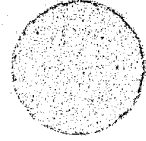


U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice



# Variations on Juvenile Probation

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# **VARIATIONS ON JUVENILE PROBATION**

## **A Selected Bibliography**

compiled by

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# INTRODUCTION

The juvenile court is the subject of more criticism now than at any other period in its 80-year history. The proper jurisdiction of the court, the legal procedures, and the programs of the court are all being questioned, as is the underlying philosophy of juvenile court.

Those responsible for planning and implementing programs for juvenile delinquents must make decisions based on the basic question, "What works?" In spite of the fact that the last 25 years have produced an unparalleled amount of experimentation in new juvenile programs and research into their effectiveness, no easy or universal solution has yet been found. And, as these programs and the issues involved are examined, it becomes apparent that the complexity of the issues makes judgments about effectiveness very difficult.

The critical considerations in judging programs include the inherent limitations in any scientific study of human behavior; the nature of corrections seriously limits the use of genuine control groups because of the need to protect the community; the objectives of correctional programs are diverse and often conflicting. Should the court rehabilitate, deter, incapacitate, or provide retribution? Is society best served when the object of the court is to conciliate the victim, compensate the offender for benefits previously denied, or simply to protect society?

The sentencing objectives of a given court are usually an expression of community values, which vary widely from one jurisdiction to another. Given our pluralistic society and our multiple objectives, "What works" is a question highly laden with values and concerns which each community must realistically assess for itself. When a community assesses its own needs, problems, and programs, it usually produces reports for its own use. Consequently criminal justice planners often "reinvent the wheel" simply because they do not have access to the experiences and studies of others. The way in which probation departments use probation officers also varies widely. Some departments use probation officers as social workers in an authoritarian setting, and other departments are experimenting with substantially different management approaches.

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service plays an important role in collecting program descriptions and other reports to provide criminal justice practitioners with information about trends in program administration and case handling approaches. The citations in this bibliography have been selected from the NCJRS collection to disseminate some of the most relevant and useful studies about innovative nonresidential treatment for juveniles. Some of the documents cited describe programs for adult offenders that are applicable to juveniles. The citations are presented in 10 sections; however, the reader is encouraged to refer to all sections since many documents are relevant to several variations on juvenile probation.

- **Probation Officer as Social Worker.** Recent articles pertaining to the probation officer in a social work role provide insight into current views on this aspect of probation (Note: Many basic works on the role of probation officers as social workers were published before the 1972 creation of NCJRS.)
- **Intensive Probation.** Sample program structures, program guidelines, studies of caseload size, and evaluations of specific programs assess the value of intensive supervision as an alternative to institutionalization.
- **Contract Probation.** The nature and advantages of behavioral contracts for probationers and their families are discussed in studies of program effectiveness and descriptions of training programs for contingency contracting.
- **Peer Group Counseling.** Evaluations and program descriptions of programs that exploit juveniles' need for peer acceptance consider the role and impact of such programs.
- **Family Counseling.** Programs that recognize and treat juvenile problems as part of the larger family situation are described, including short-term crisis intervention approaches for both juvenile offenders and predelinquents.

- **Team Probation.** This alternative in probation management involves a variety of specialists, including members of the community, to provide supervision and other services to juveniles.
- **School Probation.** Delivering services to delinquents in the milieu in which they spend most of their time is described and studies of existing programs are included. Programs involving volunteer tutors are presented in the following section.
- **Volunteers in Probation.** Information on the cost of implementing volunteer programs is provided as are studies of the training, role, and effectiveness of volunteers in juvenile justice.
- **Restitution.** Victim compensation and community service are described with examples, analyses, and assessments of this sentencing alternative.
- **Short Term High-Impact Programs.** These programs use physical challenges and perceived danger as elements in rehabilitation programs.

Information about how to obtain the documents included in this bibliography is presented on the following page.

# HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

The documents in this bibliography are part of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) collection and are available to the public in the NCJRS Reading Room on weekdays between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. The NCJRS Reading Room is located in Suite 211, 1015 20th Street, NW., Washington, DC.

For researchers who prefer to obtain personal copies, a sales source is identified whenever possible. For periodical literature, there are several potential sources of reprints: Original Article Tear Sheet Service (Institute for Scientific Information, 325 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106) and University Microfilms International (Article Reprint Department, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48106). Document availability changes over time and NCJRS cannot guarantee continued availability from publishers and distributors.

In addition to the following frequently cited sources, many of the documents may be found in public and organizational libraries.

## Documents From GPO

The letters "GPO" after a citation indicate that copies may be purchased from the Government Printing Office. Inquiries about availability and cost should include stock number and title and be addressed to:

Superintendent of Documents  
U. S. Government Printing Office  
Washington, DC 20402

## Documents From NTIS

The letters "NTIS" after a citation indicate that copies may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service. Inquiries about availability and cost should include publication number and title and be addressed to:

National Technical Information Service  
5285 Port Royal Road  
Springfield, VA 22161

## Microfiche From NCJRS

The designation "NCJRS Microfiche Program" indicates that a free microfiche copy of the document is available from NCJRS. Microfiche is a 4 x 6-inch sheet of film that contains the reduced images of up to 98 pages of text. Because the image is reduced 24 times, a microfiche reader (available at most public and academic libraries) is essential to read microfiche documents. Requests for microfiche should include the title and NCJ number and be addressed to:

NCJRS Microfiche Program  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850

## Loan Documents From NCJRS

Most of these documents may be borrowed from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service on interlibrary loan. Documents are not loaned directly to individuals. To borrow documents from NCJRS, specify the title and NCJ number and ask your librarian to submit a standard interlibrary loan form to:

NCJRS Document Loan Program  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850

# **VARIATIONS ON JUVENILE PROBATION**



# PROBATION OFFICER AS SOCIAL WORKER

**1. Y. COHN. PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT IN THE COURT, A CORRELATION BETWEEN THE PROBATION OFFICER'S REPORTING AND THE COURT'S DISPOSITION.** 219 p. 1971. NCJ-49213

THE PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT AS A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE PROBATION AND JUDICIAL SYSTEMS IS EXPLORED IN AN ANALYSIS OF 300 REPORTS PREPARED BY THE NEW YORK CITY PROBATION OFFICE FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS (AGES 16-19). IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT, IN THEIR REPORTS, PROBATION OFFICERS WOULD REFLECT A DIAGNOSTIC CASEWORK ORIENTATION, WHEREAS JUDGES WOULD VIEW CASES PRIMARILY FROM A LEGAL, CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. FIFTY-SIX PRESENTENCE REPORT ITEMS (ROLE OF THE YOUTH IN THE OFFENSE, FAMILY SETTING, FUNCTIONING IN SOCIAL SETTINGS, PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS, CONTACTS WITH SOCIAL AGENCIES) WERE RATED FOR THE REPORTS OF THREE DISPOSITION GROUPS: SUSPENDED SENTENCE, PROBATION, AND REFORMATORY. THE HYPOTHESES COULD NOT BE PROVED. COURT AND PROBATION OFFICERS ALIKE EMPHASIZED THE LEGAL ASPECT OF THE OFFENSE AND THE CRIMINAL HISTORY OF THE OFFENDER RATHER THAN THE SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE OFFENSE. BOTH JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICIALS STRESSED THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF A CRIMINAL CAREER, WHETHER THE YOUTH WAS 'TROUBLE-ORIENTED,' WHETHER THE YOUTH CAME FROM A BROKEN HOME, AND WHETHER THE YOUTH WAS ABLE TO CONTROL IMPULSES AND ADJUST TO AUTHORITY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT PRESENTENCE REPORTS SHOULD FOCUS ON THE ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF VARIOUS DISPOSITION ALTERNATIVES. STUDY INSTRUMENTS, SUPPORTING DATA, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Supplemental Notes:** COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 91-17476.

**2. D. DRESSLER. PRACTICE AND THEORY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. 2D ED.** 347 p. 1969. NCJ-02842

THE EVOLUTION OF CORRECTIONAL THOUGHT AND ORIGINS, PRESENT PRACTICES, AND SELECTION FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE. A HISTORY OF THE CORRECTIONAL MOVEMENT IS PRESENTED WITH DISCUSSIONS ON THE CLASSICAL, POSITIVIST, AND HUMANITARIAN SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT. THE ORIGINS OF PROBATION ARE DISCUSSED FOLLOWED BY COMMENTS ON ITS ORGANIZATION TODAY AND THE PROCESSES USED. FOLLOWING A HISTORY OF PAROLE, THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE PROCESS

TODAY, PAROLE AGENCIES, SUPERVISION, REVOCATION, AND DISCHARGE. COMPARISONS ARE THEN MADE OF THE PROBATION AND PAROLE PROCESSES. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE RESEARCH ON PROBATION AND PAROLE SELECTION, CASEWORK, COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS, AND THE CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE. ADMINISTRATIVE CONSIDERATIONS ARE PRESENTED ALONG WITH NEW DIRECTIONS IN WHICH THESE PROCESSES ARE HEADED.

**Availability:** COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS, 562 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK NY 10025.

**3. S. B. FRIEDMAN. CLINICAL JUDGMENT OF PROBATION OFFICERS—PREDICTIONS, CASE PLANS, AND JOB PERFORMANCE.** 150 p. 1976. NCJ-49215

THE BASES UPON WHICH PROBATION OFFICERS EVALUATE AND DEVELOP CASEWORK STRATEGIES FOR NEW PROBATIONERS ARE INVESTIGATED, FOCUSING ON THE OFFICER AND THE SOCIAL SYSTEM FRAMEWORK. A GROUP OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT OFFICERS WAS SELECTED FOR THIS STUDY, AND THEIR CASELOADS INVOLVED THE MOST HARD-CORE JUVENILES SERVED BY THE DEPARTMENT. THE OFFICERS REVIEWED 80 RANDOMLY SELECTED, CLOSED CASES. MOST OF THE 20 VARIABLES USED IN THE CASE SUMMARIES WERE SUSPECTED PREDICTORS OF RECIDIVISM. THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS WERE CENTRAL TO THE INVESTIGATION: ON WHAT BASIS DOES THE OFFICER DECIDE HOW LIKELY HIS CLIENT IS TO SUCCEED DURING HIS INCOMMUNITY PROBATION PERIOD; HOW DOES THE OFFICER'S PREDICTION CORRESPOND TO STATISTICAL PREDICTIONS; HOW DO THE PREDICTIONS RELATE TO CASE PLANS FOR CLIENTS; ARE SOME CLIENT TYPES MORE PREDICTABLE; AND DO PREDICTIONS AND PLANS AFFECT THE OFFICER'S EFFECTIVENESS. PREDICTIONS WERE SUBJECTED TO A 'LENS MODEL' AND RELATIVE WEIGHT ANALYSIS. THE FIRST ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT NOT ONE OF THE OFFICERS WAS ABLE TO EFFECTIVELY USE ECOLOGICALLY VALID NONLINEAR VARIANCE IN HIS PREDICTIONS. THE MOST ACCURATE JUDGES RELIED HEAVILY ON THE FEWEST NUMBER OF CASE SUMMARY VARIABLES, WERE MOST LINEAR IN THEIR JUDGMENTS, AND WERE BEST AT WEIGHING THE THREE MOST VALID PREDICTORS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT LINEAR PREDICTION MODELS ARE PREFERABLE. THE RELATIVE WEIGHT ANALYSIS, WHICH COMPARED EACH OFFICER WEIGHING VARIABLES TO ECOLOGICAL PATTERNS AND THE OFFICER CONCEPT OF HIS WEIGHT VARIABLE, REVEALED THAT OFFICERS WERE FAR MORE CONFIDENT IN PREDICTIONS OF FAILURE THAN OF SUCCESS. OFFICERS TENDING TO PREDICT FAILURE WERE LESS ABLE TO GAUGE THE

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PROBABILITY OF BEING CORRECT, AND THOSE WHO WERE AWARE OF THE BASE RATE FOR CLIENT OUTCOMES WERE MORE LIKELY TO PREDICT SUCCESS. APPROPRIATENESS OF CONFIDENCE AND PREDICTIVE ACCURACY WERE SIGNIFICANTLY CORRELATED WITH THE OFFICERS' SUCCESS RATES WITH THEIR CLOSED CASES. FOR CASES PREDICTED TO FAIL, MORE EMPHASIS WAS PLACED ON OUTSIDE AGENCIES FOR SUPPORT, AND LESS PLACED ON INTERPERSONAL AND INTRAPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS. SUPERVISORS' RATINGS SHOWED LITTLE INTERJUDGE AGREEMENT, AND APPEARED TO BE DETERMINED BY THE DEGREE TO WHICH THEIR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION MATCHED THE PERCEIVED ORIENTATION OF CASE PLANS. APPENDIXES CONTAIN PREDICTION RESPONSE WORKSHEETS, QUESTIONNAIRES, CASE SUMMARIES, AND OFFICERS' INSTRUCTIONS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Supplemental Notes:** CLAREMONT GRADUATE SCHOOL—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 78-08379.

4. J. L. GREIFER. GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA AND THE TEMPLE UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION PROBATION DEPARTMENT—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT PH-153-73A. 17 p. 1974. NCJ-19321

GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION FOR PROBATION OFFICERS TOWARDS PREPARATION FOR ASSUMING SUPERVISORY AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT RESPONSIBILITIES THROUGH A MASTER'S CURRICULUM IN SOCIAL SERVICE DELIVERY. SELECTED PROBATION OFFICERS WERE GRANTED ACADEMIC LEAVES DURING THE TWO YEARS OF THE TRAINING, AND GRADUATE STUDENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO DO THEIR FIELD WORK IN THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT. THE EVALUATION WAS CONDUCTED USING INTERVIEWS WITH THOSE INVOLVED IN OR AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT. MEASURED WERE THE IMPACT ON PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL GROWTH OF THE DEPARTMENT, THE UTILIZATION AND PLACEMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS, PROGRAM IMPROVEMENTS AND INNOVATIONS, AND THE EFFECT OF A CHANGED SERVICE PATTERN ON CLIENT BEHAVIOR. EVALUATORS CONCLUDED THAT THE GRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAM HAD MET ITS EXPECTATIONS AND THEREFORE SHOULD BE CONTINUED WITH BUILT-IN EVALUATION AND TESTING COMPONENTS. RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ALSO MADE IN RELATION TO IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR ACADEMIC LEAVE AND ENCOURAGING THE PARTICIPATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS WHO ARE NOT LOOKING TO FILL SUPERVISORY OR ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS.

**Sponsoring Agency:** PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, P O BOX 1167, FEDERAL SQUARE STA, HARRISBURG, PA 17120.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

5. R. J. HARRIS. PROBATION OFFICER AS SOCIAL WORKER. BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, 16 KENT STREET, BIRMINGHAM B5 6RD, ENGLAND. BRITISH JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK, V 7, N 4 (WINTER 1977), P 433-442. NCJ-49200

AN ARGUMENT FOR RELIEVING OF THEIR SUPERVISORY FUNCTION IS PRESENTED, WITH ATTENTION TO PROFESSIONAL AUTONOMY VERSUS PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY, SUBMISSION TO THE COURTS, AND ORGANIZATIONAL EXPECTATIONS. THE ORIGINS OF THE PROBATION SYSTEM IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE TRACED TO THE PENAL REFORM MOVEMENT OF THE 1800'S. AT THAT TIME THE MOVEMENT WAS UNASHAMEDLY RELIGIOUS AND CONSISTED OF LAY COUNSELORS SUPERVISED BY LAY COURT PERSONNEL. THE EXISTING STRUCTURE OF THE PROBATION SERVICE HAS NOT KEPT UP WITH THE CHANGES IN TRAINING, EXPECTATIONS, AND THE TYPES OF OFFENDERS SERVED. THE BIGGEST PROBLEM IS THAT PROBATION OFFICERS ARE INCREASINGLY SUBJECT TO DEMANDS FOR PUBLIC ACCOUNTABIL-

ITY, AS MEASURED BY RECIDIVISM RATES. NEITHER COUNSELING NOR SOCIAL SERVICES GUARANTEE LOWER RECIDIVISM RATES. SERVICE IS GEARED TO PERIODIC REPORTS FROM OFFENDERS, WHETHER OR NOT INDIVIDUAL SITUATIONS WARRANT IT. SOME OFFENDERS MUST REPORT WEEKLY BECAUSE THE COURT HAS ORDERED THEM TO DO SO, REGARDLESS OF INDIVIDUAL NEEDS, WHILE OTHER OFFENDERS WHO COULD BE HELPED BY THE AGENCY ARE DENIED SERVICES BECAUSE THE COURT HAS NOT ORDERED PROBATION. AS A CONSEQUENCE, SOME OFFENDERS GO UNATTENDED WHILE PROBATION OFFICERS SPEND A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF TIME DOING TASKS FOR WHICH THEIR TRAINING HAS NOT EQUIPPED THEM. THE SOCIAL SERVICE REQUIREMENTS OF COURT ORDERS SHOULD BE MONITORED AND FULFILLED BY COURT PERSONNEL OTHER THAN TRAINED PROBATION OFFICERS. ALSO, THERE IS A NEED TO ESTABLISH, AS A VALUE, THE IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL WORK PROVISIONS AND COUNSELING FOR OFFENDERS, IRRESPECTIVE OF THE EFFECT OF THESE MEASURES ON THE CRIME RATE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

6. D. J. JOHNSON. JOB COMPLEXITY, JOB ATTITUDE, AND SELF CONCEPT AMONG PROBATION OFFICERS. 217 p. 1971. NCJ-49246

PROBATION OFFICER DUTIES ARE DEFINED, RATED ACCORDING TO COMPLEXITY, AND RELATED TO OFFICER EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, AND THE SELF-CONCEPT OF OFFICERS IS EXAMINED IN RELATION TO JOB ATTITUDES AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT. THE PROCEDURES USED IN THE STUDY WERE DIVIDED INTO TWO BROAD PHASES. THE FIRST PHASE UTILIZED A QUESTIONNAIRE TO DEFINE THE JOB DUTIES OF SOCIAL CASEWORK IN PROBATION AND PAROLE; A COMPLEXITY SCALE OF DUTIES OF PROBATION OFFICERS WAS DEVELOPED FROM THE RESPONSES. IN THE SECOND PHASE, THE JOB DUTY SCALE, ALONG WITH MEASURES OF JOB ATTITUDE AND PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT, WERE RELATED TO THE EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF THE OFFICERS-BACHELOR OF ARTS IN SOCIAL WORK (BA) AND MASTERS IN SOCIAL WORK (MSW). FOURTEEN PROBATION OFFICERS FROM A DISTRICT CONSIDERED TYPICAL OF THE FOURTEEN DISTRICT OFFICES IN WISCONSIN WERE GUIDED THROUGH JOB DUTY QUESTIONNAIRES. A PANEL OF PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED JUDGES THEN RATED EACH OF THE 30 DUTY DESCRIPTIONS ACCORDING TO COMPLEXITY. IN THE SECOND PHASE, 141 PROBATION OFFICERS FROM THROUGHOUT THE STATE WERE USED AS THE SAMPLE. THIRTY OF THESE HAD A MASTER'S DEGREE IN SOCIAL WORK. THE OFFICERS WERE ASKED TO RESPOND TO THE THIRTY DUTIES DEFINED FROM THE FIRST PHASE, INDICATING: 1) THOSE DUTIES THEY CURRENTLY PERFORMS; 2) THEIR PREFERENCE FOR EACH OF THE DUTIES; AND 3) THOSE DUTIES WHICH SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY THE BA OFFICERS, THOSE TO BE PERFORMED BY MSW OFFICERS, AND THOSE THAT COULD BE PERFORMED BY EITHER BA OR MSW OFFICERS. A JOB ATTITUDE QUESTIONNAIRE AND ANOTHER MEASURING SELF-CONCEPT WERE ALSO ADMINISTERED. ALTHOUGH THE FINDINGS DEMONSTRATED NO DIFFERENCE IN THE COMPLEXITY OF DUTIES ACTUALLY PERFORMED AND PREFERRED BY THE BA AND MSW OFFICERS, THE SUBJECTS DID DIFFERENTIATE AS TO WHICH DUTIES THEY THOUGHT WERE MOST APPROPRIATELY PERFORMED BY EACH GROUP. THEY WERE IN AGREEMENT THAT THE DUTIES OF THE BA OFFICERS SHOULD BE SIGNIFICANTLY LESS COMPLEX THAN THOSE PERFORMED BY MSW OFFICERS. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO CLEAR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN JOB ATTITUDES AND SELF-CONCEPTS ACCORDING TO EDUCATIONAL LEVELS, THERE WAS A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THESE FACTORS AND SATISFACTION WITH THE AGENCY, RETENTION AND TURNOVER RATES, WORKER WILLINGNESS TO PURSUE FURTHER EDUCATION, AND THE ACCEPTANCE OF EXPANDED CASELOAD LEVELS. IMPLICATIONS FROM THESE FINDINGS ARE EXPLORED. THE SURVEY INSTRUMENTS ARE APPENDED, AND TABULAR DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—THESIS.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 72-14321.

## JUVENILE PROBATION

**7. J. F. S. KING. PROBATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICES.** 3D ED. 310 p. 1971. United Kingdom. **NCJ-03215**

A SYNTHESIS OF WRITINGS AND OPINIONS OF PROBATION OFFICERS CONCERNING THE PROBATION SERVICE IN ENGLAND. THE HISTORY OF THE PROBATION SERVICE INCLUDING THE LEGAL BASIS FOR ITS EXISTENCE IS FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF THE INTERFACE BETWEEN THE PROBATION SERVICE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS. THE DUTIES OF THE PROBATION OFFICER WITH REGARD TO HIS CASEWORK FUNCTION AND TO SPECIALIZED PROBLEMS SUCH AS MENTAL ILLNESS, ALCOHOL AND DRUGS ARE DESCRIBED. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE SERVICE WITH THE COURTS AND THE COMMUNITY IS DISCUSSED IN TWO SEPARATE CHAPTERS. A SECTION DEALING WITH SELECTION PROCEDURES AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR PROBATION OFFICERS IS PRESENTED.

**Availability:** BUTTERWORTH, 88 KINGSWAY, LONDON WC2B 6AB, ENGLAND.

**8. J. MCCARTHY, Ed. INNER LONDON PROBATION AND AFTER CARE SERVICE—COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT—A WORKING PARTY REPORT, NOVEMBER 1976.** INNER LONDON PROBATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICE, 73 GREAT PETER STREET, LONDON SW1P 2BN, ENGLAND. 42 p. 1976. United Kingdom. **NCJ-48334**

THE RATIONALE FOR BROADENING THE ONE-TO-ONE APPROACH TO PROBATION CASEWORK TO INCLUDE COMMUNITY WORK ON BEHALF OF A CLIENT IS PRESENTED, AND PLANS FOR IMPLEMENTATION ARE DISCUSSED. THE TRADITIONAL ONE-TO-ONE APPROACH TO PROBATION CASEWORK IS VIEWED BY THE WORKING PARTY TO BE BASED ON A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH TO BEHAVIORAL CHANGE THAT HAS BEEN SHOWN TO BE TOO NARROW IN ITS EXCLUSION OF THE QUALITY OF CURRENT COMMUNITY STIMULI AS CRITICAL IN BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS. WHILE IT IS NOTED THAT CERTAIN PROBATION OFFICES AND INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS ACT AS CATALYSTS IN INFLUENCING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE COMMUNITY TO SUPPORT PROBATION AIMS, THERE IS NO DEVELOPED STRUCTURE FOR SUCH WORK, BASED ON RESEARCH AND ANALYZED EXPERIENCE. COMMUNITY WORK BY PROBATION OFFICES IS DEFINED AS 'ANY PROJECT RUN BY THE SERVICE (PROBATION OFFICE) FOR OR WITH ITS CLIENTS WHICH ATTEMPTS TO MAKE USE OF EXISTING COMMUNITY RESOURCES, HELPS THE CLIENT TO MEET THE COMMUNITY OR THE COMMUNITY TO MEET THE CLIENT.' SUCH WORK IS DIVIDED INTO THREE BROAD CATEGORIES: AGENCY AND INTERAGENCY COOPERATION INVOLVING THE COORDINATION OF ALL AVAILABLE COMMUNITY RESOURCES FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLIENTS; THE PROVISION OF SERVICES FOR SPECIAL NEEDS INVOLVING A COMMUNITY APPROACH IN MEETING THE MATERIAL AND SOCIAL NEEDS OF CLIENTS; AND USING SELF-HELP GROUPS SO THAT CLIENTS BECOME INVOLVED IN NEIGHBORHOOD GROUPS ESTABLISHED TO EFFECT CHANGE IN A SPECIFIC AREA OF NEIGHBORHOOD LIFE AND ENVIRONMENT. IMPLICATIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PROBATION SERVICES AND THE USE OF RESOURCES IS DISCUSSED. THE APPENDIXES CONTAIN DESCRIPTIONS OF PROBATION COMMUNITY WORK PROJECTS OPERATING THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AS OF 1976. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**9. R. M. SMITH. PROBLEM ORIENTED RECORD USED IN A PROBATION SETTING.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 39, N 1 (MARCH 1975), P 47-51. **NCJ-26235**

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BURLINGTON PROBATION OFFICE'S USE OF THIS CASEWORK REPORTING SYSTEM WHICH INCLUDES COMPREHENSIVE BACKGROUND DATA AND FOCUSES ON CLIENT PROBLEMS WHICH SHOULD BE SOLVED DURING PROBATION. MINIMUM DATA WHICH MUST BE INCLUDED IN EACH CASE UNDER THIS SYSTEM INCLUDES LEGAL HISTORY, FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS, SIGNIFICANT PERSONS IN THE PROBATIONER'S LIFE, THE THINGS THE PROBATIONER HOLDS IMPORTANT, THE HISTORY OF

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DRUG OR ALCOHOL ABUSE, AND FINANCIAL, MEDICAL, PSYCHIATRIC, AND EDUCATIONAL HISTORIES. AFTER GATHERING THIS DATA, A LIST OF BASIC PROBLEM AREAS IS FORMULATED, AND THE SERIOUSNESS OF EACH IS NOTED. THEN, UNDER EACH PROBLEM, THE PROBATION WORKER SHOULD INCLUDE THE PROBATIONER'S THOUGHTS ON THE PROBLEM, AN ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION, AND A PLAN FOR DEALING WITH THE SPECIFIC PROBLEM. THE AUTHOR MAINTAINS THAT WHEN ORGANIZED IN THIS MANNER ALL THE RELEVANT DATA IS READILY VISIBLE AND PROBLEM AREAS CANNOT BE IGNORED OR FORGOTTEN. ANOTHER IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THIS PROBLEM ORIENTED RECORD SYSTEM IS THE PEER REVIEW COMMITTEE. DURING WEEKLY TWO-HOUR MEETINGS, INDIVIDUAL CASES ARE REVIEWED IN THEIR ENTIRETY BY ALL PROBATION WORKERS. IN THIS MANNER, SUGGESTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS ON CASE HANDLING CAN BE MADE AND SPOT CHECKS ON PROBATION OFFICER'S WORK CAN BE CONDUCTED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**10. P. T. STEEN. STUDY OF FAIRNESS IN JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES.** 320 p. 1962. **NCJ-49311**

A QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPED TO MEASURE ATTITUDES LEADING TO FAIRNESS IN JUVENILE COURT PROBATION WAS GIVEN TO 35 PROBATION OFFICERS. SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVE AN APPRECIATION OF DUE PROCESS. THE MAJOR PORTION OF THIS STUDY WAS DEVOTED TO ISOLATING 21 CRITERIA TO SPELL OUT THE MEANING OF FAIRNESS IN THE JUVENILE COURT PROBATION SETTING AND TO DEVELOPING A QUESTIONNAIRE OF 210 ITEMS TO MEASURE THESE FACTORS. THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS THEN ADMINISTERED TO 35 PROBATION OFFICERS. A PRELIMINARY TEST WITH THIS GROUP RESULTED IN 50 DISCRIMINATING ITEMS. BOTH THE ORIGINAL LIST OF 210 ITEMS AND THE SECOND LIST WERE THEN TESTED FOR VALIDITY. FINALLY, THE QUESTIONNAIRE WAS ADMINISTERED TO 35 PROBATION OFFICERS TO SEE IF THOSE WITH SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION IDENTIFIED MORE COMPLETELY WITH SOME ASPECTS OF FAIRNESS. WHEN THE RESPONSES GIVEN BY THOSE WITH SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION WERE CHECKED AGAINST IDEAL RESPONSES, IT WAS FOUND THAT THEY GAVE ANSWERS CLOSER TO THE IDEAL ON 30 OF THE 50 DISCRIMINATING ITEMS, BUT THOSE WITHOUT SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION WERE NEARER THE IDEAL ON 20 ITEMS. THE FINDINGS WERE NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT BUT THEY DID SUGGEST SEVERAL AREAS FOR FURTHER WORK. FIRST, THE TWO GROUPS WERE NOT COMPARABLE IN AGE, SEX RATIO, MARITAL STATUS, OR SOCIAL POSITION OF FAMILY ORIGIN. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A LARGER STUDY BE MADE WHICH CONTROLS THESE VARIABLES. IT IS SUGGESTED, THAT IF FURTHER RESEARCH SHOWS CONTINUED WEAKNESS IN THE AREAS OF DUE PROCESS AND INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS OF BOTH FAMILY AND CHILD, THAT SOCIAL WORK EDUCATION BE AMENDED TO MAKE THE RIGHTS OF THE CLIENT AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE CURRICULUM. THE FINDINGS ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, A DETAILED EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNIFICANT CRITERIA, A COPY OF THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, A DETAILED DISCUSSION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTRUMENT, AND A DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEM OF DEFINING FAIRNESS ARE ALL INCLUDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA—DOCTORAL THESIS.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 63-2332.

# INTENSIVE PROBATION

11. **ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL OKLAHOMA GOVERNMENTS, 4801 CLASSEN BOULEVARD, SUITE 200, OKLAHOMA CITY OK 73118. PROJECT CRIME (COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH TO IMPROVE METHODS OF EVALUATION—PROJECT REPORT 1—AN EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY-BASED PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO JUVENILE COURT SERVICES PROJECT. 100 p. 1976. NCJ-35143**

EVALUATION OF A PROJECT TO DECREASE DELINQUENCY AND INCREASE DIVERSION OF JUVENILES FROM THE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN OKLAHOMA CITY BY PROVIDING INTENSIVE PROBATION AND YOUTH SERVICES COUNSELING IN TROUBLED AREAS OF THE CITY. 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 AND CONDUCTED MORE INTENSIVE FAMILY COUNSELING WHILE YOUTH SERVICES COUNSELORS WORKED IN CLOSER PROMIXITY TO PREDELINQUENT REFERRALS. FINDINGS INCLUDE 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 WERE REDUCED. METHODS OF INCREASING PROJECT DATA AND COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF THE PROJECT WERE BEING DEVELOPED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

12. **J. BANKS and R. L. RARDIN. MEASUREMENT PRACTICE IN INTENSIVE AND SPECIAL ADULT PROBATION. SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212; GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. EVALUATION QUARTERLY, V 2, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 127-139. NCJ-45588**

THIS STATE-OF-THE-ART PAPER DISCUSSES THE PROBLEMS OF MEASURING VARIOUS ASPECTS OF INTENSIVE AND SPECIAL PROBATION PROJECTS, BASED ON THE STUDY OF 28 RESEARCH DESIGNS. FOR THE PAST 20 YEARS, RESEARCH HAS BEEN CONDUCTED ON PROBATION INNOVATIONS THAT SEEK EITHER TO ACHIEVE A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN CASELOAD, OR TO OFFER UNIQUE PROBATION SERVICES TO CLIENTS, OR BOTH. THE PROBLEMS ARISE WHEN ONE MUST DETAIL THE PROCESSES

LEADING TO PARTICULARLY GOOD OR PARTICULARLY BAD RESULTS. A COMMON MEASURE IS THE 'AVERAGE CASELOAD.' THIS SEEMS SIMPLE ENOUGH ON THE SURFACE. HOWEVER, MANY PROGRAMS, ESPECIALLY INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS, USE VOLUNTEERS OR OTHER NONTRADITIONAL SUPERVISORY PERSONS WHO MAY OR MAY NOT LESSEN THE WORKLOAD FOR REGULAR SUPERVISORS. NONE OF THE PROJECTS EXAMINED HAD A SUCCESSFUL SOLUTION TO THIS QUESTION. ANOTHER PROBLEM ARISES IN DETERMINING THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE CASES, AS SOME CASES REQUIRE FAR MORE TIME THAN OTHERS. VARIOUS TYPES OF WEIGHTING ARE COMMON IN EVALUATIONS TO TRY TO COMPENSATE FOR THIS VARIABLE. THE RELIABILITY OF CASE CONTACT MEASURES IS ALSO SUSPECT. THERE IS SERIOUS QUESTION ABOUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF CONTACT AND QUALITY OF CONTACT. ONLY TWO STUDIES MADE ANY SERIOUS EFFORT TO MEASURE QUALITY; BOTH EMPLOYED A SURVEY OF SUPERVISOR AND CLIENT OPINION ABOUT VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THE SUPERVISION. OTHER MEASURES ENCOUNTERED WERE URINALYSES IN CONNECTION WITH DRUG-OFFENDER PROGRAMS, CLIENT REFERRALS TO COMMUNITY AGENCIES, PRESENCE INVESTIGATIONS PERFORMED, GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS HELD, VOLUNTEERS RECRUITED, AND TESTS ADMINISTERED. ANOTHER MAJOR CLASS OF MEASURES IS THOSE WHICH ATTEMPT TO DOCUMENT CHANGES IN PROBATIONERS THAT MAY HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY PROJECT ACTIVITIES. THE MOST COMMON IS A RECIDIVISM MEASURE, SUCH AS UNSUCCESSFUL PROBATION TERMINATION, REARREST, OR RECONVICTION. FOR EACH OF THESE THERE ARE ATTEMPTS TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN 'TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS' OF PROBATION (NOT CALLING THE PAROLE OR PROBATION OFFICER) AND ACTUAL CRIMES. THESE MEASURES ARE DIFFICULT TO VALIDATE FOR SHORT PERIODS OF TIME AND ALSO ARE AFFECTED BY THE AMOUNT OF SUPERVISION—INTENSIVE SUPERVISION MAY ACTUALLY UNCOVER MORE MINOR INFRACTIONS. THE ONLY OTHER OUTCOME MEASURE USED EXTENSIVELY IS EMPLOYMENT SUCCESS. THIS MEASURE IS OBTAINED EITHER FROM REPORTS TURNED IN BY THE PROBATIONERS OR BY FOLLOWUP STUDIES. HOWEVER, PROBATIONERS DO NOT INFORM THEIR EMPLOYERS THAT THEY ARE ON PROBATION, AND DIRECT VERIFICATION OF THEIR EMPLOYMENT STATUS MIGHT JEOPARDIZE THEIR JOBS. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSES ARE MADE IN SOME STUDIES. THE MOST EXTENSIVE OF THESE WAS IN CONNECTION WITH A PENNSYLVANIA BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE PROJECT WHICH CONSIDERED DIRECT AND INDIRECT COSTS OF THE PROJECT, COSTS OF DETAINING ARRESTED CLIENTS, WELFARE SUPPORT COSTS FOR UNEMPLOYED CLIENTS, AND TAXES PAID BY EM-

