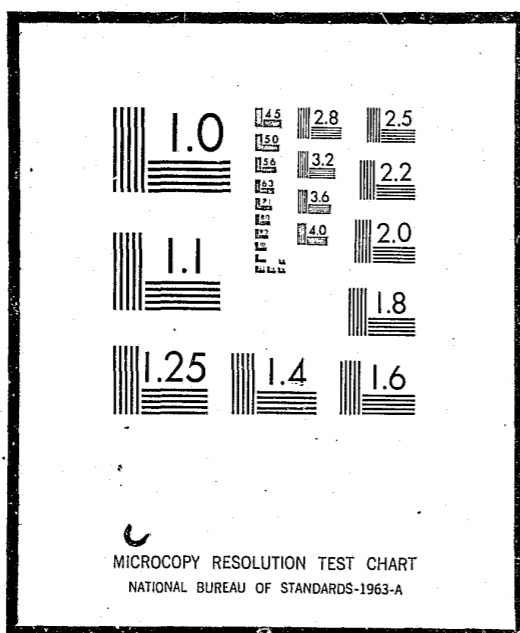


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Philadelphia - Court of Criminal Pleas -

AN EVALUATION OF COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES

(May, 1972 to April, 1973)

by

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with the assistance of

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EVALUATION
27465

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SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Counseling and Referral Services (CRS) is a unit of Family Court with its major function to divert certain types of cases from formal Juvenile Court Hearings. These are cases that are not currently active with the Juvenile Court, are not chronic offenders, and either involve a non-criminal charge (incorrigibility, truancy, curfew violation and runaway from home) or relatively minor offense (no serious bodily harm to the victim and no major property loss or damage). There are three types of cases handled by CRS. The first is related where the child and complainant are family relatives (usually mother and child) and the problem is primarily one of parent-child conflict. In non-related cases the adult complainant is not related to the child (usually a neighbor) and the problem is primarily one of harassment or minor criminal events. Finally the last type of case is truancy. The services provided by CRS are either counseling or referral to another agency (for related and truancy cases), mediation for non-related cases and monitoring for truancy cases (does the child maintain a good attendance record). For the May 1972 to April 1973 period a total of 2574 cases were handled by CRS, 59% were related cases, 24% non-related and 20% truancy. Only about 18% of the cases were referred back to Juvenile Court.

In general most of the CRS clients were males (with exception of related cases), black, of lower socio-economic status and residing in "broken homes". Characteristics which are very similar to the general Juvenile Court population. Approximately 18% of the non-related cases had at least one previous arrest, compared to 42% for truancy cases and 30% for related cases. In a comparison sample of adjusted cases from the Youth Study Center, 22% had at least one previous arrest.

A large percentage of referrals to CRS (29 to 36%) for related and non-related cases apparently came from the Juvenile Aid Division of the Philadelphia Police Department. In the case of trancies, of course, the referral source is the Board of Education.

CONCLUSIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS

According to all available indicators CRS has proven to be fairly effective. It seems to be diverting cases from Juvenile Court with no apparent greater risk to the community (as measured by arrest rates) than if the cases were to be handled by normal

court procedures. Although it is apparently handling many cases (especially related) that would not normally be processed by the Juvenile court, it is apparently seeing enough possible court cases to have some impact on the load of the Juvenile Court.

The one major area for possible improvement might be in reaching a larger number of cases that now find themselves in court. There is a possibility that many cases that are now being referred to Juvenile Court could be diverted by CRS. There is no way of knowing how many of these cases there might be without further study.

It would seem unlikely that intake at the YSC can be reduced much further, because this would involve persuading others (police, parents, etc.) outside the court system to avail themselves of CRS. A task which, in the short run at least, would in all likelihood be very difficult and perhaps costly (e.g. embarking upon an educational program in the community to make persons aware of CRS). However seemingly more amenable for diverting a larger number of cases is the YSC itself.

