions of goals; intake patterns of juvenile courts; organization-environment relationships; structural and staff characteristics of juvenile courts; case processing patterns; due process; and service technologies such as diversion, probation, and detention.

36. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Juvenile Delinquency Project Summaries for Fiscal Year 1972. Washington, 1972. 150 p.
(NCJ 9383)
PB 222 683

This report is a summary of those programs and projects funded by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in fiscal year 1972 that relate to juvenile delinquency. They include those projects funded under block grants (monies administered by the states), discretionary grants (monies administered by the central or regional offices), and research grants (monies administered by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice). Some of those projects indicated as funded under block monies are what the state plans to fund, the eventual program or project that is funded may, however, vary somewhat from that original intention. This listing represents, therefore, the funding plans for state block monies, and actual expenditures for discretionary and National Institute projects. Total funds expended on diversionary programs amounted to \$15,683,492. Summaries are given for 64 state diversionary programs.

37. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Diversion from the Juvenile Justice System. By Donald R. Cressey and Robert A. McDermott, University of Michigan, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 73 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 11481)
Stock No. 2700-00241

This is an exploratory study of the diversion processes in juvenile justice which provides information about personnel practices and developing implications in the field. This work suggests that "diversion" is becoming the rhetoric used to identify and reform a delinquent without officially labeling him delinquent. Two theoretical justifications for diversion programs are offered. The labeling theory states that once an individual is stigmatized (labeled) as delinquent, further deviance is a direct result. The differential association theory suggests that individuals engage in delinquent behavior because they are exposed to an overabundance of associations with behavior patterns favorable to delinquency. In order to assess current practices, the authors surveyed diversion in an anonymous state they call Mountain View. The intake, informal probation, and diversion

units at four probation departments within the state are examined and compared in turn. They first examine definitional problems generated by the broad term "diversion" because the distinction between official and unofficial action, both before and after adjudication, is unclear. The discussion then proceeds according to the order in which a juvenile goes through the justice system. The authors comment on the intake officers administrative duties, discretion, and roles as investigator and counselor. In handling cases, Mountain View officers have several options available — counseling, warning or release, referral to special diversion units, placement on informal probation, and petition for an official hearing. School-Community Officers and Youth Services Bureaus are also reviewed as they relate to diversion of juveniles.

38. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Juvenile Diversion: Key Issues — National Evaluation Program, Phase 1 — Assessment of Juvenile Diversion. By Paul Colomy and Robert A. McDermott, University of Minnesota, Criminal Justice Studies Department. Washington, 1975. 37 p. LOAN (NCJ 34473)

Several key issues in the definition and practice of juvenile diversion are explored, including the various forms diversion may take, the role of decision-making in diversion, and the impact of juvenile diversion. The definitional and conceptual confusion surrounding the concept of diversion is examined, and an attempt is made to clarify the concepts of prevention, diversion, alternatives to incarceration, screening, referral, and minimization of penetration. The authors stress the need to develop some kind of coherent framework out of, or in spite of, disparate and overlapping conceptual schemes. Problems imposed by the decision to divert are examined. The decision to divert is then explored with respect to these questions: What types of processes influence the official in his decision to divert? And who is diverted? Also examined is the problem of the relationship of diversion programs to legal authority. Finally, the impact of diversion is discussed with emphasis on the potential enlargement of the juvenile justice net and further stigmatization of diverted youth resulting from diversion.

39. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Juvenile Diversion: Report Summary, v. 3. National Evaluation Program: Phase I Assessment. By University of Minnesota, Department of Criminal Justice Studies. Washington, 1975. 55 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 32847)

This document contains an assessment of the state of knowledge regarding traditional and modern juvenile diversion programs, based on both an analysis of existing literature and site visits to selected projects. Discussion of the concept of juvenile diversion has been characterized by a lack of rigorous definition and careful measurement of its impact. This study, which is part of LEAA's National Evaluation Program, attempts to clarify the definitional problem and to explain existing diversion processes. Major issues in juvenile diversion are outlined in the introduction. Research literature on juvenile diversion is categorized and reviewed, and a diversion typology is offered, stressing the organizational

dynamics of diversion programming. Three major program types are suggested: (1) legal, which covers programs initiated and administered by formal social control agencies; (2) paralegal, which includes projects existing outside of the official structure of the juvenile justice system but administered and staffed by system personnel; and (3) nonlegal, which comprises programs operating apart from and outside of the juvenile justice system. The utility of this typology is explored by its application to the 13 projects selected for site visits. The process of diversion is analyzed through an examination of programs operated by each major organizational sector in the juvenile justice system — police, probation, and agencies outside of the system. Finally, conclusions are suggested on the definitional problem, the application of labeling theory to juvenile diversion, and measures of success. It is suggested that the diversion programming phenomenon has negative effects. The mere existence of program components may serve to alter or abolish traditional diversion processes, such as screening. It is in this manner that diversion may increase the number and types of juveniles contacted by the system and, perhaps, increase the financial cost incurred by that system. Bibliography and footnotes are included.

40. _____ Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Juvenile Diversion, v. I — Final Report — National Evaluation Program, Phase I — Assessment. University of Minnesota, Department of Criminal Justice Studies. Washington, 1975. 265 p.
LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 34472)

Based on a review of the diversion literature and site visits to a number of diversion programs, this report attempts to clarify conceptual and definitional issues in diversion and to explore research and policy issues. Diversion has, during the last few years, become a regular catchword in the language of criminal and juvenile justice. It has been characterized by a lack of rigorous definition and careful measurement of its impact. This assessment of diversion within the juvenile justice process is not limited to a study of diversion programs, but addresses also the process of diversion. The introductory section outlines the purposes and limitations of diversion. A distinction is made between "traditional diversion" which sought ways of preventing certain juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system and "new diversion" which is represented by an array of programs for youth which at best reduce penetration into the system. A historical outline of the juvenile justice system and a review of the literature on diversion are then presented. A diversion typology is provided which describes three major program types: Legal (programs of the official juvenile justice system); paralegal (programs occurring outside the existing structure of the juvenile justice system); and nonlegal (programs which exhibit freedom from reliance on agencies with legal authority). Site visits were carried out on 13 juvenile justice programs. After describing the methodology involved in these visits, this report provides a descriptive overview of four projects which operate within the legal, paralegal, or nonlegal typologies outlined earlier. Finally, an assessment of juvenile diversion practices is presented. Among the topics included in this discussion are a critique of the typological framework, intervention strategies, diversion inside and outside the juvenile justice system, and funding considerations. The appendices include the juvenile diversion site visit summaries and an outline of the evaluation designs used.

41. _____, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. New Approaches to Diversion and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 208 p.
LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 9629)
Stock No. 2700-00190

This monograph covers a variety of approaches in the handling of juvenile offenders. One of a series of nine, it represents extracts from the proceedings of the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology. Papers on diversion include an outline of the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration's national program to establish community youth services systems, a lawyer's view of diversion programs, and new directions in diverting offenders to human development and treatment programs.

42. _____, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Prosecution Guidelines for Boston Juvenile Court. In its Prosecution in the Juvenile Courts: Guidelines for the Future. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 89 - 100.
LOAN/ MICROFICHE (In NCJ 12901)
Stock No. 2700-00246

Guidelines and standards are included for an experimental prosecution program for the Boston juvenile court. Under prosecution guidelines, the prosecutor is urged to use consent decrees to avoid adjudication in cases in which a complaint has been filed. Although consent decrees as such are not used in Boston, the device of "continuance without a finding" serves the same purpose of suspending the proceedings for a fixed period while the youth submits to judicially sponsored supervision or treatment. Guidelines for diversion are given in paragraph 2.4 — at the time of court intake — and in paragraph 2.5, which requires that the prosecutor encourage the use of post-complaint, preadjudication diversion through constructive negotiations with probation and defense counsel.

43. U. S. NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS. Diversion. In its Courts. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 27 - 41.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 10859)
Stock No. 2700-00173

A major restructuring and streamlining of procedures and practices in processing criminal cases at state and local levels is proposed in this report by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The proposals of the commission appear in the form of specific standards and recommendations that spell out in detail where, why, how, and what improvements can and should be made in the judicial segment of the criminal justice system. The chapter on diversion defines the term as halting or suspending before conviction formal criminal proceedings against a person on the condition or assumption that he will

do something in return. Diversion involves a discretionary decision on the part of the criminal justice system that there is a more appropriate way to deal with the particular defendant than to prosecute him. The chapter also describes the benefits of diversion, an example of a working diversion program, a benefit-cost analysis, and some ideas on implementation. The standards describe criterion and procedures for diversion, including a useful model.

44. _____, Diversion. In its Police. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 71 and 80 - 82. . . . MICROFICHE (In NCJ 10858)
Stock No. 2700-00174

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals considers the patrolman the primary force in reducing and preventing crime and thus directs its report recommendations toward increasing police effectiveness. Specific standards and recommendations spell out where, why, and how improvements can and should be made in the police segment of the criminal justice system. The standard on diversion states that every police agency, where permitted by law, should divert from the criminal and juvenile justice systems any individual who comes to the attention of the police and for whom the purpose of the criminal or juvenile process would be inappropriate, or in whose case other resources would be more effective. A written agency policy is suggested for uniformity of treatment and should allow for processing mentally ill persons and for effective alternatives to arrest for some misdemeanor offenses.

45. _____, Diversion from the Criminal Justice Process. In its Corrections. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. p. 73 - 97.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 10865)
Stock No. 2700 - 00175

The Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals recommends specific standards in pursuit of the achievement of six major goals for the improvement of the American correctional system. In this report on corrections, the commission has proposed standards that spell out in detail where, why, how, and what improvements can be made in the corrections segment of the criminal justice system. It states that the scope of corrections can, and should, be narrowed by diverting many juveniles and sociomedical cases to noncorrectional treatment programs and by decriminalizing certain minor offenses. Diversion is used in the corrections context to mean formally acknowledged and organized efforts to utilize alternatives to initial or continued processing into the justice system. Arguments for diversion and methods of implementation, illustrated by some currently active programs, are included. Special problem areas also are discussed and a variety of programs that are being implemented to solve them is described. The standard given covers the use of diversion, especially the planning process, guidelines, and factors to be used to determine if a defendant qualifies for diversion.

46. U. S. PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE. Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency. Task Force Report: Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. Report on Juvenile Justice and Consultants Papers. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 428 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 172)

This document is a socio-economic analysis of juvenile delinquency that recommends changes to the approach to juvenile crime. Efforts to modernize the system and the general attitude of the public is discussed. Although this is a broad treatment of the entire juvenile delinquency problem, the role of diversion is discussed as an alternative to adjudication. Employment agencies, schools, welfare agencies, and groups with programs for acting-out youth all are examples of resources that should be used. However, the document states that pre-judicial methods that seek to place the juvenile under substantial control in his pattern of living without genuine consent are not permissible.

47. UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. Institute of Government. Models for Delinquency Diversion. Athens, Georgia, 1971. 89 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19897)

Various models for diverting delinquent and pre-delinquent youth from the official juvenile justice system are outlined and compared. Projects and ideas relating to school, court, police, and community diversion models are individually summarized. Also included are a guideline for planning a delinquency diversion model and an eight-page bibliography.

48. VORENBERG, ELIZABETH W. and JAMES VORENBERG. Early Diversion from the Criminal Justice System: Practice in Search of a Theory. In Ohlin, Lloyd E., Ed. Prisoners in America. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1973. p. 151 - 183.
(In NCJ 10705)

The purpose of this article is to explore what is meant by diversion, what has and has not been learned from such programs, and what issues must be faced. In particular, the third part of the discussion covers special population diversion programs for offenders whose personal difficulties or youth make them candidates for less punitive and more therapeutic treatment. The President's Crime Commission recommended the Youth Service Bureau model as a means of diverting juveniles from the juvenile justice system. Many organizations were formed with funding help from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The general impression that emerged was that many local agencies had absorbed the name and the Federal funds but felt no obligation to accept the commission's goals of creating comprehensive local diversion agencies. Four experiences are summarized: Massachusetts, the Vera Program, the Sacramento County Project, and foreign programs.

49. WHITLATCH, WALTER G. Toward an Understanding of the Juvenile Court Process. Juvenile Justice, v. 23, no. 3: 2-8. November, 1972. (NCJ 7522)

The process of diverting individuals from the juvenile justice system is explained in this article, and the jurisdiction of the court is defined. Support services and community resources put to use in conjunction with the court's probation program include clinical services, youth employment services, the YMCA, and numerous juvenile training schools.

50. WILSON, LARRY C. Diversion: The Impact on Juvenile Justice. Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections, v. 18, no. 2: 161-167. April, 1976. (NCJ 34311)

It is argued that diversion programs for juveniles present a potential for coercion and denial of basic rights, since the juvenile may submit to programs without a determination of guilt to avoid adjudication. The potentials for discriminatory applications of the law due to police discretion and denial of due process by court diversion programs are examined. The author argues that children, or their parents may accept unnecessary abridgement of their rights through diversion into informal probation or community programs in order to avoid court involvement. The author maintains that in many cases non-intervention, instead of diversion, will provide the greatest benefits to society and the child.

JUVENILE DIVERSION
POLICE

51. CAIN, THOMAS J. Youth Services — A Police Alternative to the Juvenile Justice System. Law and Order, v. 21, no. 1: 20 - 23 and 33. January, 1973.
(NCJ 9177)

This document describes the Youth Services Bureau, which functions as part of the police department in a social service capacity, that began operating in Pleasant Hill, California on July 1, 1971. The degree of success of the Youth Services Bureau in California in diverting juveniles from the court can be judged by the growing number of arrested youth that have been referred to the bureau. These youth spend a considerable amount of time in individual or family counseling and drug abuse education. Since the bureau was organized in 1971, staff training has included psychiatric training classes for school liaison officers, community aides, and program coordinators.