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PLOYED CLIENTS. ATTEMPTS TO REFINE MEASURES TO ASSESS TRUE COSTS NEED TO BE INCREASED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:**

### 13. J. BANKS and R. L. RARDIN. PHASE I INVESTIGATION OF INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION. 19 p. 1977. NCJ-54062

THIS STUDY OF INTENSIVE PROBATION PROGRAMS, THOSE OFFERING INTENSIVE SUPERVISION OR UNIQUE FORMS OF SERVICE, EXAMINES PROGRAM STRUCTURE, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS FOR ASSESSING PROGRAMS. A LITERATURE REVIEW WAS CONDUCTED, AND OPINIONS OF PROBATION EXPERTS WERE COLLECTED, TO PRODUCE A PAPER IDENTIFYING THE IMPORTANT CONCEPTS AND CONTROVERSIES IN THE DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF PROBATION PROGRAMS. A LIST OF 126 ACTIVE PROJECTS APPEARED TO MEET THE DEFINITION OF INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION (ISP), AND 46 PROJECTS WERE DETERMINED TO BE ACTUALLY ACTIVE WITHIN ISP SCOPE. TWENTY OF THESE PROJECTS WERE SELECTED FOR SITE VISITS DURING WHICH RESEARCHERS GATHERED A GREAT DEAL OF INFORMATION ABOUT INTERVENTION STRATEGIES, MEASUREMENTS, AND EVALUATION. SOME GENERAL FINDINGS WERE THAT THERE ARE NO STANDARDIZED MEASURES FOR PROCESS OR OUTCOME OF VARIABLES IN ISP, THERE IS SOME DOUBT THAT TRULY INTENSIVE SUPERVISION CAN EVER EXIST SINCE CLIENT CONTACT CAN ONLY OCCUR FOR SUCH A SMALL DURATION OF THE PROBATIONER'S WAKING HOURS, AND THERE IS ALMOST NO REAL COST EVALUATION IN ISP. IN FACT, ALMOST EVERY ELEMENT OF INFORMATION ABOUT ISP IS KNOWN ONLY THROUGH DIRECT EMPIRICAL STUDY, BUT ALMOST NOTHING IS SCIENTIFICALLY KNOWN. A CRITICAL REVIEW OF EVALUATION RESULTS OF THE 20 SITES SHOW THAT THERE IS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN PROBATION RESULTS IF OFFICERS CARRY REDUCED CASE LOADS; NO SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS WITH PROBATIONERS RESULTING FROM USE OF SPECIAL FORMS OF PROBATION INCLUDING VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELORS, CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS, SPECIALIZATION OF TREATMENT, AND DECENTRALIZATION OF SERVICE; AND THE EVALUATION DESIGNS AND IMPLEMENTATION METHODS USED IN MOST PROGRAMS ARE UNSATISFACTORY AND YIELD LITTLE EFFECTIVE INFORMATION. THE KNOWLEDGE BASE IN INTENSIVE SPECIAL PROBATION IS OBSERVED FROM THE INTENSITY OF PROBATION SERVICE, TREATMENT AND CLIENT CHANGE, AND EFFECTIVENESS VERSUS COST. BUT THE PROJECTS VISITED USED EVALUATION DESIGNS THAT MADE UNSCIENTIFIC ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT THE DESIRABILITY OF SERVICE INTENSITY AND ABOUT PROGRAM STRUCTURE. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** SUBMITTED TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE EVALUATION, WASHINGTON, DC, FEBRUARY 1977.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

### 14. B. A. FIORE. CLIENTS AND CASELOADS—AN ASSESSMENT OF CRITICAL ISSUES (FROM PROBATION ON TRIAL, 1977, BY DON M GOTTFREDSON ET AL—SEE NCJ-48161). RUTGERS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEWARK NJ 07102. 53 p. 1977. NCJ-48164

CASELOAD, MANAGEMENT/CLASSIFICATION, AND PROBATION VERSUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION ISSUES ARE IDENTIFIED FROM RELEVANT STUDIES AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. STUDIES ANALYZING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROBATION EFFECTIVENESS AND CASELOAD SIZE ARE REVIEWED TO REVEAL THAT A REDUCTION IN CASELOAD, WITH ALL OTHER FACTORS REMAINING REASONABLY CONSTANT, DOES NOT ASSURE A REDUCTION OF RECIDIVISM. IT IS BELIEVED THAT OTHER MANAGEMENT FACTORS MAY, THEREFORE, BE MORE IMPORTANT THAN CASELOAD

## VARIATIONS ON

SIZE. THE ADEQUACY AND GENERAL NATURE OF PROBATION SUPERVISION AND ITS ADMINISTRATION ARE SUGGESTED AS POTENTIALLY MORE PRODUCTIVE FOCUSES FOR STUDY. THE LACK OF SYSTEMATIC INVESTIGATION OF PROCEDURES MATCHING PROBATION OFFICERS AND OFFENDERS IS NOTED. THE WORKLOAD CONCEPT OF PROBATION SUPERVISION, BASED ON THE VIEW THAT OFFENDERS REQUIRE VARYING DEGREES OF SUPERVISION, IS REVIEWED. UNDER ONE SUCH MODEL CONSIDERED, PROBATIONERS ARE PLACED IN SUPERVISION CATEGORIES ACCORDING TO JUDGMENTS OF THEIR 'RISK' (LIKELIHOOD OF VIOLATION) AND NEED FOR SERVICES. THE INTENT IS TO ALLOCATE WORKLOADS TO OFFICERS BASED ON A PREDETERMINATION OF THE TIME AND RESOURCES NEEDED TO DEAL EFFECTIVELY WITH EACH PROBATIONER. A NUMBER OF STUDIES ANALYZING PROBATION VERSUS INSTITUTIONALIZATION FOUND THAT MANY OFFENDERS SENTENCED TO PRISON COULD PERFORM WELL ON PROBATION. THIS SEEMS TRUE PARTICULARLY FOR FIRST OFFENDERS, ALTHOUGH NOT FOR MULTIPLE FELONY OFFENDERS. THIS RAISES THE POLICY ISSUE OF WHETHER OR NOT TO AIM AT REDUCING PRISON POPULATIONS AND DIVERTING EXPENDITURES TO AN EXPANSION OF WELL-DESIGNED PROBATION PROGRAMS. NOTES ARE PROVIDED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

### 15. A. FROEHLICH. CONTRIBUTION OF PROBATION SUPERVISION TOWARD THE MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY FIGURES. 173 p. 1957. NCJ-49343

THE EFFECTS OF INTENSIVE PROBATION SUPERVISION ON ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY FIGURES AND ON SOCIAL CONFORMITY ARE EXPLORED IN A STUDY OF 29 MALE PROBATIONERS, AGED 16 TO 30, IN BROOKLYN, N.Y. THE SUBJECTS, WHO INCLUDED 15 WHITES AND 14 BLACKS, WERE ASSIGNED TO EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS. EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS RECEIVED 6 MONTHS OF INTENSIVE SUPERVISION, INCLUDING WEEKLY AND/OR BIWEEKLY 30-MINUTE INTERVIEWS. PROBATION WORKERS MADE AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A PERMISSIVE, THERAPEUTIC RELATIONSHIP AND TO AVOID THE USE OF AUTHORITY. CONTROL SUBJECTS RECEIVED 6 MONTHS OF MINIMAL SUPERVISION, CONSISTING OF MONTHLY 5-MINUTE INTERVIEWS. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COUNSELING RELATIONSHIP WAS AVOIDED. ATTITUDES OF AGGRESSION, INDEPENDENCE, AND DEPENDENCE TOWARD AUTHORITY FIGURES AND OF SOCIAL CONFORMITY WERE MEASURED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE TREATMENT AND AFTER 3 MONTHS AND 6 MONTHS OF TREATMENT. EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS SHOWED SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR ATTITUDES TOWARD AUTHORITY FIGURES AND IN THEIR SOCIAL CONFORMITY THAN DID CONTROL SUBJECTS. IMPLICATIONS OF THE FINDINGS ARE DISCUSSED. SUPPORTING DATA, COPIES OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Supplemental Notes:** NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 58-00630.

### 16. GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. FULTON COUNTY (GA) JUVENILE COURT OUTREACH PROJECT FINAL EVALUATION REPORT, AUGUST 1973—APRIL 1975. 64 p. 1975. NCJ-36532

FINAL REPORT ON AN IMPACT CITIES PROGRAM TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM BY PROVIDING INTENSIVE PROBATION AND PROCESSING SERVICES TO 200 TARGET OFFENDERS IDENTIFIED BY THE FULTON COUNTY (GA) JUVENILE COURT. THIS EVALUATION PRESENTS STATISTICS CONTAINED IN A NOVEMBER 1974 INTERIM EVALUATION UPDATED WITH THOSE CONTAINED IN SUBSEQUENT MONTHLY REPORTS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE GOALS OF REDUCING POST TREATMENT RECIDIVISM AND SERVING A TARGET GROUP OF 200 HAVE BEEN MET OR EXCEEDED WHILE THOSE OF REDUCING TARGET CASES AND CRIMES HAD NOT BEEN ACHIEVED. FINDINGS ALSO REVEALED THAT THE RATE OF RE-

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RECIDIVISM, TIME TO RECIDIVATE, AND DISPOSITION TIME OF RECIDIVATING YOUTHS REMAINED VIRTUALLY UNAFFECTED. A BRIEF COST ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECT IS ALSO PRESENTED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

17. **D. M. GOTTFREDSON, J. O. FINCKENAUER, and C. RAUH. PROBATION AND ITS RESULTS (FROM PROBATION ON TRIAL, 1977, BY DON M GOTTFREDSON ET AL—SEE NCJ-48161). RUTGERS UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, NEWARK NJ 07102. 43 p. 1977.**

**NCJ-48163**

PROBATION CLIENTS AND CASELOADS, PREDICTION OF PROBATION OUTCOMES, RECIDIVISM AMONG PROBATIONERS, AND TYPES OF TREATMENT IN PROBATION ARE CONSIDERED IN SUMMARY FORM. THE DISCUSSION OF CLIENTS AND CASELOADS RAISES SUCH QUESTIONS AS TO WHO IS PLACED ON PROBATION; WHETHER CASELOAD SIZE MAKES ANY DIFFERENCE IN PROBATION EFFECTIVENESS; AND WHETHER PLACEMENTS ON PROBATION ARE IN ANY RESPECT MORE EFFECTIVE, FOR ANY CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS, THAN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING DISPOSITIONS. IN CONSIDERING THE PROBLEM OF THE PREDICTION OF PROBATION OUTCOMES, METHODS AVAILABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF PROCEDURES FOR CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO RISK OF PROBATION VIOLATION ARE REVIEWED, AND THE POTENTIAL USES OF SUCH PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS CONCLUDED THERE IS LITTLE AGREEMENT ABOUT THE MOST USEFUL DEFINITION OF 'RECIDIVISM' AS APPLIED TO PROBATIONERS, AND A MODEL IS PROPOSED FOR THE USE OF 'RECIDIVISM' AS A CONCEPT IN PROBATION INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN SUCH A WAY THAT CONTINUOUS GUIDANCE CAN BE GIVEN TO PROBATION PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT. IN THE AREA OF TREATMENT IN PROBATION, SOME PROMISING RESULTS THROUGH TREATMENT PROGRAMS ARE REPORTED, BUT THE REVIEW MAINLY ILLUSTRATES THE COMPLEX ISSUES PRESENT IN THIS ARENA AND THE LIMITED KNOWLEDGE AVAILABLE. NOTES AND TABULAR DATA ARE PROVIDED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

18. **P. W. HEMINGWAY. DENVER—INTENSIVE PAROLE AND PROBATION SUPERVISION PROJECT—FINAL REPORT, MARCH 1973—MAY 1974. DENVER ANTI-CRIME COUNCIL. 100 p. 1974.**

**NCJ-36534**

FINAL REPORT ON THE FIRST YEAR OF A DENVER IMPACT CITIES PROGRAM TO REDUCE THE RECIDIVISM RATE OF JUVENILE TARGET OFFENDERS ON PROBATION OR PAROLE THROUGH INTENSIVE, COMMUNITY BASED, PROBATION OR PAROLE SUPERVISION. THE INTENSIVE PAROLE AND PROBATION SUPERVISION PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO MEET THESE OBJECTIVES BY REDUCING CASELOADS, ESTABLISHING OFFICES IN AREAS WHERE CLIENTS RESIDED, INCREASING USE OF DIAGNOSTIC AND REFERRAL SERVICES, INTEGRATING PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES IN THE SAME LOCATIONS, AND SETTING UP COMMUNITY INFORMATION AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS. NARRATIVE SECTIONS DESCRIBE PROGRESS MADE ON EACH OF THESE OBJECTIVES IN THE FIRST YEAR. DATA FROM CASE RECORDS OF THE PROJECT'S 329 CLIENTS CHARACTERIZE THE TYPICAL PROBATIONER AS A WHITE MALE RESIDENT OF DENVER WITH A HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS EDUCATION WHO HAS BEEN CONVICTED OF A FELONY. PAROLE STATISTICS WERE STILL BEING COLLECTED AT THE TIME THIS REPORT WAS FILED. APPENDIXES CONTAIN COPIES OF FORMS USED BY THE COLORADO DIVISION OF PAROLE, LISTS OF FREQUENTLY UTILIZED COMMUNITY CONTACTS, A MONTHLY PROJECT EMPLOYMENT SPECIALIST ACTIVITY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1973 THROUGH MAY 1974, AND A COPY OF THE PAROLE AGENT TRAINEE ORIENTATION CURRICULUM.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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19. **MONTGOMERY COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT. MONTGOMERY COUNTY (PA)—JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENT INTENSIVE PROBATION UNIT—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT. 23 p. 1974.**

**NCJ-26598**

AN ASSESSMENT OF THIS PROBATION PROJECT WHICH FURNISHED INTENSIVE PROBATION TO A REDUCED NUMBER OF SERIOUS DELINQUENTS IN AN EFFORT TO DIVERT THESE YOUTHS FROM INSTITUTIONALIZATION AND TO DECREASE DETENTION PERIODS. OTHER PROJECT OBJECTIVES WERE: TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF MANAGING SERIOUS DELINQUENTS IN THE COMMUNITY; TO REDUCE THE COMMITMENT RATE; TO INDIVIDUALIZE TREATMENT AND MAXIMIZE EFFECTIVE CONTROL AND SUPERVISION; AND TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT PLANS. SELECTION CRITERIA FOR THE PROGRAM ARE DESCRIBED. CASELOADS OF EIGHT TO TEN CLIENTS WERE PLANNED FOR THE PROBATION OFFICERS. EVALUATION ACTIVITIES INCLUDED ON-SITE DISCUSSIONS, A REVIEW OF PROJECT MATERIALS, REVIEWS OF REPORTS AND DATA GATHERING FORMS, DATA COLLECTION THROUGH EVALUATION FORMS AND INTERVIEWS WITH STAFF, YOUTHS, AND FAMILIES. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE STAFF HAD DEVISED INDIVIDUAL PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHS AND OPERATED AS A TEAM IN SCREENING CASES, AND THAT THE PROJECT STAFF PROVIDED A CONSULTATION RESOURCE TO THE REST OF THE DEPARTMENT. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE STAFF DID DEAL WITH A TARGET GROUP OF YOUTHS WITH SEVERE FAMILY AND DELINQUENCY PROBLEMS. IMPACT ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION WAS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS, SINCE THE DROP IN NUMBER OF YOUTHS INSTITUTIONALIZED COULD BE DUE TO OTHER FACTORS. HOWEVER, ONLY 10 OUT OF 48 SERIOUS DELINQUENTS TREATED WERE RECOMMITTED. PROJECT IMPACT ON DETENTION WAS MINIMAL. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ALTHOUGH THE PROJECT DID NOT PROVIDE A SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT KIND OF PROGRAM, EXTENSIVE CLIENT CONTACTS WERE MADE. IN ADDITION, CONSIDERABLE STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND SKILL IMPROVEMENT RESULTED FROM THE PROGRAM.

**Sponsoring Agency:** PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION, PENNSYLVANIA DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, P O BOX 1167, FEDERAL SQUARE STA, HARRISBURG, PA 17120.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

20. **M. G. NEITHERCUTT and D. M. GOTTFREDSON. CASE LOAD SIZE VARIATION AND DIFFERENCE IN PROBATION/ PAROLE PERFORMANCE. 39 p. 1974.**

**NCJ-16576**

THIS PAPER ANALYZES THE VALUE OF PAST RESEARCH ON CASELOAD SIZE, REVIEWS CLASSIFICATION AND MATCHING STUDIES, AND SUGGESTS THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW MODELS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR MEANINGFUL SUBSEQUENT RESEARCH. THE AUTHORS BEGIN THEIR STATE-OF-THE-ART REVIEW IN CALIFORNIA WITH A LOOK AT THE FOUR SPECIAL INTENSIVE PAROLE UNIT (SIPU) STUDIES THAT TOOK PLACE BETWEEN 1953 AND 1963. THE RESULTS, WHICH FOR THE MOST PART WERE EQUIVOCAL, ARE NOTEWORTHY FOR SEVERAL REASONS. THE PHENOMENON OF MORE VARIATION IN CONTROL GROUPS THAN IN EXPERIMENTALS WAS ENCOUNTERED. THOSE EXPERIMENTALS WITH THE HIGHEST VIOLATION POTENTIAL SEEMED TO PERFORM MORE POORLY THAN CONTROLS WHILE THREE OTHER EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS OUT-PERFORMED COMPARABLE CONTROLS. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT 15-MAN CASELOADS DID NO BETTER THAN 30-MAN CASELOADS. THE ONLY VARIABLE RELATED TO PAROLE OUTCOME AFTER THE FOUR SIPU STUDIES WAS, APPARENTLY, THE AMOUNT OF TIME THE OFFICER DEVOTED TO SUPERVISION. IN OTHER STUDIES, A POSITIVE CORRELATION WAS DISCOVERED BETWEEN INTENSITY OF SUPERVISION AND THE NUMBER OF TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS REPORTED. SOME STUDIES WERE HAMPERED BY THEIR INATTENTION TO FACTORS SUCH AS A LACK OF ADEQUATE CONTROLS (ADDICT EXPERIMENTALS WERE TESTED FOR DRUGS WHILE CONTROLS WERE NOT), OR A FAILURE TO CONSIDER THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA INTO WHICH THE PA-

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ROLEE OR PROBATIONER IS RELEASED. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT CASELOAD SIZE MAY BE ONLY MINIMALLY (AND TANGENTIALLY) RELATED TO VIOLATION RATES. THE RELATIONSHIP MAY BE NOTEWORTHY ONLY UNDER EXTREME CONDITIONS—SUCH AS THE INSTANCE WHERE A PAROLE/ PROBATION OFFICER HAS SO MANY CASES HE HAS NO CHANCE TO TREAT ANY OF THEM. AMONG THEIR SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH IN THIS AREA. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST THAT CASELOAD SIZES MIGHT BE DETERMINED ON A UNIT RATING BASIS. THIS WOULD INVOLVE ASSIGNING VALUES TO THE EXPECTED DIFFICULTY OF EACH CASE AND IT WOULD TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE NUMBER OF PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATIONS EXPECTED OF A CASEWORKER. A 71-ITEM BIBLIOGRAPHY IS INCLUDED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NATIONAL CENTER FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE, 3900 FORBES AVENUE, PITTSBURGH PA 15260; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

21. OREGON LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL, 2001 FRONT STREET, NE, SALEM OR 97303. CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICES PROJECT EVALUATION REPORT NO 6, JULY 1975. 104 p. 1975.

NCJ-29684

STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONAL PROGRAM IN PORTLAND (OR) TO PROVIDE INTENSIVE PROBATION AND COUNSELING SERVICES TO JUVENILES WHO HAVE COMMITTED CERTAIN TARGET CRIMES. THIS PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO REDUCE THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH OFFENDERS SERVICED BY CMCS (CASE MANAGEMENT CORRECTIONS SERVICES) COMMIT TARGET OFFENSES. THE TARGET OFFENSES ARE IDENTIFIED AS BURGLARY, ROBBERY, ASSAULT, HOMICIDE, RAPE, AND MENACING WITH A WEAPON WHEN SUCH CRIMES DO NOT INVOLVE PERSONS WELL KNOWN TO THE OFFENDER. DATA BASED ON IN-SERVICE AND POST-SERVICE OFFENSES COMMITTED BY CMCS CLIENTS IS COMPARED WITH SIMILAR DATA FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS ROUTED THROUGH THE COURT SYSTEM. THE CMCS PROGRAM WAS ABLE TO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE TOTAL OFFENSE BEHAVIOR OF THEIR CLIENTS DURING AND AFTER SUPERVISION COMPARED TO REGULAR COURT CONTROL CLIENTS. FOR PREVIOUS EVALUATIONS, SEE NCJ-15722, 15723, 18835, NCJ-19550, AND 28856.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

22. PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER, 2225 EAST AJO WAY, TUCSON AZ 85713. NEW MODEL OF JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. 69 p. 1972.

NCJ-08111

MANAGEMENT MODEL THAT EVOLVED AS A RESULT OF A PROCEDURE ANALYSIS BY THE STAFF OF THE PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER. THE PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER UNDERWENT A ONE 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. THE JUVENILE COURT RECEIVING AND DETENTION FUNCTIONS ARE DELINEATED AND THE MANNER IN WHICH DETENTION PERSONNEL ALSO SERVE AS REHABILITATIVE OFFICERS. 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.

**Availability:** PIMA COUNTY JUVENILE COURT CENTER, 2225 EAST AJO WAY, TUCSON AZ 85713; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

23. WORCESTER JUVENILE COURT, 75 GROVE STREET, WORCESTER MA 01605; YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UPHELD, INC, 75-A GROVE STREET, WORCESTER MA 01605. DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION—DATA ON ONE COMMUNITY BASED ANSWER. 114 p. NCJ-32758

AN EVALUATION, BASED ON INTERVIEWS AND JESNESS SCALE AND RECIDIVISM DATA, OF YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UPHELD, INC., INTENSIVE PROBATION PROGRAM, A COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAM ESTABLISHED IN 1971 IN WORCESTER, MA. OFFENDERS ARE DIRECTED TO THE PROGRAM BY THE COURT. THEY ATTEND ONE TWELVE WEEK PROGRAM ON A DAILY BASIS, AFTER SCHOOL, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER TWELVE WEEKS ON A WEEKLY BASIS, AND A FINAL TWELVE WEEKS WHICH INCLUDE A TERMINATION INTERVIEW AND EVALUATION. THE PROGRAM PROVIDES COUNSELING, FAMILY THERAPY, MEDICAL CARE, GROUP 'RAPS', EDUCATION-VOCATION ASSISTANCE, AND RECREATION. DATA INDICATE THAT THE LIKELIHOOD OF RECIDIVISM IS ABOUT EQUAL FOR PROGRAM AND REGULAR PROBATION YOUTH, ALTHOUGH EIGHTY PERCENT OF PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS WERE EFFECTIVELY TREATED WHILE CONTINUING TO LIVE AT HOME AND ATTEND THEIR OWN SCHOOLS. ANTISOCIAL PASSIVE AND ANTISOCIAL AGGRESSIVE OFFENDERS WERE FOUND TO BE MOST DIFFICULT TO TREAT. PARTICIPANTS TENDED TO VIEW THE PROGRAM IN POSITIVE AND CONSTRUCTIVE TERMS. THE REPORT CONCLUDES, HOWEVER, THAT THERE CONTINUES TO BE A NEED FOR INTENSIVE, SECURE TREATMENT FACILITIES FOR A SMALL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS WHO REMAIN BEYOND THE REACH OF COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

# CONTRACT PROBATION

24. **E. ANKERSMIT. SETTING THE CONTRACT IN PROBATION.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 40, N 2 (JUNE 1976), P 28-33. **NCJ-35810**

PROBATION OFFICERS CAN USE THE SOCIAL WORK CONCEPT OF 'SETTING THE CONTRACT' TO GIVE CLARITY TO THEIR ROLE AND AVOID THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH THE IMPOSSIBLE. THREE TYPES OF CONTRACTS ARE DESCRIBED (THE BAREBONES LEGAL CONTRACT, THE COUNSELING CONTRACT, AND THE SUPPORTIVE RELATIONSHIP. IT IS IMPORTANT TO INCLUDE THE PROBATIONER IN THE CONTRACT.) ONCE THE TYPE OF CONTRACT IS DECIDED UPON, THE PROBATION OFFICER CAN DETERMINE THE NECESSARY AMOUNT OF TIME TO ALLOCATE FOR EACH CLIENT.

25. **P. Z. COLE and J. W. HAFSTEN. PROBATION SUPERVISION REVISITED—RESPONSIBILITY TRAINING.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. *JOURNAL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS*, V 29, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 53-58. **NCJ-48085**

SUGGESTED OBJECTIVES FOR ACHIEVING CORRECTION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN JUVENILES OVER A REASONABLE PERIOD OF TIME THROUGH THE SUPERVISION OF PROBATION OFFICIALS ARE PRESENTED. IN ORDER TO SUPERVISE ADEQUATE PROBATION PROCEDURES, A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO PROBATION, WHICH UTILIZES SPECIFIC ACTIONS PERFORMED BY MEMBERS OF A PROBATION TEAM, IS NECESSARY. THE BASIC GOAL OF PROBATION SUPERVISION IS TO CORRECT THE DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OF THE JUVENILE. OBJECTIVES FOR REACHING THAT GOAL ARE CONTROLLING THE BEHAVIOR OF THE CHILD SO THAT HE MAY BE ABLE TO FUNCTION IN THE COMMUNITY, PROTECTING THE COMMUNITY FROM FURTHER DELINQUENT CRIMES, HELPING THE CHILD REALIZE THAT HE MUST ACCOUNT FOR HIS OWN BEHAVIOR, AND PROVIDING PARENTAL GUIDANCE TO ENABLE PARENTS TO ACHIEVE CONTROL OF THE JUVENILE'S DEVELOPMENT AND BEHAVIOR. PROCEDURES FOR REACHING THESE OBJECTIVES ARE SUGGESTED AS FOLLOWS: (1) USE OF A WRITTEN PROBATION CONTRACT CLEARLY POINTING OUT BEHAVIOR EXPECTATIONS AND CONSEQUENCES FOR VIOLATION; (2) MONITORING JUVENILE BEHAVIOR THROUGH CONSISTENT SURVEILLANCE BY PROBATION OFFICERS; (3) ENFORCEMENT OF VIOLATIONS OF THE CONTRACT; AND PLACING RESPONSIBILITY ON THE PARENTS FOR ASSUMING THE CENTRAL ROLE IN THE CARE AND SUPERVISION OF THE CHILD.

26. **T. J. FITZGERALD. CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS.** SAGE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 275 SOUTH BEVERLY DRIVE, BEVERLY HILLS CA 90212. *CRIMINOLOGY*, V 12, N 2 (AUGUST 1974), P 241-248. **NCJ-16199**

RESULTS OF A STUDY WHICH TESTED THE EFFECTS ON COMPLIANCE WITH PAROLE CONDITIONS WHEN POSITIVE CONTINGENCIES OF REINFORCEMENT WERE USED IN THE FORM OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTS. INSTEAD OF APPLYING THE USUAL NEGATIVE SANCTIONS SUCH AS INCARCERATION OR ADDITIONAL FINES TO MOTIVATE PROBATIONERS, THIS STUDY PROPOSES THE USE OF POSITIVE CONTINGENCIES. A CONTINGENCY CONTRACT IS DEFINED HERE AS THE WRITTEN SPECIFICATIONS OF WHAT REINFORCERS WILL BE GIVEN IF AND WHEN CERTAIN BEHAVIORS OCCUR. TWENTY SUBJECTS, MALE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS RANGING IN AGE FROM 14 TO 17 YEARS, WERE SELECTED RANDOMLY FROM A POPULATION POOL OF 86 BOYS PLACED ON PROBATION. EACH OF THESE BOYS WAS ON PROBATION FOR THE FIRST TIME AND WAS ORDERED TO PAY FINES BY WORKING AT THE NEIGHBORHOOD COUNSELING HOUSES. THE BOYS WERE ASSIGNED TO FOUR GROUPS—A CONTROL GROUP, A GROUP WHERE A CONTINGENCY OF TIME OFF PROBATION WAS APPLIED FOR WORK DONE, A GROUP WHERE ACTIVITIES WERE THE CONTINGENCIES FOR WORK DONE, AND A GROUP WHERE BOTH TIME OFF PROBATION AND ACTIVITIES WERE THE CONTINGENCIES FOR WORK DONE. THE BOYS WERE ALLOWED TO WORK ANY TIME THE CENTERS WERE OPEN. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CONTROL GROUP HAD A GROUP TOTAL TIME OF 6 HOURS AND 45 MINUTES, THE TIME OFF GROUP HAD 50 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES, THE ACTIVITY GROUP HAD 127 HOURS AND 45 MINUTES, AND THE COMBINATION GROUP HAD 187 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THESE REINFORCING CONTINGENCIES PROVIDE A MEANS TO ENCOURAGE PROBATIONERS TO MEET THE WORK CONDITIONS SET BY THE COURT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

27. **C. F. JESNESS, T. S. ALLISON, P. M. MCCORMICK, R. F. WEDGE, and M. L. YOUNG. COOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT—FINAL REPORT.** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. 207 p. 1975. **NCJ-19848**

THIS THREE-YEAR PROJECT WAS DESIGNED TO DEVELOP A TRAINING PROGRAM AND TRAIN JUVENILE CASEWORKERS AND SUPERVISORS IN APPLIED BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS AND THE TECHNIQUE OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING. OTHER PROJECT OBJECTIVES INCLUDED DEVELOPING DATA COLLECTION SYS-



TEMS FOR CLIENT AND FIELD AGENT PERFORMANCE AND COMPARING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BEHAVIORAL STRATEGIES WITH THAT OF OTHER STRATEGIES. INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS IN THIS REPORT COVER THE PROJECT PROCEDURE, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CASEWORKERS, CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SUBJECTS, FIELD IMPLEMENTATION/ CONSULTATION, EXAMPLES OF CLIENT TREATMENT PROGRAMS, IMPACT EVALUATION, AND CLIENT OUTCOME EVALUATION. FOLLOWING A 'TRIADIC' IMPLEMENTATION MODEL, PROJECT STAFF FIRST TRAINED SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL WHO WERE IN TURN RESPONSIBLE FOR TRAINING THEIR OWN STAFF. THIRTY-THREE SUPERVISORS AND 132 FIELD OFFICERS FROM SIXTEEN PROBATION UNITS LOCATED IN EIGHT ADJACENT COUNTIES PARTICIPATED IN THE PROJECT. THEY EACH RECEIVED AT LEAST 40 HOURS OF BASIC TRAINING AND, TOGETHER, APPROXIMATELY 2,000 HOURS OF CONSULTATION IN CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING FROM PROJECT STAFF. PROJECT EVALUATION SHOWED THAT 91 PERCENT OF THE SUPERVISORS AND 77 PERCENT OF THE FIELD OFFICERS ACHIEVED 100 PERCENT OF THE TRAINING OBJECTIVES, ALTHOUGH SUCCESS IN TRAINING WAS NOT PREDICTIVE OF FIELD PERFORMANCE. AMONG THE 412 PROJECT PROBATIONERS, 46 PERCENT OF THE BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED AND TARGETED FOR CHANGE WERE IN REMISSION BY THE END OF PROBATION. WHEN BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTING WAS USED, A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER PERCENTAGE OF THE PROBLEM BEHAVIORS WAS RESOLVED—43 PERCENT BY THE USUAL PROGRAM VERSUS 59 PERCENT BY CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING. HOWEVER, THE DIFFERENCE IN THE SIX-MONTH RECIDIVISM RATES OF CONTRACTED CLIENTS AND NONCONTRACTED WAS NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. IN ADDITION, COMPARED WITH REGULAR UNITS, OFFICERS IN SUBSIDY AND SPECIAL LOW-CASELOAD UNITS WROTE MORE CONTRACTS, WROTE MORE HIGH QUALITY CONTRACTS, AND WERE MORE SUCCESSFUL IN REMITTING A GREATER PERCENTAGE OF PROBLEM BEHAVIORS, ALTHOUGH A HIGHER PROPORTION OF CLIENTS FROM SUBSIDY UNITS VIOLATED PROBATION WITHIN SIX MONTHS. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE INCLUDE ADOPTION OF LONG-RANGE PROGRAMS TOWARD THE GOAL OF ESTABLISHING CONTINUOUS EVALUATION PROGRAMS AND REQUIRING THAT ALL CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL SHOULD HAVE A BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF APPLIED BEHAVIORAL ANALYSIS. AN EXTENSIVE APPENDIX CONTAINS COPIES OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS. FOR A TRAINING MANUAL IN CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING, SEE NCJ-19870. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Sponsoring Agencies:** CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 7171 BOWLING DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 28. R. B. RUTHERFORD JR. ESTABLISHING BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS WITH DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 39, N 1 (MARCH 1975), P 28-32. **NCJ-26232**

THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE ADVANTAGES OF USING BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS TO CONTROL DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR AND PRESENTS A SYSTEM FOR ESTABLISHING BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS AS AN AID TO PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND PROBATION OFFICERS. BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTING INVOLVES THE SYSTEMATIC NEGOTIATION BETWEEN A MEDIATOR (PARENT, TEACHER, SOCIAL WORKER, PROBATION OFFICER, UNIT COUNSELOR, OR SUPERVISOR) AND A TARGET (DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT) OF THE BEHAVIORS TO BE PERFORMED WITHIN A GIVEN ENVIRONMENT AND THE SPECIFIC REINFORCING CONSEQUENCES TO BE PROVIDED WHEN PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS ARE MET. SUGGESTED ELEMENTS OF THE CONTRACT ARE LISTED. THESE INCLUDES: 1) A BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS OF THE BEHAVIOR TO BE CONTRACTED; 2) SPECIFICATION OF EACH CONDITION IN THE CONTRACT; 3) FAIR TREATMENT FOR BOTH THE CONTRACTOR AND CONTRACTEE; 4) EMPHASIS ON POSITIVE TERMS OF THE

CONTRACT; 5) USE OF AN ARBITRATOR IN ESTABLISHING THE CONTRACT; 6) USE OF A WRITTEN CONTRACT SIGNED BY ALL CONCERNED PARTIES; AND 6) A LISTING OF BOTH THE CONSEQUENCES OF COMPLETION OF THE CONTRACTED BEHAVIOR AND THE CONSEQUENCES WHICH FOLLOW NONCOMPLETION. SEVERAL CASE STUDIES AND SAMPLE BEHAVIORAL CONTRACTS ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 29. R. J. SCOTT. CONTRACT PROGRAMMING IN PROBATION—PHILOSOPHICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL BASES FOR BUILDING A MODEL.** INSTITUTE FOR COURT MANAGEMENT. *JUSTICE SYSTEM JOURNAL*, V 4, N 1 (FALL 1978), P 49-70. **NCJ-51981**

FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF REASONS UNDERLYING CONFLICTING TRENDS IN CORRECTIONAL REFORM, THE USE OF CONTRACT PROGRAMMING IN PROBATION IS EXPLORED AS ONE APPROACH TO RESOLVING THIS DILEMMA. PHILOSOPHICALLY, CORRECTIONAL LITERATURE HAS REFLECTED GROWING DISENCHANTMENT WITH REHABILITATIVE/REFORMATIVE OBJECTIVES AND RENEWED INTEREST IN RETRIBUTIVE OR DETERRENT GOALS. PRAGMATICALLY, HOWEVER, THERE HAS BEEN INCREASING DEVELOPMENT IN THE USE OF COMMUNITY-BASED ALTERNATIVES TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION. THE MOVEMENT TOWARD PUNITIVENESS IS GROUNDED IN THREE FACTORS: THE HEIGHTENED PUBLIC DESIRE FOR DETERRENCE, THE LOGIC OF RETRIBUTION, AND THE FAILURE OF REHABILITATION. THE MOVEMENT TOWARD ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION IS BASED ON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, AMONG THEM THE COURT'S PERCEPTION THAT INCARCERATION IS TOO SEVERE EITHER FOR SOME OFFENSES OR SOME OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, SENTENCES INVOLVING ALTERNATIVES HAVE COME TO BE UNFAIRLY PERCEIVED AS LENIENT. TO AVOID SUCH A CHARACTERIZATION, A POLICY OF PRIMARY RELIANCE ON PROBATION-BASED SENTENCES IS NEEDED TO PROVIDE A RANGE OF SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES THAT COULD MEET RETRIBUTIVE/DETERRENT OBJECTIVES AS WELL AS REFORMATIVE/REHABILITATIVE ONES. INCARCERATION SHOULD BE RESERVED FOR OFFENDERS WITH WHOM PUBLIC PROTECTION OBJECTIVES ARE MANDATORY. CONTRACT PROGRAMMING IN PROBATION, SIMILAR TO MUTUAL AGREEMENT PROGRAMMING IN PAROLE, MAY BE CAPABLE OF SATISFYING THESE CONFLICTING CORRECTIONAL APPROACHES. CONSIDERATION OF CONTRACT PROGRAMMING EFFORTS IN NEW YORK AND MICHIGAN SUGGESTS THAT THEY ARE RATIONAL APPROACHES TO STRUCTURING PROBATION SUPERVISION. AFTER CONVICTION BUT BEFORE SENTENCING, NONDANGEROUS OFFENDERS NEGOTIATE A CONTRACT DETAILING SPECIFIC EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION, AND TRAINING GOALS AND A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO MEET THEM. THE POTENTIAL PROBATIONER IS INVOLVED FROM THE BEGINNING IN PLANNING EVENTUAL SUPERVISION, AND THE SENTENCING JUDGE IS PROVIDED WITH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PROGRAM PLANS AS WELL AS ON THE CLIENT'S MOTIVATIONS. A MODEL FOR A CONTRACT PROBATION PROGRAM IS PROPOSED, WITH EMPHASIS ON MINIMIZING THE INHERENT DISPARITIES BETWEEN THE PROBATIONER AND THE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT REPRESENTATIVES IN NEGOTIATIONS. ADMINISTRATIVE PREPARATIONS, CLIENT SELECTION, CONTRACT NEGOTIATION, AND MODIFICATION, REVOCATION, AND TERMINATION PROCEDURES ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH APPEAL AND EVALUATION PROCESSES. REFERENCE NOTES ARE PROVIDED.