At present, (1972) there are approximately 8800 cases continued for a court hearing, and some of these may be candidates for CRS. Certainly it does not seem likely that the number of incorrigibility cases receiving a court hearing can be reduced appreciably below the 201 cases that were continued for a court hearing in 1972, many of which had already been seen by CRS. The truancy cases are also not amenable to much change because of the current policy of having CRS initially handle all truancy petitions. Thus runaways, minor offenses between child and neighbor (vandalism, threats) and possibly other types of minor offenses (e.g., disorderly conduct) most provide the additional cases for CRS. Without further information there is no way of knowing how many such cases now continued for a court hearing would be eligible for CRS. Therefore it is recommended that a systematic study of cases continued for a court hearing be undertaken to determine the potential yield of eligible CRS cases. If the study did indicate that there is a significant number of such cases then it is further recommended that a CRS staff member be present at YSC interviews for purposes of making recommendations for possible CRS referrals, and that special attention be paid to those cases that seem likely to be continued for a court hearing.

Counseling and Referral Services (CRS) is a unit of Family Court designed principally to divert certain juveniles away from formal juvenile court hearings. This report is an evaluation of CRS unit covering the period from May 1972 to April, 1973.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In order to fully understand the nature and purpose of CRS, as well as the subsequent evaluation it is important that the "juvenile justice system" in Philadelphia be considered in some detail. Since CRS is primarily involved in the early stages of that process, the focus will be on the system only to the point of a formal court hearing (see figure 1).

A youth (ages 7 - 17) charged with a delinquent act can be referred to juvenile court in one of two ways:

- (1) direct non-police petition.
- (2) "arrest" by the Philadelphia Police.

Non- Police Petition

For such events as runaways, incorrigibility and truancy, (although not limited to these) individual adults can petition the court without filing a complaint with the police. Those most likely to institute such a petition are parents (or other guardians) and school authorities (See Table 1).