52. COLLINGSWOOD, THOMAS R., HADLEY WILLIAMS and ALEX DOUDS. An HRD (Human Resource Development) Approach to Police Diversion for Juvenile Offenders. Personnel and Guidance Journal, v. 54, no. 8: 435-437. April, 1976.
(NCJ 36874)

A brief description of the operation of the Dallas (TX) Police Youth Services Program (YSP) is presented. It utilizes HRD principles in an effort to divert delinquents and reduce recidivism. The YSP is an operational unit of the Dallas Police Department's Youth Section. The program involves using police officers and civilian counselors in helping roles. A key innovative element of the program is the employment of professional counselors to work in an integrative manner with police officers within the department. The YSP serves arrested youths between the ages of 10 and 16. The YSP process consists of a cooperative effort between the police investigator and the counselor. The investigator screens all arrested youths, referring appropriate cases to YSP. The youths are assigned a counselor, who guides them through a three stage process of intake, treatment, and followup which lasts approximately six months. The principles and programs of the HRD model are applied in both the development and implementation of the staff selection and training and the training-as-treatment program for the juveniles. The program has had considerable success in reducing juvenile recidivism and in increasing the physical, intellectual and emotional skills of the participating juveniles. The police-based nature of the program, the employment of counselors in a law enforcement setting, and the HRD approach to training and treatment are cited as the major factors contributing to the program's success.

53. DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT. Youth Services Program. The Youth Services Program.
 Dallas, Texas, n. d. 7 p.
 Report No. 1 LOAN (NCJ 17069)
- _____. Youth Services Programs. Dallas, Texas, n. d. 6 p.
 Report No. 2 LOAN (NCJ 17067)
- _____. Selection and Training of Youth Services Program Staff. Dallas, Texas,
 n. d. 7 p.
 Report No. 3 LOAN/ MICROFICHE (NCJ 17066)
- _____. Youth Services Program Results. Dallas, Texas, n. d. 6 p.
 Report No. 4 LOAN (NCJ 17068)

This series of four reports describes the Dallas Police Department's model police diversion program. Report no. 1 presents a general description of the program, its main concerns, and the services provided. Comments are then made on each of the four stages of the Youth Services Program process.

The second report reviews the two basic components of the program, which are the first offender program and the counseling unit. At the first level, minor first offenders are diverted into the first offender program. At the next level, more serious offenders and repeat offenders that need more in-depth services are diverted to the counseling unit. At the final level the most serious and habitual repeat offenders are referred to the juvenile court.

The third report describes the selection and training of Youth Services Program staff. The Youth Services Program involved the selection of nine additional police investigators, twelve police youth counselors, one analyst, and one staff psychologist. Selection of new staff as well as training for all youth section staff was implemented prior to actual operation of the program to ensure maximum efficiency from the beginning.

The final report discusses program results. Within the first year of operation, the Youth Services Program was systematically developed. The staff was selected and trained, and operational services were provided. The major goal of the Youth Services Program is to reduce recidivism, and the method to reduce it is through human resource development. During the first year of operation, 1,468 youths were referred to the first offender program and 714 to the counseling unit.

54. DALY, FRANCIS J. New York City Police Divert Juveniles from the Courts. Resolution of Correctional Problems and Issues, v. 1, no. 2: 28 - 31. Winter, 1975.
 (NCJ 25647)

This document compares past practices of New York City's Youth Aid Division with regard to juvenile court diversion and record-keeping to present day procedures mandated by a court decision. In 1930, the police started making referrals to the Crime Prevention Bureau which counseled juveniles and their parents. The legality of Youth Aid Division's practices was challenged, resulting in the following stipulations: juvenile reports must be destroyed when the juvenile reaches the age of seventeen; unfounded reports must be destroyed immediately; the parent or guardian of the subject of a juvenile report must be

notified and advised of the child's right to a follow-up investigation; access to juvenile report information must be limited; and Youth Aid Division staff must be trained to establish uniform standards and procedures for the issuance of juvenile reports.

55. DI VITO, ETTORE R. Station House Adjustments in Juvenile Cases. Police Law Quarterly, v. IV, no. 3: 13-20. April, 1975. (NCJ 19772)

Station adjustment is utilized by Illinois juvenile police officers to effect early diversion from the juvenile justice system. Discussed are the juvenile police officer's options when he decides to release a juvenile brought to him for followup. His decision-making process is briefly looked at. Two case histories are cited as examples.

56. GOLDMAN, NATHAN. The Differential Selection of Juvenile Offenders for Court Appearance. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1963. 133 p. (NCJ 3472)

Nearly two-thirds of all juveniles arrested in four Allegheny communities were released by the police without being referred to court. The decision to refer a juvenile to court is based partly on the offense, the policeman's interpretation of the commission of that offense, and the degree of community pressure applied on the police. Community attitudes toward the offense, the juvenile, and his family affect the decision, as do the policeman's own attitudes, experience, and concern for status and prestige. Consequently, the concept of delinquency is partially determined by police, in that two-thirds of recorded delinquency is known only to them. A discussion of the literature concerning police as selective agents in the referral process is included.

57. JACKSON POLICE DEPARTMENT. A First Offense Shoplifting Program for the Jackson Mississippi Metropolitan Area. By Raymond Case, Bill Mathews, and Lynn Fortenberry. Jackson, Mississippi, 1975. 13 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31538)

This document presents a project description and preliminary results of a program that diverts first-time shoplifting offenders from the criminal justice system by providing special shoplifting clinics for offenders and their parents. The goals of this program are to provide a more efficient and economical means of handling shoplifting cases and to provide an alternative to processing through the criminal justice system. Juveniles caught shoplifting are brought to a special police outpost, where they are processed and referred to the shoplifting clinic. At the clinic, juveniles discuss the factors that constitute shoplifting, receive a training session in self-control, and view a film on shoplifting. Parents participate in discussions on what constitutes shoplifting and the psychological aspects of shoplifting. After one year of operation, 346 youths and their parents had been

through the program. At the end of that year, 5.2 percent had committed another offense. Savings in terms of intake worker manhours and juvenile court counseling hours are described. Plans for program changes and future research on the program are outlined, and a sample self-control training manual is provided.

58. KLEIN, MALCOLM W. Final Report: Pivotal Ingredients of Police Juvenile Diversion Programs. Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Social Science Research Institute, 1975. 27 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 30623)

Police juvenile diversion programs are evaluated in terms of referral rates, program development, departmental diversion rates, characteristics of diverted versus referred youths, and evaluation. Data for this project were gathered in two major phases — interviews with the juvenile officer charged with diversion/referral responsibilities in each of 35 police departments and eight divisions of the Los Angeles Police Department, and collection of data from 100 randomly accessed case files in 33 of the 35 police departments. In the interviews, questions were asked on program structure, goals, development, changes in police department structure, community involvement, police perceptions of referral agencies, and impact of evaluators. The data showed that there are major differences in styles and levels of commitment to police diversion programs, and these relate differentially to types of offenders referred. It was also found that evaluation components of the programs reviewed generally had little or no impact on the operations of the programs. Referrals to community agencies were found to have increased significantly over the past five years, but remained relatively low. It was noted that referred youngsters, rather than being diverted from the justice system, are more commonly drawn from those ordinarily released without further action. This pattern of referral as an alternative to release was strongly manifested in the variables of age, sex, prior record, and seriousness of instant offense. Current police referral rates were found to be very much a function of the infusion of outside federal and state funds. In the absence of the continuation of such funds, the data implied that referral rates would recede toward their earlier, very low level.

59. _____ Issues and Realities in Police Diversion Programs. Crime and Delinquency, v. 22, no. 4: 421-427. October, 1976. (NCJ 37433)

An appraisal of police diversion programs for juvenile offenders is offered to update a series of diversion issues first specified in 1971 by the author and to suggest new diversion issues raised since that time. The 1971 diversion issues identified by the author include appropriateness of diversion, separation of police diversion from other components of the justice system, diversion criteria, community tolerance to diversion, accountability of referral agencies, and stigmatization of diverted offenders. Current realities discussed in this article are the problems of resource allocation, control of diversion programs and funding and stability of programs. Both the updated issues and the emergent issues noted in this report suggest that police involvement in diversion, while it has increased at a very rapid rate, has been so tentative and exploratory that a withdrawal would not be difficult. The absence of objective impact data and the lack of commitment to evaluation are cited as major deficiencies.

60. _____ . Issues in Police Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: A Guide for Discussion. In Adams, Gary B. and others, Eds. Juvenile Justice Management. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1973. p. 375-422. (In NCJ 13465)

In this paper, the author is not as concerned with techniques of diversion, as with making explicit the problems raised by philosophies and practices of diversion. Five critical terms are defined before the discussion begins. These include diversion, insertion, referral, absorption, and normalization. The topics covered include appropriateness of diversion as police work, separatism versus a place in the system, diversion and court decisions, normalization, diversion criteria, community tolerance, absorption mechanisms, old stigmata for new, stigmatization — the burden of proof, diversion — the burden of proof, and Youth Services Bureaus. Copious footnotes and a bibliography are included.

61. _____ . Labeling, Deterrence, and Recidivism: A Study of Police Dispositions of Juvenile Offenders. Social Problems, v. 22, no. 2: 292-303. December, 1974. (NCJ 25374)

Juvenile delinquency recidivism rates were compared for nine police departments showing high rates of juvenile diversion and nine departments which had low diversion rates to determine the effects of labeling. It was found that police departments with high rates of juvenile diversion did not yield different recidivism rates than those with low diversion rates unless comparisons were made between first offenders and multiple offenders. Then, the two sets of departments differed substantially; High diversion departments had lower subsequent recidivism rates for first offenders than for multiple offenders, while low diversion departments did not exhibit such differences. It is stated that the emergence of differences in multiple but not in simple recidivism and among high diversion but not among low diversion departments tentatively supports both labeling theory and a deterrence approach in interaction with departmental and offender variables. There is also a suggestion, the author states, that the effects of delinquent stigmatization are cumulative with each arrest, supporting Lemert's secondary deviance conception, at least among first offenders in high diversion departments.

62. KNORI, ARTHUR J. An Examination of Literature Pertaining to Police Discretion and Disposition of Youthful Offenders. Journal of California Law Enforcement, v. 8, no. 2: 85 - 88, 93 - 94. October, 1973. (NCJ 11668)

An argument is presented for the use of police discretion in making pre-judicial dispositions, indicating the limitations and advantages of such intervention. Drawing on the review of past literature, the author holds that placement in the system should only be used as a last resort. Steps to limit court intervention could include the establishment of an intervening service between the courts and complainants, the restriction of court access to a limited number of individuals, and the implementation of police discretion, especially with juvenile status

offenders. The author discusses administrative attempts to guide discretion and categorizes them into three organizational styles. In the watchman style, many juvenile offenses are glossed over, and informal dispositions and attempts to work out complaints on a personal basis are encouraged. A legalistic department holds that all laws should be enforced equally. The service-style department, typically a small middle class suburban community, is less likely than the legalist to process juveniles by making an arrest.

63. MARIN COUNTY. Criminal Justice Planning Agency. The Marin County Police Diversion Project: Evaluation of the First Project Year. San Rafael, California, 1974. 32 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16707)

The program evaluated was designed to train juvenile officers in the skills and techniques of juvenile diversion on the philosophy that many juvenile offenses and contacts with the police are symptomatic of personal problems. The objectives of this program were to increase the capacity of the participating law enforcement agencies to provide direct services to youth, to decrease referrals of juveniles under 18 by the participating law enforcement agencies to the juvenile probation department by 25 percent, and to increase the participating law enforcement agencies' capability for interviewing and determining proper disposition of juvenile offenders. The implementation methodology of the project includes the formation of a community agency advisory-liaison group; training; follow-up training and case review, on a weekly basis; citation of juveniles to juvenile officers rather than probation; and direct counseling and referrals of juveniles and families by juvenile officers. Data has been compiled on the dispositions of juvenile offenses and contacts with law enforcement since the completion of the initial phase of training in the project. It appears that the first year of the Marin County police diversion project is an important success, both in terms of the achievement of the objectives specified in the project design and in terms of the creation of a viable diversion system within the police departments in Marin County. It is also clear that the exposure of the juvenile officers to representatives of community agencies, school personnel, and others concerned with youths in the Marin community has greatly increased the police departments' relationships with agencies and the community generally, as well as with those young people who come into contact with them.

64. MICHAELS, RHODA A. and HARVEY TREGGER. Social Work in Police Departments. In Curran, James T. and Richard H. Ward, Eds. Police and Law Enforcement, 1973-1974, v. II. New York, AMS Press, 1975. p. 315-325. (NCJ 31895)

Several police departments in northern Illinois have social workers stationed inside the police station to provide an early assessment of and possibly to divert juvenile offenders from juvenile court. Interagency and interdisciplinary cooperation between police and social workers was regarded so highly in Illinois that, following the experimental period, the arrangement was made permanent. This article points up the advantages of such cooperation.

65. PITCHESS, PETER J. Emphasizing the "Pre" in Prevention. Crime Prevention Review, v. 1, no. 4: 1-8. July, 1974. (NCJ 37019)

Emphasizing the important duty of police in preventing crimes, this article briefly describes two Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department programs designed to prevent juvenile delinquency. The Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department has adopted the philosophy that it must work to keep non-delinquent juveniles away from crime and curb potentially delinquent youths before their deviant behavior patterns become irreversible. In keeping with this philosophy, two juvenile crime prevention programs have been undertaken. The first program focuses on the non-delinquent youth. "Student and the Law", as this program is called, involves the establishment of an "Officer-Instructor" in local secondary schools. This full-time police officer is also a full-time faculty member giving instruction to students on the courts, the law, and law enforcement. The program attempts to foster positive, law-abiding attitudes in students by such methods as class instruction and provision of a police "ride-along" program. The second program is aimed at youths who are "quasi-delinquent". This "juvenile diversion/purchase of services" program provides police diversion to nonstigmatizing community treatment resources to the "quasi-delinquent" youths coming into contact with the police. The program has been successful in decreasing offenses in the population it serves. To ensure the ability of community resources to absorb these referrals, the police purchase services from community agencies.

66. _____ Law Enforcement Screening for Diversion. California Youth Authority Quarterly, v. 27, no. 1: 49-64. Spring, 1974. (NCJ 14694)

The Los Angeles County juvenile diversion program is described in this document, along with reasons for program implementation, percentages of juveniles in the program, and some reports from post-diversion surveys. This program was initiated in 1970, and was conducted through the cooperation of the sheriff's department and the department of community services. Reasons cited for the diversion program are the avoidance of labeling, juvenile court overcrowding, cost-benefit considerations, and improvement of police-community relations. This program concentrates on preventive diversion, identifying and aiding predelinquent youths. Reports of post-diversion surveys indicate that juveniles selected for diversion were those who presented no overt safety hazard to the community, such as truants or runaways. Guidelines for evaluation of community resources are listed and were employed in this program to select the most appropriate agencies for diversion programs.