**Availability:** INSTITUTE FOR SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, 325 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA PA 19106.

- 30. L. WEATHERS and R. P. LIBERMAN. CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING WITH FAMILIES OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS (FROM BEHAVIOR THEORY AND PRACTICE—ANNUAL REVIEW, 1976—V 4, BY CYRIL M FRANKS AND G TERENCE WILSON).** BRUNNER/MAZEL, INC, 19 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK NY 10003. 14 p. 1976. **NCJ-45762**

A PROGRAM OF INTENSIVE, BRIEF BEHAVIORAL TREATMENT WAS IMPLEMENTED WITH 28 MALE AND FEMALE PROBATIONERS AND

## JUVENILE PROBATION

THEIR FAMILIES; NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE WAS NOTED. THIS STUDY OF CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING WITH FAMILIES, WHICH HAS BECOME A POPULAR INTERVENTION STRATEGY FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, WAS CONDUCTED IN VENTURA, CALIF. TWENTY-EIGHT FAMILIES WITH A PROBATIONER BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS OF AGE WERE REFERRED TO THE VENTURA COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT; 16 COMPLETED THE FIRST HOME VISIT, 8 FINISHED THE BASELINE PERIOD, AND 6 COMPLETED THE FIRST 3 HOME INTERVENTIONS AND FOLLOWUP. THOSE WHO COMPLETED THE THREE WEEKLY FAMILY INTERVENTION PROGRAMS RECEIVED COMMUNICATION SKILLS TRAINING WITH VIDEOTAPE FEEDBACK AND CONTINGENCY CONTRACTS WERE DRAWN. BEHAVIORS MEASURED WERE VERBAL ABUSIVENESS, CURFEW COMPLIANCE, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, AND PERFORMANCE OF CHORES. THE ONLY BEHAVIOR THAT SHOWED ANY MARKED CHANGE WAS VERBAL ABUSIVENESS AND THEN ONLY IN THE THREE CASES IN WHICH THE ADOLESCENT CONTRACTED TO REDUCE VERBAL ABUSIVENESS. THE OTHER BEHAVIORS WERE ESSENTIALLY UNCHANGED BY THE INTERVENTION, EVEN WHEN CHANGE HAD BEEN CONTRACTED FOR. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT BY THE TIME A CHILD REACHES ADOLESCENCE, THE PARENTS HAVE LOST MUCH OF THEIR REINFORCEMENT CONTROL OVER THEIR OFFSPRING; THUS, WITHOUT ENGAGING THE PEER GROUP IN AN INTERVENTION STRATEGY LITTLE CAN BE DONE WITH FAMILY THERAPY ALONE. WITH LESS DEVIANT AND DISORGANIZED FAMILIES, CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING MAY BE EFFECTIVE. AT PRESENT THIS TECHNIQUE SHOULD BE USED WITH CAUTION AND ONLY FOR LIMITED OBJECTIVES.

**Sponsoring Agency:** CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 7171 BOWLING DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823.

31. **M. L. YOUNG, T. S. ALLISON, P. MCCORMICK, and C. F. JESNESS. COOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, PART 2—A TRAINING MANUAL IN CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING.** 132 p. 1975. NCJ-19870

THIS MANUAL IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS CASEWORK WAS DESIGNED TO TEACH CASEWORKERS HOW TO ANALYZE AND EVALUATE THEIR WORK AND TO INTRODUCE WORKER CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT USING APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS. THIS TRAINING MANUAL WAS DEVELOPED FROM MATERIALS USED IN TRAINING PAROLE, PROBATION, AND INSTITUTIONAL STAFF OF EIGHT NORTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTY AND STATE AGENCIES PARTICIPATING IN THE COOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT. THE GOALS OF THIS PROJECT WERE THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVALUATION METHODOLOGIES IN COUNTY JUVENILE PROBATION DEPARTMENTS AND STATE PAROLE CENTERS AND THE SUBSEQUENT EVALUATION OF CLIENT OUTCOMES OF THE TREATMENT PROVIDED BY THOSE DEPARTMENTS. THIS MANUAL FIRST DESCRIBES HOW CONTINGENCY MANAGEMENT AND APPLIED BEHAVIOR ANALYSIS HAVE DEVELOPED HISTORICALLY, AND HOW IT MAY BE USED TO EVALUATE CASEWORK IN GENERAL. IT THEN EXPLAINS THE NECESSARY COMPONENTS OF CASEWORK EVALUATION, PROVIDING STUDY MATERIALS AND EXERCISES DESIGNED TO PREPARE CASEWORKERS TO EVALUATE THEIR INTERVENTIONS. A THIRD SECTION INTRODUCES CASEWORKERS TO THE CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING STRATEGY AND INCLUDES STUDY EXERCISES AND MATERIALS TO PREPARE TRAINEES TO APPLY THE STRATEGY AND TO EVALUATE ITS APPLICATIONS. EACH MAJOR SECTION OF THE MANUAL INCLUDES TWO OR THREE STUDY UNITS, PRECEDED BY STUDY-GUIDE QUESTIONS. FIELD EXERCISES ARE EMPHASIZED; ONE GUIDES THE TRAINEE THROUGH AN ACTUAL CASEWORK EVALUATION AND ANOTHER DIRECTS THE TRAINEE THROUGH THE DESIGN, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION OF A CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING EFFORT. A FOUR-PAGE LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. APPENDED ARE SAMPLE PROJECT DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS AND COPIES OF SEVERAL CONTRACT FORMS.

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FOR THE FINAL REPORT ON THE COOPERATIVE BEHAVIOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECT, SEE NCJ-19848.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** CALIFORNIA COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 7171 BOWLING DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

## PEER GROUP COUNSELING

**32. R. G. BOEHM. PEER GROUP COUNSELING—A SCHOOL BASED JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAM. GATEWAY INFORMATION SYSTEMS, INC. 92 p. 1976.**

**NCJ-36621**

EVALUATION REPORT ON A PROGRAM 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 HIGHS, 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 OBSERVERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE VALUE OF THE PROGRAM.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**33. R. G. BOEHM and R. D. LARSEN. PEER GROUP COUNSELING IN BERRIEN COUNTY (MI), 1977-1978 EVALUATION. BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES, COURTHOUSE, ST JOSEPH MI 49085. 95 p. 1978.**

**NCJ-53547**

THE IMPACT OF A PEER GROUP COUNSELING (PGC) PROGRAM IN BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH., ON STUDENT BEHAVIOR, VALUES, AND ATTITUDES IS EXAMINED. PGC CONSIDERS ITSELF A JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAM. REFERRALS MAY COME FROM SCHOOL OFFICIALS, PGC GROUP LEADERS, PARENTS, TEACHERS, OR COMMUNITY AGENCIES. PGC IS A GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM WHOSE GROUPS ARE LED BY NATURAL LEADERS IN EACH SCHOOL. EACH GROUP IS COMPRISED OF 10 TO 12 STUDENTS OF THE SAME SEX. PGC OPERATES ON A PROBLEMSOLVING APPROACH, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE GROUP PROCESS WILL GENERATE A CULTURE OF CARING. THE EVALUATION OF PGC WAS DESIGNED TO MEASURE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM IN FOUR BERRIEN COUNTY SCHOOLS. A VARIETY OF QUESTIONNAIRES AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULES WERE ADMINIS-

TERED TO AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF STUDENTS, FACULTY, AND STAFF. STUDENTS REPORTED THAT PGC MADE THEM MORE RESPONSIBLE, INCREASED THEIR SELF-ESTEEM, AND MADE THEM BETTER PEOPLE. ALMOST 87 PERCENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS AGREED OR STRONGLY AGREED THAT THE PROGRAM WAS WORTHWHILE. PGC WAS SEEN ALSO AS CONTRIBUTING TO A FAVORABLE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT AND AS DEVELOPING IN-SCHOOL FEELINGS OF RESPONSIBILITY. A HIGHER EMPHASIS ON HELPING AND CARING IS ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO PGC'S PROGRAM. IN THE AREA OF BEHAVIORAL CHANGE, PGC IMPACTED SIGNIFICANTLY ON THE RATES OF DISCIPLINARY VIOLATIONS, DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR, AND DRUG USE. PGC DID NOT BRING ABOUT A LOWER TRUANCY RATE. THE SURVEY OF FACULTY AND STAFF REVEALED GENERAL SUPPORT FOR THE PROGRAM, WITH COUNSELORS BEING LESS RECEPTIVE THAN MOST OTHERS. GOAL ACHIEVEMENT COULD NOT BE ASSESSED AT THIS TIME, BUT CONTINUED FUNDING IS URGED. TABLES AND DATA-COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS ARE INCLUDED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** MICHIGAN OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROGRAMS, LEWIS CASS BUILDING, 2ND FLOOR, LANSING MI 48913.

**Availability:** BERRIEN COUNTY JUVENILE COURT DIRECTOR OF COURT SERVICES, COURTHOUSE, ST JOSEPH MI 49085.

**34. BRUCE ELLIOTT MALT ASSOCIATES, P O BOX 243986, MIAMI FL 33124. LONG WAY THERE. 1978.**

**NCJ-50466**

THREE MIAMI, FLORIDA, HALFWAY HOUSES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE DESCRIBED IN THIS VIDEOTAPE PROGRAM. INTENDED FOR USE BY COMMUNITY INTEREST GROUPS, PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS, CORRECTIONAL WORKERS WHO DEAL WITH JUVENILES, AND PARENTS, THE PROGRAM FEATURES TALKS WITH STAFFS OF THE CENTERS, VOLUNTEER WORKERS, AND THE OFFENDERS. THE BASIC FUNCTIONS OF EACH TREATMENT PROGRAM ARE DISCUSSED, EXPLAINING HOW EACH HALFWAY HOUSE USES YOUTH COUNSELORS AND PEER GROUP COUNSELING TO HELP REHABILITATE THE CLIENTS. THE REHABILITATIVE EFFECTS OF THE CENTERS ARE DESCRIBED, SHOWING THAT THE COMMUNITY TREATMENT PROGRAMS HELP CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW. RESULTS OF STUDIES HAVE INDICATED THAT COMMUNITY-BASED CENTERS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN INCARCERATING JUVENILES IN AN INSTITUTION, AND THEY HAVE ALSO PROVEN TO BE AN ASSET TO THE COMMUNITY. THE INTERVIEWS WITH THE OFFENDERS SHOW THAT THEY PREFER THIS FORM OF REHABILITATIVE TREATMENT TO THE TRADITIONAL TYPES OF INCARCERATION,

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AND THEY ALSO THINK THAT THE PROGRAMS ARE WORTHWHILE AND EFFECTIVE.

**Supplemental Notes:** 40 MINUTES, COLOR VIDEOCASSETTE, 1978 RENTAL AVAILABLE.

**Sponsoring Agency:** FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES, FLORIDA STATE OFFICE BUILDING, 1350 NORTHWEST 12TH AVENUE, MIAMI FL 33136.

**Availability:** BRUCE ELLIOTT MALT ASSOCIATES, P O BOX 248986, MIAMI FL 33124. (Film)

35. G. W. CARTER, G. R. GILBERT, and S. MALONEY. **ORANGE COUNTY (CA)—EVALUATION PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ALTERNATE ROUTES PROJECT—FOLLOWING 19 MONTHS OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION.** UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. 127 p. 1973. NCJ-16704

FIVE SEPARATE EVALUATION PERSPECTIVES OF THIS YOUTH DIVERSION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WHICH USES A TREATMENT PROCESS OF FAMILY, INDIVIDUAL, AND PEER COUNSELING. 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 PLACENTA 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 TIME REQUIRED OF THE TRADITIONAL JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM TO PROVIDE TREATMENT FOLLOWING ARREST TO 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. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Sponsoring Agency:** ORANGE COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 10260, SANTA ANA CA 92711.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

36. D. WALES. **SOLUTIONS TO VANDALISM.** RAINBOW PRODUCTIONS, INC, 345 WEST FULLERTON AVENUE, PARKWAY, CHICAGO IL 60614. 1978. NCJ-49887

THIS FILM IS INTENDED FOR USE BY EDUCATORS, POLICE COMMUNITY RELATIONS DEPARTMENTS, AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS, AND SHOWS WHAT SEVERAL COMMUNITIES ACROSS THE COUNTRY HAVE DONE ABOUT THE PROBLEM OF VANDALISM. THE FILM DEPICTS HOW SIX DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES HAVE CONFRONTED WILLFUL DESTRUCTION AND VIOLENCE IN THEIR AREAS. LOCAL LEADERS HAVE TAKEN THE INITIATIVE IN EACH OF THE COMMUNITIES AND FOUND SOLUTIONS TO VANDALISM—IN LARGE CITIES LIKE PITTSBURGH, PA., WHERE SCHOOL CHILDREN ARE INVOLVED IN VANDALISM PATROLS; IN SEATTLE, WASH., WHERE A STUDENT VANDALISM COMMITTEE CONDUCTS HEARINGS ON CASES OF VANDALISM; AND IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., WHERE A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL INVOLVED PARENTS AND TEACHERS IN AN ANTIVANDALISM CAMPAIGN. IN SMALLER URBAN AREAS, SUCH AS BILLINGS, MONT., STUDENTS WERE GIVEN A CHANCE TO WORK IN THE CAFETERIA, OFFICE AND LIBRARY IN ORDER TO INSTILL IN THEM A SENSE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT VANDALISM. THE SUBURBAN AREA OF WAUWATOSA,

WISC., CONDUCTED A VANDALISM AWARENESS PROGRAM, WHERE OLDER STUDENTS TALKED TO THE YOUNGER STUDENTS ABOUT VANDALISM; AND IN BERRIEN COUNTY, MICH., A PEER GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM IS USED TO COUNTERACT VANDALISM. THESE PROGRAMS HAVE YIELDED DEFINITE COST SAVINGS AS WELL AS LESS TANGIBLE BUT PERHAPS EVEN MORE SIGNIFICANT RESULTS, SUCH AS DIVERTING YOUTH FROM DESTRUCTIVE PURSUITS TOWARD PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY. POSSIBLY THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THESE PROGRAMS IS THE FACT THAT THE SOLUTIONS WERE NOT HANDED DOWN FROM WASHINGTON OR STATE CAPITALS, BUT WERE DEVELOPED IN THE AFFECTED COMMUNITIES BY LOCAL PEOPLE THEMSELVES. RURAL, URBAN, AND SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES HAVE EACH BEEN ABLE TO MEET AND DEVISE INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS TO SOLVE THEIR OWN VANDALISM PROBLEMS. THE FILM IS INTENDED TO SPARK ENTHUSIASM FOR COMMUNITY PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO FIGHT VANDALISM.

**Supplemental Notes:** 35 MINUTES, 16MM COLOR, 1978.

**Availability:** PERENNIAL EDUCATION, INC, 477 ROGER WILLIAMS, P O BOX 855, RAVINIA, HIGHLAND PARK IL 60035. Stock Order No. 1080. (Film)

37. R. H. WELLS. **LOS ANGELES COUNTY—INTENSIVE AFTER-CARE.** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, V 24, N 3 (FALL 1972), P 25-29.

NCJ-04432

PROBATION SUPERVISION PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA DESIGNED TO HELP YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS AFTER THEIR RELEASE FROM CORRECTIONAL CAMPS. FAMILY COUNSELING, PEER GROUP SESSIONS, PARENT AND YOUTH GROUP MEETINGS, AND REFERRALS TO MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES WERE UTILIZED IN TREATMENT EFFORTS. THIS GUIDANCE PROJECT REDUCED THE PERCENTAGE OF RECIDIVISM AND FURTHER DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR BY JUVENILE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.

## FAMILY COUNSELING

38. AKRON (OH)—LIEBERMAN FAMILY CRISIS CENTER—EXEMPLARY PROJECT VALIDATION REPORT. 64 p. 1975. 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. YOUTHS WHO ARE REFERRED AT INTAKE TO THE FAMILY CENTER PARTICIPATE WITH THEIR FAMILIES 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. THE ELIGIBILITY OF POTENTIAL PROJECT PARTICIPANTS WAS ACCORDING TO CRITERIA THOUGHT TO BE INDICATIVE OF AMENABILITY TO FAMILY THERAPY AND INCLUDED SERIOUSNESS OF OFFENSE, DURATION OF THE PROBLEM LEADING TO THE COURT REFERRAL, PRIOR CONTACT WITH SOCIAL AND LEGAL AGENCIES, BEHAVIOR, PARENTAL AND FAMILY STRUCTURE, EFFECT DEMONSTRATED BY FAMILY MEMBERS, SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVEL, SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, AND FAMILY WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE IN CONJOINT COUNSELING. 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. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

39. ALDERSGATE YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU. ALDERSGATE YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU—FAMILY COUNSELING APPROACH TO DELINQUENT YOUTH—SELF ASSESSMENT REPORT, JANUARY 1, 1976—DECEMBER 31, 1976. 34 p. 1977. NCJ-39905

REVIEW OF A PROJECT THAT APPLIED A FAMILY COUNSELING AND SYSTEMS ANALYSIS APPROACH TO WORKING WITH DELINQUENT AND PREDELINQUENT YOUTH, PROVIDING A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE FOR YOUTH WHO ENCOUNTER THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. SINCE THE PROJECT'S INCEPTION IN JANUARY 1976, IT HAS RECEIVED SELF, SCHOOL, POLICE, AND PROBATION REFERRALS. ONE OF ITS GOALS WAS TO AVOID NEGATIVE LABELING OF YOUTH WHO ARE INVOLVED IN THE PROGRAM. THE PROJECT WAS ALSO DESIGNED TO DEMONSTRATE INTER-AGENCY AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION. PRESENTED IN THE REPORT IS INFORMATION ON THE STAFF, THE CLIENT POPULATION SERVED, COST ANALYSIS, AND FEEDBACK ON THE PROJECT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Sponsoring Agency:** PENNSYLVANIA GOVERNOR'S JUSTICE COMMISSION ALLEGHENY REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL.  
**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

40. J. F. ALEXANDER and B. V. PARSONS. SHORT-TERM BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION WITH DELINQUENT FAMILIES—IMPACT ON FAMILY PROCESS AND RECIDIVISM. AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, 1200 17TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20036. *JOURNAL OF ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY*, V 81, N 3 (1973), P 219-225. NCJ-16434

THIS RESEARCH DESIGN TESTED THE EFFICACY OF A SHORT-TERMED, SPECIFIC, BEHAVIORAL FAMILY TREATMENT FOR DELINQUENT TEENAGERS. BASED ON PRIOR FAMILY INTERACTION STUDIES AND A SYSTEMS CONCEPTUALIZATION OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR, A SPECIFIC, SHORTTERM BEHAVIORALLY ORIENTED FAMILY INTERVENTION PROGRAM DESIGNED TO INCREASE FAMILY RECIPROCITY, CLARITY OF COMMUNICATION, AND CONTINGENCY CONTRACTING WAS DEVELOPED FOR DELINQUENT TEENAGERS. THE RESULTS INDICATED THAT 46 FAMILIES RECEIVING THE PROGRAM DEMONSTRATED SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THREE FAMILY INTERACTION MEASURES AT THE END OF THERAPY, AND ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED RECIDIVISM RATES AT FOLLOW-UP WHEN COMPARED TO 30 FAMILIES RECEIVING ALTERNATE FORMS OF FAMILY THERAPY AND A TOTAL OF 52 FAMILIES RECEIVING NO PROFESSIONAL TREATMENT. THE STUDY EMPHASIZED THE UTILITY OF A THERAPY EVALUATION PHILOSOPHY THAT INCLUDES A CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF INTERVENTION TECHNIQUES, A DESCRIPTION OF EXPECTED PROCESS

CHANGES, STRINGENT NONREACTIVE OUTCOME MEASURES, AND CONTROLS FOR MATURATION AND ATTENTION PLACEBOS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201.

41. J. E. ARNOLD, A. G. LEVINE, and G. R. PATTERSON. CHANGES IN SIBLING BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING FAMILY INTERVENTION (FROM BEHAVIOR THEORY AND PRACTICE—ANNUAL REVIEW 1976—V 4, BY CYRIL M FRANKS AND G TERENCE WILSON). BRUNNER/MAZEL, INC, 19 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK NY 10003. 12 p. 1976. NCJ-45761

CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR OF SIBLINGS OF 27 BOYS JUDGED PREDELINQUENT AND REFERRED FOR FAMILY BEHAVIOR THERAPY INTERVENTION ARE OBSERVED; SIBLING BEHAVIOR IMPROVED. PARENTS OF 27 BOYS WHOSE AGGRESSIVE OR DEVIANT BEHAVIOR HAD LED THEM TO BE LABELED 'PREDELINQUENT' WERE REFERRED TO THE SOCIAL LEARNING PROJECT AT THE OREGON RESEARCH INSTITUTE BY COMMUNITY AGENCIES. AT THE PROJECT THESE PARENTS WERE TRAINED IN SOCIAL LEARNING TECHNIQUES OF CHILD MANAGEMENT. TRAINED OBSERVERS WENT INTO THE HOMES OVER A 12-MONTH PERIOD TO OBSERVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE NEW TECHNIQUES OF CHILD MANAGEMENT. THIS HOME OBSERVATION DATA SHOWED THAT AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR FOR THE TREATED BOYS DROPPED SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW .450 AGGRESSIVE RESPONSES PER MINUTE, THE MOST EFFICIENT CUTTING SCORE FOR DIFFERENTIATING SUCH BEHAVIOR. HOWEVER, THESE OBSERVATIONS ALSO SHOWED CHANGES IN SIBLING BEHAVIOR. DURING BASELINE OBSERVATIONS DEVIANT SCORES FOR THE PROBLEM CHILDREN WERE .795, FOR THE SIBLINGS .563. BY THE END OF THE STUDY DEVIANT BEHAVIOR SCORES FOR BOTH SIBLINGS AND PROBLEM CHILDREN HAD DROPPED TO UNDER .390. COMPLETE 12-MONTH FOLLOWUP WAS AVAILABLE FOR 16 FAMILIES. IN THESE THE CHANGES IN SIBLING BEHAVIOR CONTINUED TO IMPROVE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT OFTEN AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN THE 'PROBLEM' CHILD IS TRIGGERED BY THE SIBLING AND, CONVERSELY, A PROBLEM CHILD TRIGGERS AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR. IT IS APPARENT THAT THE PARENTS WHO RECEIVE THE INTERVENTION TRAINING LEARN A SET OF SKILLS WHICH THEY CAN APPLY TO ALL THEIR CHILDREN AND THAT INTERVENTION WITH ONE CHILD CHANGES THE WHOLE FAMILY SYSTEM.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, 5600 FISHERS LANE, ROCKVILLE, MD 20852.

42. R. BARON and F. FEENEY. JUVENILE DIVERSION THROUGH FAMILY COUNSELING—AN EXEMPLARY PROJECT. 441 p. 1976. NCJ-32026

THE DEVELOPMENT, OPERATIONS, AND RESULTS OF THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY DIVERSION PROJECT FOR JUVENILES ARE DESCRIBED, AND GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SIMILAR PROGRAMS IN OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE OFFERED. 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 WHICH 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. TYPICALLY, AFTER REFERRAL OF A 601 MATTER IS RECEIVED, THE PROJECT ARRANGES A FAMILY SESSION TO DISCUSS THE PROBLEM. THROUGH THE USE OF FAMILY COUNSELING TECHNIQUES A SPECIALLY TRAINED PROBATION OFFICER SEEKS TO DEVELOP THE IDEA THAT THE PROBLEM SHOULD BE ADDRESSED BY THE FAMILY AS A WHOLE. ALL SESSIONS AFTER THE FIRST ARE VOLUNTARY AND FAMILIES ARE ENCOURAGED TO RETURN FOR FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSIONS. A DISCUSSION OF PROJECT RESULTS IS PROVIDED. 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. A DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANIZATION, STAFFING, TRAINING, FUNDING, AND RESULTS OF THIS PROJECT ARE PROVIDED. IT IS NOTED THAT 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. AMONG THE AREAS DISCUSSED ARE EVALUATING THE NEED FOR THE PROGRAM, DEVELOPING A PLAN FOR ACTION, BEGINNING THE PROGRAM, AND POSSIBLE PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION. SECTIONS WHICH DISCUSS TRAINING AND PROVIDE POINTERS FOR SUPERVISORS AND PROBATION COUNSELORS ARE ALSO INCLUDED. FINALLY, SIMILAR PROGRAMS INITIATED IN OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE DESCRIBED. THE APPENDIXES 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. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00371-1; UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS CENTER ON ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DAVIS CA 95616.

43. R. BARON. PROBATION OFFICERS, FAMILY CRISIS COUNSELING AND JUVENILE DIVERSION (PARTS 1 AND 2). 472 p. 1977. NCJ-49344

USE OF SHORT-TERM FAMILY CRISIS COUNSELING FOR NONCRIMINAL JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND DETAILS OF THE OPERATION OF SUCH A PROGRAM IN CALIFORNIA ARE EXPLORED; THE THESIS INCLUDES A TRAINING MANUAL. THE FIRST TWO PARTS OF A THREE-PART PROJECT ARE PRESENTED: THE EXPLANATION OF THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY COUNSELING AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO TRADITIONAL JUVENILE COURT HANDLING OF YOUNG PERSONS IN NEED OF SUPERVISION OR OTHER NONCRIMINAL DELINQUENTS, AND TRAINING MATERIALS AND CASE HISTORIES DEVELOPED FOR A SERIES OF NINE WORKSHOPS TO INFORM JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND PROBATION ADMINISTRATORS ABOUT THE WORKINGS OF THE SACRAMENTO (CALIF.) DIVERSION PROJECT. THE THIRD PART CONSISTS OF A SERIES OF TRAINING FILMS. THE THESIS COVERS THE HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE SACRAMENTO PROJECT, POINTING OUT THAT TRUANTS, RUNAWAYS, AND STATUS OFFENDERS GENERALLY ACCOUNT FOR ABOUT A THIRD OF THE SACRAMENTO JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD. A PREPROJECT CASE STUDY, A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF A TYPICAL STATUS OFFENDER, THE FAILURE OF THE TRADI-

TIONAL COURT PROCEDURE TO SUCCESSFULLY HANDLE STATUS OFFENDERS, AND THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN IMPLEMENTING THE FAMILY THERAPY PROGRAM ARE ALL DISCUSSED. THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF FAMILY CRISIS COUNSELING ARE EXPLAINED AND APPLICATION OF THESE CONCEPTS IN THE CRISIS SETTING IS DETAILED. THE THESIS ALSO COVERS APPLICATION OF THE BASIC CONCEPTS OF FAMILY CRISIS COUNSELING TO THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT, TO PROBATION OFFICERS AS INDIVIDUALS AND AS PARENTS, AND TO SPECIAL DIVERSION UNITS WITHIN A DEPARTMENT. INTAKE AND DISPOSITION OF CASES AND PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS ARE COVERED. THE MANUAL CONTAINS SAMPLES OF ALL FORMS USED IN THE PROJECT, AN OVERVIEW OF SIMILAR PROJECTS IN OTHER COMMUNITIES, A PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR PROBATION COUNSELORS, A PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR TRAINERS, AND A PROCEDURES MANUAL FOR SUPERVISORS. EACH MANUAL CONTAINS NUMEROUS CASE STUDIES AND SAMPLE THERAPY INTERACTIONS. TABLES PRESENT STATISTICS FROM THE SACRAMENTO PROJECT. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** WRIGHT INSTITUTE—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 77-29,594.

44. **D. BEAL and P. DUCKRO. FAMILY COUNSELING AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO LEGAL ACTION FOR THE JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDER.** AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELORS, 225 YALE AVENUE, CLAREMONT CA 91711. *JOURNAL OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNSELING* (JANUARY 1977), P 77-81.

NCJ-40766

DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A FAMILY COUNSELING INTERVENTION PROGRAM THAT IS OPERATING IN A LARGE SOUTHWESTERN CITY TO DEAL WITH JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS. THE INTERVENTION IS BASED ON A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTION OF THE PROBLEM RATHER THAN A LEGAL ONE, AND FAMILY THERAPY IS THE CORE. THE EVALUATION OF THIS VOLUNTARY PRECOURT COUNSELING PROGRAM, THE METHOD OF WHICH IS DESCRIBED IN THE PAPER, REVEALED THAT THE SERVICES PROVIDED WERE EFFECTIVE FOR TREATING JUVENILE STATUS OFFENDERS. THERE WERE SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER CASES BEING TAKEN TO COURT WHEN COMPARED WITH A SAMPLE OF CASES PRIOR TO THE INCEPTION OF THE PROGRAM. FURTHER, AT THE END OF THE ESTABLISHED INTERVENTION PERIOD, MOST CASES WERE REFERRED TO THE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM, RATHER THAN TO THE JUVENILE COURT. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

45. **A. J. BOGERT and A. P. FRENCH. SUCCESSFUL SHORT-TERM FAMILY THERAPY WITH INCARCERATED ADOLESCENTS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. *JOURNAL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURTS*, V29, N 1 (FEBRUARY 1978), P 3-8.

NCJ-46078

FIRST-OFFENDER YOUTHS WERE SUCCESSFULLY REHABILITATED THROUGH A TREATMENT METHOD THAT USED FAMILY TYPE THERAPY IN COUNSELING THE JUVENILES. REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF CASES BEING HANDLED BY THE JUVENILE COURT WAS THE RESULT OBTAINED BY THE SACRAMENTO COUNTY DIVERSION PROJECT THROUGH SHORT-TERM FAMILY COUNSELING. THIS TECHNIQUE WAS USED BY THE JUVENILE HALL WHICH DEVELOPED A TREATMENT UNIT CALLED THE PREPLACEMENT INTERVENTION TEAM (PIT). THE TEAM OPERATED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTEXT OF A JUVENILE HALL SIMILAR TO THE FAMILY SETTING OF YOUTHS WHO WERE SUCCESSFULLY RETURNED TO THEIR OWN HOMES. ALL PIT RESIDENTS WERE HOME-PLACEMENT FAILURES WHO HAD BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES BY COURT ORDER TO AWAIT OTHER PLACEMENT. GROUP THERAPY WAS STRUCTURED WITHIN THREE GROUPS: ONE GROUP FOR THE YOUNGER RESIDENTS PROVIDED ACTIVE TECHNIQUES SUCH AS SCULPTING, ART, AND ROLE PLAYING; A

SECOND GROUP FOR OLDER RESIDENTS WHO DEMONSTRATED MORE MATURE PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITIES; AND A THIRD GROUP FOR THOSE RESIDENTS WHO DID NOT APPEAR TO FIT INTO EITHER OF THE OTHER GROUPS. ALL GROUPS WERE COED. THE SAMPLE INCLUDED 41 RESIDENTS. THE FINDINGS SHOWED THAT 71 PERCENT OF THE 41 PIT YOUTHS WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN DESIGNATED HOME PLACEMENT FAILURES WERE STILL AT HOME AFTER PARTICIPATING IN THE PIT PROGRAM. THE EXPERIMENT CONCLUDES THAT FOR SOME 20 TO 30 JUVENILES WHO WERE HEADED FOR OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENT, PIT PROVIDED EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION. THIS STUDY IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO EXPERIMENT WITH FAMILY COUNSELING WITH GROUPS OF INCARCERATED HOME-FAILURE YOUTHS.

46. **A. GIROLAMO. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND FAMILY CASEWORK IN PROBATION AND PAROLE.** NEW YORK STATE PROBATION AND PAROLE ASSOCIATION. *PROBATION AND PAROLE*, N 5 (SUMMER 1973), P 51-63.