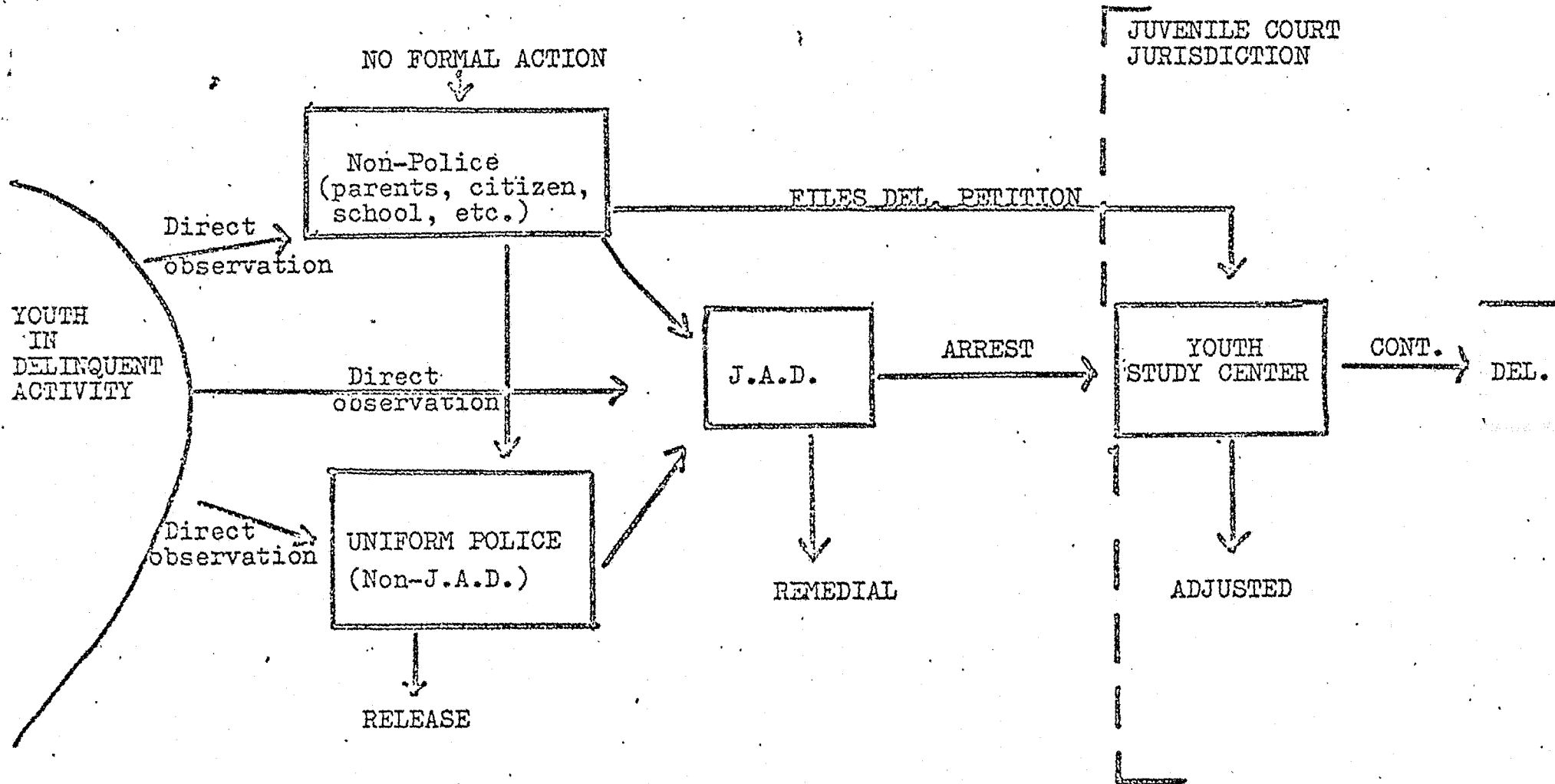


FIGURE ONE: THE EARLY STAGES OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR PHILADELPHIA

TABLE I
NON-POLICE REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURT FOR
MALES AND FEMALES - 1970

	<u>MALES</u>		<u>FEMALES</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
PARENT OR RELATIVE	263	30.0	235	59.0	498	39.1
INDIVIDUAL	110	12.6	51	12.8	161	12.6
SCHOOL AUTHORITIES	201	23.0	73	18.3	274	21.5
SOCIAL AGENCY	11	1.3	7	1.8	18	1.4
PROBATION OFFICER OR OTHER COURT OFFICER	137	15.7	3	0.8	140	11.0
AUTHORITIES IN OTHER CITIES	<u>153</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>14.3</u>
TOTAL	875	100.1	398	100.0	1273	99.9
% OF TOTAL INTAKE		5.8		16.9		7.3

SOURCE: FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT OF THE FAMILY COURT DIVISION OF THE
COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA 1968-1970, P 111

Non-Police petitions represent a relatively small part of the total court intake. In 1970,* for example, approximately 7% of all delinquency cases were non-police petitions; being a more important source for females (17%) than males (6%). In terms of absolute numbers this represents a total of 1273 cases (875 boys and 398 girls).**

* 1970 is the last year for which such data was published.
** If the same rates were applied to intake for 1972, there would have been 787 boys and 355 girls referred to court by non-police petitions in 1972.

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Police Arrests

The Philadelphia Police, like most other large jurisdictions have a special "youth" division with the powers to process complaints involving offenders between 7 and 17. This division is known as the Juvenile Aid Division (J.A.D.) and are technically the only persons who can make formal arrests of juveniles (i.e. referral to Juvenile Court).

The J.A.D. may gain contact with suspected delinquents in three distinct ways: direct observation of a delinquent event, a referral from another police official (who may have received the complaint from a citizen), or a direct complaint from a citizen.

Once the J.A.D. assumes jurisdiction, the youth will either be "arrested" (i.e. referred to Juvenile Court), or released with an entry to that effect in the official J.A.D. records. (This latter action is referred to as a "remedial"). Police arrests account for the largest portion of referrals to court, and almost all involve the violation of criminal statutes (assault, larceny, drugs, burglary, trespassing, malicious mischief, etc.), in other words they would be considered crimes if committed by adults.

Youth Study Center

Once referred to Juvenile Court (either by an arrest or direct petition) the decision is made at the Youth Study Center by an intake officer to either release ("adjust") or schedule a formal court hearing. Of course the latter involves the risk of

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subsequent incarceration or probation.

This brief overview of the early phases of the juvenile justice system enables us to specify with some precision the sites where cases can be diverted from juvenile court hearings. The sites seemingly best suited for this purpose are the private citizen, the J.A.D. and the Youth Study Center. At each of these points the decision maker (parent, citizen, J.A.D. officer, etc.) is confronted with basically a choice:

- (A) Continue the case in justice system; or
- (B) Drop the case from the system by either failing to act or releasing the youth.