67. RICHMOND POLICE DEPARTMENT. Diversion of Juvenile Offenders at the Richmond Police Department — Final Evaluation Report. Richmond, California, 1974. 110 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15590)

This is an introduction to evaluation research, a review of the philosophy of juvenile diversion with an overview of the diversion program in Richmond, and evaluation results. A methodological introduction to evaluation research, including such topics as models of program evaluation and applied versus basic

research is first presented. The juvenile diversion program includes crisis intervention, police referrals to community service agencies, drug education, and counseling. Measures used were rates of repeat offenses, lag-time between offense and first service contact, the increase in number of referral services available to juvenile officers, and improved school functioning of juvenile offenders. Results for the diversion group were compared to pre-diversion program statistics. Also, results were compared for individual decision groups, police diversion counseling groups, groups referred to a community agency, and a probation group. Results showed a significant reduction in repeat offenses for all first offenders receiving a diversion disposition, however, the experiment was hindered by an insufficient number of subjects. Tables of variations as a function of repeat offenders and of disposition analyses are also presented.

68. STRATTON, JOHN. Crisis Intervention Counseling and Police Diversion from the Juvenile Justice System: A Review of the Literature. Juvenile Justice, v. 25, no. 1: 44 - 53. May, 1974. (NCJ 14497)

This document traces the historical development of police diversion of juveniles and crisis intervention counseling, showing these techniques to be generally as effective as traditional techniques, although much less expensive. Studies concerning the crisis theoretical development, the emergence of crisis intervention practices in community psychology and mental health, further developments in crisis theory, and methods of working with the client in crisis are reviewed. Research done on police diversion includes determination of the factors that affect police decisions to divert, statistical studies of diversion rates, and investigation of factors that determine why a child is diverted. Some important experimental studies are discussed. Topics investigated in these studies were the success of police using crisis intervention techniques in family disputes, the diversion of persons from mental hospitals through family crisis treatment, and police diversion of juveniles into family crisis counseling programs.

69. SUNDEEN, RICHARD A., JR. Police Professionalization and Community Attachments and Diversion of Juveniles. Criminology, v. 11, no. 4: 570 - 580. February, 1974. (NCJ 13766)

Forty-three police department juvenile bureaus in Los Angeles County were analyzed with respect to factors affecting the police handling of juveniles. The findings of this study generally lead to the conclusion that police characteristics alone (professionalization and community attachment) do not explain police diversion of juveniles. One possible avenue of inquiry would be to examine the combined effects of police, offender, and community characteristics. Despite this caveat, the findings suggest there is some utility in comparing the relative strengths of various police characteristics in predicting diversion of juveniles. The amount of juvenile training received by the officers, the estimate of local friendships of the officers, and the officers' residence were the best predictors of diversion rates. The major problem encountered was developing an adequate conceptual framework concerning police orientations and identifying appropriate indicators of police characteristics and orientations. It was found that a single dimension, such as professionalization-community attachment, has limited value in characterizing juvenile bureau orientations vis-a-vis diversion of juveniles.

70. THOMSON, DOUG and HARVEY TREGER. Police-Social Work Cooperation and the Overburden of the Juvenile Court. Police Law Quarterly, v. 3, no. 1: 28 - 39. October, 1973. (NCJ 11517)

This document describes the Social Service Project (SSP), which is an action-research project sponsored by the graduate school of social work at the University of Illinois. Professional and student social workers provide services to non-violent misdemeanants and delinquent juveniles in the form of social assessments to law enforcement and the clients, a 24-hour crisis intervention center, counseling and group therapy, and referral to community agencies. The study shows that referrals to juvenile court from the Wheaton, Illinois police department declined 41 percent from 1969 to 1971 while they increased 32 percent from 16 other departments in the same county without social service units. When changing numbers of juveniles in the population and contacts with juvenile officers were held constant, the decrease at Wheaton remained substantial. Judgments by a panel of juvenile officers indicated that the SSP had accounted directly for 35 percent of the controlled decrease. The possibility of additional reduction due to secondary effects of the SSP is explored. The effectiveness of the SSP in reducing referrals to the juvenile court is demonstrated, indicating the potential use of such organizations in redefining problems of youth and dealing with them more effectively than has been the case in the juvenile court system.

71. TREGER, HARVEY. Breakthrough in Preventive Corrections: A Police-Social Work Team Model. Federal Probation, v. 36, no. 4: 53 - 58. December, 1972. (NCJ 9204)

A social service unit has been added to two Illinois police departments, for early assessment of possible court diversion. This paper deals with the expansion of corrections into social service areas to aid in rehabilitation. The objectives of the program in Illinois can be grouped into direct services -- interchange between the police and social worker, and a relationship with the community. The department concludes that the social worker provides a viable alternative to court referral and alleviates overloaded law enforcement agencies.

72. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Project CRIME (Community-based Research to Improve Methods of Evaluation) -- Project Report V -- An Evaluation of a Police Diversion of Youth Project. Association of Central Oklahoma Governments. Washington, 1976. 44 p. LOAN (NCJ 35147)

This Oklahoma City program diverts juvenile offenders from the justice system by providing counseling, employment, and recreation to youths. The project involved hiring four civilian youth counselors placed under the supervision of the commander of the department's Youth Bureau and devoting special efforts to crisis intervention. Activities were directed toward reducing the Youth Bureau's caseload and reducing delinquency through intervening treatment of children in need of supervision (CINS) and runaways. Data used to evaluate project performance indicate that in its first

year of operation, the project handled 12 to 20 percent of the cases that normally would have been handled by the Bureau. A cost assessment was computed. It was determined that the crisis intervention process with CINS provided diversion from the Youth Bureau caseload, particularly on a short term basis but that 79 percent of the runaways in the sample later entered the Youth Bureau caseload. The evaluation indicated that with the exception of runaways, the project had achieved or was progressing toward the attainment of identified objectives.

73. WILBANKS, WILLIAM L. The Insertion/Diversion Decision at the Juvenile Police Level. Ph.D. Dissertation. State University of New York at Albany, 1975. 244 p. (NCJ 32306)

The decision by police officers in juvenile units whether juveniles contacted by the police will be inserted into or diverted from the juvenile court is studied for disparity. Decision data were gathered from fourteen cities involving a total of 111 decision-makers. The methodology employed involves the presentation to subjects of a standard set of simulated cases to determine the type of decisions that are made by the subjects. The analysis involved attempts to discover the determinants of the types of decisions both across all subjects and among departments. Analysis indicated that dispositions varied markedly by department and that 40 percent of the variance in insertion decisions across subjects and 50 percent of the variance in referral decisions across subjects could be accounted for by departmental identification. However, the disparity in decisions among departments could not be accounted for by differing perceptions of subjects regarding departmental policy. The data also failed to indicate that the disparity in decisions within departments could be reduced by the degree of policy perceived or by the extent of agreement on policy by subjects within departments. Finally, the data indicate that the personal beliefs of officers who perceived little departmental policy were not more predictive of case decisions than personal beliefs of officers perceiving relatively more policy or structure.



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74. AUSTIN, KENNETH M. and FRED R. SPEIDEL. Thunder: An Alternative to Juvenile Court Appearance. California Youth Authority Quarterly, v. 24, no. 4: 13-16. Winter, 1971. (NCJ 4442)

The results of this California project suggest that delinquents can be as effectively treated through group techniques as with the individual casework approach. Participants in this program, which utilized short-term family group counseling, were compared with a group of juveniles who were handled through court appearances. Members of the comparison group were placed outside of their homes more often, required more court petitions to be filed, and spent a longer average period of time on probation.

75. BARON, ROGER and FLOYD FEENEY. Preventing Delinquency Through Diversion — The Sacramento County Probation Department 601 Diversion Project — A Third Year Report. Davis, California, University of California, Davis, Center on Administration of Criminal Justice, 1974. 19 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15595)

This third major report of the 601 diversion project is concerned with family crisis therapy instead of juvenile court handling for juvenile status offenders. The goal of this project is to demonstrate the validity of the diversion concept of delinquency prevention by showing that these cases can be diverted with the existing resources available and that they will result in fewer repeat offenses and avoidance of detention. First and second year results are reviewed. For both these, the number of court petitions, informal probations, days spent in detention, and the cost of handling repeat offenses were all less for project than for control cases. All project cases handled during the second year were followed for 12 months from the date of initial handling, and results are compared to both control and project follow-up results from the first year. Repeat offenses, court handling of cases, informal probation rates, and detentions all continued to be lower for project than for control groups. Savings in workload and costs for handling gained by diversion are also discussed.

76. CARTER, GENEVIEVE W., G. RONALD GILBERT and SARA MALONEY. An Evaluation Progress Report of the Alternate Routes Project — Following Nineteen Months of Development and Demonstration. Los Angeles, University of Southern California, Regional Research Institute in Social Welfare, 1973. 127 p. LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 16704)

Five separate evaluation perspectives of this youth diversion demonstration project, which uses a treatment process of family, individual, and peer counseling are

included in this document. This report presents case record findings and describes the treatment modalities employed by the alternate routes staff. Parent-youth assessments of the project and the effectiveness of its services are also discussed. A cost comparison study of the treatment process with that of the more traditional justice system is carried out. Findings are documented based upon personal interviews with community leaders. The study points out that not only have the goals been accomplished but that the project has been well received in the cities of Placentia and Fountain Valley. Generally, youth and parents like the program and agree it is helping youth. Police and schools state the project is enabling them to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. An analysis of case records suggest the treatment process is a highly effective means to reduce inappropriate behavior and social dysfunction. It also points out the methods of treatment employed in providing this treatment from counselor to youth and family. Finally, the study reveals that alternate routes have reduced the time required of the traditional juvenile justice system to provide treatment following arrest by an average of 27 days. An analysis of the costs per arrest case suggests the alternate routes project holds considerable cost reduction potential for the entire Orange County justice system.

77. Children in Trouble — Families in Crisis, (Motion Picture) Made by the University of California, Davis, Center on Administration of Criminal Justice, 1974. 300 min., color, 16 mm. (NCJ 32546)

A series of videotaped training sessions demonstrates the Sacramento (CA) "601" Diversion Project's family counseling alternative to traditional approaches that deal with incorrigible children. The 601 petitions refer to that section of California code that defines certain non-criminal behavior by juveniles as delinquent behavior (such as truancy, running away from home, and resisting parental control). The Sacramento approach was to test whether juveniles charged with this kind of offense could be handled better through short term family crisis therapy at the time of referral than through the traditional procedure of the juvenile court. The training sessions are led by a husband and wife team of family therapists, who frequently work together in actual therapy sessions. The first tape, Family Process, examines the family as a system of dynamic interacting processes (such as mutual blaming or avoiding decision-making). The concept of family homeostasis is described as the stability that is maintained by the family's reactions to external stimuli. The difference between content (what actually happened) and process (what was behind the actions) is explained. The next tape defines family rules as formulations about family processes that are useful as predictive mechanisms for future behavior. Case studies are presented as well as role-playing exercises for the trainees to experience the effects of family rules on a given system. The third tape gets into the experiential therapeutic techniques of family drawing, family sculpture, and, from psychodrama, role reversal, doubling, active fantasy, and Gestalt therapy. The fourth tape, Use of Self, explores the relationship between the therapist's experience, his concepts about his own family, and his reactions to the families he counsels. Techniques for developing empathy through role playing are featured. The final tape depicts an actual therapy session conducted by the therapists. The family being counselled was comprised of a 15 year old girl who, the night before, had almost overdosed on barbiturates, and her mother and father. This session demonstrates many of the therapeutic techniques presented on the preceding tapes.

78. DEAN, JAMES M. Deferred Prosecution and Due Process in the Southern District of New York. Federal Probation, v. 39, no. 3: 23-26. September, 1975. (NCJ 32811)

The deferred prosecution juvenile diversion program is explained and particular emphasis is accorded to the procedural safeguards that are built into the program, which is administered by the U.S. Probation Office. Young first offenders or mentally disturbed individuals are usually prime candidates for program intake although each case is judged on its merits. The final choice of whether to participate in the program is made by the defendant. Procedural protection built into this program includes the provision of counsel to all defendants and the evaluation of defendants for the program by an agency independent of the prosecutor.

79. FERSTER, ELYCE Z. and THOMAS F. COURTLESS. Intake Process in the Affluent County Juvenile Court. The Hastings Law Journal, v. 22, no. 5: 1127-1153. May, 1971. (NCJ 9900)

Criteria and procedures for intake decisions are discussed, as is evaluation of them in light of the purposes of intake in the juvenile process. Communities use different criteria to determine the cases subject to informal disposition. The purpose of the intake screening process is to determine whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction, whether there is sufficient evidence, and whether there is a sufficiently serious offense involved. Another function performed by the intake officer is the determination of whether referral of the case for formal adjudication is in the best interests of the child. The article discusses a court decision in which the lack of specific intake criteria in juvenile court laws was being challenged. In this field study, the authors examined the records of both formal and informal dispositions. It was concluded that intake units, in general, and in affluent counties, have no difficulty in making appropriate decisions about the court's jurisdiction and lack of evidence, but the decision making process is more complex when "seriousness" and disposition are the problems.

80. _____, THOMAS F. COURTLESS, and EDITH N. SNETHEN. Separating Official and Unofficial Delinquents: Juvenile Court Intake. In U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Diverting Youth From the Correctional System, Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, n. d. p. 1 - 30.
DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 72-26009 MICROFICHE (In NCJ 1896)
Reprinted from Iowa Law Review, v. 55, no. 4: 864 - 893. April, 1970.

This is a national survey of the functioning of juvenile intake services, focusing on the decision of whether to invoke juvenile court jurisdiction or to divert from the criminal justice system. Alternatives, adjustment, informal probation, and consent decrees are evaluated in relation to due process as set forth in In Re Gault. References by intake officers from state to state and the possible application of model legislation to resolve these variations are discussed. Objectives of intake are examined critically with respect to a juvenile's rights as set forth in In Re Gault.

81. IOWA CRIME COMMISSION. Polk County (Iowa) Juvenile Court — The Youth Guidance Program: An Evaluation. Polk County Board of Supervisors. Des Moines, 1975. 125 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 31853)

Pre-delinquent youths, through this project, were diverted from further involvement in the juvenile justice system. In order to achieve project goals, the program addressed the improvement of family relations and the upgrading of the youths' academic achievement through a weeknight program of family counseling, study halls, and pre-planned activity, such as lectures, group discussions, and films. Attendance was required Monday through Thursday from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Friday attendance was optional depending on the number of good conduct points the individual earned or failed to earn. The evaluation methodology involved an examination of client recidivism. Recommendations are made for project improvement.