NCJ-12242

DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESSES AND DELINQUENCY CAUSATION AS A BASIS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE IMPORTANCE OF INTENSIVE FAMILY THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS. A BASIC PREMISE OF THIS PAPER IS THAT TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS WHICH IGNORES WORK WITH THE FAMILY MAY BE INJURIOUS TO THE CHILD'S WELFARE WHEN HE/SHE IS RETURNED TO HIS/HER HOME AND COMMUNITY. FOCUSING UPON DELINQUENCY CAUSATION, THIS PAPER EXAMINES THE PSYCHOLOGICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND FAMILIAR DIMENSIONS OF DEVELOPMENT, DRAWING ON PREVIOUS RESEARCH AND THEORY. IN ILLUSTRATING THE APPLICATION OF FAMILY CASEWORK WITH JUVENILE OFFENDERS, THE AUTHORS DISCUSS THE CASEWORK POLICY AT AN INSTITUTION FOR BOYS ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BY THE FAMILY COURTS OF NEW YORK STATE. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

47. **W. GRAY and L. R. GRAY. SYSTEM SPECIFICS IN 'BREAK-IN'—A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH.** ASSOCIATION FOR PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS, 199 GLOUCESTER PLACE, LONDON NW1 6BU, ENGLAND. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF OFFENDER THERAPY AND COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY*, V 21, N 1 (1977), P 31-40.

NCJ-42289

SYSTEM SPECIFICS IS A FORM OF GENERAL SYSTEMS THEORY, DEVELOPED FOR USE IN PSYCHOTHERAPY AND COUNSELING, THAT HAS PROVEN EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS, ADULT OFFENDERS, AND NEUROTIC PATIENTS. IT WAS DESIGNED TO ALLOW FOR GREATER CONTROL AND REGULATION OF THE SYSTEM FORMING PROCESS UNDERLYING HUMAN BEHAVIOR SO THAT DYSFUNCTIONAL SYSTEM PRECURSORS, PARTICULARLY THOSE LEADING TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR, COULD BE QUICKLY AND EFFECTIVELY TURNED OFF AND THEN MODIFIED, AND FUNCTIONAL BEHAVIOR DEVELOPED. THE PSYCHIATRIC COURT CLINIC AT THE MALDEN DISTRICT COURT IN MASSACHUSETTS USED THIS KNOWLEDGE OF SYSTEM PRECURSOR-SYSTEM FORMATION MECHANISMS TO TREAT JUVENILE AND YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS CHARGED WITH THE CRIME OF BREAKING AND ENTERING. THE REALIZATION THAT THESE OFFENDERS WERE FREQUENTLY THE VICTIMS OF, AND THEREFORE REACTING TO, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL 'LOCK-OUT' IN THEIR PERSONAL LIVES LED TO THE FORMATION OF A SYSTEM DIAGRAM WHICH, WITH THE HELP OF ROLEPLAYING, PSYCHODRAMA, AND FAMILY THERAPY, ALLOWED FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND ACTING OUT OF LEGALLY AND SOCIALLY APPROPRIATE (NON-CRIMINAL) FORMS OF 'BREAK-IN' (INTERRUPT, CONTRADICT, CONFRONT). SIX BRIEF CASE STUDIES ARE PRESENTED TO ILLUSTRATE THE USE OF THE LOCK OUT-BREAK IN PARADIGM.

48. **T. F. JOHNSON. FAMILY THERAPY WITH FAMILIES HAVING DELINQUENT OFFSPRING.** NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR FAMILY LIFE, INC NEW YORK FAMILY COUNSELORS INSTITUTE RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, NEW BRUNSWICK, NJ 08903. 6 p. 1975. **NCJ-48682**

AN APPROACH TO DEALING WITH FAMILIES' RESISTANCE TO PARTICIPATING IN THE THERAPY OF A DELINQUENT FAMILY MEMBER IS DISCUSSED. LIKE PSYCHOSOMATIC PATIENTS, FAMILIES OF DELINQUENTS TEND TO FOCUS ON THE SYMPTOM AND TO DEMAND ITS REMOVAL; I.E., THE FAMILIES EMPHASIZE THE DELINQUENT MEMBER'S BEHAVIOR, DEMANDING CHANGES IN THAT BEHAVIOR BUT REFUSE TO RECOGNIZE THE SITUATION WHICH GIVES RISE TO THE BEHAVIOR. THIS ATTITUDE ACCOUNTS FOR THE UNWILLINGNESS OF MANY FAMILIES TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THE TREATMENT OF A DELINQUENT MEMBER. BY NOT PARTICIPATING, FAMILIES ATTEMPT TO ENSURE THAT NOTHING WILL HAPPEN TO DISTURB THEIR CUSTOMARY WAY OF FUNCTIONING. SOME FAMILIES FLATLY REFUSE TO ACCEPT A FAMILY EVALUATION, BUT MOST FAMILIES WILL AGREE TO A CONTRACT FOR THREE MEETINGS. IN THE FIRST MEETING, DURING WHICH FAMILIES TEND TO 'TELL TALES' ABOUT THE DELINQUENT MEMBER, IT IS USEFUL TO ASK MEMBERS HOW THE CHILD'S DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR HAS AFFECTED THEM, THUS ENCOURAGING FAMILY MEMBERS TO EXPRESS THEIR CONCERNS AND FEELINGS. DURING THE SECOND MEETING, THE FAMILY SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO THINK ABOUT WHAT THEIR SITUATION WOULD BE HAD THE DELINQUENCY THAT BROUGHT THEM INTO CONTACT WITH THE COURT NOT OCCURRED. THE THERAPIST MUST REMEMBER THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEMS THAT MAY BE CAUSING DEFENSIVE BEHAVIOR ON THE PART OF FAMILIES (E.G., RELUCTANCE OF PARENTS TO ASSUME ADULT RESPONSIBILITY, MARITAL CONFLICT, A PARENT'S ALCOHOLISM, A FATHER'S ALIENATION FROM HIS FAMILY). STRATEGIES OF RESISTANCE—OMISSION OF A FAMILY MEMBER FROM A TREATMENT SESSION, THE DELINQUENT'S MEMBER'S INSISTENCE UPON BEING THE FAMILY PROBLEM—SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED BY THE THERAPIST AND DEALT WITH FIRMLY YET GENTLY. ALTHOUGH FAMILIES GENERALLY ARE RELUCTANT TO HEAR THE THERAPIST'S EVALUATION OF THEIR PROBLEMS, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THERAPISTS' STATEMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CAN PROVIDE SOME FAMILY MEMBERS WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO FREE THEMSELVES OF THEIR SITUATION. TWO CASE STUDIES ARE CITED.

49. **J. MENNE and L. WILLIAMS. IOWA RESEARCH IN FAMILY THERAPY WITH FAMILIES OF DELINQUENT YOUTH—FINAL REPORT, APRIL 1, 1975 JANUARY 31, 1976.** IOWA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELDORA IA 50627; CENTRAL IOWA ASSOCIATES, INC, RR, CAMBRIDGE IA 50046. 66 p. 1976. **NCJ-41308**

THIS REPORT EXPLORES WHAT VALUE FAMILY THERAPY HAS AND WHO CAN BENEFIT FROM IT. THE DATA REPORTED IN THIS STUDY ARE THE RESULT OF THERAPY WITH FAMILIES OF ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT OR PRE-DELINQUENT YOUTH IN IOWA. THE EVALUATION, HOWEVER, DID NOT YIELD VITAL LONG-TERM FOLLOW-UP DATA ON THE SUBJECT CHILDREN AND SUBJECT FAMILIES. THEREFORE, THE EVALUATION CONSULTANT RECOMMENDED THAT CONSIDERATION BE GIVEN TO A GRANT TO PROVIDE FOR FOLLOW-UP OF THE SUBJECTS IN THE EVALUATION. WITH THE LIMITED RESULTS THAT WERE OBTAINED, IT WAS DEMONSTRATED THAT FAMILY THERAPY CAN BE HELPFUL WITH DELINQUENT AND PRE-DELINQUENT CHILDREN.

**Supplemental Notes:** COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROJECT NO 702-73-00-0472-43-04.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; IOWA CRIME COMMISSION.

50. **D. A. SHOSTAK. FAMILY VERSUS INDIVIDUAL ORIENTED BEHAVIOR THERAPY AS TREATMENT APPROACHES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.** 146 p. 1977. **NCJ-45394**

RESEARCH CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INDIVIDUAL- AND FAMILY-ORIENTED TREATMENT MODELS OF INTERVENTION FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS MADE USE OF MATCHED SUBJECTS AND UNIFORM CRITERIA. MOST BEHAVIORAL THERAPY EFFORTS AT THE TIME OF THE STUDY INCLUDED THE ENTIRE FAMILY OF THE DELINQUENT IN CONTINUING TREATMENT: THE RATIONALE BEHIND THE FAMILY FOCUS RESTS ON THEORY AND RESEARCH ESPOUSING A SYSTEMS VIEW OF MALADAPTIVE BEHAVIOR. WITHIN THIS FRAMEWORK, 'SYMPTOMS' OF THE INDIVIDUAL ARE SEEN AS HAVING A FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE WHICH CAN BE UNDERSTOOD WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THAT PERSON'S SOCIAL OR INTERPERSONAL MATRIX. BY EXTENSION, CHANGE IN THE INDIVIDUAL (I.E., THE DELINQUENT) CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH A RESTRUCTURING OF THE INTERACTION AT THE LEVEL OF THE LARGER SOCIAL UNIT (I.E., THE FAMILY). THE STUDY WAS DEVISED TO DETERMINE EMPIRICALLY WHICH INTERVENTION, INDIVIDUAL-ORIENTED BEHAVIOR THERAPY (IOBT), OR FAMILY-ORIENTED BEHAVIOR THERAPY (FOBT), IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF DELINQUENCY. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE FAMILY FOCUS WOULD PROVIDE FOR GREATER IMPROVEMENT ON PROCESS MEASURES AND FEWER CASES OF RECIDIVISM THAN THE INDIVIDUAL FOCUS. EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS AND CONTROLS WERE STATUS OFFENDER YOUTHS AND THEIR FAMILIES REFERRED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA'S DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY BY THE JUVENILE COURT AND OTHER SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES IN CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA. THE NAMES, COURT RECORDS, AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF EACH FAMILY WERE SECURED FROM A COURT-APPOINTED PROBATION OFFICER. THE 24 ADOLESCENT STATUS OFFENDERS AND THEIR FAMILIES WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO 1 OF 3 EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS: FOBT; IOBT; OR A WAITING LIST CONTROL CONDITION, IN WHICH TREATMENT WAS DEFERRED PENDING COMPLETION OF THE STUDY. FOLLOWING A SERIES OF 8 1-HOUR TREATMENT SESSIONS, CLEAR BEHAVIORAL OUTCOME DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN GROUPS, WITH FOBT RESULTING IN SIGNIFICANTLY FEWER CASES OF COURT REFERRAL THAN IOBT OR CONTROLS. CONSISTENT, ALTHOUGH LESS CONCISE, EVIDENCE IN BEHALF OF THE GREATER EFFECTIVENESS OF FOBT WAS FOUND ALONG THERAPEUTIC PROCESS DIMENSIONS. NO IMPROVEMENTS WERE FOUND FOR IOBT AS COMPARED WITH NON-TREATED CONTROLS. THE DIFFERENTIAL RESULTS FOR THESE TWO TREATMENTS ARE DISCUSSED FROM A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE. BACKGROUND INFORMATION, RESEARCH METHODOLOGY, AND RESULTS ARE DESCRIBED IN DEPTH. TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED THROUGHOUT, AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS ARE APPENDED. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106.

51. **L. P. SUTTON. ALBUQUERQUE (NM)—CHIP (CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION INTERVENTION PROJECT)—A STUDY OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM.** ALBUQUERQUE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT, ALBUQUERQUE NM 87103. 47 p. 1978. **NCJ-46421**

THE IMPACT OF CHIP IS EVALUATED BY COMPARING RECIDIVISM RATES FOR CHIP CLIENTS WITH RATES FOR OTHER CHILDREN IN NEED OF SUPERVISION (CHINS) OFFENDERS IN BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO. CHIP IS INTENDED TO DIVERT STATUS OFFENDERS AWAY FROM TRADITIONAL DISPOSITIONS AND TOWARD SPECIAL PROGRAMS PROVIDING INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY COUNSELING. A 50-PERCENT RANDOM SAMPLE OF CHIP CASES SERVED AS THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS IN THE EVALUATION. THE CONTROL GROUP WAS DRAWN FROM CHINS CASES GIVEN OTHER INFORMAL DISPOSITIONS BY THE JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICE. PRIOR RECORD AND OFFENSE CHARGED, THE FOREMOST CONTRIBUTORS TO RECIDIVISM, AFFECTED DIFFERENCES IN POSTTREATMENT SUCCESS BETWEEN THE TWO



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GROUPS. CHIP CLIENTS HAD A SLIGHTLY HIGHER RECIDIVISM RATE THAN CONTROL CLIENTS, PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF THE GREATER PROPORTION OF RECIDIVISM-RELATED FACTORS AMONG CHIP CLIENTS. CHIP TENDED TO RECEIVE DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH NUMBERS OF HIGH-RISK CASES (RUNAWAYS AND CLIENTS WITH RECORDS OF PRIOR REFERRALS TO JUVENILE AUTHORITIES) AND DISPROPORTIONATELY LOW NUMBERS OF LOW-RISK CASES (E.G., SHOPLIFTING). NEVERTHELESS, 67 PERCENT OF THE CHIP CLIENTS STUDIED AVOIDED SUBSEQUENT CONTACT WITH JUVENILE AUTHORITIES. DETAILS OF EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE PROVIDED. TABULAR AND GRAPHIC DATA ARE INCLUDED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**52. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS CENTER ON ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, DAVIS CA 95616. CONFERENCE ON FAMILY COUNSELING AND JUVENILE DIVERSION. 350 p. 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; 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 IN THE FORM OF QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, AND PARTLY AS STRAIGHT EXPOSITORY MATERIAL. THE MANUAL FOR FAMILY COUNSELORS DISCUSSES SPECIFIC EXPERIENTIAL THERAPEUTIC TECHNIQUES THAT ARE USED IN THE PROJECT.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

# TEAM PROBATION

53. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. INCREASED PAROLE EFFECTIVENESS PROGRAM. CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY, V 25, N 1, SPECIAL ISSUE (SPRING 1972), COMPLETE ISSUE. NCJ-10388

THE STATEWIDE REORGANIZATION OF PAROLE BY THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY EMPHASIZES A TEAM APPROACH. THE INCREASED PAROLE EFFECTIVENESS PROGRAM (IPEP) IS A PLANNED APPROACH TO CASEWORK, CASE MANAGEMENT, UNIT ORGANIZATION, REGIONAL AND DIVISIONAL PROGRAMMING. IT ATTEMPTS TO CHANGE PAROLE OPERATIONS FROM AN INDIVIDUAL TO A TEAM APPROACH. ITS PRIMARY OBJECTIVES ARE TO REDUCE CRIME COMMITTED BY WARDS OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY AND TO REDUCE PAROLE RETURNS TO INSTITUTIONS. A RESEARCH PLAN FOR IPEP IS PRESENTED, AS WELL AS INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS INITIATED BY THE VARIOUS REGIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY. THESE PROGRAMS INCLUDE A MAN-WOMAN PAROLE TEAM AND A SETTLEMENT HOUSE ESTABLISHED AS TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR PAROLEES.

54. R. D. DAVIS. FINDINGS OF THE PROBATION MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES PROJECT, JUNE 1976. NEW MEXICO GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING, P O BOX 1770, SANTA FE NM 87501. 51 p. 1976. NCJ-37944

RESULTS OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO COMPARE THE EFFICACY OF TEAM, TRADITIONAL, AND VOLUNTEER PROBATION MANAGEMENT, AS MEASURED BY RECIDIVISM, COST, LENGTH OF TIME TO ACHIEVE CORRECTIONAL GOALS, AND FREQUENCY OF CONTACT. THE SUBJECTS FOR THE STUDY WERE THOSE JUVENILE OFFENDERS LIVING IN BERNALILLO COUNTY (NM) WHO WERE ON PROBATION WHEN THE RESEARCH BEGAN AND THOSE JUVENILES PLACED ON PROBATION FOR THE 13 MONTH PERIOD FROM APRIL 1, 1975 THROUGH APRIL 30, 1976. CASES WERE TO BE CAREFULLY ASSIGNED BETWEEN THE THREE TYPES OF PROBATION IN ORDER TO ENSURE RANDOM ASSIGNMENT. CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES WERE EXPERIENCED IN ADHERING TO THE RANDOMIZATION PLAN. DATA WAS GATHERED ON SUCH FACTORS AS FREQUENCY OF CONTACTS, KINDS OF CONTACTS, CORRECTIONAL GOALS, RECIDIVISM OF PROBATIONERS, THE PROBATIONER'S ATTITUDES TOWARD PROBATION, DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROBATIONERS, AND CRIMINAL HISTORY OF PROBATIONERS. IT IS NOTED THAT MANY PROBLEMS WERE EXPERIENCED IN OBTAINING ADEQUATE OR COMPLETE DATA. BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS OF DATA COLLECTION AND RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF PROBATIONERS, THE AUTHORS NOTE

THAT MANY OF THE PROGRAM RESULTS REPRESENT ONLY TRENDS IN THE DATA RATHER THAN RIGOROUS RESEARCH RESULTS. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND BETWEEN RECIDIVISM RATES FOR TEAM PROBATION AND TRADITIONAL PROBATION. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT WHILE TEAM MANAGEMENT DID NOT APPEAR TO HELP OR HURT IN ANY SIGNIFICANT WAY, IT WAS LESS EXPENSIVE IN TERMS OF SERVICE DELIVERY THAN TRADITIONAL MANAGEMENT.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

55. F. DELL'APA, W. T. ADAMS, J. D. JORGENSEN, and H. R. SIGURDSON. ADVOCACY, BROKERAGE, COMMUNITY—THE ABC'S OF PROBATION AND PAROLE. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. FEDERAL PROBATION, V 44, N 4 (DECEMBER 1976), P 37-44.

NCJ-39373

ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE OPERATIONS OF A COMMUNITY-GEARED PROBATION AND PAROLE PROGRAM. TEN PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES FROM STATES WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI WERE SELECTED FOR TRAINING IN THIS PROGRAM, CALLED THE COMMUNITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TEAM (CRMT). THE PHILOSOPHY BEHIND THE CRMT WAS THAT PROBATION AND PAROLE STAFF MUST ASSUME ADVOCACY ROLES IN NEGOTIATING APPROPRIATE COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICES FOR OFFENDERS, AND THAT THEY MUST ASSUME A COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION AND RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ROLE FOR NEEDED SERVICES THAT DO NOT EXIST. THE TEAM APPROACH IS CONSIDERED AN IMPROVEMENT OVER THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER AND 'CASE' RELATIONSHIP. THE FINAL RESULTS OF THE CRMT PROGRAM WERE NOT IN AT THE TIME OF THE ARTICLE, BUT TEAM MEMBERS SPOKE HIGHLY OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

56. DENVER JUVENILE COURT, DENVER CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING, DENVER CO 80202. DENVER—COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROBATION EXPERIMENT—FINAL REPORT. 150 p. 1974. NCJ-36547

FINAL REPORT OF THE DENVER IMPACT CITIES PROJECT TO REDUCE THE RECIDIVISM RATE OF ADJUDICATED YOUTHFUL TARGET OFFENDERS THROUGH PROVISION OF INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES. THE COMMUNITY OUTREACH PROBATION EXPERIMENT (COPE) USED SEVEN TEAMS COMPOSED OF PARA-PROFESSIONAL STREETWORKERS AND STREETWORKER TRAINEES ALONG WITH FIELD PROBATION OFFICERS TO PRO-

VIDE THE SERVICES. INFORMATION PROCESSING PROBLEMS PROHIBITED INCLUSION OF ALL BUT SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND DATA OF PROGRAM CLIENTS IN THIS REPORT. AN INTERIM EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT IS INCLUDED TO SHOW THE TYPE OF COMPARISONS TO BE MADE WHEN FULL PROJECT-YEAR DATA IS OBTAINED.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; DENVER ANTI-CRIME COUNCIL.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

57. **J. P. HEUSER. PROJECT PICTURE—EVALUATION REPORT NUMBER 2—REPORT ON PROJECT ACHIEVEMENT OF STATED PROCESS AND OUTCOME OBJECTIVES DURING THE FIRST 15 MONTHS OF PROJECT OPERATIONS. OREGON LAW ENFORCEMENT COUNCIL, 2001 FRONT STREET, NE, SALEM OR 97303. 58 p. 1977.**

NCJ-42309

THE PROJECT, WHICH PROVIDES COMMUNITY PLANNING AND SERVICES FOR JUVENILES COMMITTED TO CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BOTH DURING AND AFTER THEIR STAY, WAS CONSIDERED TO BE ACHIEVING MOST OF ITS OBJECTIVES. THE PICTURE PROJECT INVOLVES THE USE OF THE TEAM APPROACH AS PAROLE COUNSELORS WORK WITH THE CLIENT AND FAMILY AND CORRECTIONAL PERSONNEL DURING THE CLIENT'S INSTITUTIONAL STAY. THE CLIENT CONTINUES TO BE SUPERVISED IN THE COMMUNITY AFTER HIS RELEASE. TEAM MEMBERS WORK TO COORDINATE HEALTH PLANNING, EDUCATION NEEDS AND PROGRAMS, EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND JOB REFERRALS, FAMILY COUNSELING, OUT-OF-HOME CARE AND GROUP HOME PLACEMENT, AS WELL AS EXTENSIVE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. IN EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF THE PICTURE PROJECT, A COMPARISON GROUP COMPATIBLE TO PICTURE CLIENTS WAS ASSIGNED AS A 'CONTROL' CASELOAD TO RECEIVE TRADITIONAL SERVICES. THE CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING IMPACT WERE A.W.O.L. RATES, PAROLE REVOCATION RATE, AND POST-PROGRAM OFFENSE RATES. THE DATA CONSIDERED FOR THIS REPORT DOES CONFIRM THAT THE PROJECT WAS ADEQUATELY ACHIEVING MOST OF ITS OBJECTIVES DURING THE FIRST 15 MONTHS OF PROJECT OPERATIONS. IT IS STATED, HOWEVER, THAT ONLY THROUGH THE ANALYSIS OF MORE TERMINATED CASES FOLLOWED UP FOR LONGER TIME PERIODS CAN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROGRAM BE ACCURATELY ASSESSED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

58. **G. C. KILLINGER and G. A. ARCHER. EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT FOR THE EX-OFFENDER (PROJECT E.A.S.E.)—AN EVALUATION, OCTOBER, 1974. SAM HOUSTON STATE UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE OF CONTEMPORARY CORRECTIONS AND THE BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES, HUNTSVILLE TX 77340. 46 p. 1974.**

NCJ-16480

ASSESSMENT OF THE EMPLOYMENT ADVOCACY TEAMS COMPOSED OF A PAROLE OFFICER, EX-OFFENDER, JOB DEVELOPMENT SPECIALIST AND VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SPECIALIST DEVELOPED TO AID JUVENILE PAROLEES WITH EMPLOYMENT-RELATED PROBLEMS. THE ADVOCACY TEAMS SET UP IN THREE TEXAS CITIES—DALLAS, FORT WORTH, AND SAN ANTONIO—WERE DESIGNED TO AUGMENT THE SKILLS AND RESOURCES OF THE TEXAS YOUTH COUNCIL PAROLE OFFICERS AND THE TEXAS REHABILITATION COMMISSION VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SPECIALISTS. THE GOAL OF THE PROJECT WAS TO REDUCE RECIDIVISM IN YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS BY MONITORING THE PAROLEE'S PROGRESS, ALLEVIATING SOME HANDICAPPING CONDITIONS, SECURING COOPERATION OF EMPLOYERS, PROVIDING SUPPORT AND MOTIVATION, AND DEVELOPING COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND RESOURCES. JUVENILES WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO PROJECT AND CONTROL GROUPS. DATA FORMS WERE COMPLETED ON EACH EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL PAROLEE. ON-SITE VISITS TO THE THREE AREA OFFICES, AND IN-

TERVIEWS WITH STAFF AND COMMUNITY WERE ALSO CONDUCTED. THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT WAS MEASURED BY THE REDUCTION IN RECIDIVISM. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE PROJECT CONTRIBUTED TO SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCING THE RECIDIVISM RATES OF PAROLEES ASSIGNED TO THE PROJECT, THAT THE PROJECT WAS GENERALLY ABLE TO TRIPLE THE AMOUNT OF CONTACT THE JUVENILE HAS WITH HELPING AGENCIES, AND THAT THE PROJECT HAD MADE A CONTRIBUTION BY ARRANGING FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPING JOB OPPORTUNITIES. RECOMMENDATIONS AND A SAMPLE DATA FORM ARE ALSO INCLUDED.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; TEXAS CRIMINAL JUSTICE COUNCIL.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

59. **J. F. KOONTZ JR. CHANGE VS. PROBATION MANAGEMENT. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. FEDERAL PROBATION, V 42, N 1 (MARCH 1978), P 28-34.**

NCJ-47757

WIDESPREAD SOCIAL CHANGE AND CHANGES WITHIN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM ITSELF PLACE DEMANDS ON URBAN PROBATION MANAGEMENT. A TEAM/SPECIALIST APPROACH IS RECOMMENDED AS A MEANS OF MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE. IN THE PAST DECADE CRIME HAS RISEN TO UNPRECEDENTED LEVELS: THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY CORRECTIONS, HAS COME UNDER GREATER PUBLIC SCRUTINY, PUBLIC CRITICISM OF CORRECTIONS HAS INCREASED, AND THE GOALS OF CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN INCREASINGLY ATTACKED. HOWEVER, A PERSISTENCE OF TRADITION IN PENOLOGY HAS RESULTED IN ITS INABILITY TO KEEP PACE WITH SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGE. TO DEAL WITH CHANGE, FLEXIBILITY MUST BE BUILT INTO THE CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATION, AND DIVERSITY MUST BE EMPHASIZED. MOST CORRECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ARE CENTRALIZED, BUREAUCRATIC, AND UNACUSTOMED TO OPERATING IN AN ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERIZED BY VARIETY AND INSTABILITY. THE CASEWORK MODEL UTILIZED IN PROBATION IS ALSO ANTIQUATED AND UNABLE TO MEET CHANGING DEMANDS. THE PROBATION OFFICER IS EXPECTED TO BE A GENERAL PRACTITIONER AND MUST DEAL WITH SUCH VARIED PROBLEMS AS MEDICAL CARE, EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING AND OTHER BASIC NECESSITIES, INTERPERSONAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT, AND SOCIAL AND LEGAL PROBLEMS, WHILE ALSO MEETING THE DEMANDS OF THE ORGANIZATION IN TERMS OF PAPERWORK, COURT RESPONSIBILITIES, AND TIME LIMITATIONS. ONE PROBATION OFFICER ALONE CAN NOT ADEQUATELY MEET SUCH VARIED AND BROAD DEMANDS. A NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS HAVE IMPLEMENTED A TEAM MODEL OF ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGEMENT AND PARTICIPATIVE ADMINISTRATION. IDEALLY SUCH AN APPROACH WOULD UTILIZE A CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER AND A STAFF RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIONAL POLICIES DETERMINED BY THE COURTS. TOGETHER WITH STAFF MEMBERS SPECIALIZING IN THE AREAS OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, BUDGET AND AUDITING, STATISTICS AND RESEARCH, AND ADMINISTRATION, THE CHIEF PROBATION OFFICER WOULD BE PART OF A MANAGEMENT TEAM. RESPONSIBLE TO THE CHIEF PROBATION OFFICERS WOULD BE SUPERVISORS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE OPERATIONAL UNITS, ASSIGNED TO A SPECIFIC JUDGE OR JUDGES. EACH OPERATIONAL UNIT WOULD CONSIST OF LINE OFFICERS TRAINED AND ASSIGNED TO SUCH SPECIFIC FUNCTIONS AS PRESENTENCE INVESTIGATION AND REPORTING, GENERAL SUPERVISION, TESTING AND COUNSELING, SOCIAL SERVICES AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES COORDINATION, ALCOHOLISM, NARCOTICS, EMPLOYMENT TRAINING AND PLACEMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT LIAISON, AND PROBATION VIOLATIONS AND PROBLEMS. ONE STAFF MEMBER IN EACH UNIT, CHOSEN ON A ROTATIONAL BASIS, WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CASE COORDINATION. INFORMATION EXCHANGE WOULD OCCUR LATERALLY AMONG SPECIALISTS, ON AN INTRA-UNIT/INTERUNIT AND

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INTRE-ORGANIZATIONAL BASIS. SPECIALIST TRAINING WOULD ALSO OCCUR LATERALLY, ON THE BASIS OF ROTATION OF LINE OFFICERS AMONG UNIT POSITIONS. REFERENCES ARE PROVIDED.

60. J. E. MARKHAM and M. R. READING, Eds. **COMMUNITY SERVICE PROGRAMS.** MISSOURI BOARD OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, BOX 267, JEFFERSON CITY MO 65101. *REVIEWS ABOUT PROGRAMS*, V 1, N 2 (JULY 1977), WHOLE ISSUE. **NCJ-43486**

COMMUNITY SERVICE-ORIENTED ACTIVITIES AND INTAKE PROGRAMS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES IN MISSOURI ARE DESCRIBED IN SUMMARY REPORTS ON SEVEN PROGRAMS. IN KANSAS CITY, COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAMS COMPOSED OF SEVERAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS, EACH A SPECIALIST IN A PARTICULAR AREA OF SERVICE, GUIDE CLIENT PROGRESS. THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM APPROACH INCORPORATES CONCEPTS OF CASELOAD POOLING AND BROKERAGE/ADVOCACY FUNCTIONS. A MODIFIED VERSION OF THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM HAS BEEN IMPLEMENTED IN ST. LOUIS, WHERE, IN ADDITION, A COMMUNITY RESOURCE UNIT PROVIDES SUPPORT SERVICE TO EIGHT PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICES IN THE AREA. THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE UNIT IS STAFFED BY RESOURCE DEVELOPERS, WHO CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE NEEDS OF THE ENTIRE CASELOAD OF THE REGION RATHER THAN WITH INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS. AN INTAKE GROUP COUNSELING PROGRAM FOR PROBATIONERS IN ST. LOUIS COUNTY ENROLLED 1,042 CLIENTS BETWEEN AUGUST 1975 AND MAY 1977. EVALUATION FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE 7-WEEK PROGRAM IS OF GREATEST REHABILITATIVE VALUE TO THOSE IN GREATEST NEED OF HELP. INTAKE GROUP PROGRAMS FOR PROBATIONERS IN SPRINGFIELD AND NORTH ST. LOUIS CITY COVER THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROBATION AND PAROLE, CONTAINMENT THEORY, AND REALITY THERAPY. COMPONENTS OF KANSAS CITY'S INTAKE PROGRAM INCLUDE DISCUSSIONS OF THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, REALITY THERAPY, VALUE JUDGMENT, AND CLIENT PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING. COPIES OF MATERIALS USED IN THE SPRINGFIELD PROGRAM ARE INCLUDED.

61. J. P. MISCIONE. **BROKERAGE—A REALISTIC APPROACH TO PROBATION SUPERVISION.** WEST TEXAS REGIONAL ADULT PROBATION DEPARTMENT, COUNTY ANNEX BUILDING, 4824 ALBERTA, SUITE 361, EL PASO TX 79905. 12 p. 1976. **NCJ-36599**

THE TRADITIONAL CONCEPT OF PROBATION CASEWORK IS CHALLENGED ON THE BASIS OF EFFECTIVENESS—A NEW APPROACH, THE COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAM (CRMT) IS PROPOSED WHICH STRESSES OFFENDER-MATCHING SERVICES. A BROKERAGE CONCEPT OF PROBATION SERVICE DELIVERY IS PUT FORTH IN WHICH PROBATION OFFICERS WOULD EACH BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING ACCESS TO COMMUNITY RESOURCES IN ONE FIELD SUCH AS EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT. THIS WAY EACH PROBATIONER WOULD BE PROVIDED ONLY WITH THOSE SERVICES THAT COULD BENEFIT HIM MOST.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

62. G. MULLINS. **SOLUTION TO CRIME AND CONFLICT IN THE SCHOOLS—THE YERBA BUENA HIGH SCHOOL INTERAGENCY TEAM CONCEPT.** CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL'S BUILDING SECURITY COMMISSION, WELLS FARGO BANK BUILDING, SACRAMENTO CA 95814. *CRIME PREVENTION REVIEW*, V 3, N 1 (OCTOBER 1975), P 19-24. **NCJ-37040**

DESCRIPTION OF AN INTERAGENCY NEIGHBORHOOD COOPERATIVE APPROACH UTILIZING BOTH CRISIS INTERVENTION AND CRISIS PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN THE YERBA BUENA COMMUNITY OF SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA. THE FOCUS OF THE PROGRAM IS THE COORDINATION OF PROFESSIONAL LEADERSHIP—SCHOOLS, POLICE, PROBATION, SOCIAL SERVICES, ETC.—TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEMS OF FAMILY, SCHOOL, AND NEIGHBORHOOD. COMPONENTS OF THIS IN-SCHOOL PROGRAM IN-

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CLUDE 24-HOUR EMERGENCY SERVICES FOR ADOLESCENTS, AND CRISIS PREVENTION THROUGH EARLY IDENTIFICATION OF THE CRISIS-PRONE STUDENT, SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL PRESCRIPTIONS, TEACHER TRAINING, PARENT EDUCATION, AND PEER COUNSELING.

63. **NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROBATION OFFICERS, AMBASSADOR HOUSE, BRIGSTOCK ROAD, THORNTON HEATH, SURREY CR4 7JG, ENGLAND. PUTTING THE SACRED COWS OUT TO GRASS.** *PROBATION JOURNAL*, V 24, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1977), P 92-96. **NCJ-52846**

THE TEAM APPROACH TO PROBATION SERVICES IS ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMINING THE WORK OF THE PRESTON WEST TEAM, ONE OF THREE PROBATION TEAMS IN THE PRESTON AREA OF ENGLAND. THE BENEFITS ARE SEEN AS FAR OUTWEIGHING THE PROBLEMS. THE FRUSTRATIONS ENCOUNTERED IN MOVING FROM A TYPICAL BUREAUCRATIC PROBATION SERVICE TO A TEAM-ORIENTED APPROACH ARE DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THE FIRST STEP WAS TO HAVE A DEPARTMENT MEETING TO ANALYZE EACH OF THE 308 ACTIVE CASES. IT WAS FOUND THAT ONLY A THIRD WERE RECEIVING ACTIVE SUPERVISION. REASONS FOR THIS WERE IDENTIFIED AND COMMUNITY AGENCIES WHICH COULD BE ENLISTED TO MEET NEEDS WERE SOUGHT OUT. SKILLS AMONG DEPARTMENT MEMBERS WERE IDENTIFIED AND A SYSTEM WAS DEVELOPED TO GIVE CASES TO THOSE PROBATION OFFICERS WITH THE SKILLS BEST SUITED TO CLIENT NEEDS. AN ORGANIZATIONAL CHART ILLUSTRATES VARIOUS CLIENT SERVICES OFFERED THROUGH THE NEW SYSTEM. THE FOLLOWING 'SACRED COWS' HAD TO BE OVERCOME: (1) THE MYTH THAT A ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIP IS THE ONLY WAY TO HANDLE A PROBATION CLIENT; (2) THE TRADITIONAL HIERARCHICAL SUPPORT SYSTEM; (3) THE MYTH THAT INDIVIDUAL AUTONOMY IS ESSENTIAL; (4) OVEREMPHASIS ON PROFESSIONALISM WITH A RELUCTANCE TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITY; AND (5) RECORDKEEPING AS AN END RATHER THAN A MEANS.