The primary purpose of providing a structural alternative to court is to diminish the likelihood of making decision A and not simply to provide another way of making decision B, (i.e. the aim is to reduce the ratio of A to B). If the formal diversion were used to make decision B than it is fairly obvious that the case flow to juvenile court would not decrease. Instituting the alternative and making it work as a true diversionary device is a difficult task. For formal agencies such as J.A.D., Youth Study Center and schools, it is possible to persuade them to use the alternative as a matter of policy. However in the case of individual citizens (esp., parents and guardians) it is more difficult not only to make them aware of such an alternative, but to persuade them to use it. It would seem therefore that the formal agencies in the process (J.A.D., Youth Study Center) must be relied on to utilize the alternative if it is to succeed.

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Considering the community's attitude towards serious crimes it is unlikely that youths involved in serious offenses will be referred to CRS. The type of cases most likely to be considered by CRS will be those associated with non-arrest petitions, run-away, incorrigibility, truancy, and relatively less serious criminal events (e.g. trespassing, disorderly conduct, etc.). In addition it is possible that parents or other relatives that observe drug use or are objects of assault or theft on the part of their children, might also be persuaded to report such behavior to CRS rather than to the police.

Although much of the emphasis is on diversion from court, another important goal of CRS is to provide a non-judicial agency for children who are in need of assistance, but who may not normally "surface".

It is current CRS policy that any youth active with Juvenile Court (e.g. probation, awaiting a scheduled court hearing) will not be accepted by CRS. The reasons for this policy are that it (1) avoids duplication of services (e.g. probationary services), and (2) circumvents possible legal complications, especially in the case of pending hearings. Consequently active court cases are excluded from the potential CRS client population.

OPERATION OF COUNSELING AND REFERRAL SERVICES

According to the director (Grace Nash) CRS;

"Is structured to meet specific goals resulting in (a) meaningful, and valid diversions of children, and youth away from the juvenile justice system, (b) helping parents, children and youth, and the community make use of more appropriate channels of service, and problem resolutions (socio-economic, cultural, medical/psychological, sociological, educational, etc.). (c) helping to remove obstructions which prevent the

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unsophisticated, and apathetic from daring to risk use of services. (d) assisting clients in making positive use of authority systems (police, courts, etc.) when there aren't any appropriate alternatives. (e) provision for data collection necessary to practical documentation, and evaluation of the varied facets of CRS, and its potential for prescribing methods, and means conducive to national models of intervention, and diversion."

CRS is housed some distance from the main Family Court building which the director argues has "helped reinforce CRS's separate identity and helped potential clients to perceive it as a voluntary, yet authority based service".

During the current project year 2574 youths were handled by CRS. (This represents a drop of approximately 1600 cases from the previous year). * Approximately 82% of these cases were closed without a formal court hearing.

At present there are three major types of cases handled by CRS: (1) related, (2) non-related and, (3) truancy. Each process involves fairly unique and distinctive procedures and therefore require separate discussions.

RELATED

Related cases involve the youth, and his or her parents or guardian. Either party can be the complainant, but in the overwhelming number of cases it is the adult. The related process begins with a preliminary screening interview with all parties in order to determine the feasibility of the case being accepted by CRS. Once the case is accepted a "planning conference" is held with a CRS counselor to determine which of the following actions will be taken:

* The figure for the previous year is artificially inflated because of the large number of backlog truancy cases received that year.

- (1) Continued for further investigation;
- (2) Continued for counseling and service by CRS;
- (3) A referral made to another community agency (which in some cases may involve CRS supportive servicing until the agency accepts the case);
- (4) Terminate the case by mutual agreement, because either (a) the youth is currently under the jurisdiction of Juvenile Court, or (b) CRS deems the adult request for action unrealistic, or (c) the client is unwilling to accept the recommendations of CRS or (d) the client decides his immediate request has been resolved;
- (5) Assist the parent or guardian in filing an affidavit to Juvenile court.