82. KELLEY, THOMAS M., JUDY L. SCHULMAN and KATHLEEN LYNCH. Decentralized Intake and Diversion: The Juvenile Court's Link to the Youth Service Bureau. Juvenile Justice. v. 27, no. 1: 3-11. February, 1976. (NCJ 32659)

The effectiveness of a Wayne County program is measured according to its success in preventing recidivism and minimizing system penetration for project youth through placement in individually tailored multi-modal treatment plans. Existing community services, youth service center resources, as well as direct individual and family counseling services were combined in action agreements designed to meet the special needs of each client type. Compared to a control group of similar cases, the treatment group had significantly fewer official court contacts; fewer officially adjudicated delinquents, more case dismissed dispositions, and fewer institutional commitments.

83. KRATCOSKI, PETER C. and FRANK HERNANDEZ. The Application of Management Principles to the Juvenile Court System. Juvenile Justice, v. 25, no. 3: 39 - 44. November, 1974. (NCJ 16954)

The juvenile court process in Summit County, Ohio is described in this document. The management principles in use include resource utilization and planning for the needs of client and community. This court's philosophy is that, if possible, juveniles should be diverted from the juvenile justice system. If that is not possible, the court strives to minimize penetration into the system through the widespread use of diversion projects. These diversion projects include referrals to private and public agencies, shelter homes, and volunteer counseling. In the case of recidivists, the intake screening process is intensified, but every effort is made to minimize involvement in the system.

84. NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY. Unofficial Probation — An Evaluation of its Effectiveness, By Peter S. Venezia. Davis, California, 1972. 72 p. LOAN (NCJ 27477)

The effectiveness of informal probation was measured in this study by means of an experimental-control-comparison group investigation of 277 children referred to the Yolo County (California) Probation Department in an 18-month period. The goal of this study was to determine the value of unofficial probation by examining the effect of two variables — need for services and provision of services — upon further official delinquency of minors referred to the Probation Department. The experimental group used consisted of minors placed on information probation, while the control group (minors designated for informal probation) was randomly selected to be treated as though the decision was to counsel and release. Cross-comparisons were made with two other groups of minors — counseled and released, with services; and formal supervision, without services. It was hypothesized that further delinquency of the experimental group would be significantly less than that of the control group and of the formal supervision group and that those who were counseled and released would experience significantly less delinquency than any of the other groups. These hypotheses were not supported by statistically significant results, however, evidence was obtained to show that selective use of informal probation does not result in any greater rate of official delinquency than does formal probation. In addition, an attribute profile of informal probationers was developed, a research methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of probation approaches was described, and the Yolo County Probation Department tested an efficient probation information system. Evaluators concluded that the study results warrant replication of the research on a larger scale. The appendix contains United States and California models of unofficial probation, the probation information code sheet and the supervision officer's evaluative description of informal probation.

85. NEW JERSEY, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. Essex County(NJ) — Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Intake Service — Final Report, Essex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Trenton, 1976. 30 p. LOAN (NCJ 36997)

A juvenile court diversion project was established to achieve a 15 percent reduction of recidivism and a 50 percent reduction in the costs of operating the Essex County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. In this evaluation, data were compared between the experimental year (1975) and a base year (1973) on a number of sub-objectives. The sub-objectives relate to referrals to the juvenile conference committee, a reduction in detentions, the provision of central intake/screening and the effectiveness of referrals, a reduction in the time between charge and final referral, and the use of counseling and outside agencies. Other sub-objectives refer to various break-downs in cost reduction.

86. PENNSYLVANIA, Governor's Justice Commission. Philadelphia — Court of Common Pleas — An Evaluation of Counseling and Referral Services, May 1972 to April 1973. By Lawrence Rosen, Temple University. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 1974. 46 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 27465)

The program effectiveness and impact are assessed for this unit of family court which diverts non-serious, non-criminal or non-chronic juvenile cases from formal hearings and provides referrals for youth and parents. There are three main types of cases handled by the counseling and referral services (CRS): Related, where the problem is parent-child conflict; non-related, which usually involves minor complaints by neighbors or other adults; and truancy. The services provided by CRS are either counseling or referral to another agency (for related and truancy cases), mediation for non-related cases and monitoring for truancy cases. CRS handled 2,574 cases during the evaluation year. Of these, a sample of 130 cases for each type of case was drawn. Some cases from each group were dropped due to incomplete or lost files. A comparison group was selected from comparable released cases at the Youth Study Center by randomly selecting 75 males and 75 females. Again, some cases were disqualified due to incomplete records. A profile of the CRS clients is provided. In general, they were males, black, of lower socio-economic status, and residing in broken homes. Measures of program effectiveness used were the percentage of referred clients that contacted the recommended agency, the arrest likelihood after CRS, and changes in the types of petitions received in juvenile court. It was found that about two-thirds of all clients made contact with the referred agency. A follow up of the sample CRS group and comparison group showed comparable recidivism rates — 17 percent and 12 percent respectively. Some reduction in CRS type cases brought to the juvenile court was also found. It is concluded that the program was fairly effective. An analysis of juvenile court cases to determine if more cases can be handled by CRS is recommended.

87. POLOW, BERTRAM. Reducing Juvenile and Domestic Relations Caseloads. Juvenile Justice, v. 24, no. 2: 55-59. August, 1973. (NCJ 14109)

The Morris County (NJ) plan for a more effective system for initial handling of all juvenile and family-oriented complaints has resulted in significant diversion from the juvenile justice system. A reduction in juvenile and domestic relations caseload was accomplished through prevention of inappropriate complaints in matters which should more properly referred to social, medical, welfare, educational, mental health, or family counseling agencies than to the courts. The project also proposed establishment of better understanding and communications between law enforcement agencies and probation and court services. Other services were referrals to juvenile conference committees in appropriate situations and procedures to insure proper complaint forms and languages in cases where complaints must be taken. Protection for the juvenile was insured by providing counsel where appropriate, including advice on the right to counsel and prohibition of lock-up of juveniles at any time without prior permission of the juvenile court intake service. Other aspects of this project involve greater coordination with local police and frequent visits by juvenile court intake personnel to all resource agencies to which referrals are made.

88. SANTA CLARA COUNTY. Juvenile Probation Department. Juvenile Drug Abuse Prevention Project — First Year Evaluation Report. By John W. Pearson, American Justice Institute. Santa Clara, California, 1971. 86 p.

(NCJ 10913)
PB 224 639/AS

A program to divert drug abusing youthful offenders from court and to evaluate the differential effectiveness of three intervention programs is described. An additional purpose of the project was to develop the capacity of other agencies to administer drug abuse prevention programs. Of the intervention programs evaluated — education-counseling, transactional analysis, and psychodrama — the education-counseling method seemed the most effective, having fewer new offenses than any other group and being least likely to have drug-related recidivism. Gains in developing the capacity of other agencies to administer similar programs were minimal, but the project did provide an economical alternative to court processing for a large number of minors, with no apparent increase in risk. This document includes a brief background review of the development of the program, research activities and methods, and discussion relating to each of the grant proposal objectives. The appendices contain the type of data collected, data analysis procedures, and supporting data not contained in the text.

89. SISKIYOU COUNTY. Probation Department. Siskiyou County Juvenile Diversion Project — Evaluation, Project Year November, 1972 — November, 1973. By J.J. Summerhays. Yreka, California, 1974. 22p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 15696)

This evaluation of the diversion program for juvenile status offenders contains a discussion of the program and its expected outcomes, the evaluation methodology, and statistics demonstrating program success. The project employs counseling and family therapy in place of juvenile court referral for youths involved in truancy, running away from home, and other violations of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 601. Baseline data was gathered from the total number of 601 cases for the year 1971-1972 preceding the first project year. Statistical compilation and comparison, questionnaire, and personal interview methods were used for evaluation purposes. An increase of 44 percent in cases handled was found for the first program year. There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases in which detention was utilized, from 80 to 52 percent. Length of detention decreased 44 percent. The number of subsequent referrals after initial contact and counseling was reduced, especially for multiple referrals, which dropped 65 percent. It was found that most cases were handled within the family and the number of court ordered foster homes placements were dramatically reduced. Extensive tables of results are included in the appendixes.

90. THOMAS, CHARLES W. and CHRISTOPHER M. SIEVERDES. Juvenile Court Intake — An analysis of Discretionary Decision-Making. Williamsburg, Virginia, College of William and Mary, n.d. 29 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 14978)

The relationship between two legal variables — seriousness of offense and prior offense record — and the decision to refer cases for a formal hearing in the juvenile court is examined. Information was abstracted from the offense records of 346 juveniles from a small eastern city near Norfolk, Virginia. Analysis shows that blacks are more likely to be referred than whites, older juveniles more than younger juveniles, and those from unstable family backgrounds more than those from stable family backgrounds. Those who had co-defendants were referred more often than those without co-defendants, and those who were relatively older went to court more than those in younger age categories. However, the seriousness of the most recent offense was clearly shown to be the best predictor of case disposition. On the other hand, the relative importance of the seriousness of the most recent offense was shown to vary considerably when the other variables in the analysis were held constant. It was concluded that both legal and extra-legal factors are being taken into consideration in the determination of whether to refer a given case for a formal hearing in the juvenile court.

91. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. New Model of Juvenile Justice System. By Pima County Juvenile Court Center. Washington, 1972. 71 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 8111)

A management model that evolved as a result of a procedure analysis by the staff of the Pima County Juvenile Court Center is the topic of this publication. The center underwent a 1-year analysis by its staff. The next two years were spent in implementing those concepts developed by the staff during its analysis. The primary goal of the project was to place the juvenile court and its processes (receiving, detention, probation, hearings) under an effective management system without losing the human approach. The document begins with a brief description of planning for juvenile justice reform and then elaborates upon the various areas concentrated on by the study. A unique project, the voluntary intensive probation program is described. This program provides delinquent children with the counseling they need even though they haven't been formally inducted into the juvenile justice system. A summary is provided of the juvenile court personnel training program. The final section details the operation of the computerized Pima County juvenile justice record system. This booklet will serve as an idea handbook for those agencies and juvenile court systems interested in increasing their efficiency and effectiveness.

92. _____ Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Conference of Family Counseling and Juvenile Diversion. By Roger Baron, Floyd Feeney and Eva Leveton, University of California, Davis, Center on Administration of Criminal Justice. Washington, n.d., 350 p. LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 32252)

The Sacramento "601" Juvenile Court Diversion Project for incorrigible youths is described; procedure manuals are presented in rough form for probation counselors,

trainers, and supervisors; and family counseling is stressed. The Sacramento project provides intensive, immediate family counseling therapy for families with incorrigible children who come to the attention of the police. This report describes the project, discusses ways of determining whether other communities need similar projects, and tells how to set them up if there is need. The four training manuals contained in the report — for probation counselors, trainers, supervisors, and family counselors — are presented partly as straight expository material. The manual for family counselors discusses specific experimental therapeutic techniques that are used in the project.

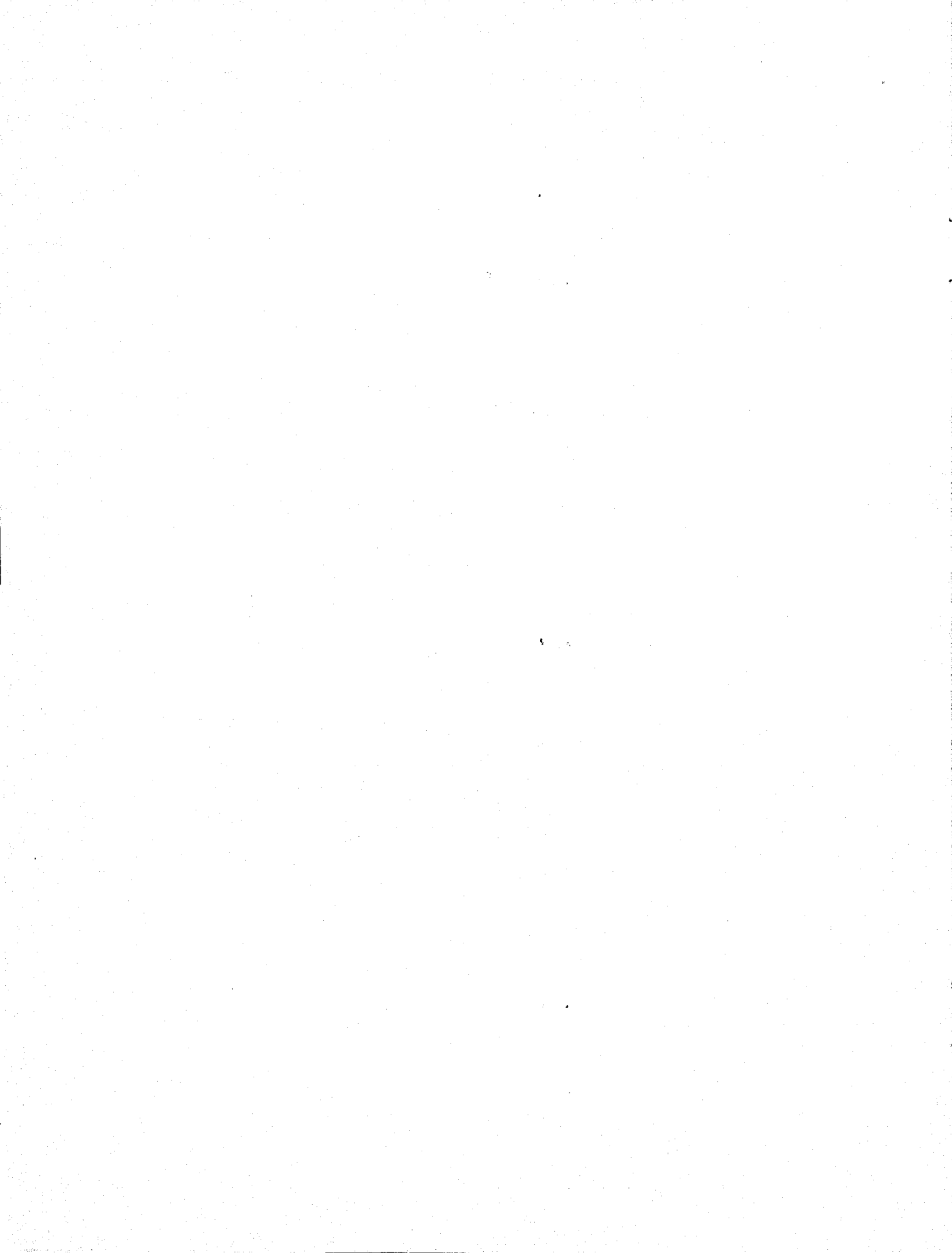
93. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Juvenile Diversion Through Family Counseling — An Exemplary Project. By Roger Baron and Floyd Feeney. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 441 p.