64. H. T. RUBIN. **NEW DIRECTIONS IN MISDEMEANOR PROBATION.** AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO IL 60606. *JUDICATURE*, V 60, N 9 (APRIL 1977), P 435-441. **NCJ-41049**

A DESCRIPTION OF A DIFFERENT CONCEPT FOR PROVIDING SERVICES TO MISDEMEANANTS ON PROBATION IS PRESENTED IN THIS ARTICLE. PROBATION UNITS CALLED CRMT'S (COMMUNITY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TEAMS) ARE PRESENTLY BEING TRIED IN SEVENTEEN PROBATION AND PAROLE AGENCIES FROM DETROIT TO CALIFORNIA. THESE CRMT UNITS ARE PROBATION DIVISIONS OR ENTIRE DEPARTMENTS THAT OPERATE ON BROKERAGE MODELS. EACH PROBATION OFFICER FUNCTIONS AS A SPECIALIST IN TWO AREAS OF CLIENT NEEDS, REFERRING CLIENTS TO PARTICULAR COMMUNITY AGENCIES WHICH CAN PROVIDE THE NEEDED SERVICES. PROGRAMS IN DES MOINES AND EL PASO ARE DESCRIBED.

65. D. C. SULLIVAN. **TEAM MANAGEMENT IN PROBATION, SOME MODELS FOR IMPLEMENTATION.** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, CONTINENTAL PLAZA, 411 HACKENSACK AVENUE, HACKENSACK NJ 07601. 45 p. 1972. **NCJ-10125**

PROPOSAL TO STRUCTURE PROBATION ORGANIZATIONS INTO TEAMS IN ORDER TO PROVIDE MORE OBJECTIVE MANAGERIAL STYLES AND INNOVATIVE TREATMENT CONCEPTS. IN VIEW OF INCREASING CASELOADS, THE DIVERSITY OF OFFENDERS, AND THE SHIFT TOWARD COMMUNITY REINTEGRATION, A CHANGE IN THE GOAL ORIENTATION OF PROBATION SERVICE IS ESSENTIAL. PROBATION ORGANIZATIONS ARE FACED WITH SPECIFIC DILEMMAS ON THREE LEVELS OF ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY—(1) GOAL DIRECTED ACTIVITIES, (2) ADAPTATION TO ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES, AND (3) INTERNAL MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES, THEREFORE, FLEXIBILITY IS IMPORTANT. THIS BOOKLET PROPOSES THAT THE FRAMEWORK OF BUREAUCRATIC PROBATION ORGANIZATIONS BE RESTRUCTURED INTO SMALLER WORK

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UNITS OR TEAMS. IN THIS CONTEXT, THREE POSSIBLE MODELS FOR PROBATION TEAMS ARE CONSIDERED—A RESOURCE COORDINATING MODEL, A REINTEGRATION TEAM MODEL, AND A NEW CAREERS MODEL. IN ADDITION, TEAM COMPOSITION AND DEVELOPMENT ARE DISCUSSED. THE CONCEPT OF TEAM MANAGEMENT HAS PROVED SUCCESSFUL IN INDUSTRIAL SETTINGS, IT IS CONTENDED THAT THE APPLICATION OF THIS METHOD TO THE CORRECTIONAL FIELD, SPECIFICALLY PROBATION AND PAROLE, WOULD ALSO MEET THE NEEDS OF CHANGING CORRECTIONAL POLICY.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201.

**Availability:** NATIONAL COUNCIL ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY, 1101 15TH STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20005.

- 66. H. WEINBERG. PROBATION PROGRAM PLANNING FOR YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.** SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION, 1860 BROADWAY, NEW YORK NY 10023. *INTELLECT*, V 106, N 2387 (AUGUST 1977), P 58-61. **NCJ-49957**

THE YOUTHFUL OFFENDER PROJECT OF THE BROCKLAND, MASS., DISTRICT COURT SEEKS TO BROADEN THE RANGE OF ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS AVAILABLE TO A JUDGE AT THE TIME OF DISPOSITION BY CONSULTATION WITH AND EVALUATION OF OFFENDERS. SINCE 1971, A TEAM OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND PROBATION EXPERTS HAS PARTICIPATED IN A PROGRAM OF EARLY INTERVENTION IN THE CRIMINAL COURT CASES OF YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 17 AND 25. IT HAD BEEN NOTED THAT ONE-HALF OF THE CRIMINAL CASES BROUGHT BEFORE THE COURT WERE CONTRIBUTED BY OFFENDERS IN THIS AGE GROUP. THE INVESTIGATORS FOUND THAT EVEN MINOR OFFENSES WERE SURFACE MANIFESTATIONS OF MORE BASIC SOCIALIZATION DIFFICULTIES AMONG THE OFFENDERS. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING IS USED DURING THE PERIOD BEFORE DISPOSITION TO DEVELOP A PLAN OF APPROACH THAT WILL LESSEN THE LIKELIHOOD OF REPEAT OFFENSES. PERSONAL DATA ARE USED BY PROJECT WORKERS TO INSURE THAT VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL NEEDS WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE OFFENDER BY THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. THE FEASIBILITY OF A GROUP APPROACH TO TRAINING JOB APPLICANTS IS BEING EXAMINED IN THE PROJECT. SEVERAL OF THE PROJECT FEATURES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED BY THE REGULAR PROBATION PROGRAM, INCLUDING THE TRAINING OF VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS BY PROFESSIONAL HUMAN RELATIONS PSYCHOLOGISTS. THE CURRENT MODEL OF THE PROJECT INCLUDES AN EMPHASIS ON AIDING DRUG ABUSERS AND THE COORDINATION OF RESOURCE USE WITH OTHER COURT SYSTEMS.

- 67. R. WILSON. PROBATION/PAROLE OFFICERS AS 'RESOURCE BROKERS'.** CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017. *CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE*, V 4, N 2 (JUNE 1978), P 48-54. **NCJ-47691**

THE USE OF A COMMUNITY RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TEAM (CRMT) MODEL IN THE REORGANIZATION OF THE VENTURA COUNTY, CA., PROBATION DEPARTMENT IS DETAILED. CRMT PUTS PROBATION OFFICERS ON TEAMS WITH POOLED CASELOADS. DECISIONS ARE SHARED WITH A TEAM OF 5 TO 10 OTHER OFFICERS. EACH OFFICER SPECIALIZES IN ONE SUBSYSTEM, SUCH AS ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE, MENTAL HEALTH, OR JOB PLACEMENT. THE CRMT MODEL IS A SYNTHESIS OF FOUR ELEMENTS: NEEDS ASSESSMENT, RESOURCE BROKERAGE, POOLED CASELOADS, AND TEAM MANAGEMENT. IN VENTURA COUNTY, THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT TEAM CONSISTS OF 1 TEAM MANAGER, 4 PROBATION OFFICERS, AND 1 COMMUNITY WORKER; THE GROUP SHARES 400 CLIENTS. THE TRANSITION FROM THE OLD SYSTEM TO THE CRMT SYSTEM IS DISCUSSED, AND THE EMPHASIS ON USE OF COMMUNITY RESOURCES AND PROGRAMS, JOB AREA SPECIALIZATION, AND SUITABILITY OF PROGRAM-TO-CLIENT IS DEPICTED. THERE ARE PERCEIVED POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF THE CRMT MODEL. SOME OFFI-

## VARIATIONS ON

CERS FEAR THAT CRMT WILL DESTROY THE RELATIONSHIP THEY FEEL DOES AND SHOULD EXIST BETWEEN AN OFFICER AND HIS OR HER PROBATIONERS. HOWEVER, ADVOCATES SAY THAT THE ONE-TO-ONE APPROACH IS STILL POSSIBLE. ALTHOUGH IT MAY DEVELOP, EXPERTS AND ADMINISTRATORS FEAR THAT POOLED CASELOADS AND TEAM MANAGEMENT WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF CONTROL OVER CASES AND EVALUATION ABILITY. ADVOCATES NOTE THAT IT APPARENTLY SAVES MONEY. EARLY EVALUATIONS SHOW THAT CRMT UNITS ARE MORE EFFICIENT THAN ADDITIONAL APPROACHES, WITH INCREASED SERVICES TO CLIENTS AND IMPROVED TRACKING ABILITY. THERE IS NO HARD EVIDENCE YET THAT CRMT WILL BE ANY MORE EFFECTIVE AT REDUCING CRIME BY PROBATIONERS AND PAROLEES.

- 68. W. T. WOOD. BLUEPRINT FOR DEVELOPING PROBATION TEAMS.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 42, N 2 (JUNE 1978), P 15-18. **NCJ-50859**

THE PROCEDURE FOR ASSESSING CLIENTS, COMMUNITY SERVED, AND THE PROBATION AGENCY ITSELF IS OUTLINED AS A PRELUDE TO USING A PROBATION TEAM APPROACH. PROBATION TEAMS ESSENTIALLY USE PERSONS OF VARYING EXPERTISE AND FUNCTION IN DIAGNOSING CLIENT NEEDS AND IMPLEMENTING SERVICES TO INDIVIDUAL CLIENTS, IN CONTRAST TO THE INDIVIDUAL OFFICER BEING THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF THESE FUNCTIONS FOR THE CLIENTS UNDER HIS CARE. IN REFRAINING FROM ADVOCATING THE PROBATION TEAM APPROACH AS AN ACROSS-THE-BOARD PROGRAM TO INCREASE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROBATION SERVICES, IT IS CAUTIONED THAT THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT A PARTICULAR AGENCY SHOULD USE THE TEAM APPROACH, HOW IT SHOULD BE EMPLOYED, AND THE TYPE OF TEAM APPROACH TO BE DEVELOPED SHOULD BE MADE ONLY AFTER A THOROUGH ASSESSMENT OF CLIENTS, COMMUNITY, AND AGENCY HAS BEEN MADE. THE DESCRIPTION OF THE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE IS THE PRINCIPAL FEATURE OF THE ARTICLE. FOR CLIENTS, THE BASIC DATA NEEDED INCLUDES: WHERE THEY LIVE, TYPES OF CRIMES COMMITTED, AND THEIR NEEDS. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE COMMUNITY IN WHICH THE AGENCY FUNCTIONS PROVIDES INFORMATION ON HOW THE COMMUNITY AS PRESENTLY STRUCTURED INTERRELATES WITH THE PROBATION AGENCY AND THE NEEDS OF ITS CLIENTS. AN ANALYSIS OF THE AGENCY ITSELF HELPS IT TO EXAMINE ITS GOALS, TIME ALLOTMENTS FOR VARIOUS FUNCTIONS, AND THE EXTENT TO WHICH PRESENT OPERATIONS REFLECT ACTUAL COMMITMENT TO THEORETICAL OBJECTIVES AND GOALS. STAFF INVOLVEMENT AT ALL LEVELS IN THE PROCESS OF THIS ASSESSMENT IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE THAT THE TEAM APPROACH IS FULLY UNDERSTOOD BY ALL CONNECTED WITH THE WORK OF THE AGENCY. THE TEAM APPROACH AND THE PARTICULAR TYPE TO BE EMPLOYED SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO THE WORK OF THE AGENCY ONLY IF IT IS CLEAR THAT IT WOULD BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS FOR THE AGENCY TO ACCOMPLISH ITS SELF-DETERMINED COMMITMENTS. THE USE OF THE PROBATION TEAM BY MULTNOMAH COUNTY, OREG., PROBATION SERVICES IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. A SAMPLE OF THE 'CASE ANALYSIS SCALE—TALLY SHEET' EMPLOYED BY THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY AGENCY IN ASSESSING CLIENT NEEDS IS ALSO PROVIDED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 69. W. T. WOOD. MULTNOMAH COUNTY (OR) PROBATION TEAMS—AN EXAMPLE THAT IS WORKING.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 42, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1978), P 7-9. **NCJ-52111**

RESULTS OF AN ANALYSIS OF THE OPERATIONS AND CASELOADS OF THE MULTNOMAH COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT ARE REPORTED, AND THE DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF THE TEAM APPROACH TO PROBATION SERVICES ARE DESCRIBED. PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TEAM AP-

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PROACH TO PROBATION, A COMMITTEE SPENT 6 MONTHS EVALUATING THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT'S EXISTING ACTIVITIES, ITS CLIENTS, THE COMMUNITY, AND THE AGENCY'S GOALS. THE COMMITTEE FOUND THAT THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS EXISTED IN THE AGENCY: (1) CASELOADS WERE EXTREMELY HIGH; (2) CLIENT NEEDS VARIED; (3) THERE EXISTED THREE OR FOUR DISTINCT NEIGHBORHOODS SEPARATED BY SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES; (4) CASE PLANS WERE DEVELOPED INDIVIDUALLY BY COUNSELORS WITH LITTLE STAFF CONSULTATION; (5) THE EMPHASIS ON CRISIS SITUATIONS LIMITED THE TIME AVAILABLE TO ADDRESS EACH CLIENT INDIVIDUALLY; (6) INTAKE AND PRESENTENCE PROCESSES ARE DUPLICATED; AND (7) THE RECORD-KEEPING SYSTEM WAS DIFFICULT TO MAINTAIN AS A RESULT OF THE HIGH CASELOAD. PROBATION TEAMS WERE DEVELOPED TO INCREASE THE QUALITY AND EFFICIENCY OF PROBATION SERVICES. PREVIOUSLY, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT PLANNING WERE DONE BY INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS; NOW, THESE ACTIVITIES ARE PERFORMED BY TEAMS, DRAWING UPON THE SKILLS AND INSIGHTS OF A VARIETY OF PERSONNEL. CLIENTS ARE ASSIGNED TO INDIVIDUAL STAFF MEMBERS WHO ARE BEST EQUIPPED AND HAVE THE EXPERIENCE REQUIRED TO MEET THEIR SPECIFIC NEEDS. CLIENTS HAVING LITTLE NEED OF SUPERVISION ARE GROUPED IN LARGER CASELOADS FOR MONITORING SUPERVISION, WHILE CLIENTS WITH SERIOUS PROBLEMS ARE PLACED IN SMALLER CASELOADS. WHEN A STAFF MEMBER ENCOUNTERS SPECIAL PROBLEMS WITH A CLIENT, THE STAFF MAKES A GROUP EFFORT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS. EACH PROBATION TEAM IS ESTABLISHED TO SERVE A CERTAIN GEOGRAPHIC AREA. A NEW RECORDKEEPING SYSTEM, CALLED PROGRESS ORIENTED RECORD KEEPING, WAS DEVELOPED WHICH INVOLVES THE STEP-BY-STEP DEVELOPMENT OF A CASE PLAN UTILIZING POSITIVE BEHAVIOR CHANGE AS THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

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**70. J. A. HILL. MODELS OF LINKAGE BETWEEN JUVENILE COURTS AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY. 120 p. 1974. **NCJ-19151**

STUDY WHICH COMPARED FIVE PROGRAMS TO DETERMINE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING RECIDIVISM, SCHOOL TRUANCY, SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS, AND IMPROVING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF SCHOOL-AGE DELINQUENT YOUTH. THE PROGRAMS STUDIED WERE THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY-COURT LIAISON PROGRAM, THE ARLINGTON COUNTY SCHOOL PROBATION COUNSELOR PROGRAM, THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY LIAISON TEACHER RETURNEE COUNSELOR PROJECT, THE ROSEVILLE FOCUS PROGRAM OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, AND THE TEACHER CORPS CORRECTIONS PROGRAM OF SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. ON-SITE VISITATIONS WERE MADE TO EACH PROGRAM, AND AT EACH SITE DATA WAS GATHERED FROM SCHOOL AND COURT RECORDS, STUDENTS, STAFF MEMBERS AND ADMINISTRATORS WERE INTERVIEWED, AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY ATTITUDE SCALE WAS ADMINISTERED TO COURT, SCHOOL, AND LIAISON PERSONNEL. CHANGE IN STUDENT PERFORMANCE FROM 1972 TO 1973 WAS RECORDED FOR EACH OF THE FIVE PROGRAMS. THE YEAR'S CHANGE IN STUDENT PERFORMANCE WAS AS FOLLOWS: AN INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE BETWEEN 7 AND 23.6 PERCENT; A DECREASE IN SCHOOL SUSPENSION BETWEEN 9 AND 38 PER CENT; A REDUCTION IN RECIDIVISM UP TO 46 PER CENT; AND AN INCREASE IN ACHIEVEMENT BETWEEN 7 TO 11.8 MONTHS' GROWTH IN 12 MONTHS. SEVERAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE IN THE AREAS OF INITIAL PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, SUPPORT, STAFF AND PROGRAM EVALUATION. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS INCLUDED. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS A COPY OF THE ATTITUDE SCALE USED IN THE STUDY AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**71. J. B. MAYS, Ed. SOCIAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS—A READER.** 340 p. 1975. United Kingdom. **NCJ-29782**

A COLLECTION OF TWENTY-EIGHT ARTICLES, GOVERNMENT REPORTS, AND SPECIALLY WRITTEN SELECTIONS DEALING WITH SUCH ASPECTS OF JUVENILE TREATMENT AS PUNISHMENT, REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS, AND GROUP TREATMENT. AMONG THE SPECIFIC TOPICS COVERED IN THIS BOOK ARE THE ORIGINS AND PHILOSOPHY OF DETENTION CENTERS, CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, APPROVED SCHOOLS, BORSTALS, PROBATION, AND EXPERIMEN-

TAL RESOCIALIZATION PROJECTS SUCH AS TEEN CAFES AND ADVENTURE CAMPS. ALSO DISCUSSED ARE THE SCHOOL AND THE DELINQUENT, SCHOOL SOCIAL WORK AND CRIME PREVENTION, POLICE JUVENILE LIAISON, AND INTERMEDIATE TREATMENT OF THE YOUNG OFFENDER.

**Availability:** LONGMAN GROUP LTD, LONGMAN HOUSE, BURNT MILL, HARLOW, ESSEX, ENGLAND.

**72. J. M. PETTIBONE. WORKING WITH IN-SCHOOL DELINQUENTS—THE VOLUNTEER SPO (SCHOOL PROBATION OFFICER) PROGRAM.** 171 p. 1975. **NCJ-31782**

IN THIS PROGRAM, SCHOOL PERSONNEL VOLUNTEER TO ACT AS JUVENILE COURT PROBATION OFFICERS WHILE CARRYING OUT THEIR SCHOOL DUTIES, DOING PROBATION CASEWORK AND SUPERVISION WITH DELINQUENTS INSIDE THE SCHOOL SETTING. THIS COLLECTION OF SEVEN ARTICLES DESCRIBES, PROPOSES, AND EXPLAINS HOW TO DEVELOP SUCH A PROGRAM. THE APPENDIX CONTAINS TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLES ON SPO PROGRAMS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN IMPLEMENTED AND A SAMPLE SPO SUPERVISION GUIDE AND CASEWORK REPORT FORM. A NINE-PAGE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS, ARTICLES, AND OTHER SOURCES IS INCLUDED.

**Availability:** DAVIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, 250 POTRERO STREET, SANTA CRUZ CA 95060.

**73. D. F. SORENSEN. EFFECTS OF USING A COOPERATIVE GROUP MEETING SYSTEM TO IMPROVE SOCIALLY RELEVANT BEHAVIORS OF DELINQUENT BOYS.** 152 p. 1973. **NCJ-53876**

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A TREATMENT APPROACH COMBINING BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION AND GROUP MEETINGS IN INFLUENCING THE BEHAVIOR OF YOUTHS ON PROBATION IS EXPLORED. THE 14 EXPERIMENTAL AND 13 CONTROL SUBJECTS WERE MALE JUVENILES ATTENDING HIGH SCHOOLS IN A RURAL CALIFORNIA COUNTY AND SERVING PROBATIONARY TERMS RANGING FROM 2 MONTHS TO AN INDETERMINATE SENTENCE. BASELINE DATA ON FOUR BEHAVIORS—SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, CLASSROOM PROMPTNESS, DISCIPLINARY REFERRALS, AND VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION—WERE GATHERED OVER AN 8-WEEK PERIOD. DURING A 6-WEEK REINFORCEMENT PHASE, EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS WERE OFFERED THE OPPORTUNITY TO ATTEND GROUP MEETINGS CONDUCTED BY PROBATION OFFICERS AND SCHOOL COUNSELORS. THE SUBJECTS COULD EARN POINTS FOR ATTENDING THE MEETINGS AND FOR THEIR PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO THE FOUR BEHAVIORS. THE POINTS COULD BE EXCHANGED FOR DAYS OFF PROBATION. AT THE END OF THE 6

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WEEKS, THE REINFORCEMENT PROCEDURES WERE TERMINATED, BUT WEEKLY MEETINGS, USING CONVENTIONAL GROUP COUNSELING METHODS, CONTINUED. AFTER THIS 4-WEEK NON-REINFORCEMENT PHASE, POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT WAS REINSTITUTED FOR 6 WEEKS. DURING THE ENTIRE 24-WEEK STUDY PERIOD, CONTROL SUBJECTS WERE GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY TO MEET WITH PROBATION OFFICERS AND SCHOOL COUNSELORS IN CONVENTIONAL GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS. ALTHOUGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, CLASSROOM PROMPTNESS, AND DISCIPLINE REFERRALS WERE NOT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED THROUGH THE USE OF BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION TECHNIQUES, PROBATION VIOLATIONS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED. GROUP MEETING ATTENDANCE WAS HIGHER DURING THE REINFORCEMENT PHASES THAN DURING THE NONREINFORCEMENT PHASE, AND WAS ALSO HIGHER THAN ATTENDANCE AT CONVENTIONAL GROUP COUNSELING SESSIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE GROUP MEETING SYSTEM IS A MEANS BY WHICH PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES CAN COOPERATE IN THE REHABILITATION OF DELINQUENT YOUTHS. A LITERATURE REVIEW, COPIES OF STUDY INSTRUMENTS, A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AND SUPPORTING DATA ARE INCLUDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 73-21,065.



# VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE PROBATION

- 74. ARTHUR D LITTLE, INC, 1735 EYE STREET, NW, WASHINGTON DC 20006. VOLUNTEER SERVICES. 29 p. 1978. NCJ-51304**

GUIDELINES FOR USING VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED IN A REPORT PREPARED FOR THE OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, LEAA. THE GUIDELINES COVER PROGRAM PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, ADMINISTRATION, AND FINANCING. A PHILOSOPHY TO GUIDE PLANNING IS SUGGESTED, AND STEPS IN THE PLANNING PROCESS--ANALYZING NEEDS, DETERMINING GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, DEVELOPING ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES, DELINEATING PROGRAM COMPONENTS, PLANNING FOR PROGRAM EVALUATION--ARE OUTLINED. A DISCUSSION OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM INCLUDES SUGGESTIONS FOR AREAS OF STAFF ASSIGNMENT AND RESPONSIBILITY. ISSUES IN STAFF-VOLUNTEER RELATIONS AND IN THE DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY TO VOLUNTEERS WHO SUPERVISE JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ARE CONSIDERED. METHODS OF ORIENTING STAFF MEMBERS TO VOLUNTEERS ARE NOTED, AS ARE POINTS TO CONSIDER IN DEVELOPING A PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICES. POTENTIAL USES OF VOLUNTEERS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM ARE LISTED. THE CHARACTERISTICS AND MOTIVATIONS OF VOLUNTEERS ARE IDENTIFIED, AND GUIDELINES FOR RECRUITING, SCREENING, AND TRAINING VOLUNTEERS ARE PRESENTED. OTHER GUIDELINES DEAL WITH ASSIGNING VOLUNTEERS TO JOBS AND WITH MATCHING VOLUNTEERS WITH YOUNG CLIENTS. LIABILITY OF THE STATE FOR VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES AND LIABILITY OF VOLUNTEERS FOR ACTS COMMITTED WHILE SERVING THE JUVENILE COURTS ARE ADDRESSED. THE REPORT CLOSES WITH A SECTION ON FINANCIAL PLANNING.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 75. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. INDICATORS OF EFFECTIVELY OPERATED VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS. 17 p. 1975. NCJ-32969**

DESIGNED PRIMARILY FOR DIRECTORS OR MANAGERS OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, THIS PUBLICATION DESCRIBES EIGHT PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS WHICH SEEM TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESSFUL AND EFFECTIVE PROGRAMS OF VOLUNTEER SERVICE. THESE INDICATORS OF PROGRAM SUCCESS WERE DEVELOPED BY THE MODEL VOLUNTEER PROJECT, WHICH IS A CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PROGRAM WHICH PROVIDES RESOURCE AND CONSULTATIVE SERVICES TO ASSIST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFECTIVE VOLUNTEER SERVICES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE. THE EIGHT PROGRAM INDICATORS ARE ONGOING PLANNING; GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES; ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT; PROGRAM AND AGENCY STAFF; FUNDING; PROGRAM ACTIVITIES; COMMUNITY SUPPORT; AND ONGOING EVALUATION.

**Supplemental Notes:** MODEL VOLUNTEER PROJECT.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 76. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. PROGRAM MODELS FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT. 35 p. 1975. NCJ-39949**

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE STRUCTURED MODELS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS--IN YOUTH INSTITUTIONS, IN PROBATION, AND IN COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS. THESE MODELS ARE PRESENTED WITH THE EXPECTATION THAT THEY WILL STIMULATE INTEREST IN VOLUNTEERISM AND TO PROMOTE THE DEVELOPMENT OF QUALITY VOLUNTEER SERVICES WITHIN CALIFORNIA'S CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE MODELS ARE DESIGNED SPECIFICALLY FOR PROGRAMS IN THE PLANNING PHASE, ALTHOUGH THEY ALSO PROVIDE VALUABLE INSIGHTS TO ADMINISTRATORS OF MORE ADVANCED PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

- 77. CLARK COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, 1200 FRANKLIN, VANCOUVER WA 98660. CLARK COUNTY (NV)--JUVENILE COURT SERVICES VOLUNTEER PROGRAM. 60 p. 1973. NCJ-36297**

FINAL REPORT ON A JUVENILE COURT VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IN WHICH VOLUNTEERS INSTRUCT JUVENILE CLIENTS IN ARTS AND CRAFTS, AS WELL AS PERFORM OTHER VOLUNTEER SERVICES. THE TRAINING PROGRAM ENCOMPASSES ART, COLLAGE, MACRAMÉ, AND WOOD WORK. THE ART WORKS ARE SOLD OR EXHIBITED IN THE CLARK COUNTY (NV) AREA. OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTEERS INCLUDE BASIC CLERICAL FUNCTIONS, ASSISTING AT INTAKE AND TRAFFIC COURT, RECREATION, LANDSCAPING, AND TRANSPORTATION.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

78. **H. M. CORE and D. R. IIMA. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES TO JUVENILE COURTS.** SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS GPO—WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON DC 20402. *MENTAL HEALTH DIGEST*, V 4, N 10 (OCTOBER 1972), P 43-49. **NCJ-07686**

JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS AND VOLUNTEER PROBATION SUPERVISORS WERE TRAINED IN TREATMENT METHODS BY CONSULTANTS FROM MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS. TWO EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED IN LAKE COUNTY, OHIO, AND IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, MISSOURI, TO FAMILIARIZE COURT PERSONNEL WITH MENTAL HEALTH PERSPECTIVES ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. IN THE LAKE COUNTY PROGRAM, MENTAL HEALTH CONSULTANTS ESTABLISHED GROUP THERAPY SESSIONS FOR JUVENILE PROBATIONERS AND TRAINED PROBATION OFFICERS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT THEORY. IN THE MISSOURI PROGRAM, VOLUNTEER PROBATION COUNSELORS WERE ORIENTED TO THE JUVENILE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEMS WHICH THEY MIGHT ENCOUNTER.

79. **U. DAVIES. CASEBOOK FOR COURT VOLUNTEERS.** NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER ON VOLUNTEERS IN COURTS, P O BOX 2150, BOULDER CO 80302. 40 p. 1970. **NCJ-11418**

CASE STUDIES IN PROBATION, DESIGNED TO FAMILIARIZE THE VOLUNTEER WITH TYPICAL KINDS OF PROBATIONERS AND SITUATIONS WHICH CONFRONT THEM. AN INTRODUCTION DISCUSSES THE PURPOSES OF THE CASEBOOK AND PROVIDES TIPS FOR VOLUNTEERS IN THE USE OF CASE MATERIAL AND THE MEDIA AS AN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCE. THE CASE STUDIES INCLUDE EXAMPLES OF ADULT AND JUVENILE PROBATION SUCCESSSES AND FAILURES AND REACTIONS OF BOTH VOLUNTEERS AND PROBATIONERS TO THE EXPERIENCE OF WORKING TOGETHER. THE CASE STUDIES ARE NARRATED BY THE VOLUNTEERS.

80. **J. A. EMBREE. FIGHTING DELINQUENCY WITH PEOPLE.** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. *CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY*, V 31, N 1 (SPRING 1978), P 18-23. **NCJ-47904**

A VOLUNTEER PEOPLE-ORIENTED APPROACH TO REDUCING BOTH PUBLIC FEAR OF CRIME AND CRIME AND DELINQUENCY IS PRESENTED. POSITIVE RESULTS ARE POSSIBLE WHEN A JUVENILE OFFENDER AND VOLUNTEER ARE PROPERLY MATCHED. ANSWERS TO THE PROBLEMS OF DELINQUENCY WILL REQUIRE RESTATING THE PROBLEM IN TERMS OF THE MUTUAL REACTIONS BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE CRIMINAL WHICH TEND TO FACILITATE CRIME AND HINDER REHABILITATION EFFORTS. SECOND, ALTERNATIVE SOLUTIONS WHICH INCLUDE THE EDUCATION AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC IN THE CORRECTIONAL PROCESS WILL BE NEEDED. THIRD, RESOURCES WILL NEED TO BE DEVELOPED, AND THE BEST RESOURCES ARE PEOPLE. UNFORTUNATELY, WITH INCREASINGLY VIOLENT AND OLDER OFFENDERS, RISK MUST BE CAREFULLY BALANCED WITH POTENTIAL GOOD EFFECTS. FOR INSTANCE, A YOUTH AUTHORITY CLIENT ASSIGNED TO A VOLUNTEER WAS AIDED IN ENROLLING IN A JUNIOR COLLEGE AND THE VOLUNTEER WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN THE CLIENT'S PUBLISHING OF A SHORT STORY. IN ANOTHER CASE, A CLIENT WAS WRONGLY MATCHED WITH A FEMALE STUDENT VOLUNTEER AND THE PAIR NOT ONLY FAILED TO ACCOMPLISH THE GOALS SET FOR THE ASSOCIATION BUT THE CLIENT ALLEGEDLY RAPED FOUR WOMEN WITHIN A WEEK OF RELEASE. THUS, PROPERLY MATCHING THE CLIENT AND THE VOLUNTEER CAN BE OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE. WHILE CRITERIA HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR VOLUNTEER CHARACTERISTICS, SELECTION OF VOLUNTEERS AND MATCHING THEM WITH CLIENTS IS AN INTUITIVE PROCESS. A STUDY OF A NUMBER OF THEORIES PERTAINING TO THE CLIENT/VOLUNTEER MATCH FAILED TO FIND MUCH TO SUPPORT THE DEPENDABILITY OF PERSONALITY, ATTITUDINAL, OR TEMPERAMENT CRITERIA. TESTS SUCH AS THE ACTIVITY/INTEREST INVENTORY, THE 16-PERSONALITY FACTOR, AND THE FIRO B MAY SERVE AS A SUPPLEMENT TO PERSONAL JUDGMENT, BUT THEY ARE NO REPLACEMENT FOR

IT. THE SAME STUDY DID FIND THAT SAME-SEX MATCHES TEND TO ENHANCE COMPATIBILITY AND THAT HANDICAPPED AND MINORITY GROUP VOLUNTEERS TEND TO BE MODERATELY STRONG ON A SCALE OF COMPATIBILITY. CURIOUSLY, CLIENT/VOLUNTEER ASTROLOGICAL SUN SIGN WAS FOUND TO BE A STRONG PREDICTOR OF COMPATIBILITY. REGARDLESS OF THE MEANS BY WHICH TWO PEOPLE ARE MATCHED, THE CLIENT VOLUNTEER RELATIONSHIP IS SUPPOSED TO ACCOMPLISH SPECIAL OBJECTIVES. IN THE PROCESS BOTH THE VOLUNTEER AND THE CLIENT CAN BENEFIT. NOTES ARE INCLUDED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

81. **FLORIDA DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES, 1317 WINEWOOD BOULEVARD, TALLAHASSEE FL 32301. FDYS (FLORIDA DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES PROGRAM OFFICE) EVALUATION OF PROJECT CREST (CLINICAL REGIONAL SUPPORT TEAM).** 13 p. 1976. **NCJ-39128**

EVALUATION OF A FLORIDA PROGRAM WHICH EMPLOYS VOLUNTEER GRADUATE STUDENTS TO PROVIDE WEEKLY, INTENSIVE COUNSELING SERVICES TO PROBATIONERS EXPERIENCING DEVELOPMENTAL PROBLEMS AND REFERRED BY COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES OFFICES. PROJECT CREST PROVIDED WEEKLY PROFESSIONAL DIAGNOSTIC, COUNSELING, AND TUTORING SERVICES FOR 591 REFERRALS OVER A 3-YEAR PERIOD. FOR EACH YEAR OF OPERATION, A SET OF PROJECT CREST CLIENTS WERE COMPARED WITH A SAMPLE OF YOUTH SERVICES PROBATIONERS NOT RECEIVING CREST SERVICES. IN EACH GROUP, CREST USERS WERE FOUND TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT OVER THE CONTROL GROUP IN TERMS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE, GRADES, MISCONDUCT, PERSONALITY CHANGES, AND OFFENSE RATES. FUNDING WAS CONTINUED FOR FISCAL 1976-1977.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

82. **V. FOX. HANDBOOK FOR VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE COURT.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. 31 p. 1973. **NCJ-11036**

VOLUNTEER FUNCTIONS, RECRUITMENT, ASSIGNMENT, AND COORDINATION PREPARED BY THE P.T.A. IN COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY METHOD OF OBTAINING THE MANPOWER NEEDED TO COPE WITH THE PROBLEM OF CHILDREN IN TROUBLE. HE STATES THAT AN EFFECTIVE SOURCE FOR GENERATING VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IS THE P.T.A. THE IMPACT OF COURT VOLUNTEERS HAS SEEN A REDUCTION IN INSTITUTIONALIZATION RATES, A REDUCTION IN RECIDIVISM, AND A LESSENING OF ANTI-SOCIAL ATTITUDES. THE AUTHOR OUTLINES PREREQUISITES AND PROCEDURES TO FOLLOW IN ESTABLISHING A COURT VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, AND PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEER PARTICIPANTS. IN ADDITION, THE AUTHOR LISTS SIX SOURCES FOR INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE IN VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

83. **J. M. GANDY, R. PITMAN, M. STRECKER, and C. YIP. PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE EFFECT OF VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS ON JUVENILE PROBATIONERS.** CANADIAN CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS ASSOCIATION, 55 PARKDALE, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1Y 1E5. *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS*, V 17, N 1 (JANUARY 1975), P 5-19. **NCJ-19785**

INTERVIEWS WITH 42 PARENTS IN A CANADIAN JUVENILE COURT FOUND THAT PARENTS PERCEIVED VOLUNTEERS AS WARM, FRIENDLY PERSONS WHO WERE INTERESTED IN THE CHILDREN BUT WHO HAD A MINIMAL EFFECT ON THEIR BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDES. THIS STUDY REPLICATED A STUDY IN THE DENVER, COLORADO JUVENILE COURT.