During the current project year 1516 related cases were closed representing approximately 59% of the total CRS case load. (This is a decrease of 819 cases from the previous year).

NON-RELATED

As in the case of related cases, there is a specific adult complainant for non-related cases. However the principals are not related in any direct familial way. After a preliminary review of the complaint to determine its legitimacy, CRS assists the complainant in transcribing the charge onto an informal memo, which is subsequently notarized by a court clerk. A

conference is then scheduled with the complainant and the youth, (as well as his or her parents, or guardians).

The following process occurs:

If both parties appear, a conference is held. The case may then be mediated to the satisfaction of all parties, or at the complainant's insistence it can be referred to Juvenile Court. If the complainant fails to appear, the case is dropped after reasonable attempts at rescheduling. If the child against whom the complaint is made does not appear, again after reasonable attempts at rescheduling and if the complainant insists, the case will be referred to the court.

During the current project year 525 cases, (21% of the total) were non-related cases, some 204 cases fewer than the previous year.

TRUANCY

In truancy cases the formal complainant is the Board of Education acting under the State Compulsory Education Law.

After a truancy petition is received a conference is held with the child and his family. (Often the conference brings out concerns of the child and the family that may or may not have direct bearing on the truancy) and appropriate counseling is undertaken. When the only problem admitted is the truancy, a plan is formulated to help resolve the matter. When improvement occurs (primarily by the child resuming regular school attendance) for a sustained period of time, CRS recommends to the Board of Education that the petition be withdrawn. The

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Board of Education generally complies with this request. The Board of Education will also withdraw the petition if the child reaches age 17, moves out of Philadelphia or becomes disabled. However this may not terminate CRS' activity with the family, as service for other reasons may still be indicated.

Where the child or parent will not respond or show any effort to cooperate, the petition is referred to the Court Intake Staff at the Youth Study Center for formal handling.

During the current project year, 533 truancy petitions were processed, or 20% of the total CRS case load. Again this represents a reduction over the previous year of 548 cases.

TARGET POPULATION

As a result of explicit policy, CRS will handle clients who:

- (1) are not currently active in Juvenile Court;
- (2) are not chronic offenders;
- (3) are (a) either truant, (b) involved in minor offenses (loitering, trespassing, glue sniffing, disorderly conduct, minor theft, etc.), or (c) involved in a conflict with parent or guardian or other family member (e.g. petty theft from parents, minor assault on siblings, etc.).

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EVALUATION STRATEGY

Because of the large number of cases completed (2,574), a sample of CRS cases was chosen for analysis rather than the total CRS case load.

Separate random samples of 130 cases for each type of case was drawn from a list of all cases closed between July 1, 1972 and December 31, 1973 for related and non-related cases and January 1, 1973 to March 1973 for truancy cases.* Because of either incomplete or lost files a few cases had to be dropped. The final totals for each group were 126, 131, and 124 respectively.

A "comparison" group was selected from "adjusted" cases at the Youth Study Center by randomly selecting 75 males and 75 females from a list of all cases adjusted from July 1, 1973 to December 31, 1973. Because of difficulty in locating some files the final sample numbered 64 males and 67 females. It was felt that this group was at least reasonably close to the "target CRS population" described earlier, as was possible within the limits of the resources available for this evaluation.

* The reason for this particular time period is because of the small number of truancy cases closed between July 1, 1972 and December 31, 1973. (Schools were closed in the summer months and during the Fall of 1972 because of a teachers strike).

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The major function of this sample was to compare its re-arrest likelihood with that of CRS clients after their cases were closed.

The bulk of information used in the evaluation was obtained from CRS files, almost all of which was compiled and recorded by the counselor. In addition all names in the CRS sample were checked in the Juvenile Court files, and for those with records, data concerning both previous arrests and arrests after CRS counseling were recorded. For CRS cases referred to other agencies, (excluding Juvenile Court), follow up contacts were made with the respective agencies approximately 2-4 months after CRS closed the case in an attempt to determine if the client reported to the referred agency. For the comparison sample all information was collected from court records.

Since the focus in this report is on diversion from Juvenile Court, where ever possible, comparisons will be made between the CRS sample and the "delinquent" population of Philadelphia Juvenile Court. This latter information, is for the most part taken from the 1972 report of the Philadelphia Family Court.