LOAN (NCJ 32026)
Stock No. 027-000-00371-1

The Sacramento Diversion Project presents an important new approach to a continuing problem: how to deal effectively with runaways, youth beyond control of their parents, unmanageable youths, and other troubled adolescents. This handbook has been prepared to assist communities who wish to consider similar programs. It provides detailed information concerning the design and operation of a family crisis counseling program. The program concept, organization, and operations are first described. It is noted that the Sacramento 601 Diversion Project began as an experiment designed to test whether juveniles charged with the 601 or status offense could be handled better through short term family crisis counseling at the time of referral than through the traditional procedures of the juvenile court. The approach developed relied on such features as immediate, intensive handling of cases as soon as possible after referral (most were handled within the first hour or two); creation of a prevention and diversion unit handling cases from beginning to end; avoidance entirely of formal court proceedings; and avoidance of juvenile hall through counseling and the use of alternative placements that are both temporary and voluntary. It was found that 601 cases could be successfully diverted from the court using project techniques. The number of court petitions, the number of informal probations, the number of days spent in detention, the cost of handling, and recidivism rates were all less for project than for control cases. A similar project was established for 602 cases, i.e., juvenile non-serious criminal offenses such as petty theft, drunk and disorderly conduct, possession of drugs, or receiving stolen property. The results from this experiment were even more encouraging than those for the 601 project. The manual next offers suggestions to communities considering such programs. The appendices include first year budgets for the 601 and 602 diversion projects, data from a seven-month follow-up period, samples of forms used, a list of characteristics of first year project cases, a list of training resources, and a family counseling syllabus for trainers.

94. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Project CRIME (Community-based Research to Improve Methods of Evaluation) — Project Report I — An Evaluation of Community Based Prevention Programs and Innovative Approaches to Juvenile Court Services Project. Association of Central Oklahoma Governments. Washington, 1976. 100 p. LOAN (NCJ 35143)

Intensive probation and youth services counseling in troubled areas of Oklahoma City were provided by this project to decrease delinquency and increase diversion of juveniles from the justice system. The project organized youth-serving centers in the northwest and northeast quadrants of the city in response to a survey which identified these sectors as providing 61 percent of the referrals to the Oklahoma County Juvenile Court. Probation counselors provided more intensive supervision to a smaller caseload. They conducted more intensive family counseling and youth services. Counselors worked in closer proximity to predelinquent referrals. Findings disclosed a reduction in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent or in need of supervision, the percentage of the probation department's caseload from target areas, and the number of target area commitments to state juvenile institutions. Methods of increasing project data and community awareness of the project were being developed.



JUVENILE DIVERSION
OUTSIDE OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

95. BALTIMORE. Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources. Teens Helping Other Teens Get It Together — An Evaluation of the Baltimore Youth Advocate Project — Final Report. Baltimore, 1974. 120 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16317)

This diversion counseling program deals principally with truants, indicating favorable results in reducing recidivism and reestablishment of attachment to the school system. The program evaluated is intended for youth referred to the court as children in need of supervision. Other youth trained as counselors cultivate relationships with the delinquent youths to provide a context for the interchange of ideas and feelings in the hope of lifting morale and giving constructive guidance. The evaluation process indicated a reduction in recidivism and a re-introduction into the school system of many of the youths. Positive relations were the general rule between counselors and delinquents. The appendixes include a sample of the attitude test employed in the evaluation, job descriptions for staff personnel, and the record forms used in the program.

96. BOEHM, RICHARD G. Peer Group Counseling — A School-Based Juvenile Diversion Program. Center for Youth Services. St. Louis, Missouri, Gateway Information Systems, Inc., 1976. 92 p. (NCJ 36621)

The program evaluated in this report is designed to divert juveniles from further involvement or future involvement with the criminal justice system or drugs through the use of daily peer group meetings in 11 schools. These 11 Rock Island (IL) schools consist of a high school, four junior high, and six elementary schools. The groups are comprised of the natural leaders in each school. Particular effort is made to involve students who are using their leadership abilities in a harmful way. Other, more passive students may be added who are in need of redirection or basic values clarification. Although the core of the group consists of students who attend meetings full-time, others attend on a part-time basis often to deal with a specific problem. A Center for Youth Services group leader is also present at the meetings. The evaluation consists of measurements of the behavioral and attitudinal impacts of the program on student participants and of observer's perceptions of the value of the program.

97. BRUCE, NIGEL. Children's Hearings: A Retrospect. British Journal of Criminology, Delinquency, and Deviant Social Behavior, v. 15, no. 4: 333-344. October, 1975. (NCJ 31019)

The Scottish system of "lay panel" juvenile court intake hearings for children under sixteen is analyzed based on 210 hearings of the Edinburgh panel from April 1971 to 1973. A children's hearing consists of three members of this panel sitting

together to discuss, with the child, the parents, and the social worker, what measures of care, if any, are appropriate for the children brought before them. Discussed are the flexibility of the system, the effectiveness of the hearings, parental reactions, and relationships with the courts. Study findings revealed that as a result of a shortage of trained social workers and of other resources in the field, the system is not operating at full efficiency; that hearings are exercising judgment and discretion in accepting or rejecting advice received from social workers, headmasters, and other professionals; and that adverse parental reaction to participation in hearings was relatively rare. References are included.

98. CALIFORNIA. Department of the Youth Authority. Evaluation of Youth Service Bureaus. Sacramento, 1973. 223 p. LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 12146)

This is an examination of the objectives, assumptions, and activities of the juvenile community based treatment and diversion agencies in California. This study's purpose was to evaluate Youth Service Bureaus in California. Objectives were to determine whether the bureaus could divert juveniles out of the justice system, coordinate community resources, and reduce delinquency in the areas served. Included in the report are an overall evaluation of the bureaus established pursuant to California's Youth Service Bureaus Act of 1968 and separate analyses of ten Youth Service Bureaus. A summary of the findings states that, by providing services for youth, most of the first Youth Service Bureaus in California were instrumental in diverting youth out of the justice system. Moreover, the preponderance of evidence is that delinquency was reduced in the bureau service areas. The appendixes contain in-depth evaluations of ten California Youth Service Bureaus.

99. _____ Department of the Youth Authority. Insufficient Guidelines and the Legal Consequences for Youth Service Bureaus. By C.B. Rosen. Sacramento, 1973. 23 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26030)

The major problems which confronted youth service bureaus operating in California in September, 1973, are evaluated. The effects of inadequate referral-making criteria upon law enforcement's choice of juvenile dispositions are briefly reviewed. The shortage of guidelines necessary for proper delineation of youth service bureau policy is dealt with as well as statutory shortcomings that pertain to procedural relationships between youth service bureaus and law enforcement agencies. Evaluation is undertaken of the implications that legal questions resulting from guideline deficiencies have upon diversion and the California youth service bureaus.

100. COLORADO. Division of Criminal Justice. Northeast Denver Youth Services Bureau - Final Report. Denver Commission of Community Relations. Denver, 1975. 147 p. (NCJ 29789)

The second year performance of a diversionary program for juveniles who have come in contact with criminal justice agencies or who have indicated a propensity

for criminal justice involvement is evaluated. The project was undertaken in response to the severity and frequency of juvenile crimes and the lack of coordination relative to the delivery of youth services in northeast Denver. In attempting to meet its objectives, the bureau functions as a bridge between youths in trouble and services available to them, a developer of new resources and mobilizer of existing ones, and an agency for identifying and modifying practices in institutions such as police and schools that do not aid in reducing juvenile delinquency. Effectiveness goals in terms of numbers of juveniles referred to the bureau were established at the outset of the project and quantitative data collected were compared. The bureau was found to be providing an efficient and direct solution to the problem of disorganized youth services in northeast Denver.

101. _____ . Division of Criminal Justice. Northwest Denver Youth Services Bureau — First Annual Report. (15 August 1973 — 15 December 1974) Washington, 1973. 197 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25110)

The predominately Chicano residents of the northwest section of Denver, Colorado, are served by this program. An environmental and demographic description covers the geographic target area, crime in northwest Denver, need and method for crime diversion, and justification of the crime diversion method. Youth Service Bureau procedural design, research and evaluation are among the topics covered under process description. Program effectiveness focuses on quantitative results, context, input, and product. The conclusion focuses on future program implications. The appendixes contain intake, processing, and data collection forms and program data tables.

102. _____ .Judicial Department. Project Intercept — Final Report, Denver, 1974. 125 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 13780)

Since it was felt that most court treatment of juveniles leads to greater, not lesser recidivism, this project was initiated as a method of court diversion. It involved first or second offenders under 14 years of age. Psychological and educational measures were taken at the beginning and at termination. Family intervention, through frequent contact with paraprofessionals drawn from the community and trained in such behavioral techniques as role-playing, was used to create a favorable family surrounding. Educational intervention, involving local school contact and special success-oriented classes at the project, also were used. Paraprofessional training and the educational program are described in detail.

103. _____ . Judicial Department. Second Annual Report (1974) for Project Intercept. By Paul D. Knott, Colorado Youth Services Institute. Denver, 1974. 200 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 19964)

This Denver project was designed to reduce delinquency rates by providing intensive post arrest services for youths in the areas of family, educational, and

peer group intervention. It was undertaken in response to the high re-arrest rate among juvenile offenders. The evaluation methodology involved comparison of re-arrest rates for "treated" and "untreated" youths. The results of the study revealed that the reductions in re-arrest rates range between fifty and eighty-seven percent over baseline.

104. EVANS, ROBERT B. East Palo Alto: Experiment in Juvenile Alternatives. Crime Prevention Review, v. 1, no. 2: 19-25. January, 1974

(NCJ 15418)

The design, implementation, and operation of the Community Youth Responsibility Program (CYRP) are examined. The project provides counseling, referral, and court diversion programs for local youth. The purpose of this project was to reduce crime by achieving the involvement of the East Palo Alto community. The Board of Directors is composed of 12 citizens — seven adults and five youths, while the community panel, charged with listening to cases of juvenile offenders, consists of seven community residents. At the hearing the panel decides whether the youth was involved in the allegation and may place him on a CYRP program for a number of months. Major features of the program include youth involvement in the project, the development of a close relationship between participants and youth counselors, and the ability of the local community to combine forces with the establishment in order to bring about a change in the life of youth who are having difficulty. A statistical report of program results from January 1, 1971 to January 1, 1973 is provided.

105. GANDY, JOHN and JOHN SPENCER. The Dilemma of Juvenile Justice: Some Implications of Recent Scottish Developments for Canadian Social Policy. Criminology Made in Canada, v. 3, no. 1-2: 33-45. n.d.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 34507)

Recent juvenile justice reforms made in Scotland are summarized, and suggestions are presented to reform the Canadian juvenile justice system based on this experience. Special features of the Scottish juvenile justice system include: Separation of the decision on treatment from that of adjudicatory factfinding by utilizing a lay panel of citizens to determine treatment alternatives; provisions for appeal of cases to the Sheriff Court, or in exceptional cases, to the Court of Session; and preliminary review of all cases by an official of the system (called a reporter) to decide whether the case will be handled within the formal juvenile justice system or informally. Possible applications of these procedures to the Canadian juvenile justice system are discussed.

106. GEMIGNANI, ROBERT J. Youth Services Systems — Diverting Youth from the Juvenile Justice System. Federal Probation, v. 36, no. 4: 48-53. December, 1972.
(NCJ 9206)

A national strategy for community-based prevention of juvenile delinquency is described in this article. Specific objectives of the strategy are to (1) provide more meaningful roles for youth, (2) divert youth away from juvenile justice systems into alternate programs, (3) reduce negative labeling, and (4) reduce youth-adult alienation. Implementation of this strategy is through youth service systems, characterized by integrated services, joint funding, adaptability, scope of services to reach all youth within an area, multigovernmental participation, greater capacity for evaluation and transfer of knowledge, and youth involvement.

107. HAWAII. State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency. Hawaii — Family Court — 1st Circuit — Intensive Intervention Project, Evaluation, 1st Year, November 1, 1972 — October 31, 1973. By Judy Lind. Honolulu, 1974.
54 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 26164)

This project was designed to permanently divert children from the court system. First offender juveniles are referred for behaviors related to runaway, incorrigibility, need of supervision, and law violations. The goal of the program is to demonstrate that, with intensive intervention counseling, youngsters and their families who have become known to the court for the first time can receive help that will eventually prevent further court involvement and divert them from the juvenile justice system. Staff questionnaires on each of 69 youngsters and follow-up telephone interviews with youngsters and parents were used to evaluate this program. Evaluators found a 23 percent recidivism rate among first-time offenders referred to the program and a 45 percent recidivism rate among those youngsters already known to the court. A similar number of parents and children indicated that they had found the counseling helpful. However, twenty families (as compared to eleven youngsters) indicated that their child had continued to give them the type of problem they had come to the court to handle. A typical case study is also attached.

108. KING COUNTY. Law and Justice Planning Office. A Comparative Look at the Youth Service Bureau System and the Youthful Offender Program. Seattle, Washington, 1974. 60 p. LOAN (NCJ 25140)

Two juvenile delinquency programs are compared with regard to their effectiveness in reducing recidivism. The Youth Service Bureau (YSB) System (which includes six YSB's) was initiated to provide assistance and counseling to delinquent juveniles. The Youthful Offender Project (YOP) provided direct counseling and referral services to first offenders. Both programs were established as alternatives to the Youth Service Center, a program operated by the King County Juvenile Court. (The Youth Service Center provides direct services in child care, including detention, probation, and counseling.) Discussed are the reasons why alternatives to this original program were initiated. Each program is described in relation to its goals, objectives, services, program efficiency, and effect on recidivism. It was concluded that the Youthful Offender Project had a lower

cost per case than the YSB's, and that both alternative programs were less expensive than the Youth Service Center. The YOP was also judged more effective in reducing recidivism among first offender clients. Since dissimilar referrals and clientele made it impossible for evaluators to rate one program as more effective than the other, it was recommended that both projects be continued for another year and then re-compared.