## JUVENILE PROBATION

84. **J. W. GILL. TRAINING VOLUNTEER PROBATION WORKERS—A SURVEY OF PRIORITIES AS PERCEIVED BY ADMINISTRATORS AND VOLUNTEERS.** 120 p. 1976. NCJ-49223

RANKINGS OF TRAINING GOALS AND CRITICAL INCIDENTS WERE OBTAINED THROUGH QUESTIONNAIRES MAILED TO PROBATION PROGRAM ADMINISTRATORS AND VOLUNTEERS ACROSS THE NATION. A TOTAL OF 46 ADMINISTRATORS REPRESENTING JUVENILE PROBATION VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IN 28 STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND 21 VOLUNTEERS IN SUCH PROGRAMS IN 15 STATES COMPLETED THE SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE. THE RESPONDENTS WERE CONSIDERED BY TYPE OF PROGRAM, SIZE, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, AND EXTENT OF TRAINING OFFERED TO VOLUNTEER WORKERS. MOST OF THE ADMINISTRATOR RESPONDENTS REPRESENTED URBAN JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS WITH 50 OR MORE VOLUNTEERS. MOST OF THE VOLUNTEER RESPONDENTS REPRESENTED RURAL, JUVENILE COURT PROGRAMS WITH 50 OR MORE VOLUNTEERS. TEN IDENTIFIED GOALS OF TRAINING FOR VOLUNTEERS WERE PRIORITY RANKED BY THE RESPONDENTS. ADMINISTRATORS AND VOLUNTEERS RANKED TRAINING GOALS ABOUT THE SAME AND THE HIGHEST TWO GOAL PRIORITIES WERE RANKED IDENTICALLY. THE HIGHEST RANKING PRIORITIES WERE RELATED TO LISTENING, COMMUNICATION, AND HUMAN RELATIONS SKILLS. UNDERSTANDING THE LOCAL ORGANIZATION'S PHILOSOPHY, POLICIES, AND PROCEDURES WAS ALSO HIGHLY RANKED. THERE WERE APPARENTLY FEW DIFFERENCES IN VOLUNTEERS' RANKINGS OF TRAINING GOALS ACCORDING TO IDENTIFIED SUBGROUPS. THE REPORTED CRITICAL INCIDENTS WERE GENERALLY IN THE TRAINING NEED AREAS MOST HIGHLY RANKED FOR TRAINING GOALS. THE SURVEY INSTRUMENT, RESPONSE DATA, AND THE REPORTED CRITICAL INCIDENTS ARE INCLUDED. A HISTORY OF VOLUNTEERS IN PROBATION AND A REVIEW OF LITERATURE ARE ALSO PROVIDED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY IS APPENDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS—DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 77-16325.

85. **R. W. GOODWIN. SANTA CLARA AND LOS ANGELES VOLUNTEERS IN PAROLE PROGRAMS—THIRD YEAR EVALUATION.** VOLUNTEERS IN PAROLE. 55 p. NCJ-37311

THE VOLUNTEERS IN PAROLE PROGRAMS WERE SET UP TO MATCH YOUNG ATTORNEYS AND LAW STUDENTS WITH PAROLEES UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS. THIS EVALUATION WAS CARRIED OUT BY DETERMINING IF THE NUMBER OF PAROLEE-VOLUNTEER MATCHES MET PROJECT GOALS AND BY QUESTIONING THE PARTICIPANTS, BOTH PROGRAM STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS, AS TO THEIR SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRAM. RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION INDICATE THAT MOST PARTICIPANTS THOUGHT THAT PAROLE PERFORMANCE WAS IMPROVED AS A RESULT OF THE PROGRAM AND THAT VOLUNTEERS AND STAFF BENEFITED FROM THE PROGRAM.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

86. **R. D. HAMM, S. K. BASHANT, and J. W. AYERS. COST ANALYSIS OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IN COURTS AND CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS.** 16 p. 1973. NCJ-28237

THIS PAPER DEMONSTRATES HOW THE COST OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS CAN BE DETERMINED BY CALCULATING THE DOLLAR VALUE OF COST INPUTS AND COMPARING IT TO THE DOLLAR VALUE OF SERVICE OUTPUTS. THE COST INPUT FACTORS USED IN THIS ANALYSIS ARE PERSONNEL (SALARY) COSTS, MILEAGE COST, OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES (MAILING COSTS, PRINTING, TRAINING AIDS), AND OTHER IDENTIFIED COSTS (SUCH AS A PERCENTAGE OF CAPITAL EXPENSES FOR BUILDING USE). THE SERVICE OUTPUT FACTORS USED ARE VOLUNTEER SERVICES, VOLUNTEER HOURS, AND MISCELLANEOUS PROGRAM OUTPUTS. A SAMPLE COST ANALYSIS FOR A JUVENILE COURT VOLUNTEER

## VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE PROBATION

PROGRAM HAVING APPROXIMATELY 150 VOLUNTEERS IS APPENDED.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

87. **W. K. HANSON and E. G. REVELL JR. MANUAL FOR FIELD SERVICES VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS.** FLORIDA DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICES, 1317 WINEWOOD BOULEVARD, TALLAHASSEE FL 32301. 70 p. NCJ-17580

GUIDE FOR THE PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND OPERATION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO ASSIST THOSE PROGRAMS WHICH UTILIZE VOLUNTEERS IN ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIPS WITH DELINQUENT CHILDREN. THE TOPICS DISCUSSED INCLUDE THE RATIONALE FOR VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, THE ROLE OF THE VOLUNTEER, RULES AND GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTEERS, ADVANCE PROGRAM PLANNING, AND REFERRAL OF A CHILD FOR A VOLUNTEER. THE RECRUITING, SCREENING, TRAINING, AND ASSIGNMENT OF VOLUNTEERS ARE ALSO COVERED. IN ADDITION, CASEWORKER SUPERVISION OF VOLUNTEERS AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAM EVALUATION ARE CONSIDERED. COPIES OF SEVERAL FORMS ARE INCLUDED AT THE END OF THIS MANUAL.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

88. **D. HORENSTEIN, S. J. SOLOMON, and B. K. HOUSTON. PRELIMINARY REPORT ON A JUVENILE COURT TESTING PROGRAM.** MARTIN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INC, MID-CONTINENT HOSPITAL, 122 NORTH COOPER, OLATHE KS 66061. *CORRECTIVE AND SOCIAL PSYCHIATRY AND JOURNAL OF BEHAVIOR TECHNOLOGY METHODS AND THERAPY*, V 23, N 1 (1977), P 11-14. NCJ-41438

THIS WYANDOTTE COUNTY (KS) PROGRAM USES VOLUNTEERS TO ADMINISTER A BATTERY OF PAPER AND PENCIL TESTS TO THOSE JUVENILES WHOSE PROBATION OFFICERS REQUEST PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTING AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM THE PSYCHOLOGIST. THIS PAPER SUMMARIZES SOME OF THE GROUP DATA OBTAINED DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF TESTING, WHICH BEGAN IN LATE 1972. THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM A RACIALLY-MIXED GROUP OF 159 JUVENILE OFFENDERS INCLUDING 104 MALES (74 WHITE AND 30 BLACK) AND 55 FEMALES (43 WHITE AND 12 BLACK). RESULTS SUGGESTED THAT BLACK MALES FROM FAMILIES WITH MANY CHILDREN WERE THE MOST FREQUENT OR MOST SEVERE JUVENILE OFFENDERS. A TENDENCY FOR BLACK YOUTHS WITH DEFICIENT READING SKILLS TO BE CHRONIC JUVENILE OFFENDERS WAS ALSO FOUND. THE PERSONALITY PROFILE OF CHRONIC, REPEATING WHITE OFFENDERS OBTAINED FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL PERSONALITY QUESTIONNAIRE INDICATED THAT THOSE JUVENILES WHO CONTINUED TO COMMIT OFFENSES AS FAR AS SIX MONTHS AFTER THEIR REFERRAL FOR TESTING APPEARED TO BE GROUP FOLLOWERS WHO DISPLAYED A TENDENCY TOWARD ADVENTUROUSNESS, BOLDNESS, EXCITABILITY, AND EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

89. **J. C. HOWELL. COMPARISON OF PROBATION OFFICERS AND VOLUNTEERS.** 212 p. 1972. NCJ-13596

COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROFESSIONALS AND NON-PROFESSIONALS AS COUNSEL OF JUVENILE PROBATIONERS. THE STUDY POPULATION CONSISTED OF 80 MALE JUVENILES. FORTY JUVENILES COUNSELED BY VOLUNTEERS WERE PRECISION MATCHED WITH 40 PROBATIONERS COUNSELED BY PROBATION OFFICERS. SUBJECTS WERE MATCHED IN PAIRS ON THE BASIS OF SEX, AGE, SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS, OFFENSE HISTORY, ETHNICITY, AND LENGTH OF TIME IN THE STUDY. AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO ACCOUNT THEORETICALLY FOR THE EFFECTS OF THE TWO METHODS OF COUNSELING ON THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF THE JUVENILES UNDER STUDY. TWO HYPOTHESES ARE TESTED. INTERACTION INCREASES BETWEEN TWO OR MORE PERSONS, THEIR LIKING OF EACH OTHER WILL LIKEWISE INCREASE, AND VICE VERSA—PROVIDED AUTHORITARIANISM DOES NOT ENTER THE RELATIONSHIP. THE SECOND HY-

POTHESES TESTED HEREIN SUGGESTS THAT IF THE DEGREE OF LIKING AND INTERACTION BETWEEN TWO OR MORE PERSONS INCREASES, THE MORE ALIKE THEIR ACTIVITIES (OPERATIONALIZED AS ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR) TEND TO BECOME, AND VICE VERSA. AS IS THE CASE IN THE FIRST HYPOTHESIS, THIS THEORETICAL RELATIONSHIP DOES NOT HOLD IF AUTHORITARIANISM INTERVENES. FINALLY, OUR GENERAL RESEARCH QUESTION IS TESTED—WHETHER PROBATION OFFICERS OR VOLUNTEERS ARE MORE EFFECTIVE COUNSELORS. THE DATA SUGGESTED VERY WEAK SUPPORT FOR THE TWO HYPOTHESES. THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN COUNSELOR AND PROBATIONER LIKING OF EACH OTHER AND FREQUENCY OF INTERACTION WERE FOUND TO BE EXTREMELY WEAK. NOR WERE INCREASES OR GAINS IN THE TWO VARIABLES FOUND TO BE STRONGLY CORRELATED THROUGH RESIDUALIZED GAIN SCORE ANALYSIS. IN FACT, THE PROBATIONERS PERCEIVED THEIR COUNSELORS AS LIKING THEM LESS WHEN INTERACTIONS WERE MORE FREQUENT. AUTHORITARIANISM DID INTERVENE IN THE LIKING AND INTERACTION RELATIONSHIP ALTHOUGH NOT IN THE EXPECTED WAY. THE STRONGER POSITIVE (ALTHOUGH NOT SIGNIFICANT) CORRELATIONS WERE OBSERVED WHEN AUTHORITARIANISM WAS HIGH RATHER THAN LOW. REGARDING THE SECOND HYPOTHESIS, GAIN SCORE ANALYSIS REVEALED STRONGER CORRELATIONS BETWEEN GAINS IN LIKING AND GAINS IN THE DIRECTION OF IMPROVEMENT IN PROBATIONER ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR THAN BETWEEN INTERACTION AND ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR. (TEN MEASURES OF CHANGES IN ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR—THE DEPENDENT VARIABLE—WERE MADE—ANOMIE, FAMILY ADJUSTMENT AS PERCEIVED BY PROBATIONERS AND COUNSELORS, SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT WITH PEERS AND ADULT AUTHORITY AS PERCEIVED BY PROBATIONERS AND COUNSELORS, ACADEMIC ADJUSTMENT, GRADE POINT AVERAGE, POLICE CONTACTS, AND DELINQUENT ACTS.) AUTHORITARIANISM AGAIN INTERVENED IN AN UNEXPECTED DIRECTION. THE STRONGEST POSITIVE CORRELATIONS BETWEEN GAINS IN LIKING AND INTERACTION AND THE DEPENDENT VARIABLES APPEARED WHEN AUTHORITARIANISM WAS HIGH. PROBATIONERS COUNSELED BY VOLUNTEERS APPEARED TO HAVE QUALITATIVELY BETTER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THEIR COUNSELORS THAN DID PROBATIONERS COUNSELED BY PROBATION OFFICERS. AT THE OUTSET VOLUNTEER-COUNSELED PROBATIONERS LIKED THEIR COUNSELORS SIGNIFICANTLY MORE, PERCEIVED THEIR COUNSELORS AS LIKING THEM SIGNIFICANTLY MORE, AND PERCEIVED THEIR COUNSELORS AS BEING LESS AUTHORITARIAN THAN DID PROBATION OFFICER-COUNSELED PROBATIONERS. HOWEVER, THESE DIFFERENCES TENDED TO DISAPPEAR THROUGHOUT TIME—THAT IS, IN RELATIONSHIPS OF LONGER THAN 6 OR 9 MONTHS DURATION. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT)

**Supplemental Notes:** DISSERTATION—UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON DC 20210.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106.

90. HUMAN SYSTEMS INSTITUTE, 41 SKYLINE DRIVE, MORRISTOWN NJ 07960. ADMINISTRATIVE MANUAL FOR JUVENILE PROBATION VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS. 80 p. 1976. NCJ-43793

STEPS IN PLANNING AND DEVELOPING A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE DEPARTMENTS ARE COVERED. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES ARE SUGGESTED, SAMPLE TRAINING MATERIALS, ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS, AND RESOURCES LISTED. THIS MANUAL WAS PREPARED AS A FOLLOWUP TO TRAINING PROGRAMS SPONSORED BY THE JUVENILE COURT JUDGES' COMMISSION IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR PERSONS INTERESTED IN PROJECTS. FOLLOWING A SECTION ON FUNCTIONAL UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS WITH SKILLS REQUIRED FOR EACH SERVICE (OUTINGS OR WEEKENDS, COMMUNITY RESOURCE REFERRAL PERSONS, EMPLOYMENT FINDERS, ETC.), THE RECRUITMENT, SELECTION, AND ASSIGNMENT OF VOLUNTEERS ARE DIS-

CUSSED. SUGGESTED INTERVIEW QUESTIONS ARE GIVEN, AND A SAMPLE VOLUNTEER APPLICATION FORM IS INCLUDED. TRAINING IS COVERED IN DETAIL WITH STEP-BY-STEP SUGGESTIONS GIVEN FOR INITIAL TRAINING AND INSERVICE DEVELOPMENT. MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS TO COORDINATE AND MONITOR INTERACTIONS BETWEEN VOLUNTEERS, PROBATIONERS, AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF ARE EXAMINED. SEVERAL SYSTEMS WHICH PROVIDE FOR CONTROL BUT ARE NOT TOO ONEROUS FOR VOLUNTEERS ARE DESCRIBED WITH FORMS INCLUDED. MAINTAINING GOOD PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY RELATIONS IS AN ONGOING PROCESS IN THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM. IF THE PROGRAM STAFF THINKS IN TERMS OF A SYSTEMATIC FLOW OF INFORMATION BETWEEN THE COURT SYSTEM, THE VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, AND THE COMMUNITY, THE MUTUAL TRUST AND COMMUNITY INTEREST ESSENTIAL TO SUCCESS WILL BE FOSTERED. THE ROLE OF BROCHURES, RADIO, TELEVISION, AND NEWSPAPER STORIES, NEWSLETTERS, THANK YOU LETTERS, TELEPHONE CONTACT, AND VARIOUS OTHER PUBLIC RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IS DISCUSSED. PROGRAM EVALUATION IS ALSO DETAILED; VARIOUS TYPES OF EVALUATION METHODS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** PENNSYLVANIA JUVENILE COURT JUDGES COMMISSION, TOWNE HOUSE, HARRISBURG PA 17102.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

91. M. L. ROGERS, R. A. LEONARDI, L. GREENBERG, and L. W. GRUBER. NOSR (NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY) PROCESS FOR PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT—YOUTH WORK EXPERIENCE APPLICATION, GUIDE 6—VOLUNTEERS AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES. NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON VA 22209. 28 p. 1976. NCJ-44993

GUIDELINES FOR RECRUITING, TRAINING, AND USING VOLUNTEERS AND FOR DEVELOPING SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ARE PRESENTED IN A GUIDE FOR COMMUNITIES INTERESTED IN IMPLEMENTING THE NOSR YOUTH WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM MODEL. ONE OF NINE GUIDES DOCUMENTING THE NOSR IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS, THE REPORT DESCRIBES THE MINIMUM COMMITMENTS THAT MUST BE MADE TO VOLUNTEERS IF THEY ARE TO FEEL AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE YOUTH WORK EXPERIENCE PROGRAM. STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT PLAN, APPLICATION AND INTAKE PLAN, DOCUMENTATION FORMS, ORIENTATION AND TRAINING SCHEDULE, AND VOLUNTEER POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ARE OUTLINED. EXAMPLES OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICES—DEFINED AS MECHANISMS, BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TO THE PROGRAM, WHICH ENHANCE OR FACILITATE A PARTICIPANT'S PROGRESS IN THE PROGRAM—ARE DESCRIBED. INTERNAL SUPPORTIVE SERVICES INCLUDE COUNSELING, TRANSPORTATION, CHILD CARE, SPECIAL EQUIPMENT AND UNIFORMS, AND HEALTH EXAMINATIONS. EXTERNAL SERVICES AVAILABLE TO PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS AS NEEDED INCLUDE FAMILY AND FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELING, CRISIS INTERVENTION, WELFARE ASSISTANCE, LEGAL AID, SPECIAL MEDICAL TREATMENT OR ASSISTANCE, THERAPEUTIC COUNSELING, AND EMERGENCY HOUSING ARRANGEMENTS. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPORTIVE SERVICES ARE OFFERED, AS ARE GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING OPERATING AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE PROGRAM AND EXTERNAL SERVICE PROVIDERS. APPENDED MATERIALS INCLUDE SAMPLE VOLUNTEER JOB DESCRIPTIONS, A VOLUNTEER PROFILE FORM, AN ACTIVITY/INTEREST INVENTORY FOR VOLUNTEERS, AN INTEREST-MATCHING FORM FOR VOLUNTEERS, AND A VOLUNTEER APPLICATION FORM. FOR A RELATED DOCUMENT AND OTHER NOSR GUIDES, SEE NCJ 44987-44992 AND 44994-44996.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON DC 20212.

**Availability:** NATIONAL OFFICE FOR SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY, 1901 NORTH MOORE STREET, ARLINGTON VA 22209; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

## JUVENILE PROBATION

92. **T. M. KELLEY. STUDENT VOLUNTEER EFFECTIVENESS IN A DELINQUENCY PREVENTION EXPERIMENT, PART I—VALIDATION OF A SELECTION DEVICE FOR VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICERS, PART 2.** 139 p. 1972.

NCJ-49515

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COUNSELING DELINQUENT BOYS BY COLLEGE STUDENT PARAPROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS IS STUDIED, AND AN INSTRUMENT TO MEASURE THE SUCCESS OF VOLUNTEERS IS DEVELOPED AND EVALUATED. A GROUP OF 92 MALE JUVENILES WHO HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH FELONIES WAS REFERRED FROM THE BOYS' INTAKE DEPARTMENT OF THE WAYNE COUNTY JUVENILE COURT IN DETROIT, MICHIGAN. IT WAS DIVIDED INTO CONTROL AND TREATMENT GROUPS. THE MEAN AGE WAS 13-14 YEARS, THE MEAN GRADE WAS 8TH, AND THE MEAN READING LEVEL WAS 5TH GRADE. THE 45 COLLEGE STUDENTS WERE ALL TAKING AN ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY COURSE IN FIELD WORK AT EITHER WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY OR WAYNE COUNTY COMMUNITY COLLEGE. THEY WERE TRAINED BEFORE THE PROGRAM AND HAD ACCESS TO SKILLED HELP DURING THE PROGRAM. EACH WAS ASSIGNED ON A ONE-TO-ONE BASIS TO A BOY FROM THE TREATMENT GROUP. THE COMPANION COUNSELING DID NOT PREVENT FURTHER DELINQUENCY, OR IMPROVE READING ABILITY AND SCHOOL GRADES. THE COUNSELING DID, HOWEVER, IMPROVE PERFORMANCE ON THE JESNESS PERSONALITY SUBSCALES OF IMMATURITY AND SOCIAL ANXIETY. THOSE WHO HAD LONGER COUNSELING PERIODS (6 TO 8 MONTHS) ALSO IMPROVED ON THE JESNESS PERSONALITY INDEX OF WITHDRAWAL. THOSE COUNSELED FOR MORE THAN 3 MONTHS TENDED TO BECOME LESS DEPRESSED AND MORE SATISFIED WITH THEMSELVES. THIS WAS REFLECTED IN SCHOOL BEHAVIOR, AS RATED BY SCHOOL COUNSELORS, AND IN BEHAVIOR AT HOME, AS RATED BY PARENTS. REASONS WHY RECIDIVISM ALONE WAS NOT USED AS A MEASURE OF COUNSELING EFFECTIVENESS ARE DISCUSSED. THE SELECTION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PERSONALITY INVENTORIES IS DETAILED. THE SECOND SECTION DISCUSSES THE EVALUATION AND VALIDATION OF AN INSTRUMENT TO DISTINGUISH AND SELECT POTENTIALLY SUCCESSFUL VOLUNTEERS. THE INSTRUMENT WAS DEVELOPED BY THE OAKLAND COUNTY JUVENILE COURT VOLUNTEER CASE-AID RESEARCH STAFF IN PONTIAC, MICHIGAN. IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT THE VOLUNTEER'S COMPETENCY COULD BE ASSAYED AND PREDICTED BY OBSERVING THE CONTINUOUS DECISIONMAKING PROCESS OCCURRING IN THE VOLUNTEER-YOUNGSTER RELATIONSHIP. TO REPLICATE THE PROCESS, THE CRITICAL INCIDENT TECHNIQUE WAS EMPLOYED. A CRITERION GROUP OF 28 VOLUNTEERS WITH AT LEAST 6 MONTHS OF EXPERIENCE (ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE MORE SUCCESSFUL VOLUNTEER IS MORE EXPERIENCED) PRETESTED AN INSTRUMENT, CONSISTING OF A SELECTION OF ALTERNATIVES TO EACH OF 51 ITEMS. THE RESULTING 32-ITEM INSTRUMENT WAS THEN ADMINISTERED TO THE 82 STUDENT VOLUNTEERS, DIVIDED INTO TWO GROUPS ACCORDING TO EXPERIENCE. THE EXPERIENCED GROUP VALIDATED 30 OF THE 32 ITEMS ON THE CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEST. VARIABLES SUCH AS EDUCATION BUT NOT SEX OF THE VOLUNTEER AFFECTED SCORES ON THE TEST. WHITE VOLUNTEERS SCORED HIGHER, BUT THEIR HIGHER EDUCATION LEVEL MAY ACCOUNT FOR THIS. EXPERIENCED GROUP SCORES WERE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER ON ONLY 5 ITEMS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE VALUE OF THE TEST AS AN EVALUATIVE MEASURE OF VOLUNTEER PERFORMANCE IS QUESTIONABLE; HOWEVER, IT WAS USEFUL AS A MEANS OF TRAINING VOLUNTEERS. FURTHER RESEARCH IS SUGGESTED. AN APPENDIX GIVES LETTERS TO PARENTS AND SCHOOL COUNSELORS ASKING COOPERATION PLUS TEST DATA. EXTENSIVE TABULAR DATA, DETAILS OF THE STATISTICAL ANALYSES, AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY—DOCTORAL DISSERTATION.

**Availability:** UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS, 300 NORTH ZEEB ROAD, ANN ARBOR MI 48106. Stock Order No. 73-12,548.

## VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE PROBATION

93. **J. C. LATINA and J. L. SCHEMBERA. VOLUNTEER HOMES FOR STATUS OFFENDERS—AN ALTERNATIVE TO DETENTION.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, N 44, V 4 (DECEMBER 1976), P 45-49. NCJ-39374

EXPLANATION OF THE SUCCESS OF THE TAMPA (FL) PILOT PROJECT WHICH RESULTED IN THE REPLACEMENT OF THE USE OF DETENTION CENTERS FOR STATUS OFFENDERS WITH PLACEMENT IN VOLUNTEER FAMILY HOMES. ANALYSIS OF DETENTION PATTERNS IN FLORIDA REVEALED THAT APPROXIMATELY 44 PERCENT OF CHILDREN BEING DETAINED IN SECURE FACILITIES NEEDED ONLY TEMPORARY SHELTER AND SUPERVISION. STATUS OFFENDERS WERE PLACED IN HOMES FOR A TWO WEEK MAXIMUM PERIOD.

94. **J. A. MORRIS. FIRST OFFENDER—A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM FOR YOUTH IN TROUBLE WITH THE LAW.** 214 p. 1970. NCJ-03464

DATA ON THE ROLE CITIZEN VOLUNTEERS CAN PLAY IN THE REDUCTION OF DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR THROUGH ATTITUDE CHANGE AND SELF-ADJUSTMENT. THE STORY OF THE FAMOUS ROYAL OAKS PROGRAM FOR REHABILITATING YOUNG OFFENDERS BY EMPLOYING JUDGE LEENHOUT'S CONCEPT OF INTRODUCING AN INSPIRATIONAL PERSONALITY INTO THE LIFE OF THE OFFENDER. THE VOLUNTEER SPONSORS ARE UNPAID, DEDICATED CITIZENS WHO MAINTAIN CLOSE CONTACT WITH THE DELINQUENT.

**Availability:** W W NORTON, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10036.

95. **NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. JUDICIAL CONCERN FOR CHILDREN IN TROUBLE—FINAL EVALUATION REPORT.** 70 p. 1975. NCJ-36331

FINAL EVALUATION OF A JOINT PROJECT OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS DESIGNED TO IMPLEMENT VOLUNTEERS IN COURTS PROGRAMS IN 25 STATES. THE PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN TO CREATE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE NEED FOR AND POTENTIAL OF JUVENILE COURT VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS, RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS, STIMULATE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OR EXPANSION, COORDINATE PROGRAMS THROUGH A NATIONAL EFFORT, AND ASSIST IN VOLUNTEER TRAINING AS A MEANS OF EVENTUALLY REDUCING RECIDIVISM. THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS SUMMARY EVALUATIONS OF EACH STATE PROJECT AS WELL AS AN EVALUATION OF THE PRELIMINARY WORKSHOP BY EACH PARTICIPATING STATE. FOR A FINAL PROGRESS REPORT OF THE PROJECT, SEE NCJ-36191.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

96. **NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER ON VOLUNTEERS IN COURTS, P O BOX 2150, BOULDER CO 80302. RECRUITING MINORITIES AS VOLUNTEERS IN COURTS, CORRECTIONAL, AND PREVENTIONAL SETTINGS—REPORT OF A WORKSHOP, JANUARY 21, 1972, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER LAW SCHOOL.** 44 p. 1972. NCJ-11178

SCHEDULE, FORMAT, AND PROCEEDINGS OF A CONFERENCE ON INDIAN, MEXICAN, AND BLACK INVOLVEMENT AS CLIENTS AND VOLUNTEERS. MINORITY MEMBERS ARE APPARENTLY OVERREPRESENTED AS CLIENTS IN THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM AND UNDERREPRESENTED AMONG PROGRAM VOLUNTEERS. PANEL PARTICIPANTS, FOCUSING ON PROBLEMS IN RECRUITMENT, RECOMMEND THAT MINORITIES BE INVOLVED IN THE PLANNING AND POLICY-SETTING STAGES OF PROGRAMS, THAT MORE MINORITY STAFF BE HIRED, AND THAT PROGRAMS BE FLEXIBLE. OTHER SUGGESTIONS CONCERN THE RECRUITMENT OF MINORITY VOLUNTEERS BY MINORITY MEMBERS, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHILD DAY CARE CENTERS, THE AVAILABILITY OF TRANSPORTATION FOR VOLUNTEERS, AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE

POSITIVE ATTITUDES ABOUT MINORITY VOLUNTEER INVOLVEMENT. INCLUDED IS A LIST OF WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS, CONSULTANTS, AND GROUP LEADERS. THE REPORT CONTAINS AN EVALUATION OF THE WORKSHOP BY THE PARTICIPANTS.

**Sponsoring Agency:** COLORADO HIGHWAY SAFETY COORDINATOR, STATE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, ROOM 323, STATE CAPITOL, DENVER CO 80203.

97. J. S. PLATT, R. L. SIMPSON, M. K. REGAN, and P. G. REUSSER. **EFFECTS OF TUTORING ON THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENT MALES.** PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE & CORRECTION, 4075 MARKET STREET, CAMP HILL PA 17011. *QUARTERLY*, V 24, N 1 (MARCH 1977), P 31-35. NCJ-41749

THE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT, SELF-CONCEPT AND SOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF DELINQUENT MALES WERE EVALUATED AS A FUNCTION OF A THREE MONTH TUTORING PROGRAM CONDUCTED BY VOLUNTEER TUTORS UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER. THE RESULT OF THIS RESEARCH INDICATED THAT THERE WERE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE LEVELS OF MATH PERFORMANCE OF THE ADOLESCENT DELINQUENT BOYS, IN POSITIVE SELF-CONCEPT GAINS, AND IN APPROPRIATE SOCIAL BEHAVIORS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT SUCH A PROGRAM COULD BE IMPLEMENTED INEXPENSIVELY WITH GREAT SUCCESS WITH SIMILAR POPULATIONS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED).

98. J. H. RULO. **HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAMS—A METHOD OF REHABILITATING SUBURBAN SCHOOL DROP-OUTS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. *JUVENILE JUSTICE*, V 25, N 3 (NOVEMBER 1974), P 23-30. NCJ-16952

DISCUSSES A HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY PROGRAM STAFFED BY VOLUNTEERS AND OPERATED BY THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MISSOURI JUVENILE COURT. IN A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD, 825 DELINQUENT SCHOOL DROP-OUTS RECEIVED THEIR HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY CERTIFICATES FROM THE MISSOURI STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. THIRTY-SEVEN PERCENT OF THOSE RECEIVING CERTIFICATES ENROLLED IN COLLEGES FULL OR PART-TIME. FIFTY-FIVE PERCENT FOUND JOBS, ENROLLED IN TRAINING PROGRAMS, OR ENTERED THE ARMED SERVICES, ONLY THREE PERCENT WERE RE-REFERRED TO THE COURT FOR ADDITIONAL SERVICES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

99. I. H. SCHEIER and M. OSTERBERG. **PROBATIONER DIAGNOSIS WITHOUT MONEY—THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS IN A COURT TESTING PROGRAM.** BOULDER COUNTY JUVENILE COURT, HALL OF JUSTICE, DIVISION C, BOULDER CO 80302. 59 p. 1968. NCJ-11179

BOULDER COUNTY, COLORADO JUVENILE COURT'S GUIDELINES FOR USING LOCAL VOLUNTEERS IN STRENGTHENING COURT DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES. THE AUTHORS TAKE THE POINT OF VIEW THAT THE TOTAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO COMPONENTS, MANY OF WHICH CAN BE HANDLED BY LAY VOLUNTEERS. THEY ALSO FEEL THAT PROFESSIONALS CAN BE RECRUITED AS VOLUNTEERS TO HANDLE THOSE PARTS OF THE DIAGNOSTIC PROCESS WHICH ARE SOLELY THE PROVINCE OF THE PROFESSIONAL. THE AUTHORS DISCUSS THE IMPACT VOLUNTEERS CAN HAVE ON COURT DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES. COMMENTS ARE MADE ON THE IMPORTANCE OF PRELIMINARY PLANNING AND THE REWARDS, SUCH AS CONTINUITY OF RECORDS, THAT CAN COME OUT OF COURT INVESTMENT IN A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM. THE DOCUMENT CONSIDERS THE TYPE OF INFORMATION THE COURT CAN EXPECT TO RECEIVE FROM A VOLUNTEER-MANNED DIAGNOSTIC TESTING PROGRAM. OTHER TOPICS COVERED INCLUDE THE RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEER PROFESSIONALS AND THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING PROCESSES, SELECTION OF TESTS, AND DIAGNOSTIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES. THE FINAL SECTION CONTAINS REFERENCES. THE APPENDIX INCLUDES DESCRIPTIONS OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS, PROCEDURES, AND REPORT FORMS USED BY THE BOULDER DIAGNOSTIC PROGRAM.

100. I. H. SCHEIER and J. A. BERRY. **SERVING YOUTH AS VOLUNTEERS.** NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER ON VOLUNTEERS IN COURTS, P O BOX 2150, BOULDER CO 80302. 37 p. 1972. NCJ-11420

COMMUNITY AND PERSONAL BENEFITS OF USING VOLUNTEERS TO WORK WITH YOUTH, PARTICULARLY IN THE VARYING ACTIVITIES OF THE JUVENILE COURT. THIS BOOKLET DISCUSSES THE BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM USING VOLUNTEERS. SUCH BENEFITS INCLUDE AMPLIFICATION, DIVERSIFICATION, AND HUMANIZATION OF SERVICES, EDUCATION AND ENHANCED SUPPORT IN THE COMMUNITY, AND SELF-HELP FOR THE VOLUNTEER. THE DOCUMENT EXAMINES THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF THE COURT, AND OTHER YOUTH SERVING AGENCIES, AND PRESENTS GUIDELINES FOR THE VOLUNTEER IN FINDING AND SELECTING AN ORGANIZATION IN WHICH TO WORK.

101. I. M. SCHWARTZ, D. R. JENSEN, and M. J. MAHONEY. **VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE—PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE.** 122 p. 1977. NCJ-35607

PRESCRIPTIVE PACKAGE DESIGNED TO ASSIST JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT AND UPGRADING OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS. THE NEED FOR VOLUNTEER AND CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN JUVENILE CORRECTIONS MANDATED BY THE JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT OF 1974 IS DISCUSSED. THE ACT CALLS FOR USE OF VOLUNTEERS AS A MAJOR RESOURCE IN A MASSIVE EFFORT TO IMPROVE THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND TO DEVELOP NEW PREVENTION SERVICES AND PROGRAMS. THE EXPERTISE OF PROJECT STAFF AND CONSULTANTS AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS WORKING AT PROGRAMS SELECTED BY PROJECT STAFF WERE HEAVILY RELIED ON FOR COMPILATION OF THIS MANUAL. THE RESULTS INCLUDE CHAPTERS ON DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF A VOLUNTEER PROGRAM, TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAM MANAGEMENT, RECRUITMENT, SPECIAL RECRUITMENT ISSUES, AND SCREENING VOLUNTEERS. OTHER TOPICS ADDRESSED ARE VOLUNTEER ORIENTATION AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING, ASSIGNMENT, PROGRAM ASSESSMENT, AND VOLUNTEER PROGRAM RESOURCES. APPENDICES CONTAIN DESCRIPTIONS OF PROJECT METHODOLOGY, ON-SITE VISITS, STANDARDS FOR THE HANDLING OF STATUS OFFENDERS, AND A SAMPLE OF ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS BY STATE AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS. A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS IS PROVIDED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** GPO Stock Order No. 027-000-00484-9; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

102. S. J. SIMMONS. **LAWYERS AS VOLUNTEERS—THE LOS ANGELES EXPERIENCE.** CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF THE YOUTH AUTHORITY, 4241 WILLIAMSBOROUGH DRIVE, SACRAMENTO CA 95823. *CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY QUARTERLY*, V 26, N 3 (FALL 1973), P 3-12. NCJ-12131

EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM INVOLVING ONE-TO-ONE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN YOUNG ATTORNEY VOLUNTEERS AND CALIFORNIA YOUTH AUTHORITY PAROLEES. ALTHOUGH THIS PROGRAM WAS MARKED BY RECRUITMENT AND ORGANIZATIONAL DISAPPOINTMENTS, SOME MEASURE OF INTERPERSONAL SUCCESS FOR A SMALL NUMBER OF PARTICIPATING PAROLEES, LAWYERS, AND PAROLE AGENTS WAS ACHIEVED. PROFILES OF THE PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ARE GIVEN.