This report is primarily concerned with the following questions.

1. Who are the clients (i.e. their characteristics)?*
2. What are their problems?
3. What is the disposition of the CRS cases?
4. How successful is the program?

* In the case of non-related cases, much of the data on background characteristics is not available, thus we are not always able to make precise statements for this group.

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To answer this last question we will use three specific "indicators" of success, which in our opinion provide a partial answer to the thorny question of success. They are:

- (1) The likelihood of subsequent arrest of CRS clients;
- (2) The likelihood of clients making contacts with agencies that they are referred to; and
- (3) The changes in the number of certain types of petitions (e.g. incorrigibility, truancy and runaway and minor offenses) referred between the periods 1969 and 1970 and 1971 to 1972.

Each of these indicators will be discussed with appropriate qualifications, in latter sections of the report.

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Sex, Race and Age

There were more males than females for truancy cases (64%) and non-related cases (77%). However for related cases there was close to an equal proportion of males and females (45% to 55%) (see table 2).

TABLE 2

Sex Distribution (percent) of CRS clients and 1972 Juvenile Court Population.

	CRS			COURT	
	Related	Non-Related	Truancy	Cases	Children
Male	45.0	77.4	63.5	86.6	84.2
Female	55.0	22.6	36.5	13.4	15.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	131	124	126	15,667	10,824

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A similar pattern for related cases was found for the previous year. The court population is also predominately male (approximately 85%), however the proportion of males among the Juvenile Court population is appreciably higher than the CRS population. The non-related cases came closest to the court on this dimension.

The racial distribution of CRS clients along with the 1972 court population is given in Table 3. It is difficult to adequately assess the racial distribution of CRS clients because of the large number of unknowns, especially for non-related cases. However the data does suggest some differences between types of CRS cases. For one there is a larger percentage of whites among truancy cases than related cases. Secondly the related cases seem closest to the general Juvenile Court population.

TABLE 3

Racial Distribution (Per Cent) of CRS clients and 1972 Juvenile Court Population

	CRS			COURT	
	Related	Non-Related	Truancy	Cases	Children
Black	72.5	16.1	42.9	69.6	67.8
White	8.4	16.1	29.4	27.2	28.8
Puerto Rican	1.5	0.8	2.4	3.2	3.4
Other	1.5	0.0	3.2	----	-----
Unknown	16.0	66.9	22.2	----	-----
Total	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.0
N	131	124	126	15,667	10,824

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Some differences in age are evident, between types of CRS clients (see Table 4).

TABLE 4

Age Distribution (Per Cent) of CRS clients and 1972 Juvenile Court Population

	CRS			COURT	
	Related	Non-Related	Truancy	Cases	Children
9 and below	0.8	5.6	0.0	0.9	1.1
10	0.8	12.1	0.0	1.7	2.1
11	3.8	4.8	0.8	2.9	3.4
12	8.4	10.5	0.8	5.4	5.9
13	4.6	13.7	1.6	8.7	9.2
14	12.2	21.8	7.1	14.2	14.7
15	24.4	11.3	19.0	20.6	20.2
16	25.2	13.7	37.3	22.7	21.8
17	15.3	6.5	33.3	22.6	21.5
18 and above	3.8	0.0	0.0	----	----
Unk.	0.8	0.0	0.0	----	----
	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.9
Median	15.7	14.1	16.4	15.6	15.8
N	131	124	126	15,667	10,824

The non-related cases tend to be younger, as evidenced by both the median age (14.1 years) and the percentage below 12 years (approximately 22%). The truancy cases are the oldest (median age of 16.4 years) of the three groups. This might be expected

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because most truancy occurs with high school students. The related cases seem most similar to the Juvenile Court population.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

As expected a sizable percentage of CRS clients reside in what are generally regarded as lower socio-economic black areas (see Table 5). They include North Central, South Central and West Philadelphia (See Figure 2).