109. _____, Youth Service Center. King County (Washington) Juvenile Court Conference Committee Program — Exemplary Project Recommendation. Seattle, Washington, 1974. 50 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 25259)

Goals of this program are to enable local communities to handle minor juvenile problems and prevent further acts of delinquency without outside help. With assistance from the juvenile court, communities develop sponsor groups organized by citizen leadership and made up of a broad representation of organizations, churches, and dedicated citizens concerned with youth. The sponsoring organization informs the community of its own problems, seeks to actually improve opportunities for youth, and develops services and programs locally to assist those who need them. Once the decision is made to establish a conference committee, six to ten concerned citizens are nominated, screened, oriented, and trained. They are appointed by the juvenile court and work under the guidance of a court employee who acts as a consultant to the committees. Referrals of minor delinquencies are directed to conference committees by authorized public agencies such as police, schools, park departments, and other enforcement agencies. Children and parents referred to the committee receive a letter giving them the choice of appearing before the conference committee or at juvenile court. As a result of meeting with the committee, the child and family may be referred to a community agency or to juvenile court, arrangements may be made for restitution or counseling, or a program in the community may be recommended. Appended to this recommendation report is a copy of the 1973 Annual Report for this program.

110. LOS ANGELES REGIONAL CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING BOARD. CACTUS (Client Action, Characteristics, Tracking and Record Updating System) User Handbook. Los Angeles, 1975. 78 p. (NCJ 28467)

One of a series of reports intended to assist managers and planners of youth service programs in Los Angeles County, this User's Handbook outlines the data collection procedures and report structure of the CACTUS system. The system is designed to report on client progress through the diversion project youth service system. The primary purposes are to provide a program accounting to funding sources which support the diversion projects in developing a Youth Service System (YSS), management reports to YSS administrators, and data for analysis of program problem areas and cost effectiveness. This handbook is intended for the use of case managers and other staff of the diversion project youth service system and it describes how a client "flows" through this system. The CACTUS system is briefly described, and the data collection procedures for the youth intake process, assessment process, and service management process are described. Instructions on preparing reports are given, and the various system operational and program analysis reports produced by the system are explained.

111. _____ . Diversion Evaluation Specification. Los Angeles, 1975. 149 p.
(NCJ 28469)

This evaluation specification was prepared by the Los Angeles Regional Criminal Justice Planning Board to provide guidance and support for the evaluation of county diversion projects and the overall diversion system. The specification is intended to promote an understanding of the evaluation process, to provide a working knowledge of evaluation, to promote a common scope of evaluation on the part of all diversion projects, and to ensure consistency of evaluation among diversion projects. In this manual, the process of evaluation is discussed in terms of establishing quantifiable, measurable, action-oriented goals and objectives; developing methods for measuring attainment of these objectives; determining the extent to which objectives are being attained in a dynamic environment, through analytical methods; and identifying success or failure of objective attainment. The manual defines evaluation, examines the types and approaches to evaluation, and considers the use of evaluation in supporting decisions. It provides suggested guidelines, procedures, and information requirements for those involved in diversion program evaluation.

112. _____ . Information System Requirements Specification. Los Angeles, 1975.
113 p. (NCJ 28470)

This Information System Requirements Specification was designed to serve a two-fold purpose: First, to present the juvenile Diversion Planning and Evaluation System Project (DPESP) team's findings concerning the functional, operational and informational requirements of a monitoring and case tracking system which will support diversion monitoring and evaluation activities; and second, to record the results of the project team's analysis of the candidate systems selected on the basis of their potential to satisfy the diversion projects' needs. The report opens with an outline of the functional requirements of a case data and evaluation system. Data categories appropriate to a client's case record are described, and basic data elements are suggested. The report also includes a comparison of system functions and information requirements to typical information system operating characteristics. The project team's recommendations concerning selection of a system to meet diversion projects' information processing needs are presented in the final section.

113. _____ . Project HEAVY (Human Efforts Aimed at Vitalizing Youth) — Community Resource Survey. Los Angeles, 1975. 237 p. (NCJ 28472)

- _____ . Project HEAVY — Operations Plan. Los Angeles, 1975. 284 p.
(NCJ 28471)

- _____ . Project HEAVY — Program Design Issues. Los Angeles, 1975.
111 p. (NCJ 28473)

The City of Los Angeles, through the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice Planning, has coordinated the planning and organizing of a juvenile diversion program for the central section of the city — Project HEAVY Central City. The project encompasses an area of just under 104 square miles in the southeast area of Los Angeles.

This area is densely populated, racially mixed and exhibits high poverty and disproportionate crime rates. The issues identified and discussed pertain to the project's interface with the citizens of the community, to the program management, to the services delivery functions, and to the informational services of the project.

The Community Resource Survey presents information on the diversionary services currently offered to youth in the central city Los Angeles area. The survey was conducted of youth-serving community service agencies within, or serving, the Project HEAVY central city area. In addition, agencies which would act as "diverters" of youth into social service programs, and agencies which sponsor or fund such diversion activities were surveyed. The survey also focused on the issues and problems of diversion as seen by service providers, diverters, and sponsors. Statistical data on demographics and youth problem incidence in the central city area are presented.

Structure and operational aspects of alternatives for Project HEAVY's utilization of community resources and development of a standardized diversionary process applied to the central city area are described in the Operations Plan. This plan defines the definitive activity steps and corresponding recommended action options available to Project HEAVY management for the establishment and continued operations of the project. Included are the detailed procedural alternatives relating to management, as well as the ongoing operational aspects of program service delivery (client and informational flows).

The Program Design Issues manual discusses the components of the youth services system in terms of general design issues, approaches, and alternatives for the Los Angeles Project HEAVY program. It covers management and operational considerations which affect the basic nature of Project HEAVY. Program design issues are discussed and an outline is provided covering the operational aspects of alternatives for Project HEAVY's utilization of community resources. The program background and objectives are outlined, and issues relating to operation of the components of diversion programs are examined. Approaches and alternatives for program client selection, program management, service delivery, and program information and evaluation are explored in detail, and recommended approaches are noted.

114. MARYLAND. Governor's Commission On Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice. Staff Analysis of Operations and Funding of Youth Service Bureaus. Cockeysville, Maryland. 1975. 32 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 30585)

Maryland Youth Service Bureau activity since 1970 is summarized. Funding and program structure recommendations are made for future programs authorized by the Governor's Commission. The commission staff's review of various youth service bureaus indicated several deficiencies in terms of individual projects' operations and administration. The deficiencies and recommendations to correct them are outlined. Among the deficiencies noted were lack of sufficient planning prior to funding, lack of conformity to the commission's policy of funding youth service bureaus, lack of qualified staff, lack of sufficient referrals from criminal justice agencies, lack of uniform reports, and lack of cost analyses. Also discussed

are recommended staffing for youth service bureaus, referral criteria, a suggested funding formula, and considerations relating to evaluation and privacy of data.

115. MECKLENBURG. Youth Services Bureau. Mecklenburg Youth Services Bureau -- A Definitive Report, 1974-75. By C. Wayne Heasley. Charlotte, North Carolina, 1975. 63 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 30504)

This report details the progress made by the bureau toward achieving its 1974-75 measurable goals and objectives and enumerates the measurable goals, objectives and management indicators established for the year 1975-76. The major goal of the Mecklenburg Youth Services Bureau (YSB) was to assist the community and government in Charlotte and Mecklenburg County to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency. This was achieved by diverting children from the juvenile court and correctional institutions to needed services, and by aiding other agencies to identify, coordinate and monitor youth services related to juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment. The prevention and treatment measures used indicated that the YSB has made significant advancement towards achieving its goals and objectives. It is noted that decreases in cases occurred for such measures as number of juveniles incarcerated, and average monthly caseload for juvenile court counselors.

116. MILLIGAN, MARILYN. 601 Diversion. In her Social Advocates for Youth -- A Two-Year Evaluation. Santa Rosa, California, Social Advocates for Youth, Inc., n. d. p. 18-30.
MICROFICHE (In NCJ 18314)

This evaluation focuses on the Social Advocates for Youth 601 Diversion program. It was concluded that a resource is needed in the community as an alternative to Juvenile Hall for solving family problems, and the 601 project represents this alternative. In addition, during the evaluation period, it was determined that the saving in time and resident cost amounted to about \$15,000 for the 601 project over the Juvenile Hall method. The general conclusion was that the less time a youth spends in detention the better chance he will have in the future for remaining free from future contact with the juvenile justice system. It was also found that the 601 project had a good effect on the parole office. The parole office has refined its own diversion program and on days when the 601 project was not accepting referrals, the office was diverting its own cases.

117. MINNESOTA. Governor's Commission on Crime Prevention and Control. Operation De Novo, Hennepin County Pretrial Diversion Project -- A Preliminary Evaluation Report. St. Paul, 1974. 23 p.
LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 16693)

A diversion program is described in this document that features individual and group counseling, vocational training, education, and referral services. Having been selected through a screening procedure, clients are counseled to provide psychological support and information relevant to their needs. Group counseling

consists of a survival skill group intended to assist young women who have chosen the street life and lack knowledge and skill in surviving without being criminally exploited, and a job skills group intended to inform participants on how to obtain and keep employment. Extensive use is made of community agencies. Clients admitted to the program were predominantly young property offenders with limited education.

118. NAPA COUNTY. Welfare Department. Final First Year Evaluation — NAPA Junction — Youth Involvement Project — September 1, 1972 — June 30, 1973. By John Powell. Napa, California, 1974. 28 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 16902)

This document describes a program to develop self-understanding, interpersonal relationship skills and service, and vocational involvement in the community by youth. Using some past offenders as work group supervisors, the following projects were undertaken — cleanup of entrance to the primary target subdivision — initiation of tutoring service for children — a basketball tournament — collection of food and clothing for needy families — a community Easter egg hunt for children — and leadership in urging the county government to improve recreational facilities. The project is considered to have gained broad acceptance and participation by target area youth, and a survey of the community indicates increased awareness and acceptance of extra-judicial means of combating delinquency. Community unity and an interest in the improvement of communal life has apparently increased. The court diverted juvenile offenders to the project, and the total cases for disposition during the first year of the project were approximately halved. Criminal justice statistics on juveniles from the target area before and during the project are included in the report.

119. NATIONAL YOUTH PROJECT USING MINIBIKES. Information and Application for National Youth Project Using Minibikes. Los Angeles, California, 1976. 20 p.
(NCJ 36980)

Developed by the National Board of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), this national program is a delinquency prevention and diversion project using group work and outreach methodology. It works with hard-to-reach junior high age youth, 11 to 15 years of age, of which 75 percent must be referrals, especially from the juvenile justice system. Mini-bikes are used as an effective "now" tool to quickly establish trusting rapport between the alienated youth and the outreach worker. This report presents the program objectives, guidelines, national organization and administration, local programs and administration, and a roster of related YMCA units and collaborators. A sample budget guide and program funding ideas are also provided. Attachments include pertinent application, agreement, and contract forms for local YMCA's interested in starting a mini-bike program.

120. NEW JERSEY. Administrative Office of the Courts. Probation Research and Development. Preliminary Survey of Juvenile Conference Committees in New Jersey. Trenton, New Jersey, 1973. 16 p.
Research Report No. 7

MICROFICHE (NCJ 13231)

This is a survey of locally based citizen committees mandated to deal with juvenile behavior not harmful enough for formal adjudication, but too serious to be overlooked. The report presents the results of a questionnaire survey that polled the committees regarding characteristics of members and function in the community.

121. NEW YORK. State Division of Criminal Justice Services. Bronx Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program — Program Description. New York, n.d. 10 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 19703)

The program described in this document involves community members and uses program resources to divert juveniles (age 7 - 15) facing adjudication or in need of supervision from family court and out of the juvenile justice system. The Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program (NYDP) operates in a predominately black and Puerto Rican Mid-Bronx community characterized by poverty and rapidly rising delinquency and foster care rates. Two significant features of the program are its use of advocates who serve as counselors and Big Brothers/Sisters to the participant, and the Forum, panels of trained community volunteers who hold informal mediation hearings to air the conflicts and problems of juveniles and their parents and to resolve them without recourse to the courts. This report describes the program's caseload, staff, referral operations, medical and mental health services, and programs for education, group living, and recreation.

122. A Proposal for the More Effective Treatment of the "Unruly" Child in Ohio: The Youth Services Bureau. In U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service, Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Diverting Youth From the Correction System. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, n. d. p. 67 - 82.

MICROFICHE (In NCJ 1896)

Reprinted from University of Cincinnati Law Review, v. 39, no. 2: 275 - 290. Spring, 1970.

This proposal states that unruly children should be removed from the court's jurisdiction and placed with a Youth Services Bureau, a community based program, for treatment. Ohio has failed to be innovative and progressive in juvenile court procedure and in the effective treatment of unruly children. The category of unruly includes truants, incorrigibles, waywards, runaways, and children who endanger themselves and others. Procedures by which a Youth Services Bureau may be implemented and financed are set forth. The objectives of the Bureau are also mentioned. References are provided.

123. THE RELATIVES. A Comprehensive Description of the Environment. Charlotte, North Carolina, The Relatives Project, 1975. 21 p.

(NCJ 18457)

The juvenile justice diversion project in Charlotte, North Carolina, which provides a legal and licensed temporary shelter for persons under 18 who have run away from home, is described. Topics covered include the program approach, expectations, agreement, length of stay, daily plan and schedule, and legal responsibilities the resident assumes. Also covered are protection from harboring laws, structure of the Relatives, physical setting, and special programs and services.

124. SALES, RAYMOND. Youth Service Center — Final Evaluation. Canton, Ohio, Operation Positive, 1973. 19 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16789)

Project goals of this evaluated program were the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, the diversion of youth from the juvenile justice system, and institutional change. During the five-month period this program operated, 129 youths were referred to the Youth Service Center (YSC). Only three were rearrested for a subsequent offense. Youth referred to the YSC were delinquent first offenders and youth in danger of becoming delinquent. The Center secured jobs for youths in community agencies and in the public schools as teacher's aides. It also maintained an individual and group counseling program. Evaluators recommended that a Youth Service Bureau (YSB) be established in Canton to divert juvenile offenders from the juvenile justice system and to be a vehicle for upgrading and coordinating the delivery of services to youth. Other suggestions included referring youths charged with minor offenses directly to a YSB (instead of to juvenile court), and having the schools modify their dismissal policy. The appendix contains six brief case histories of juveniles referred to the Youth Service Center.