103. J. A. SZAKOS. **IMPLICATIONS OF VOLUNTEERISM ON PROFESSIONALISM IN JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICES.** PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION ON PROBATION, PAROLE & CORRECTION, 4075 MARKET STREET, CAMP HILL PA 17011. *QUARTERLY*, V 35, N 2 AND 3 (JUNE AND SEPTEMBER 1978), P 72-81. NCJ-54398

THE PROFESSIONALISM OF VOLUNTEERS IN PENNSYLVANIA'S JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICE IS EXAMINED IN THIS STUDY OF 147

## JUVENILE PROBATION

JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS AND 48 VOLUNTEERS. THIS STUDY DEALT WITH FOUR BASIC QUESTIONS: (1) HOW DO THOSE WORKING IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM VIEW THE INFLUENCE OF VOLUNTEERS ON THE PROFESSIONALISM OF JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS, (2) DO VOLUNTEERS ALLOW FOR AN EXTENSION OF SERVICES TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS, (3) WHAT ARE SOME OF THE MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS BEHIND A CITIZEN VOLUNTEERING HIS/HER SERVICES, AND (4) HOW DO THOSE WORKING IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FEEL ABOUT THE ROLE THAT TRAINING PLAYS IN DEALING WITH YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS? QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT TO 301 JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS AND TO 301 VOLUNTEERS. OF THESE, 47.6 PERCENT OF THE PROBATION OFFICERS AND 15.9 PERCENT OF THE VOLUNTEERS RETURNED A COMPLETED QUESTIONNAIRE. QUESTIONNAIRES CONSISTED OF A DEMOGRAPHIC SECTION AND AN ATTITUDINAL SECTION. THE ATTITUDINAL SECTION CONSISTED OF 34 ITEMS USING LIKERT SCALES. ATTITUDINAL ITEMS WERE SUBSEQUENTLY DIVIDED INTO FIVE SCALES: (1) IMPACT, (2) PROFESSIONALISM, (3) COOPERATION, (4) PERCEPTION OF JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS, AND (5) TRAINING. CHI-SQUARE TESTS WERE USED TO DETERMINE SIGNIFICANT RELATIONSHIPS AMONG VARIABLES. IT WAS FOUND THAT BOTH THE PROBATION OFFICERS AND THE VOLUNTEERS CONSIDERED JUVENILE PROBATION OFFICERS TO BE PROFESSIONALS. PROFESSIONALISM WAS THOUGHT TO BE INCREASED BY THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS. IT WAS ALSO FOUND THAT VOLUNTEERS ALLOW FOR AN EXPANSION OF SERVICES, AND THEREFORE, PLAY AN INTEGRAL PART IN IMPROVING SERVICES TO JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. EXAMINING MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS BEHIND VOLUNTEERING, IT WAS FOUND THAT SELF-SATISFACTION WAS THE MOST PROMINENT CHARACTERISTIC OF A VOLUNTEER WORKING WITH JUVENILES. FINALLY, TRAINING WAS VIEWED AS BENEFICIAL. HOWEVER, EXPERIENCE WAS SEEN AS MORE IMPORTANT. THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS IS SEEN AS IMPERATIVE. A LIST OF REFERENCES IS PROVIDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** REVISED VERSION OF PAPER PRESENTED AT THE JOINT CONFERENCE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ADMINISTRATION OF VOLUNTEER SERVICES AND THE ASSOCIATION OF VOLUNTARY ACTION SCHOLARS, OCTOBER 9, 1976.

104. **US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201. VOLUNTEERS IN COURT, COLLECTED PAPERS (REPRINT OF VOLUNTEER PROGRAM IN COURT).** 268 p. 1971. NCJ-01853

COLLECTED PAPERS AND MANAGEMENT MANUALS DETAILING MAJOR PROGRAM AREAS IN UTILIZING SPECIALIZED PROBATION VOLUNTEERS. PROGRAMS DISCUSSED ARE—THE BOULDER CONFERENCE OF VOLUNTEER COURTS, THE VOLUNTEER PROBATION OFFICER MANUAL, VOLUNTEER TUTORS IN COURT PROBATION PROGRAMS, THE ATTENTION HOMES OF BOULDER, COLORADO, A HOME AWAY FROM HOME, AND COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS AS DISCUSSION GROUP LEADERS FOR JUVENILE PROBATIONERS. BIBLIOGRAPHY OF REPORTS, PAMPHLETS, NEWSLETTERS, DIRECTORIES, FILMS AND TAPES IS INCLUDED.

**Availability:** GPO.

105. **I. C. WEINBERG. VOLUNTEERS HELP YOUTH.** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, 330 INDEPENDENCE AVENUE, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20201. 53 p. 1971. NCJ-00895

PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO USE COMMUNITY VOLUNTEERS TO REDUCE DELINQUENCY. PROGRAMS SUCH AS SCHOOL AND JOB ASSISTANCE, LEADERSHIP TRAINING, AND AFTERCARE ARE EXAMINED. VARIOUS PROGRAM ADDRESSES ARE LISTED AND INFORMATION ON BECOMING A VOLUNTEER IS PROVIDED.

**Availability:** GPO.

106. **S. L. WHITEMAN and B. L. BOURN, Eds. SOCIAL HISTORY MANUAL.** YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UPHELD, INC, 75-A GROVE STREET, WORCESTER MA 01605. 80 p. 1978. NCJ-51660

## VOLUNTEERS IN JUVENILE PROBATION

A YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UPHELD (YOU), INC., PROGRAM MANUAL TRAINS VOLUNTEERS IN WORCESTER, MASS., TO GATHER SOCIAL HISTORY DATA ON COURT-INVOLVED CHILDREN FOR JUVENILE COURT JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS. YOU, INC., WAS FORMED TO WORK WITH THE WORCESTER JUVENILE COURT AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES AND INDIVIDUALS TO PLAN AND IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR TROUBLED YOUTHS TO UNDERSTAND THEIR PROBLEMS AND METHODS TO RESOLVE THEM. SOCIAL HISTORY VOLUNTEERS GATHER INFORMATION AND PROVIDE WRITTEN STUDIES ON CHILDREN INVOLVED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND THEIR FAMILIES. VOLUNTEER TRAINING IS ACCOMPLISHED IN FOUR PHASES. IN THE FIRST ORIENTATION PHASE, EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON GROUP-CENTERED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING INTRODUCTIONS, DISCUSSIONS, AND GROUP EXERCISES. IN THE SECOND PHASE, THE VOLUNTEERS ARE TRAINED TO DEAL WITH POTENTIAL PROBLEMS THAT MAY BE ENCOUNTERED IN THE COURSE OF RESEARCHING AND WRITING SOCIAL HISTORY REPORTS; THIS PART OF THE TRAINING INVOLVES ROLE-PLAYING, MOCK SOCIAL HISTORIES CARRIED OUT BY VOLUNTEERS, AND GROUP DISCUSSION. THE THIRD PHASE REQUIRES THAT THE VOLUNTEER WRITE A MOCK SOCIAL HISTORY, WHILE THE FINAL PHASE IS ON-THE-JOB-TRAINING. A CASE STUDY IS INCLUDED. BACKGROUND INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THE JUVENILE COURT STAFF, THE STATE JUDICIARY, AND THE WORCESTER JUVENILE COURT IN TERMS OF ITS HISTORY, PROCEDURES, AND INTAKE AND DISPOSITIONAL ALTERNATIVES. A SOCIAL HISTORY INTERVIEW OUTLINE AND ASSORTED FORMS ARE APPENDED. A GLOSSARY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE INCLUDED.

**Availability:** YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES UPHELD, INC, 75-A GROVE STREET, WORCESTER MA 01605; NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

107. **M. E. YOUNG, Ed. VOLUNTEERS IN SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY AFFAIRS—A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH ABSTRACTS—SEARCH PERIOD COVERED 1964-NOVEMBER 1977.** 95 p. 1977. NCJ-45834

AN UPDATED BIBLIOGRAPHY CONTAINING 95 ABSTRACTS OF DOCUMENTS PERTAINING TO VOLUNTEER RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND UTILIZATION IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SOCIAL, SUPPORT, REHABILITATION, AND COMMUNITY SERVICES IS PRESENTED. REPORTS ON CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN GOVERNMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT DECISIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED. IN ADDITION TO ABSTRACTS, CATALOGING AND DOCUMENT AVAILABILITY DATA ARE PROVIDED. DOCUMENTS COVER THE PERIOD FROM 1964 TO NOVEMBER 1977, AND INCLUDE EDUCATION/TRAINING MANUALS FOR VOLUNTEERS AND AGENCY RECRUITMENT STAFF, PROGRAM GUIDELINES, PROJECT REPORTS AND EVALUATIONS, BEHAVIORAL STUDIES OF VOLUNTEER MOTIVATION AND VOLUNTEER/STAFF INTERRELATIONSHIPS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, VOLUNTEER POLICY RESEARCH, AND VOLUNTEER RESOURCES. A SERIES OF 12 HANDBOOKS BY GOODWILL INDUSTRIES PROVIDES INDEPTH INFORMATION ON A VARIETY OF ASPECTS RELATED TO UTILIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS. AMONG THE PROGRAMS UTILIZING VOLUNTEER WORKERS ARE THOSE CONCERNED WITH INMATE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENT REHABILITATION, VOCATIONAL COUNSELING AND TRAINING, HEALTH CARE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES, CITIZEN RESIDENTIAL CRIME PREVENTION AND DETECTION, AND CITIZEN ADVOCACY FOR A WIDE VARIETY OF CAUSES AND ISSUES. TARGET GROUPS FOR SERVICES CONSIST PRIMARILY OF THE SOCIALLY, EMOTIONALLY, MENTALLY, PHYSICALLY, AND ECONOMICALLY HANDICAPPED, OFFENDERS, THE AGED, AND CHILDREN.

**Availability:** NTIS. Accession No. NTIS/PS-770972. (Microfiche)

# RESTITUTION

108. **J. BEHA, K. CARLSON, and R. H. ROSENBLUM. SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE.** ABT ASSOCIATES, INC, 55 WHEELER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MA 02138. 74 p. 1977. **NCJ-43460**

SENTENCING SELECTED OFFENDERS TO PERFORM SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY HAS BECOME AN INCREASINGLY POPULAR OPTION FOR JUDGES; SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAMS ARE SET FORTH. PREMISED ON THE NOTION THAT A FINE AND/OR JAIL TERM IS NOT ALWAYS IN THE BEST INTEREST OF SOCIETY OR THE OFFENDER, MANY COURTS HAVE EMBRACED THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY SERVICE IN LIEU OF THE TRADITIONAL SENTENCES, PARTICULARLY IN CASES INVOLVING MISDEMEANORS. THE PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS TO SET FORTH SEVERAL TYPES OF COMMUNITY SERVICE ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING PROGRAMS (ALSO KNOWN AS COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS) AND DISCUSS THE ISSUES AND PROBLEMS TYPICALLY AND/OR POTENTIALLY FACING THESE PROGRAMS. AFTER AN INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER DISCUSSING THE THEORY BEHIND ALTERNATIVE SENTENCING, CHAPTER 2 DESCRIBES THREE DIFFERENT TYPES OF ALTERNATIVE COMMUNITY SERVICE OR COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS. AT THE CONCLUSION OF CHAPTER 2 THE MAJOR ISSUES OF CONCERN TO PLANNERS AND ADMINISTRATORS OF SUCH PROJECTS ARE DISCUSSED. CHAPTER 3 INVOLVES THE LEGAL ISSUES CONCERNING SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE. INCLUDED IN CHAPTER 3 IS A DISCUSSION OF THE STATUTORY BASES AND LEGAL AUTHORITY FOR SUCH SENTENCING, POTENTIAL CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES, AND THE INCREASINGLY TROUBLESOME ISSUE OF POTENTIAL TORT LIABILITY OF COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS. THE FOURTH AND FINAL CHAPTER IS A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED AND METHODS FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATING COURT REFERRAL PROGRAMS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH COMMUNITY SERVICE SENTENCING IS CURRENTLY BEING USED AND ITS IMPACT ON THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM ARE QUESTIONS YET TO BE ANSWERED. HOWEVER, THE PROJECTS AND THEIR RESULTS DESCRIBED IN THIS DOCUMENT SUGGEST THAT SENTENCING TO COMMUNITY SERVICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FINES AND JAIL MAY BE OF BENEFIT TO INTERESTED COMMUNITIES. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** GPO. Stock Order No. 027-000-00613-2.

109. **S. CHESNEY. ASSESSMENT OF RESTITUTION IN THE MINNESOTA PROBATION SERVICES (ISSUED IN 2 UNNUMBERED VOLUMES).** 150 p. 1976. **NCJ-35789**

STUDY TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH MINNESOTA COURTS USE RESTITUTION AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION, PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS ORDERED TO PAY RESTITUTION, AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE OFFENSE. THE STUDY ALSO SOUGHT TO DETERMINE THE WAYS IN WHICH THE COURTS STRUCTURED RESTITUTION, THE AMOUNTS OF RESTITUTION ORDERED AND COLLECTED RELATIVE TO REPORTED LOSSES, AND FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF RESTITUTION. DATA WERE COLLECTED THROUGH A SURVEY OF ALL COURTS IN THE STATE, EXAMINATION OF COURT RECORDS, INTERVIEWS WITH JUDGES AND PROBATION OFFICERS, AND INTERVIEWS WITH VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS. RESPONSES INDICATE THAT RESTITUTION EXISTED AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION IN ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF ADULT FELONY CASES IN THE SAMPLE AND ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE JUVENILE PROBATION CASES. OTHER FINDINGS REVEAL THAT RESTITUTION WAS MORE COMMON IN RURAL COUNTIES THAN URBAN COUNTIES AND THAT RESTITUTION WAS REQUIRED MORE OFTEN FOR PROPERTY CRIMES THAN FOR CRIMES OF PERSONAL VIOLENCE. OTHER FINDINGS ASSESS OFFENDER AND VICTIM ATTITUDES, AMOUNTS AND MANNERS OF PAYMENT, AND SUCCESS RATE OF PROBATIONERS ORDERED TO MAKE RESTITUTION. THE COURT SURVEY INSTRUMENT AND COVER LETTERS ARE APPENDED.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL, 444 LAFAYETTE ROAD, 2ND FLOOR, ST PAUL MN 55101; US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

110. **S. CHESNEY, J. HUDSON, and J. MCLAGEN. NEW LOOK AT RESTITUTION—RECENT LEGISLATION, PROGRAMS AND RESEARCH.** AMERICAN JUDICATURE SOCIETY, SUITE 1606, 200 WEST MONROE STREET, CHICAGO IL 60606. *JUDICATURE*, V 61, N 8 (MARCH 1978), P 348-357. **NCJ-52413**

A SUMMARY OF RESTITUTION LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1976 AND 1977, THE RESULTS OF A NATIONAL SURVEY OF RESTITUTION PROGRAMS, AND AN OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH IN RESTITUTION ARE PRESENTED. SIXTEEN STATES ARE CONSIDERING OR HAVE ALREADY ENACTED SOME FORM OF LEGISLATION ESTABLISHING A MECHANISM BY WHICH OFFENDERS CAN COMPENSATE THE VICTIM FOR THE LOSSES THEY HAVE CAUSED. MOST RESTITUTION PROPOSALS AND LAWS FALL INTO THREE CATEGORIES: RESTITUTION AS A COMPONENT OF THE ROUTINE SENTENCING OF ADULTS; RESTITUTION AS A SPECIFIC CONDITION OF THE DIS-



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POSITION OF JUVENILES; OR RESTITUTION AS A GOAL TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH SPECIAL PROGRAMS. A MAJOR PROBLEM OF RESTITUTION LEGISLATION IS ITS FAILURE TO ARTICULATE THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE OF RESTITUTION. A MAIL SURVEY OF ALL STATE PLANNING AGENCIES AND STATE CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES (89 AND 94 PERCENT RESPONSE, RESPECTIVELY) IDENTIFIED 54 RESTITUTION PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS, MOST OF WHICH ARE NONRESIDENTIAL AND SERVE ADULT OFFENDERS. TWENTY-SIX OF THE PROGRAMS ARE ADMINISTERED BY STATE-LEVEL AGENCIES, 19 BY COUNTY-LEVEL PROBATION DEPARTMENTS. MOST OF THE PROGRAMS PERMIT OFFENDERS TO MAKE RESTITUTION IN THE FORM OF MONEY OR SERVICES, DEPENDING ON THE OFFENDER'S SITUATION. THE PROGRAMS GENERALLY DISCOURAGE ANY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE VICTIM AND THE OFFENDER DURING RESTITUTION. OFTEN RESTITUTION SUPPLEMENTS ANOTHER SANCTION, SUCH AS PAROLE OR PROBATION. A MAJOR SHORTCOMING IS THE FAILURE TO MAKE RESTITUTION PART OF THE PRISON PROGRAM. THE SURVEY FOUND NO PRISON IN WHICH INMATES COULD MAKE RESTITUTION FROM THEIR EARNINGS. RESEARCH IN RESTITUTION HAS PURSUED THREE OBJECTIVES: TO DESCRIBE THE MANNER AND EXTENT TO WHICH RESTITUTION IS BEING USED; TO DETERMINE ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PRACTICE; AND TO EVALUATE SPECIFIC PROGRAMS. DESCRIPTIVE STUDIES IN MINNESOTA AND OREGON INDICATE HIGHER USE OF RESTITUTION BY THE COURTS THAN WAS EXPECTED. OTHER FINDINGS ARE THAT RESTITUTION IS USED MOST OFTEN IN PROPERTY CRIMES, AND THAT RESTITUTION USUALLY IS FINANCIAL RATHER THAN SERVICE-ORIENTED. WITHOUT EXCEPTION, ATTITUDE STUDIES HAVE FOUND THAT MOST PEOPLE FAVOR THE USE OF RESTITUTION, ALTHOUGH SUPPORT FOR SPECIFIC TYPES OF RESTITUTION AND PERCEPTIONS OF PROBLEMS WITH ITS USE VARY. MAJOR EVALUATION STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED FOR THE MINNESOTA RESTITUTION CENTER AND THE GEORGIA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESTITUTION SHELTER PROGRAM. A MULTIYEAR EVALUATION OF SEVEN ADULT RESTITUTION PROGRAMS IS UNDERWAY, AND A MAJOR EVALUATION EFFORT COVERING RESTITUTION PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILES IS BEING PLANNED BY THE INSTITUTE FOR POLICY ANALYSIS IN OREGON. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ENTHUSIASM FOR RESTITUTION IS GROWING, BUT THAT A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF RESTITUTION METHODS AND EFFECTS IS NEEDED. TABLES SUMMARIZE RESTITUTION LEGISLATION PASSED OR PROPOSED IN 1976 AND 1977, AND THE MAJOR FEATURES OF EACH RESTITUTION PROGRAM IDENTIFIED IN THE SURVEY.

111. **J. CINER. IF YOU WANT A SECOND CHANCE, 'EARN IT.'** CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC, 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017. *CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE*, V 4, N 4 (DECEMBER 1978), P 64-67.

NCJ-53036

A COURT-OPERATED VICTIM RESTITUTION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE AND YOUNG ADULT OFFENDERS WHO COME BEFORE THE EAST NORFOLK DISTRICT COURT IN QUINCY, MASS., IS DESCRIBED. EARN IT WAS ORIGINATED BY THE PRESIDING JUDGE OF THE COURT, WHO SECURED THE COOPERATION OF LOCAL BUSINESSES IN PROVIDING WORK OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND OBTAINED LEAA AND COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT FUNDS TO ESTABLISH A RESTITUTION PROGRAM. EARN IT DIFFERS FROM OTHER RESTITUTION PROGRAMS IN THAT IT MATCHES OFFENDERS WITH JOBS AND KEEPS A CLOSE WATCH ON OFFENDERS' PERFORMANCES. IF OFFENDERS FAIL TO MAKE GOOD ON THE JOB, THEY ARE BROUGHT BACK INTO COURT AND GIVEN A STIFFER SENTENCE. IN THE PROGRAM'S FIRST FULL YEAR OF OPERATION, 1,069 OFFENDERS (480 JUVENILES AND 589 YOUNG ADULTS) PARTICIPATED, REPRESENTING APPROXIMATELY 20 PERCENT OF ALL DEFENDANTS APPEARING BEFORE THE COURT. ONLY FIVE PERCENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS WERE REMOVED FROM THE PROGRAM. BEFORE EARN IT WAS ESTABLISHED, THE COURT COLLECTED 40 PERCENT OF ALL FINES AND RESTITUTIONS DUE. IN

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EARN IT'S FIRST YEAR, THE COURT COLLECTED \$81,713--90 PERCENT OF THE AMOUNT DUE. MOST EARN IT PARTICIPANTS ARE FIRST OR SECOND OFFENDERS ACCUSED OF PROPERTY CRIMES. PARTICIPATION IS VOLUNTARY, AND OFFENDERS MAY WITHDRAW FROM THE PROGRAM AT ANY TIME. IN MOST CASES, PROSECUTION IS DEFERRED WHILE THE OFFENDER WORKS IN THE RESTITUTION PROGRAM, AND CHARGES ARE DROPPED WHEN RESTITUTION IS COMPLETED. EARN IT IS USED AS A FORM OF PROBATION, A SUPPLEMENT TO PROBATION, AND AN ALTERNATIVE TO PROBATION. THE PROGRAM IS OPERATED BY A STAFF OF NINE, INCLUDING COUNSELORS AND A JOB DEVELOPER WHO ATTEMPTS TO MATCH THE INTERESTS AND SKILLS OF EACH OFFENDER WITH THE NEEDS OF EMPLOYERS. EMPLOYERS WHO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN EARN IT VIEW THE PROGRAM FAVORABLY. APPROXIMATELY 27 PERCENT OF EARN IT PARTICIPANTS HAVE KEPT THEIR JOBS AFTER PAYING BACK THEIR VICTIMS.

112. **COMPASS MANAGEMENT GROUP, INC. SNOHOMISH COUNTY (WA)—SUPERIOR COURT—JUVENILE COURT DIVISION—PROGRAM EVALUATION OF THE YOUTH COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT—FINAL REPORT, 1978.** 62 p. 1978. NCJ-46733

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS ARE PRESENTED REGARDING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A PROGRAM DESIGNED TO REDUCE BURGLARY RECIDIVISM AMONG JUVENILES AFTER 1 YEAR OF OPERATION. THE SNOHOMISH PROJECT EVALUATED IS A COUNTYWIDE WORK PROGRAM FOR COURT-SUPERVISED MALE YOUTH, AGE 14 OR OLDER, WHO HAVE COMMITTED THE OFFENSE OF BURGLARY. FIFTEEN YOUTHS ARE HANDLED AT ANY ONE TIME, WITH THE WORK ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO HELP THE COMMUNITY BEING CONDUCTED ON WEEKENDS DURING THE SCHOOL YEAR AND DURING THE NORMAL WORK WEEK IN THE SUMMER MONTHS. THE EVALUATION ASSESSED THE DEGREE TO WHICH THE PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHED THE FOLLOWING STATED GRANT OBJECTIVES: DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT IN TERMS OF REDUCED BURGLARY RECIDIVISM AMONG CLIENTS; EXAMINE THE DETERRENT QUALITIES OF THE PROGRAM; ANALYZE COST/BENEFIT EFFECTIVENESS; MEASURE THE IMPACT OF THE PROGRAM ON THE OVERALL COUNTYWIDE JUVENILE JUSTICE ENVIRONMENT; AND JUDGE THE DEGREE OF EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF AVAILABLE FACILITIES FOR THIS TYPE OF PROGRAM. DATA ON NONPROJECT BURGLARY OFFENDERS FOR 1975, 1976, AND 1977 WERE COLLECTED, AND RECIDIVISM RATES WERE CALCULATED BASED ON THE SAME CRITERIA AS THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. THE PROJECT GROUP EXHIBITED REDUCED RECIDIVISM FOR BURGLARY, EXCEEDING THE 10 PERCENT TARGET BY APPROXIMATELY 6 TIMES, AGAINST A 3-YEAR AVERAGE OF COMPARISON GROUPS. OTHER EVALUATION MEASURES PROVED FAVORABLE TO THE PROJECT, BASED UPON DATA FROM PROJECT FILES AND APPROPRIATE INTERVIEWS; HOWEVER, THE NUMBER OF YOUTHS PROCESSED FELL SHORT OF THE GOAL BY ALMOST 30 PERCENT. RECOMMENDATIONS ARE OFFERED IN THE AREAS OF SERVICE DELIVERY, PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION, AND COST EFFECTIVENESS. STATISTICAL TABLES ARE INCLUDED, AND THE APPENDICES CONTAIN PROJECT FORMS AND DOCUMENTATION, AN EVALUATION PLAN SUMMARY CHART, AND INFORMATION ON THE OVERALL COUNTY BURGLARY RATE AND REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

113. **B. GALAWAY and J. HUDSON, Eds. OFFENDER RESTITUTION IN THEORY AND ACTION.** LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION LIBRARY, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON DC 20531. 219 p. 1978. NCJ-49547

THE ROLE OF RESTITUTION WITHIN THE EMERGING FIELD OF VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM SERVICE PROGRAMS AND ITS PLACE

WITHIN BEHAVIORAL CHANGE THEORIES IS DISCUSSED IN THESE SYMPOSIUM PAPERS. THE PAPERS IN THIS VOLUME ARE ORGANIZED AROUND COMMON THEMES. THE FIRST SET EXAMINES THE ROLE OF RESTITUTION IN RELATION TO COMMONLY PERCEIVED PURPOSES OF THE JUSTICE SYSTEM. THERE IS NO GENERAL AGREEMENT ABOUT THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF RESTITUTION, AND DIFFERENT EMPHASIS—BOTH PUNITIVE AND REHABILITATIVE—IS FOUND IN THE PAPERS. QUESTIONS ABOUT THE RELEVANCE AND USE OF RESTITUTION FOR THE SYSTEM PURPOSES OF DETERRENCE, REHABILITATION, AND PUNISHMENT ARE ADDRESSED. THERAPEUTIC USES OF RESTITUTION ARE ALSO DISCUSSED. THE PAPERS IN THE SECOND SECTION CONSIDER RESTITUTION FROM A PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE. EQUITY THEORIES ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO THE OPERATIONAL USE OF RESTITUTION, AND PROGRAM IMPLICATIONS ARE DRAWN. CENTRAL CONCEPTS OF EQUITABLE AND INEQUITABLE RELATIONSHIPS RELATIVE TO THE CONCEPT OF HARM-DOING ARE DISCUSSED, ALONG WITH SOME OF THE SPECIFIC PSYCHOLOGICAL CONSEQUENCES FOLLOWING FROM THE NOTION OF HARM-DOING AND RESTORATION OF EQUITY. THE RELEVANCE OF RESTITUTION AS A METHOD FOR REDUCING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS RESULTING FROM INEQUITABLE RELATIONSHIPS IS GIVEN SPECIAL CONSIDERATION. THE THIRD SECTION OF THE VOLUME CONCERNS RESTITUTION AND THE CRIME VICTIM. AN OVERVIEW OF THE FIELD OF VICTIMOLOGY IS PRESENTED WHICH SUGGESTS THAT RESTITUTION HAS THE POTENTIAL FOR INTEGRATING THE VICTIM INTO THE OPERATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE ISSUES OF VICTIM INVOLVEMENT IN THE ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION PROCESS AND THE STRUCTURING OF DIRECT VICTIM AND OFFENDER CONTACTS IN SENTENCING AND DISPUTE SETTLEMENT ARE ADDRESSED. RESTITUTION RESEARCH IS DEALT WITH IN THE NEXT SECTION; PAPERS EVALUATING RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RESTITUTION PROGRAMMING, ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF RESTITUTION, AND A REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING RESEARCH ARE PRESENTED. A DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE AND FINANCIAL RESTITUTION IS PRESENTED IN TWO SECTIONS. THREE SERVICE PROGRAMS AND THREE MONETARY PROGRAMS IN OPERATION IN DIFFERENT STATES ARE STUDIED IN DETAIL. THE FINAL SECTION CONSIDERS THEORETICAL AND PROGRAMMATIC CONCERNS IN RESTITUTION, AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMS ARE PRESENTED. A BIBLIOGRAPHY, AN INDEX, AND NOTES ON THE CONTRIBUTORS ARE PROVIDED.

**Supplemental Notes:** FROM THE SECOND NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON RESTITUTION, NOVEMBER 14-15, 1977, ST PAUL, MINNESOTA.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** HEATH LEXINGTON BOOKS, 125 SPRING STREET, LEXINGTON MA 02173.

114. A. D. KIRKALDY. **COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM—THE BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPERIENCE—V 1—BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF INITIAL CASES.** 124 p. 1977. Canada. NCJ-45863

THE PROGRAM, IN WHICH THE COURT ISSUES AN ORDER FOR THE OFFENDER (JUVENILE OR ADULT) TO PERFORM A SET NUMBER OF HOURS OF SERVICE AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO A SHORT PRISON TERM, IS DESCRIBED. THIS CANADIAN COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM IS BASED ON A SIMILAR PROGRAM, THE BRITISH COMMUNITY WORK SERVICE PROGRAM, WHICH HAS BEEN OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY SINCE 1972. THE BRITISH COLUMBIA PROGRAM WAS SET UP IN 1975 AND BY THE END OF MAY 1978 HAD ADMITTED 1459 OFFENDERS. THE LENGTH OF THE SERVICE ORDER IS A MAXIMUM OF 200 HOURS WITHIN A 6-MONTH PERIOD FOR ADULTS, AND 100 HOURS IN A 3-MONTH PERIOD FOR JUVENILES. AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF OPERATION TWO MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS WERE MADE. THE FIRST, ALREADY IMPLEMENTED, WAS TO FORMALLY EXPAND THE PROGRAM FROM VANCOUVER TO THE ENTIRE PROVINCE. THE SECOND, NOT YET IMPLEMENTED, HAS BEEN TO CHANGE FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION TO ENABLE COMMUNITY SERV-

ICE TO EXIST AS A SEPARATE DISPOSITION UNDER THE CRIMINAL CODE AND THE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ACTS. THIS REPORT INCLUDES A STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST 1,459 ADMISSIONS. A SECOND VOLUME, TO BE ISSUED LATER, WILL SUMMARIZE THE 3,000 CASES ADMITTED JUNE 1976 TO JUNE 1977. GENERALLY, JUVENILE CASES ACCOUNT FOR 55.7 PERCENT; 68 PERCENT ARE MALE; NATIVE INDIANS ACCOUNT FOR 9.0 PERCENT. THE MOST COMMON OFFENSES ARE 'THEFT UNDER \$200' AND 'BREAK AND ENTER.' ABOUT ONE-THIRD ARE ADMITTED BY PROBATION OFFICER ENQUIRY, THE OTHERS BY A COURT STANDARD PROBATION ORDER. ALMOST ALL THE PARTICIPANTS ARE ASSIGNED WORK FOR THE COMMUNITY RATHER THAN FOR THE VICTIM. HALF OF THE ORDERS ARE FOR WORK IN A COMMUNITY OR SERVICE AGENCY, 36.1 PERCENT ARE FOR COMMUNITY RECREATION FACILITIES AND PARK DEVELOPMENT, 4 PERCENT WORK FOR THE VICTIM ON JOBS NOT RELATED TO THE OFFENSE, 1.4 PERCENT REPAIR DAMAGE RELATED TO THE OFFENSE. COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER GROUPS SUPERVISE 66 PERCENT OF THE WORK ORDERS. ALMOST ALL (93.3 PERCENT) OF THE WORK ORDERS ARE COMPLETED. THE PROGRAM HAS RECEIVED POSITIVE COMMENTS FROM COURT AND PROBATION OFFICIALS. THE REPORT ALSO ANALYZES PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS ACCORDING TO REGION OF THE PROVINCE; THE VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION ACCOUNTS FOR 46 PERCENT. IT IS NOTED THAT THE PROGRAM IS TOO NEW FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS TO BE MEASURED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VICTORIA, BC, CANADA.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

115. K. E. MATHEWS and A. M. GEIST. **SEATTLE YOUTH SERVICE BUREAU—ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM TWO-YEAR EVALUATION AND CRIME IMPACT ANALYSIS, FEBRUARY 1976 (REVISION—APRIL 1976).** SEATTLE LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE. 59 p. 1976. NCJ-34306

EVALUATION OF A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO REDUCE THE RATE OF JUVENILE CRIME 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 IS SUMMARIZED AS WELL AS DESCRIPTIVE DATA SUCH AS CLIENT POPULATION STATISTICS AND SERVICES PROVIDED WHICH ARE RELEVANT TO PROJECT OPERATION. A FULL PRESENTATION AND EXPLANATION OF STATISTICAL ANALYSES 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.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION; WASHINGTON LAW AND JUSTICE PLANNING OFFICE, INSURANCE BUILDING, ROOM 107, OLYMPIA WA 98504.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

116. B. MCDEATH, J. WOREL, and D. WYNNE. **SYSTEMS ANALYSIS—AN ANALYSIS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF RESTITUTION PROGRAMS IN THE DISTRICT, COUNTY AND JUVENILE COURTS IN THREE MINNESOTA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.** ALTERNATIVE BEHAVIORS ASSOCIATES, INC, 300 CLIFTON AVENUE, MINNEAPOLIS MN 55403. 52 p. NCJ-46473

A COURT-BY-COURT ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS USED TO PROCESS OFFENDERS WHO RECEIVE RESTITUTION SENTENCES AND OF THE ATTITUDES/VALUE BIASES WHICH AFFECT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESTITUTION SANCTIONS IS PRESENTED. THIS SECOND PART OF A TWO-PART EVALUATION WAS CONDUCTED IN THREE JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN MINNESOTA. THE FIRST PART

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USED COURT FILES TO DOCUMENT VARIOUS USES OF RESTITUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDERS UNDER RESTITUTION SENTENCES. THIS REPORT IS A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS EXAMINING EACH COURT'S RESTITUTION SYSTEM AND THE PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION. COURTS EXAMINED WERE DISTRICT 6 (ARROWHEAD REGION) COMPOSED OF FOUR COUNTIES AND THE CITY OF DULUTH, DISTRICT 2 (RAMSEY COUNTY) WHICH CONTAINS THE CITY OF ST. PAUL AND SURROUNDING SUBURBS, AND DISTRICT 3, WHICH INCLUDES 11 RURAL COUNTIES. IN-DEPTH INTERVIEWS AND ON-SITE VISITS WERE USED TO COLLECT DATA. IN THE ARROWHEAD DISTRICT, INTEREST IN RESTITUTION OPTIONS IS STRONG, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN WHICH SOME FORM OF WORK SERVICE IS SUBSTITUTED FOR FINANCIAL PAYMENT, AN IMPORTANT OPTION FOR LOW-INCOME OFFENDERS. HOWEVER, THE PROGRAMS ARE NEW AND THE STAFF IS HAVING PROBLEMS WITH IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS. ADDITIONAL TRAINING IS NEEDED. ALSO, THE VARIOUS COUNTIES ARE UNAWARE OF THE PROGRAMS AND OPPORTUNITIES WHICH EXIST IN OTHER COUNTIES. SOME FORM OF COOPERATION SHOULD BE DEVELOPED. IN ST. PAUL A PROGRAM CALLED 'SAVE' (SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES FOR VOLUNTEER EMPLOYMENT), HAS BEEN ORGANIZED. THE SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION OF THE DISTRICT COURT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ADMINISTRATION. IT IS STRICTLY AN ADULT PROGRAM, AND IT SERVED 162 REFERRALS IN 1976-1977. COUNTY COURT JUDGES USE BOTH FINANCIAL AND SERVICE RESTITUTION WIDELY, BOTH THROUGH THE SAVE PROGRAM AND THROUGH INDIVIDUALLY ARRANGED RESTITUTION PLANS. THE DISTRICT 2 PROGRAM HAS PROBLEMS COMMON TO LARGE SYSTEMS INCLUDING STAFF CYNICISM AND PHILOSOPHICAL DISAGREEMENTS CONCERNING THE RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. THE ISSUE OF RESTITUTION PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES IS IMPORTANT IN RAMSEY COUNTY, AND DIVERSE OPINIONS ARE REPRESENTED IN THE SYSTEM. THERE IS A NEED FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON FOCUS OF RESTITUTION PROGRAMS AND GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION. DISTRICT 3 USES RESTITUTION WIDELY IN JUVENILE CASES AND IN A FEW SCATTERED ADULT CASES. STEELE COUNTY COURTS USE RESTITUTION TO PROVIDE DIRECT FINANCIAL REIMBURSEMENT AND VICTIM-OFFENDER CONTACT WHILE USING ITS WORK PROGRAM AS PUNISHMENT FOR THE CRIME. MOST OF THE COUNTIES CONTAIN A CITY LARGE ENOUGH TO PROVIDE EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESTITUTION AND SMALL ENOUGH TO ENCOURAGE ACTIVE COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT. AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AMONG COURT PERSONNEL, GREATER COORDINATION IN SOLVING COMMON PROBLEMS, AND TRAINING SESSIONS WOULD ALL BE HELPFUL IN IMPROVING THESE VIABLE RESTITUTION SYSTEMS. MAJOR PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED WITH ALL OF THE RESTITUTION PROGRAMS INCLUDE: THE PROBLEM OF DETERMINING THE VALUE OF STOLEN OR DAMAGED PROPERTY, THE RELUCTANCE OF COURT SERVICE STAFF TO HANDLE MONEY, THE DISAGREEMENT ABOUT PAYMENTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND THE ROLE OF VICTIM-OFFENDER CONTACT. FINDING THE BEST WAY TO HANDLE AN OFFENDER WHO DOES NOT FULFILL HIS RESTITUTION CONTRACT IS ALSO A SIGNIFICANT PROBLEM.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

117. P. R. SCHNEIDER, A. L. SCHNEIDER, P. D. REITHER, and C. M. CLEARY. **RESTITUTION REQUIREMENTS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS—A SURVEY OF THE PRACTICES IN AMERICAN JUVENILE COURTS.** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JUVENILE AND FAMILY COURT JUDGES, BOX 8000, UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, RENO NV 89507. *JUVENILE JUSTICE*, V 28, N 4 (NOVEMBER 1977), P 43-56.