TABLE 5

Distribution (Percent) of Residential Areas for CRS clients

AREA*	Related	Non-Related	Truancy
North Central	33.8	15.0	33.3
South Central	6.2	8.3	12.7
West Philadelphia	24.6	14.1	13.5
Other	35.4	62.6	40.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	131	124	126

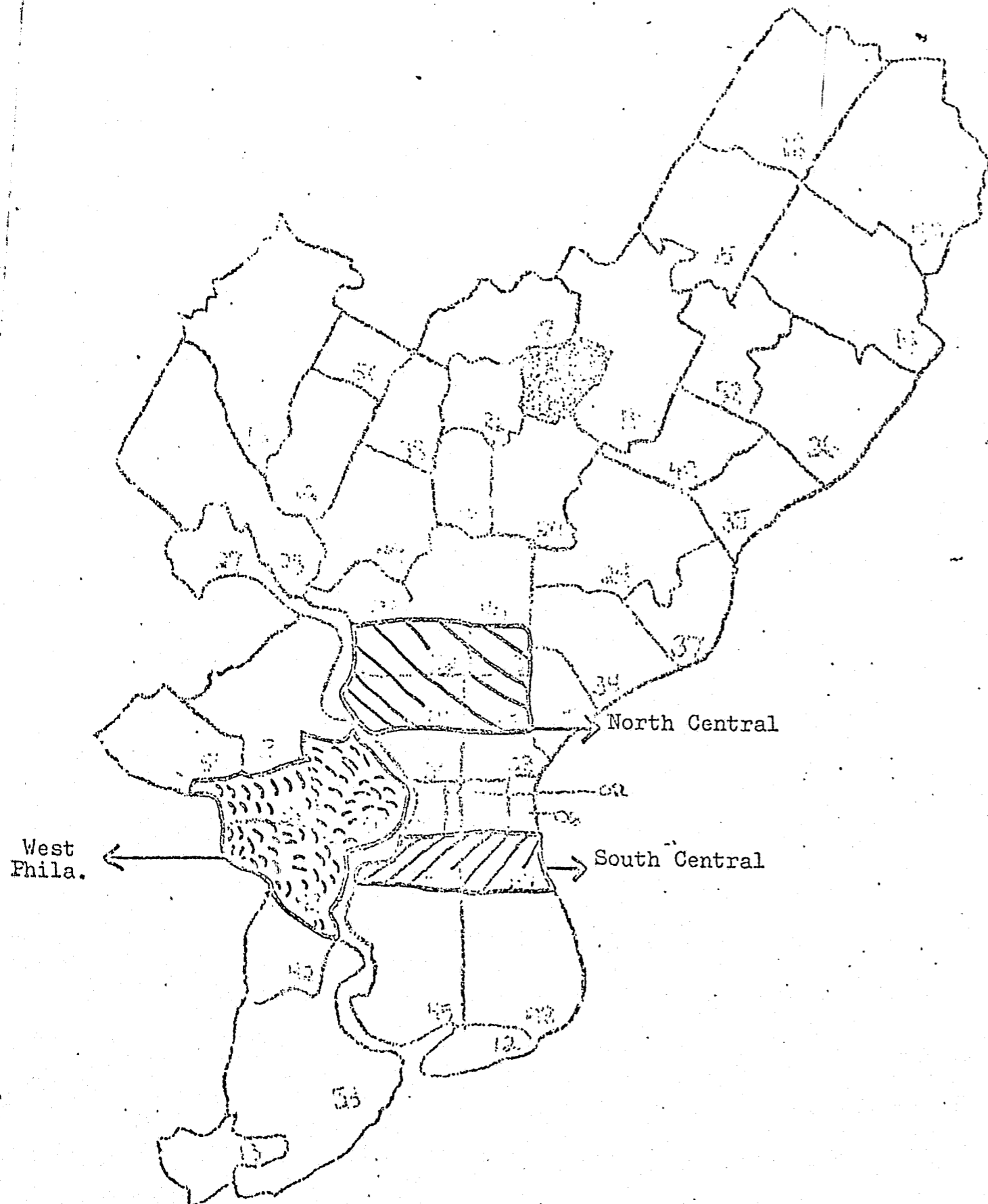
* For exact boundaries see enclosed Map (Figure 2)

However the non-related cases departed somewhat from this pattern. A closer inspection of the data reveals that a substantial portion (18%) of the non-related cases live in the lower or lower middle class white areas of Frankford, Kensington, Richmond and East Falls. In contrast only about 6% of the related and truancy cases come from these same areas.