125. SEATTLE. Law and Justice Planning Office. Seattle Youth Service Bureau — Accountability System: Two-Year Evaluation and Crime Impact Analysis, February, 1976 (Revision: April, 1976). By Kenneth E. Mathews, Jr., and Arlene M. Geist. Seattle, Washington, 1976. 59 p.

LOAN

(NCJ 34306)

The rate of juvenile crime was to be reduced through this program by obliging youths to perform either monetary or community service restitution for their offenses. The Accountability Board component was organized by the Seattle Law and Justice Planning Office in response to the rising rate of juvenile crime. The historical background and present structure of the project are summarized as well as descriptive data such as client population, statistics, and services provided. A full presentation and explanation of statistical analysis of the crime impact of the system after two years are provided. Data indicates that recidivism rate reduction is significant among youths processed by accountability boards. Tables include data on client characteristics, board services and actions, and recidivism rates.

126. SHERWOOD, NORMAN. The Youth Service Bureau — A Key to Delinquency Prevention. Hackensack, New Jersey, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972. 251 p. (NCJ 2089)

The goal of a Youth Service Bureau is to divert children and youth from the court system, in order to avoid their stigmatization. The successful operation of a Youth Service Bureau depends upon the concern of the power structure and its willingness to invest sufficient funds on behalf of the troubled youth of the community; the readiness of the social work community to join with the Youth Service Bureau in a cooperative effort to arrive at solutions to the problems of youth; the availability of citizen leadership and of the volunteer services of both adults and youth, with youth taking an active role in decision-making; the willingness of the court and the police to cooperate with the Bureau's objectives, particularly the diversion of children from the juvenile justice system; and the personality, creativity, and skill of the director and his staff in working with citizens, professionals, and youth in solving individual and community problems affecting youth. The appendices contain guidelines for establishing and implementing a Youth Service Board and a status report on five existing programs. A bibliography is included.

127. STATSKY, WILLIAM P. Community Courts: Decentralizing Juvenile Jurisprudence. Capital University Law Review, v. 3, no. 1: 1 - 31. 1974. (NCJ 14502)

This article examines the establishment and operation of The Forum, a community court for juveniles in trouble with the law. The Forum, established in 1971 as part of the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program in the Bronx, New York, attempts to resolve conflicts between a youngster and an adult-complainant through the techniques of mediation. Resident volunteers, who serve as Forum judges on a part-time basis, work on cases referred to the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program from the Department of Probation and the Family Court. They cannot sentence anyone, but, instead, make recommendations to the participants at the hearing, and to the referring agencies through the vehicle of the larger program. The jurisdiction of the Forum is entirely voluntary. Discussed are the emergence of the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program, the system of youth offender treatment in operation in New York, and the rationale behind community dispute settlement mechanisms, such as the Forum. A review of the program's first year considers the training of Forum judges, the structure and operation of the Forum, and a framework for evaluating the program's two closely intertwined goals: the diversion of young adults from the existing system of criminal justice for juveniles, and the development of a neighborhood dispute settlement mechanism. The appendix contains a discussion of Forum dynamics.

128. STOLLERY, PETER J. A Community Approach to Juvenile Rehabilitation. The Quarterly, v. 31, no. 1: 19 - 28. Spring, 1974. (NCJ 14035)

This article describes a diversion program in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that employs counseling, supervision, group and family therapy, educational, referral, and advocacy services. While the youth remains in his or her own residence,

commitment is expected to the rehabilitative program. Expectations are as follows: no more delinquent behavior or drug use, work on emotional problems with complete honesty within program offerings, work at adjustment to school or job, act responsibly in choosing and adjusting to residential environment, and accept accountability to the staff. The program offers alternatives for life styles and holds participants responsible for choices made. During the first 13 months of the program, slightly over half of those no longer in the program were discharged as successful, while slightly under half were removed as failures. The program depends on two full-time staff persons and volunteers.

129. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE. National Institute of Mental Health. Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency. Diversion from the Criminal Justice System. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. 33 p. LOAN/ MICROFICHE (NCJ 900)
DHEW Publication No. (ADM) 74-7

Alternatives for diverting persons from the criminal justice system are described in this publication. Diverting offenders to agencies of civil and social control can be done by revising criminal statutes, controlling minor violations without arrest, and providing health and welfare services to those who need them. Civil commitments, compulsory medical treatment, and informal handling of petty misdemeanor offenders and noncriminal juveniles may be utilized for diverting offenders from the criminal justice system.

130. ————. Office of Human Development. Office of Youth Development. An Adjustment to Get a Clear Image — Focus Runaway Hostel, Las Vegas, Nevada. By Bill Gang. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 47 p. DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 73-26035 MICROFICHE (NCJ 17151)
Stock No. 1766-00015

The juvenile diversion program described in this document uses a youth hostel approach to handling runaways and provides services at both the family and community levels. The reactions of youth, parents, police, juvenile court authorities, and the neighborhood community to the Focus program are also discussed. Included in this report are numerous photographs taken of and at the hostel.

131. ————. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Better Ways to Help Youth — Three Youth Services Systems. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 52 p. DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 73-26017 MICROFICHE (NCJ 9152)
Stock No. 1765-00004

Three approaches for diverting youths from the juvenile justice system and curbing juvenile delinquency are reviewed in this document. The programs discussed are a Youth Service Bureau in San Antonio, Texas; a Youth Advocacy Program in St. Joseph County, Indiana; and a community service project located in Orange County, California.

132. _____ Social and Rehabilitation Service. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. National Evaluation of Youth Service Systems — Final Report. Behavioral Research and Evaluation Corporation. Washington, 1973. 510 p.
DHEW Publication No. SRS 72-72 (NCJ 35705)

Five youth service projects funded by the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration are evaluated. The projects covered in this program-by-program evaluation are as follows: The Youth Services Bureau of Boise, Idaho; The Community Services Project, Orange County, California; The Model Cities Neighborhood Youth Resources Center, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Youth Services Project, San Antonio, Texas; and the Youth Advocacy Program, St. Joseph County, Indiana. The evaluation of each project is presented in three parts — a description of the project itself, including structure, procedures, referral patterns, and interagency relationships; an evaluation of the project relative to six specific evaluation criteria; and recommendations for increasing the effectiveness of the project with respect to realizing its goals. The evaluation criteria utilized were system development, youth participation, institutional change, penetration of the juvenile justice system, diversion from the juvenile justice system, and the project's impact on youth served. Projects are also assessed according to program type (diversion, youth development, or youth advocacy) and a general impact analysis by type of offender and source of referral is presented. An extensive appendix contains a list of client offenses by category for each project, frequency tables and transition analysis, discussions of the methodologies used for analyzing project penetration and impact, tabular data on project impact, and a copy of the coding instructions used for the impact study.

133. _____ Social and Rehabilitation Service. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. National Study of Youth Services Bureaus — Final Report. By Department of the California Youth Authority. Washington, 1973. 371 p.
DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 73-26025 MICROFICHE (NCJ 17305)

This document contains a detailed overview of Youth Service Bureaus (YSB) located throughout the nation, including definitions of the YSB, patterns of YSB organization, services of the YSB, and brief descriptions of 58 YSB programs. The study began in July, 1971 with a national census. Officials and agencies in 56 states and territories were contacted. Over 300 inquiries were sent out to governors, State Planning Agencies, regional offices of the Federal government, and State or local juvenile correctional agencies. Over 300 programs were recommended for study in these responses. Questionnaires were then sent directly to the administrators of programs identified by others as Youth Services Bureaus. Information accumulated gave an indication as to: number and location, auspices, functions, services, types of cases served, nature of services provided, number of staff, involvement of volunteers, organizational structure, and basis of financial support.

134. _____, Social and Rehabilitation Service. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration. Youth Service Bureaus and Delinquency Prevention. Washington, U.S. Government Printing Office, n.d. 57 p.
DHEW Publication No. (SRS) 73-26022 MICROFICHE (NCJ 9668)
Stock No. 1766-00011

The objectives of a Youth Service Bureau (YSB), as envisaged by the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, are the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the diversion of youths from the juvenile justice system. The primary client group are those youths who are in danger of becoming delinquent. They are referred by the police, juvenile court, parents, schools, and other sources. The second group are self-referrals. Basic elements of a YSB and the services it provides are outlined. Other topics, organizing a YSB, funding, staffing, agency relationships, and auspices, are briefly discussed. There is material on legal problems and advisory committees or boards.

135. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Juvenile Services Program for Pinellas County, Florida, Exemplary Project Validation Report. ABT Associates, Inc. Washington, 1975. 69 p. (NCJ 36857)

In June 1974, this program was designed and instituted as a model for the pretrial diversion of juveniles, ages 14-17, designated as children in need of supervision or accused of criminal offenses. Program services are available to both males and females and are designed to intervene in the alleged deviant behavior of referrals. Vocational, educational, and counseling services are stressed to encourage participants to return to school or to prepare them for employment. This is accomplished through the use of modifiable, but binding contracts between parents, program participants, and the program itself. Participation in this voluntary program is usually set for 90 days with the possibility of up to a second 90 day period. This report assesses the extent to which the juvenile services program meets each of the exemplary project selection criteria: Goal achievement, efficiency, replicability, measurability, and accessibility. The program evaluation is based on on-site interviews and observations and program documentation and data. Evaluators concluded that the program is a highly professional organization with a strong management system, has collected and analyzed large amounts of data, appears to have strong relationships with justice and other agency personnel, and provides individual programming to all clients. However, the program's education component had not received accreditation, the program depended upon the Department of Juvenile Services for "paper screening" of referrals, and the only measurable post program effects seemed to be concentrated among informal referrals, rather than true juvenile justice divertees. The appendix contains sample program forms and other documentation.

136. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. Lieberman Family Center — Akron, Ohio — Exemplary Project Validation Report. By ABT Associates, Inc. Washington, 1975. 64 p. LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 30725)

This project was designed to serve youth whose anti-social or deviant behavior is determined to be a function of the breakdown in family communications and interpersonal relationships. Its purpose was to minimize the involvement of such youth in the juvenile justice system. Youths who are referred at intake to the family center participate with their family in a process of short-term (90 days), goal-specific, conjoint therapy, which is based on the premise that the youth's behavior is inextricably dependent upon the interactions of the family members, and that in order to treat one, all members must be involved. Attempts are made to induce specific behavioral changes and through them, to establish within the family the capacity to resolve other problems that may arise in the future. This validation report examines project strengths and weaknesses in relation to the exemplary project selection criteria of goal achievement, replicability, measurability, efficiency, and accessibility. Major project strengths included project integration into the operation of the juvenile court and a well conceived and executed training program; project weaknesses involved problems of program evaluation caused by a lack of similarity between control and experimental groups and a strained relationship between the center and its referral source, the intake probation office. This project did not receive an exemplary designation.

137. _____ . Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Philadelphia Neighborhood Youth Resources Center — An Exemplary Project. Washington, U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 138 p. LOAN (NCJ 16769)
Stock No. 027-000-00298-6

During the years 1966-72, gang warfare and deaths related to gang warfare escalated in the city of Philadelphia, to levels far beyond that of any other major city. In this setting the Neighborhood Youth Resources Center (NYRC) began operations in the Spring of 1971. NYRC, which concentrates on providing individual casework and follow-up services, utilizes the resources of over 190 agencies and institutions that provide services to youth. The individual casework, coupled with a well developed resource network, makes it possible to provide an entire range of services — college scholarships, orthopedic and medical or mental health resources, emergency housing or group home care, recreation and cultural programs, and drug abuse treatment. This document presents a discussion of project organization, covering sponsorship, NYRC's neighborhood-based facility, and organizational structure. Referral sources and diversion procedures are discussed, along with intake, assessment, and termination procedures. Attention is devoted to direct services provided by NYRC, focusing on counseling and referral, gang work, employment, tutoring, cultural and recreational services, legal and probation counseling, and housing. Following a section on referral services, comments are made on training and personnel systems, project operating costs, and project evaluation. The appendixes contain purchase of service agreements, job descriptions, a list of cooperating agencies, and client and program forms.