NCJ-44828

A NATIONAL SURVEY OF THE RESTITUTION REQUIREMENT PRACTICES OF 197 JUVENILE COURTS (133 RESPONSES) IS DOCUMENTED. THE SURVEY SOUGHT INFORMATION ON THE SCOPE AND HISTORY OF RESTITUTION IN JUVENILE COURTS, THE TYPES

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OF RESTITUTION ORDERS IMPOSED, WHETHER RESTITUTION INCREASES OR DECREASES CONTACT BETWEEN THE OFFENDER AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, THE GOALS OF RESTITUTION PROGRAMS, AND ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS WITH REGARD TO RESTITUTION. THE USE OF RESTITUTION WAS REPORTED BY 86 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS. THE AVERAGE RESTITUTION PROGRAM HAS BEEN IN EXISTENCE FOR ALMOST 17 YEARS. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT FOR RESTITUTION AMONG JUDGES AND OTHER JUVENILE COURT OFFICIALS, EVEN IN COURTS THAT DO NOT HAVE RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. THE MOST COMMON REASON FOR NOT USING RESTITUTION IS LACK OF LEGAL AUTHORITY. COURT PERSONNEL, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHOSE PROGRAMS USE SEVERAL TYPES OF RESTITUTION, FIND RESTITUTION AN EFFECTIVE MEANS OF REDUCING RECIDIVISM AND IMPROVING THE ATTITUDES OF VICTIMS TOWARD THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM. THE PROBLEM OF ENFORCING RESTITUTION ORDERS APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN OVEREMPHASIZED IN EARLIER STUDIES: THE MAJORITY OF COURTS SURVEYED REPORTED GOOD COMPLIANCE WITH RESTITUTION ORDERS. ESTIMATED EXTENT OF COMPLIANCE DOES NOT DIFFER WITH SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF JURISDICTIONS OR WITH THE PROPORTION OF CASES IN WHICH RESTITUTION IS REQUIRED. THE GREATEST COMPLIANCE RISK APPEARS TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH REQUIRING A JUVENILE TO OBTAIN AND HOLD A JOB IN ORDER TO MAKE MONETARY RESTITUTION. SUPPORTING TABULAR DATA ARE INCLUDED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION.

118. D. D. SCHRAM, P. M. LINES, and M. WALSH. **RESTITUTION JUSTICE—A GENERAL SURVEY AND ANALYSIS.** BATTELLE HUMAN AFFAIRS RESEARCH CENTERS, 4000 N.E. 41ST STREET, SEATTLE WA 98105. 96 p. 1975.

NCJ-28464

THIS REPORT EXPLORES AND HIGHLIGHTS MAJOR ISSUES, PROBLEMS, AND PROSPECTS RELATING TO THE CONCEPT OF RESTITUTION AND ITS OPERATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION. IT BROADLY EXAMINES RESTITUTIVE JUSTICE FROM FOUR PERSPECTIVES: THE HISTORICAL, THE THEORETICAL, THE LEGAL, AND THE OPERATIONAL. THIS LAST AREA OF EXAMINATION IS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF A SURVEY OF STATE PLANNING AGENCIES FOR INFORMATION ON OPERATIONAL OR PROPOSED PROGRAMS. HIGHLIGHTED ARE PROGRAMS IN EAST PALO ALTO, CALIFORNIA, SOUTH DAKOTA; TUCSON, PHILADELPHIA, GEORGIA, MINNESOTA, AND SOUTH CAROLINA. SPECIFIC PROBLEMS WITH THE RESTITUTION CONCEPT ARE ANALYZED TO SET FORTH THE DILEMMA PRESENTED AND TO INDICATE ITS POTENTIAL IMPACT ON PROPOSED OR OPERATIONAL RESTITUTION PROGRAMS. THEY INCLUDE THE SELECTION OF CRIMES APPROPRIATE FOR RESTITUTION, SENTENCING IMPLICATIONS, INTERACTION BETWEEN VICTIMS AND OFFENDERS, AND THE RELATIONSHIP OF RESTITUTION AND VICTIM COMPENSATION. A RESEARCH MODEL FOR FUTURE STUDY AND FOR THE DESIGN OF CONTROLLED ACTION PROGRAMS IS ALSO RECOMMENDED.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LEAA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, 633 INDIANA AVENUE NW, WASHINGTON, DC 20531.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

119. P. SIMS and M. E. CURTIN. **OWENSBORO (KY)—COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM—EVALUATION REPORT.** KENTUCKY DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 209 ST CLAIR STREET, FRANKFORT KY 40601. 32 p. 1976.

NCJ-40199

A SIX-MONTH EVALUATION OF THE GOAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE COURT REFERRAL PROGRAM (CRP), WHICH PROVIDES AN ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE TO ADULT MISDEMEANANTS AND JUVENILES REFERRED BY JUVENILE COURTS. THIS POST-CONVICTION DIVERSION PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE A BENEFICIAL AND COST EFFECTIVE CORRECTIONAL ALTERNATIVE FOR ADULT MISDEMEANANTS AND JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS. ITS OBJECTIVE IS TO PLACE 10 OFFENDERS

## JUVENILE PROBATION

## RESTITUTION

A MONTH AS VOLUNTEERS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE AGENCIES, WITH AN OVERALL SUCCESS RATE OF 80 PERCENT AMONG THE REFERRED OFFENDERS DURING THE PROJECT PERIOD. THE EVALUATION ASSESSED CRP EFFORTS IN TERMS OF: 1) PROJECT OPERATIONS, PLACEMENTS, SUCCESS OF PLACEMENTS, AND AGENCIES RECEIVING PLACEMENTS, AND 2) PROJECT IMPACT ON THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM, I.E., USE OF THE PROGRAM BY THE COURTS, COST EFFECTIVENESS, EFFECT ON RECIDIVISM, AND REPORTS FROM COMMUNITY AGENCIES RECEIVING PLACEMENTS. THE EVALUATION SHOWED THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF PROVIDING A COST EFFECTIVE ALTERNATIVE WAS NOT MET, SINCE MOST SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES ARE LESS EXPENSIVE. IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO DIRECTLY ASSESS THE BENEFITS OF THE CRP. THE OBJECTIVE OF A PLACEMENT RATE OF 10 REFERRALS PER MONTH WAS PARTIALLY MET.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

**120. US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION. PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENT—RESTITUTION BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS—AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION. 80 p. 1978.**

**NCJ-45319**

A NEW DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM DESIGNED TO SUPPORT COST-EFFECTIVE PROJECTS WHICH WILL HELP ASSURE GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY ON THE PART OF CONVICTED JUVENILES TOWARDS THEIR VICTIMS AND COMMUNITIES IS ANNOUNCED. THE AIM OF THE PROGRAM, CALLED 'RESTITUTION BY JUVENILE OFFENDERS,' IS TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL SENTENCING ALTERNATIVES WHICH INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY FOR JUVENILE CRIME. RESTITUTION WILL INVOLVE MONETARY PAYMENTS BY OFFENDERS TO VICTIMS OR SERVICES TO THE VICTIMS OR THE COMMUNITY. THE PROGRAM AND ITS UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS ARE DESCRIBED, PROGRAM STRATEGY IS OUTLINED, AND APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS ARE DISCUSSED. ALSO INCLUDED ARE DESCRIPTIONS OF DATA NEEDS, METHODOLOGY, EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION. APPENDICES ARE PRESENTED, DEALING WITH CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF RESTITUTION PROGRAMS AND THEIR RESULTS IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, LEGAL ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A RESTITUTION PROGRAM FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, A SIMPLIFIED FLOW CHART OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM, APPLICATION FORMS, AND A DIRECTORY OF STATE CLEARINGHOUSES AND STATE CENTRAL INFORMATION RECEPTION AGENCIES.

**Supplemental Notes:** A SUPPLEMENTARY CHANGE TO THE 'GUIDE FOR DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAMS.'

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

## SHORT-TERM HIGH-IMPACT PROGRAMS

121. **D. J. BAER, P. J. JACOBS, and F. E. CARR. INSTRUCTORS' RATINGS OF DELINQUENTS AFTER OUTWARD BOUND SURVIVAL TRAINING AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT RECIDIVISM.** PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS, BOX 9229, MISSOULA MT 59807. *PSYCHOLOGICAL REPORTS*, V 36, N 2 (APRIL 1975), P 547-553. **NCJ-48689**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INSTRUCTORS' RATINGS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS ENROLLED IN AN OUTWARD BOUND SURVIVAL TRAINING COURSE AND SUBSEQUENT RECIDIVISM OVER A 5-YEAR PERIOD WERE ASSESSED. SUBJECTS WERE 60 MALE DELINQUENTS, 15.5 TO 17.5 YEARS OLD, COMMITTED TO THE MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF YOUTH SERVICE DURING THE SPRING OF 1966. SUBJECTS PARTICIPATED IN THE STANDARD 26-DAY COURSE IN SMALL GROUPS WHICH INCLUDED NONDELINQUENT PARTICIPANTS. INSTRUCTORS COMPLETED A RATING SCALE FOR EACH SUBJECT WHICH CONSISTED OF 40 OPPOSING ADJECTIVE PAIRS (I.E., LEADER-FOLLOWER, DECISIVE-INDECISIVE). IN ADDITION, COURSE CERTIFICATES WERE PRESENTED TO PARTICIPANTS WHO SHOWED SUCCESSFUL PERSONAL GROWTH AND POSITIVE ATTITUDES AND WHO COMPLETED THE MINIMUM COURSE REQUIREMENTS. RECIDIVISM WAS DEFINED AS ADJUDICATION FOR A NEW OFFENSE OR PAROLE VIOLATION. WHILE ONLY 15 OF THE 50 DELINQUENTS (30 PERCENT) WHO RECEIVED THE COURSE CERTIFICATE RECIDIVATED OVER THE 5-YEAR PERIOD, 9 (90 PERCENT) OF THOSE WHO FAILED TO RECEIVE A CERTIFICATE WERE RECIDIVISTS. IN GENERAL, INSTRUCTORS' RATINGS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY RELATED TO THE AWARDED CERTIFICATES. SIX FACTORS WERE EXTRACTED FROM THE FORTY RATING ITEMS: EFFORT, MATURITY, LEADERSHIP, EXTROVERSION, COMPETENCE, AND PHYSICAL ABILITY. OF THESE, HIGH RATINGS ON EFFORT, MATURITY, AND LEADERSHIP CORRELATED WITH NONRECIDIVISM OVER THE 5-YEAR FOLLOWUP PERIOD. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT OUTWARD BOUND PERFORMANCE IS A USEFUL PREDICTOR OF JUVENILE RECIDIVISM. THIS MAY BE ATTRIBUTABLE TO A NUMBER OF FACTORS. FIRST, THOSE FAILING TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATES REPRESENT THE MOST EXTREME CASES. SECOND, THE INTENSE PHYSICAL CHALLENGES OF THE PROGRAM TEND TO BREAK DOWN CHARACTERISTIC DEFENSES, THUS PERMITTING INSTRUCTORS TO MORE ACCURATELY ASSESS SUBJECT BEHAVIOR. FINALLY, FAILURE IN THE PROGRAM MAY BE A SYMPTOM OF AN INABILITY TO ADJUST WELL TO STRESSFUL SITUATIONS. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT OUTWARD BOUND PROVIDES CORRECTIONAL AUTHORITIES WITH AN EFFECTIVE AND ECONOMICAL METHOD OF IDENTIFYING DELINQUENTS LEAST LIKELY TO RESPOND TO REHABILITATIVE EFFORTS, WHILE ALSO PROVIDING A MEANS FOR DISCOVERING OFTEN HIDDEN

POTENTIALS FOR CHANGE. TABULAR DATA AND REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED.

122. **T. R. COLLINGWOOD. SURVIVAL CAMPING—A THERAPEUTIC MODE FOR REHABILITATING PROBLEM YOUTH.** ARKANSAS REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS, P O BOX 3017, LITTLE ROCK AR 72203. 54 p. **NCJ-30346**

DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTS OF A THREE-WEEK CAMPING PROGRAM DESIGNED TO BUILD SELF-CONCEPT IN PROBLEM BOYS THROUGH A SYSTEMATIC SUCCESS PROGRESSION AND THUS READY THEM FOR VOCATIONAL AND EDUCATIONAL REHABILITATION. THE THERAPEUTIC CAMP IDEA STEMS FROM THE PREMISE THAT THE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF YOUTH MUST INTEGRATE GROWTH ON THREE LEVELS, THE PHYSICAL, THE INTELLECTUAL AND THE EMOTIONAL-INTERPERSONAL, AND THAT REHABILITATION OF PROBLEM YOUTH (DRUG ABUSERS, DELINQUENTS, DROPOUTS) MUST INCLUDE THOSE THREE SKILLS. THE 'CAMP CHALLENGE' PROJECT DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT WAS A COOPERATIVE VENTURE OF THE ARKANSAS REHABILITATION SERVICE, ALDERSGATE METHODIST CAMP OF LITTLE ROCK, AND THE ARKANSAS REHABILITATION RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER. CONCEIVED AS ONE ELEMENT OF A TOTAL APPROACH TO REHABILITATION FOR 21 PARTICIPANTS, THE CAMP PRESENTED A SYSTEMATIC, FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM OF LEARNING AND APPLYING CAMPING AND SURVIVAL SKILLS. THE PROGRESSION OF PERFORMANCE AND SUCCESS EXPERIENCES PROVED EFFECTIVE IN CAUSING POSITIVE BEHAVIOR AND ATTITUDINAL CHANGES IN THE BOYS, AS WELL AS IN IMPROVING THEIR BODY ATTITUDES AND SELF-CONCEPTS. THE CAMP EXPERIENCE, WHICH INTEGRATED THE BOYS' ASSOCIATIONS WITH THEIR REHABILITATION COUNSELORS, WAS DEEMED AS BEING A VALUABLE CONTRIBUTOR TO THE BOYS' SUBSEQUENT VOCATIONAL AND AVOCATIONAL REHABILITATION SUCCESS.

**Sponsoring Agency:** US DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE SOCIAL & REHABILITATION SERVICE, 330 C STREET, SW, WASHINGTON DC 20024.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

123. **J. O. FINCKENAUER and J. R. STORTI. JUVENILE AWARENESS PROJECT—EVALUATION REPORT.** 33 p. 1978. **NCJ-58617**

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM AN EVALUATION OF ATTITUDE CHANGE IN A SAMPLE OF JUVENILES INVOLVED IN A 'SHOCK CONFRONTATION' TREATMENT MODALITY

PROVIDED BY AN INMATE PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY'S RAHWAY STATE PRISON. THE LIFERS' JUVENILE AWARENESS PROJECT AT RAHWAY STATE PRISON IS A PROJECT DESIGNED AND OPERATED BY INMATES WITH THE INTENTION OF CONFRONTING AT-RISK JUVENILES WITH THE HARSH REALITIES OF PRISON LIFE AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. SELECTED JUVENILES ARE BROUGHT INSIDE THE PRISON FOR A TWO-TO THREE-HOUR CONFRONTATION WITH THE INMATES OPERATING THE PROJECT. A TOTAL OF 46 EXPERIMENTALS AND 35 CONTROLS WERE PRE- AND POST-TESTED REGARDING NINE ATTITUDES WHICH CAN BE GROUPED INTO FOUR CATEGORIES OF CRIME/DETERRENCE, PRISON/PUNISHMENT, LAW/JUSTICE/POLICEMAN, AND SELF-PERCEPTION. INSTRUMENTS USED WERE THE ATTITUDE TOWARD PUNISHMENT OF CRIMINALS (WANG AND THURSTONE), SEMANTIC DIFFERENTIAL SCALES, ATTITUDE TOWARD OBEYING THE LAW TEST, AND GLUECK'S SOCIAL PREDICTION TABLE. RESULTS FROM THE ATTITUDE CHANGE COMPONENT OF THE EVALUATION, WHILE SOMEWHAT MIXED, SHOW NO CONSISTENT AND SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN PRE-AND POST-ATTITUDE TESTING OF THE SUBJECTS. ARGUING THAT ATTITUDE CHANGE IS AN INTERVENING LINK TO BEHAVIOR CHANGE, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT, ON THE BASIS OF THESE FINDINGS, THE PROGRAM IS TOO SIMPLISTIC AND UNREALISTIC TO COUNTER THE COMPLEX FACTORS AND PREDISPOSING ATTITUDES CONSISTENT WITH MOST THEORIES OF DELINQUENCY CAUSATION. IT IS CAUTIONED, HOWEVER, THAT MORE EVIDENCE NEEDS TO BE COLLECTED TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS CONCLUSION. TABULAR EVALUATION DATA ARE PROVIDED.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 3535 QUAKER BRIDGE ROAD, TRENTON NJ 08625; RUTGERS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COUNCIL FUND, NEW BRUNSWICK NJ 08903.

**124. J. O. FINCKENAUER. JUVENILE AWARENESS PROJECT—EVALUATION REPORT.** 23 p. 1979.

NCJ-58618

METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS ARE REPORTED FROM AN EVALUATION OF A 'SHOCK CONFRONTATION' TREATMENT MODALITY PROJECT CONDUCTED BY INMATES OF NEW JERSEY'S RAHWAY STATE PRISON TO DETER JUVENILES FROM CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. THE LIFERS' JUVENILE AWARENESS PROJECT AT RAHWAY STATE PRISON IS DESIGNED AND OPERATED BY INMATES WITH THE INTENTION OF CONFRONTING AT-RISK JUVENILES WITH THE HARSH REALITIES OF PRISON LIFE AND THE POSSIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR. SELECTED JUVENILES ARE BROUGHT INSIDE THE PRISON FOR A 2- TO 3-HOUR CONFRONTATION WITH THE INMATES OPERATING THE PROJECT. THE APPROACH IS AUTHORITARIAN AND AGGRESSIVE, WITH A VIEW TOWARD SHOCKING THE JUVENILES INTO AN AVOIDANCE OF ANY BEHAVIOR THAT MIGHT LEAD TO THEIR IMPRISONMENT. FOR PROJECT EVALUATION PURPOSES, 46 EXPERIMENTALS AND 35 CONTROLS WERE STUDIED. JUVENILE COURT RECORDS WERE SURVEYED A MINIMUM OF 6 MONTHS AFTER THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP VISITED RAHWAY AND AFTER THE CONTROL GROUP WAS PRETESTED. WHERE RECORDS OF DELINQUENCY WERE FOUND, THEY WERE REVIEWED FOR TYPE OF DELINQUENCY (BEFORE AND AFTER VISIT OR PRETEST) AND NUMBER OF DELINQUENCIES (BEFORE AND AFTER). TYPE OF DELINQUENCY WAS WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO SERIOUSNESS BY CLASSIFICATION AS A STATUS OFFENSE OR A JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (CRIMINAL) OFFENSE. COMPARABILITY OF THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS IN FACTORS OF SEX, RACE, DELINQUENCY PROBABILITY, AND AGE WERE TESTED. RESULTS INDICATED THAT A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER PROPORTION OF THE CONTROLS (THOSE WHO DID NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE PROJECT) DID BETTER IN TERMS OF SUBSEQUENT OFFENSES THAN DID THE EXPERIMENTALS. THE SUCCESS RATE (NO RECORDED OFFENSES) OF THE CONTROLS WAS 88.6 PERCENT, WHILE THAT OF THE EXPERIMENTALS WAS 58.7 PERCENT. THE MEAN SERIOUSNESS OF SUBSEQUENT DELINQUENCY WAS ALSO SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER FOR THE EXPERIMENTALS. A RETHINKING OF THE GOALS AND EXPECTATIONS

OF THE PROJECT IS ADVISED; THIS IS PARTICULARLY IMPERATIVE DUE TO THE PLANS OF MANY STATES TO INSTITUTE SUCH A PROGRAM BASED ON PREMATURE ADVERTISEMENTS OF SUCCESS. TABULAR DATA AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY ARE PROVIDED.

**Sponsoring Agencies:** NEW JERSEY STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT PLANNING AGENCY, 3535 QUAKER BRIDGE ROAD, TRENTON NJ 08625; RUTGERS UNIVERSITY RESEARCH COUNCIL FUND, NEW BRUNSWICK NJ 08903.

**125. K. KRAJICK. WORKING OUR WAY HOME. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PUBLICATIONS, INC. 801 SECOND AVENUE, NEW YORK NY 10017. CORRECTIONS MAGAZINE, V 4, N 2 (JUNE 1978), P 32-35. NCJ-47690**

RUGGED, SHORT-TERM WILDERNESS EXPERIENCES, WHICH ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE POPULAR AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS, ARE DISCUSSED. WILDERNESS TRIPS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE BATTERY OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS IN MORE THAN 20 STATES IN THE PAST FEW YEARS. WHILE ADULT OFFENDERS TAKE PART IN THREE OR FOUR SUCH PROGRAMS, MAINLY AS A PRELUDE TO RELEASE FROM PRISON, JUVENILE OFFENDERS OFTEN ARE RECRUITED AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO INCARCERATION. OBSERVERS ESTIMATE THAT THERE ARE 150 TO 200 SUCH PROGRAMS FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS, UP FROM 10 OR 15 PERCENT 5 YEARS AGO. VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE WILDERNESS COURSES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS ARE MODELED ON THOSE OFFERED BY OUTWARD BOUND, A PRIVATE ORGANIZATION THAT OFFERS SEA, MOUNTAIN, AND FOREST SURVIVAL COURSES. INSTRUCTORS IN THE FIELD SAY THAT THE COURSES ARE DESIGNED TO REQUIRE A GREAT DEAL OF PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL PERSEVERANCE, SO THAT AT THE END, THE PARTICIPANTS WILL FEEL THAT THEY HAVE ACCOMPLISHED SOMETHING SIGNIFICANT. PROGRAM DIRECTORS SAY THAT THE TRIPS WORK BEST WITH DELINQUENTS WHO TRY TO APPEAR TOUGH. IN RELATION TO EFFECTS OF THE PROGRAM, ONE STUDY SHOWED THAT RECIDIVISM AMONG JUVENILES WHO COMPLETED THE PROGRAM IN MASSACHUSETTS OF 1966 WAS MUCH LOWER THAN FOR A CONTROL GROUP, BUT THIS EFFECT BEGAN TO WEAR OFF AFTER A YEAR. SOME THINK THAT JUVENILES DO NOT RECEIVE ENOUGH PREPARATION OR SUPPORT FROM INSTRUCTORS BEFORE EXPEDITION, AND ARE SO SHOCKED BY THE INITIAL EXPERIENCE THAT THEY HAVE TO DROP OUT. CRITICS ALSO CLAIM THAT INSTRUCTORS OFTEN HAVE MORE EXPERIENCE IN DEALING WITH THE OUTDOORS THAN WITH DELINQUENTS AND HAVE FEW COUNSELING SKILLS TO OFFER. THERE IS NO FORMAL ACCREDITATION FOR SUCH WILDERNESS INSTRUCTORS AS REGARDS JUVENILE DELINQUENTS PROGRAMS. PROGRAM DIRECTORS SAY THAT THE POOL OF QUALIFIED INSTRUCTORS EXPERIENCED WITH DELINQUENTS IS GROWING. INSTRUCTORS WITH LONG EXPERIENCE IN THE FIELD SEE A NEED FOR STRICTER ACCOUNTING OF PROGRAMS IN THEIR SAFETY PROCEDURES, THEIR STAFF, AND THEIR RESEARCH, ALTHOUGH MOST TEND TO DISTRUST INSTITUTIONS AND BUREAUCRACIES, VALUE THEIR OWN RELATIVE NEWNESS TO THE FIELD OF CORRECTIONS, AND WISH TO MAINTAIN FREEDOM FROM GOVERNMENT AND ACADEMIC STRUCTURES.

**126. K. R. MARTENSEN. NEWPORT NEWS (VA) JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT 'AFTER-CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM'—EVALUATION. PRC PUBLIC MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. 7798 OLD SPRINGHOUSE ROAD, MCLEAN VA 22101. 15 p. 1977. NCJ-41156**

EVALUATION OF A PROGRAM AIMED AT UPGRADING THE REHABILITATION EFFORT DIRECTED AT DELINQUENT YOUTHS RETURNING FROM STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS. THE PROGRAM INCLUDES FORMATION OF A SPECIALIZED AFTERCARE UNIT INCORPORATING COUNSELING AND REFERRAL WITH AN 'OUTWARD BOUND' PROGRAM. THE EVALUATOR OBSERVED THAT THE AFTERCARE UNIT HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF REDUCING THE NUMBER OF CASES ASSIGNED TO THE REGULAR 'FULLY IN-

## JUVENILE PROBATION

TEGRATED SERVICE' PROBATION OFFICERS. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT).

**Sponsoring Agency:** VIRGINIA DIVISION OF JUSTICE AND CRIME PREVENTION, PARHAM PARK, 8501 MAYLAND DRIVE, RICHMOND VA 23229.

127. **M. POLONOSKI. COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT OF MALE TRAINING SCHOOL RECIDIVISTS PART 3—THE TOTAL EXPERIENCE.** ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO M7A 1J3, CANADA. 66 p. 1976. **NCJ-40608**

DARE (DEVELOPMENT THROUGH ADVENTURE AND RESPONSIBILITY) IS A THREE-MONTH PROGRAM, PATTERNED ON THE OUTWARD BOUND PARADIGM, WHICH PROGRESSES THROUGH A SERIES OF STRUCTURED CHALLENGES OF INCREASING DIFFICULTY AND COMPLEXITY. AT EACH STAGE THE PARTICIPANT IS ENCOURAGED TO ACHIEVE GOALS WHICH, ON THE SURFACE, WOULD APPEAR TO BE BEYOND HIS CAPACITY. THE INTENT OF THE PROGRAM IS TO HELP YOUTH DEVELOP A SENSE OF PURPOSE, ENHANCED SELF-ESTEEM AND A STRONGER DESIRE FOR ACHIEVEMENT. THESE AIMS ARE SUPPOSEDLY ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE PARTICIPANT'S REALIZATION OF HIS OWN QUALITIES. THE PARTICIPANTS IN PROJECT DARE (PORTAGE LAKE) WERE MOSTLY RETURNEES TO TRAINING SCHOOL WHO WERE AT LEAST 15 YEARS OLD. THIS REPORT, THE THIRD IN A SERIES OF REPORTS DEALING WITH THE EXPERIENCES OF OLDER BOYS WHO HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO TRAINING SCHOOL, FOCUSES ON THE EXPERIENCES OF 159 OLDER BOYS WHO HAD BEEN RETURNED TO TRAINING SCHOOL AT LEAST ONE OTHER TIME PRIOR TO BEING RETURNED DURING THE STUDY PERIOD. ANALYSIS WAS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF PRE AND POST-TEST DATA ON TRAITS AND ATTITUDES RELATED TO SELF-ESTEEM. IN ADDITION, BEHAVIOR RATINGS WERE OBTAINED JUST PRIOR TO GRADUATION FROM TRAINING SCHOOL STAFF, AND AGAIN THREE MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION FROM PROBATION AND AFTERCARE OFFICERS. ALSO THREE MONTHS AFTER GRADUATION AN ATTEMPT WAS INITIATED TO ADMINISTER TO EACH WARD A FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW DESIGNED TO PROBE ADJUSTMENT TO THEIR PLACEMENT ENVIRONMENTS. IT BECAME INCREASINGLY EVIDENT THROUGHOUT THE STUDY THAT THE 159 BOYS IN THE SAMPLE WERE MULTI-PROBLEM BOYS FROM MULTI-PROBLEM FAMILIES. THEY SUFFERED SEVERE ACADEMIC AND BEHAVIOR HANDICAPS IN SCHOOL AND THEIR FAMILY LIFE WAS TOO NEGATIVE TO BE CONDUCIVE TO THEIR WELL-BEING. PERFORMANCE DIFFICULTIES WERE CARRIED OVER INTO THEIR WORK EXPERIENCES. DATA INDICATED THAT SEVERAL TRAINING SCHOOL STAYS DID NOT DETER BEHAVIORAL OR CRIMINAL ACTING OUT MUCH MORE THAN A SINGLE STAY AND THAT THE BEHAVIOR OF BOYS WHILE IN THE COMMUNITY TENDED TO BE SIMILAR TO THAT EXHIBITED BEFORE A TRAINING SCHOOL STAY. NEW PROGRAM DIRECTIONS SUGGESTED INCLUDE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTENSIVE LONG-TERM GROUP HOME PROGRAM TO REINFORCE POSITIVE LEARNING EXPERIENCES ACQUIRED IN THE TRAINING SCHOOL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF A POLICY WHEREBY YOUNGSTERS WOULD NOT BE READMITTED TO TRAINING SCHOOL WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW, THEREBY FORCING THE COMMUNITY TO COME UP WITH ALTERNATIVES FOR CARING FOR YOUTH. REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED. FOR THE OTHER TWO REPORTS IN THIS SERIES, SEE NCJ-40604 AND 40605.

**Availability:** NCJRS MICROFICHE PROGRAM.

128. **H. C. WILLMAN JR and R. Y. F. CHUN. HOMEWARD BOUND—AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF ADJUDICATED JUVENILE OFFENDERS.** ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS, SUPREME COURT BUILDING, WASHINGTON DC 20544. *FEDERAL PROBATION*, V 37, N 3 (SEPTEMBER 1973), P 52-58. **NCJ-12608**

PROGRAM WHICH UTILIZES A POSITIVE ORIENTATION, OUTSIDE ADVENTURE, AND PHYSICAL CHALLENGE TO GET BETTER CORRECTIONAL RESULTS. HOMEWARD BOUND IS A TWO-PHASE PROGRAM OF SIX WEEKS' DURATION. THE PROGRAM, EXPLAINED TO

## SHORT-TERM HIGH-IMPACT PROGRAMS

THOSE COMMITTED OR REFERRED AS VERY RUGGED, HAS LIMITED OPENINGS, IS VOLUNTARY, AND ONCE COMPLETED ALLOWS THE GRADUATE TO BE PAROLED DIRECTLY HOME. THE PROGRAM INVOLVES COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECTS, SHORT HIKES ALONG THE NATIONAL SEASHORE, SOME RUNNING, CALISTHENICS, AND OBSTACLE COURSES. SOME TIME IS ALSO SPENT WITH A COUNSELOR TO DEVELOP A REALISTIC PLAN FOR RELEASE. DURING THE EVENINGS, CLASSES ARE HELD IN ECOLOGY, LAND NAVIGATION BY COMPASS, SURVIVAL, SEARCH AND RESCUE, OVERNIGHT EXPEDITIONS, ROPES AND KNOTS, AND SEAMANSHIP. FOLLOWING THIS PHASE OF THE PROGRAM, YOUTH ARE DIVIDED INTO BRIGADES WHICH GO ON LAND AND SEA EXPEDITIONS. RESULTS SHOW A LOWER RECIDIVISM RATE AMONG HOMEWARD BOUND PARTICIPANTS THAN AMONG A CONTROL GROUP WHO WERE COMMITTED TO A TRAINING SCHOOL. OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS IN THE SUCCESS OF PROJECT PARTICIPANTS INCLUDED AGE, MARITAL STATUS OF PARENTS, HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE ACHIEVED, AND TYPE OF OFFENSE. (AUTHOR ABSTRACT MODIFIED)

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