138. VICTOR, JOSEPH L. Development of a Juvenile Diversion Project to Combat Delinquency in Jersey City. Ph.D. Dissertation. Teaneck, New Jersey, Fairleigh Dickinson University, 1975. 176 p. (NCJ 37287)

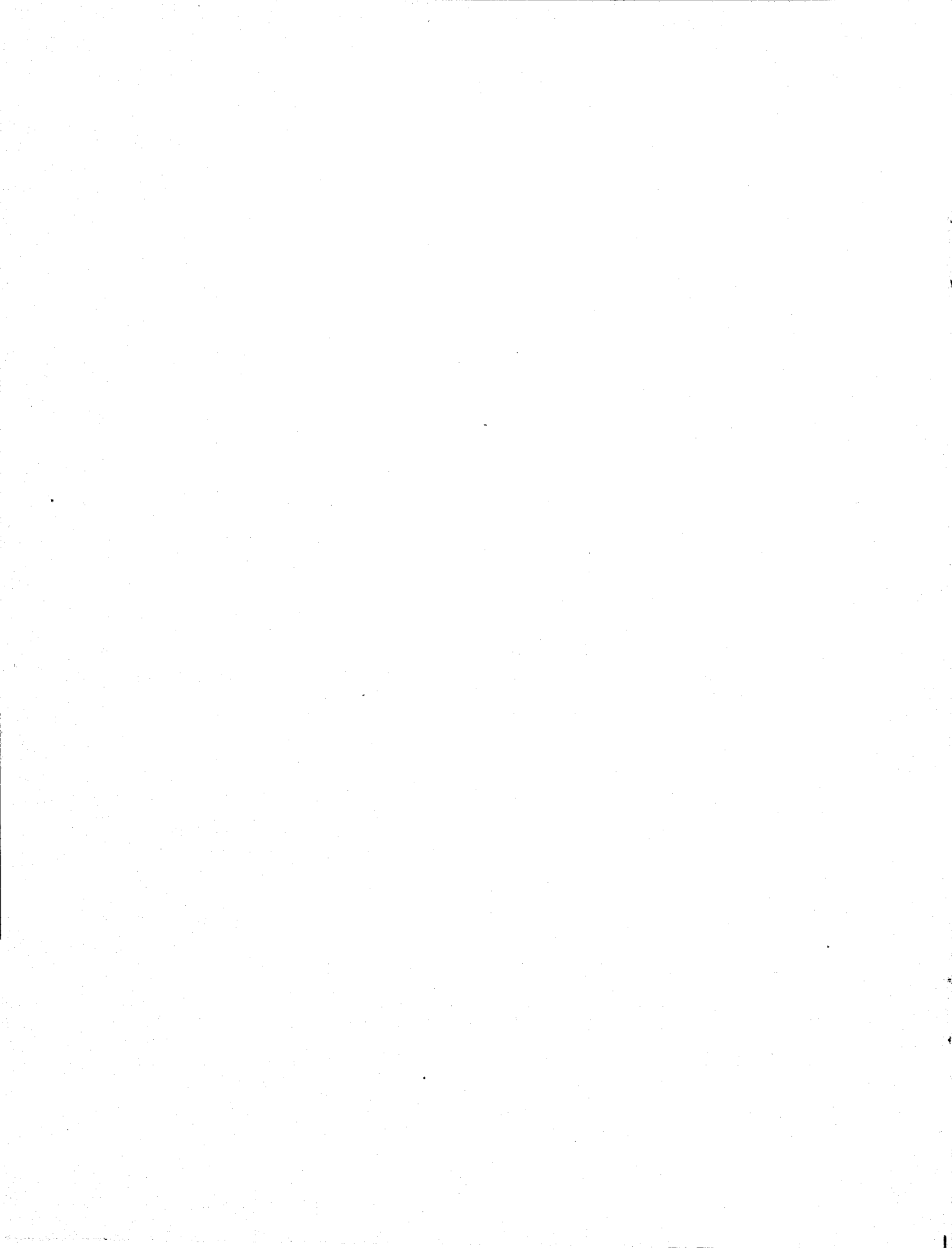
Analyzed are the literature and concepts of youth services bureaus in general and the major assumptions of the Jersey City juvenile diversion in particular as a case study of Youth Service Bureau (YSB) development. The current research on causation, the extent of the delinquency problem, and concepts underlying the project were then compared to certain nominative prescriptions found in the literature on juvenile delinquency and YSB's. The case study concluded that the Jersey City project lacked the necessary input and community participation to warrant the designation of a community based program. Other limitations include absence of paraprofessionals on staff and inflexible office hours.

139. WEEDMAN, CLIFFORD and MARK WIESNER. End of the Year Evaluation Report for the Awakening Peace. La Jolla, California, La Jolla Human Research Laboratory, 1974. 9 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16701)

The Awakening Peace is a youth counseling and alternative center that provides individual, family, and group counseling in an attempt to help families work out and find new solutions to problems. This evaluation program was designed to determine the effectiveness of the various alternative services offered by the center. A selected number of adult and juvenile diversion participants were followed-up to determine the recidivism rate. Changes in the academic grade point averages of student participants were used to evaluate the Awakening Peace work-study program. The recidivism rate for adult diversion subjects at the center was found to be less than half that of probationers in San Diego County. However, no significant difference was found when client recidivism rates were compared to those of the county's adult diversion subjects. There was a tendency for juvenile diversion clients to have a higher recidivism rate than the control subjects. Students in the work-study program demonstrated small gains in academic achievement.

140. ZAFFRANN, RONALD T. First Offenders: A Deferred Prosecution Program. Juvenile Justice, v. 27, no. 3: 41-50. August, 1967. (NCJ 37131)

The Dane County, Wisconsin, First Offender Program is an education program consisting of four components: intake, a contract, referral, and attendance at series of first offender classes. This pretrial diversion and rehabilitation program for people who have been arrested for the first time for committing petty crimes admits mostly (85%) juvenile first offenders. Successful completion of the program results in the removal or non-filing of the criminal record and the removal of the criminal stigma. This article offers a descriptive overview of the program, including program need, underlying rationale, and assumptions, goals, and methodologies. Discussion centers upon an examination of those methodologies, the role of the community, and an evaluation of the program. Evaluation results indicated a lack of sufficient data to measure the program's impact on recidivism, the need for more relevant and substantial class sessions, and program admission of lower risk offenders. The program is shown to be more than cost effective in relation to a jury trial.



APPENDIX
LIST OF SOURCES

All references are to bibliography entry numbers, not pages.

1. American Bar Association
Pretrial Intervention Service Center
1800 M Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
2. Same as No. 1.
3. American Correctional Association
4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208
College Park, Maryland 20740
4. Crime and Delinquency
National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
5. American Bar Foundation
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637
6. Available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
7. Same as No. 6.
8. California Office of Criminal Justice
Planning
7171 Bowling Drive, Suite 290
Sacramento, California 95823

Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
9. Same as No. 8.
10. Information Canada
171 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0S9
11. Prentice-Hall, Inc.
Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632
12. J.B. Lippincott Company
East Washington Square
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105
13. Juvenile Justice
National Council of Juvenile Court
Judges
P.O. Box 8000
University Station
Reno, Nevada 89507
14. Same as No. 11.
15. Same as No. 4.
16. Same as No. 13.
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19. Crime and Delinquency Literature
National Council on Crime and
Delinquency
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
20. International Association of Chiefs
of Police
Eleven Firstfield Road
Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
21. Same as No. 4.
22. Notre Dame Lawyer
University of Notre Dame School of
Law
Box 486
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556
23. Same as No. 4.

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Trustees
17 Bedford Square
London, England WC1B
25. Delmar Publishers
Mountainview Avenue
Albany, New York 12205
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28. New England Journal on Prison Law
126 Newbury Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02116
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from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
29. Same as No. 1
30. Journal of Criminal Justice
Pergamon Press, Inc.
Maxwell House
Fairview Park
Elmsford, New York 10523
31. Same as No. 6.
32. U.S. Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare
Office of Youth Development
Washington, D.C. 20201
- Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
33. Same as No. 6.
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35. National Assessment of Juvenile
Corrections
203 East Hoover
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
36. National Technical Information
Service
5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
37. National Assessment of Juvenile
Corrections
203 East Hoover
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
- Also available from:
Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
- Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
38. Available on interlibrary loan from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
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40. Available on interlibrary loan and
on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
41. Superintendent of Documents
U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402
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National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
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U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

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National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington D.C. 20024

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47. University of Georgia
Institute of Government
Athens, Georgia 30601

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National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 20436, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024

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Corrections
Canadian Criminology and Corrections
Association
55 Parkdale
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1Y 1E5

51. Law and Order
37 West 38th Street
New York, New York 10018

52. Personnel and Guidance Journal
American Personnel and Guidance
Association
1607 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20009

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54. Resolution of Corrections Problems
and Issues
South Carolina Department of
Corrections
P.O. Box 766
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

55. Police Law Quarterly
Illinois Institute of Technology
Chicago-Kent College of Law
Institute for Criminal Justice
10 N. Franklin Street
Chicago, Illinois 60606

56. National Council on Crime and
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Continental Plaza
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

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301-327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62703

61. Social Problems
Society for the Study of Social
Problems
Box 533
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

62. Journal of California Law Enforcement
California Peace Officers Association
800 Forum Building
Sacramento, California 95814

63. Same as No. 6.

64. AMS Press Inc.
56 East 13th Street
New York, New York 10003

65. Crime Prevention Review
Attorney General's Office
217 West First Street, Room 203
Los Angeles, California 90012

66. California Youth Authority Quarterly
California Department of Youth
Authority
714 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814

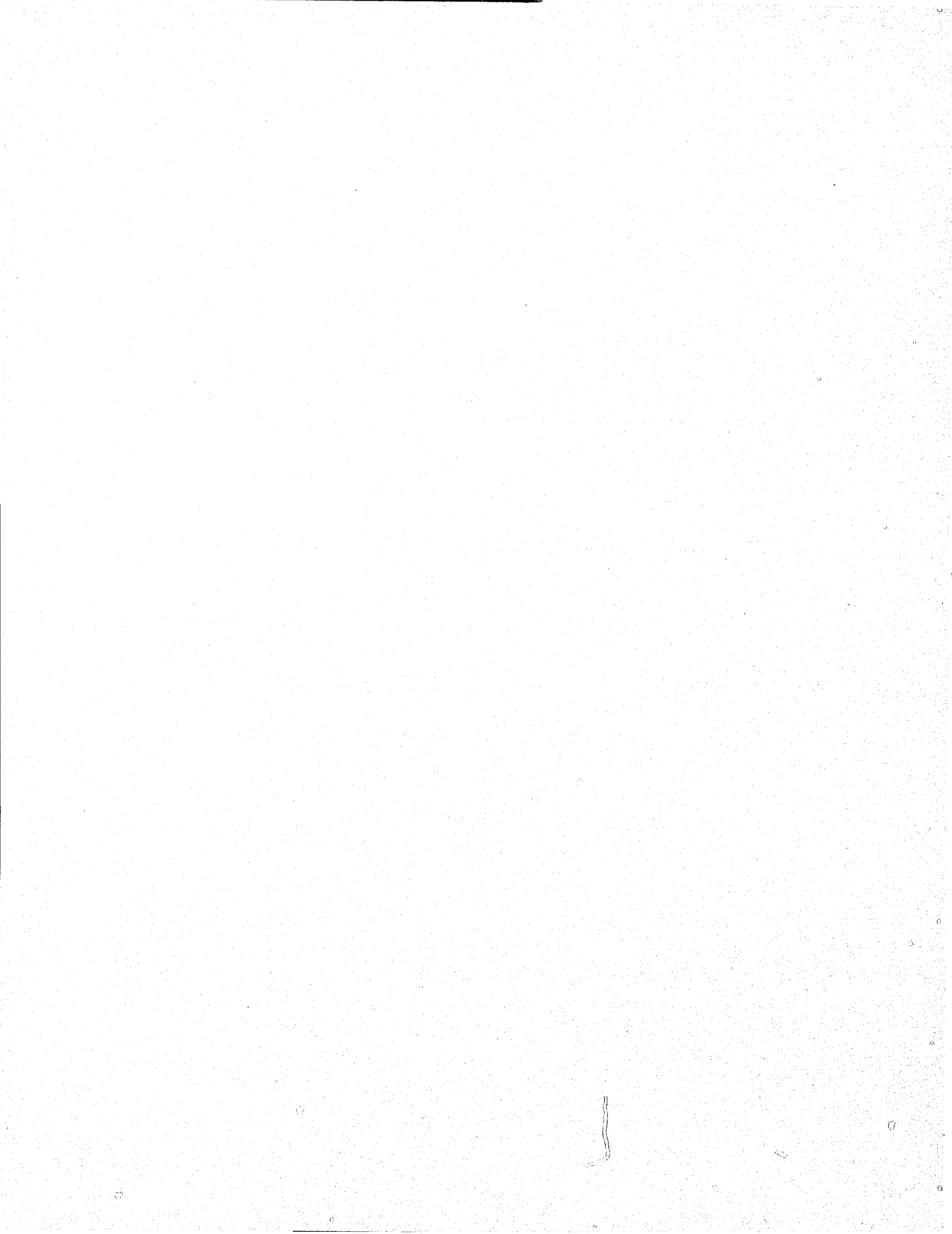
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Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90212
70. Same as No. 55.
71. Federal Probation
Administrative Office of U.S. Courts
Supreme Court Building
Washington, D.C. 20544
72. Association of Central Oklahoma
Governments
4801 Classen Boulevard
Suite 200
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118
- Also available on interlibrary loan
from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
73. University Microfilms
300 North Zeeb Road
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106
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77. University of California at Davis
Center on Administration of Criminal
Justice
Davis, California 95616
78. Same as No. 71.
79. The Hastings Law Journal
University of California
Hastings College of Law
198 McAllister Street
San Francisco, California 94102
80. Same as No. 6.
81. Polk County Board of Supervisors
5th and Mulberry
Des Moines, Iowa 50309
- Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
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Delinquency
609 Second Street
Davis, California 95616
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National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
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89. Same as No. 6.
90. College of William and Mary
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185
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National Criminal Justice Reference
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Stevens and Sons Ltd.
11, New Fetter Lane
London, EC4 P4EE, England
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100. Colorado Division of Criminal Justice
328 State Service Building
1526 Sherman Street
Denver, Colorado 80203
101. Same as No. 6.
102. Same as No. 6.
103. Same as No. 6.
104. Same as No. 65.
105. Criminology Made in Canada
University of Ottawa
Department of Criminology
Ottawa, Ontario K1Y 1E5, Canada
- Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
106. Same as No. 71.
107. Same as No. 6.
108. King County Law and Justice
Planning Office
Room 340, King County Courthouse
3rd and James
Seattle, Washington 98104
- Also available on interlibrary loan
from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
109. Same as No. 6.
110. Los Angeles Regional Criminal Justice
Planning Board
304 South Broadway
Los Angeles, California 90013
111. Same as No. 110.
112. Same as No. 110.
113. Same as No. 110.
114. Maryland Governor's Commission on
Law Enforcement and the Administra-
tion of Justice
Executive Plaza One, Suite 302
Cockeysville, Maryland 21030
- Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
115. Mecklenburg Youth Services Bureau
720 East Fourth Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202
- Also available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P.O. Box 24036, S.W. Post Office
Washington, D.C. 20024
116. Same as No. 6.
117. Same as No. 40.
118. Same as No. 6.
119. National Youth Project Using
Minibikes
714 West Olympic Boulevard
Suite 409
Los Angeles, California 90015
120. Same as No. 6.

121. Same as No. 6.
122. Same as No. 6.
123. The Relatives
1000 East Boulevard
Charlotte, North Carolina 28203
124. Same as No. 6.
125. Same as No. 38.
126. Same as No. 56.
127. Capital University Law Review
Capital University
Columbus, Ohio 43209
128. The Quarterly
Pennsylvania Association on Probation,
Parole and Correction
4075 Market Street
Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011
129. Same as No. 40.
130. Same as No. 43.
131. Same as No. 43.
132. U.S. Department of Health, Education
and Welfare
Office of Youth Development
Washington, D.C. 20201
133. Same as No. 6.
134. Same as No. 43.
135. ABT Associates, Inc.
55 Wheeler Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138
136. Same as No. 40.
137. Same as No. 93.
138. Same as No. 73.
139. Same as No. 6.
140. Same as No. 13.



END