Income data in agency records tend to be unreliable, thus

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FIGURE TWO
 CRISIS LEVEL AND CODES



precise statements about income are difficult to make. The data that is available indicates very little difference between related and truancy cases with both having approximately 18% to 19% reporting family incomes of less than \$350. month. (Income data for non-related cases and court population were not available).

Approximately 31% of the related clients and 35% of the truancy clients reported that at least part of their total family income was a DPA grant. (There was no available information for non-related cases). Again there were a fairly large number of unknowns (24% to 32%), which make any conclusions on this issue quite tentative. However it is quite possible that if information was available for all these cases the actual percentage of CRS families receiving some form of DPA assistance would be somewhere between 40 and 50 percent.

There is no published data on the socio-economic characteristics of the Juvenile Court Population. However it is our opinion that the socio-economic profile of the court population would be very similar to that of the CRS clients.

FAMILY STRUCTURE

Consistent with the findings for socio-economic characteristics, we found a large percentage of CRS youths living in a "broken home". Approximately two-thirds of both related and truancy cases (a large number of unknowns precluded the analysis of non-related cases) were residing in a household where at

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least one parent (natural or step) was absent (See Table 6). As one might expect the father was more likely than the mother to be the absent parent. No major differences were evident between the related and truancy cases with the possible exception that a larger percentage of related clients reported the father as alive but not living with the youth.

TABLE 6

Status of Parents* and current living arrangements for CRS clients and 1972 Juvenile Court Population.

	<u>CRS</u>		<u>COURT</u>
	<u>Related</u>	<u>Truancy</u>	<u>Children</u>
<u>Father</u>			
Dead	6.9	11.1	7.9
Not Living Client	39.6	15.9	36.2
Living Client	3.1	9.5	3.4
Living Client and mother	38.2	39.7	51.9
Unknown	12.3	23.8	0.6
Total	100.1	100.0	100.0
<u>Mother</u>			
Dead	6.9	6.3	2.9
Not living with Client	11.9	7.5	9.0
Living with Client	39.0	46.3	35.5
Living with Client & father	40.6	37.5	51.9
Unknown	1.7	2.5	0.6
Total	100.1	100.1	99.9
<u>Living Arrangement</u>			
Both parents	37.4	38.9	51.9
Father absent	38.9	46.0	35.5
Mother absent	3.8	7.1	3.4
Both absent	15.3	7.1	8.6
Unknown	4.6	0.8	0.6
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0
N	131	126	10,824

* Natural or step, in all instances it refers to the current parent.

A slightly smaller proportion of the court population could be classified as "broken home" cases. (Table 6). It is difficult to account for this difference between CRS and the Juvenile Court. There may very well be some real differences in the sense that the referral process for CRS tends to select structurally different families than the court. However there is also a possibility that the differences may be the consequence of reporting and record keeping practices. In other words the interviewing and data collecting procedures as well as the client's willingness to furnish correct information may be quite different. Without evidence it is not possible to determine which agency provides the more valid data.

PREVIOUS COURT RECORD

Some important differences are evident between types of CRS cases with respect to their past involvement with the Juvenile Court. Approximately 42% of the truancy cases had at least one previous arrest compared to 30% of the related cases and 18% of the non-related cases. As expected the males had a higher previous arrest rate for each CRS group. The "adjusted" sample (comparison group) had a previous arrest rate of 22%. Thus on this dimension it would seem that the non-related cases were more similar to the comparison group, whereas related and truancy cases evidenced a larger percent of previous "delinquents".

For those who were previously arrested there is an equal likelihood to have a similar percentage of offenses against the

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person or property for all three CRS groups. For the comparison group, a larger percentage have been charged with at least one such offense. To the extent to which this measures seriousness of the past record it would appear that the previously arrested CRS clients have been involved in less serious delinquent acts than the sample of cases adjusted at the Youth Study Center.

COMPLAINT AND SOURCE OF REFERRAL

In related cases, as expected, the bulk of complaints are filed by the youth's parents - mostly the mother. The child himself is a complainant in a small percentage of cases (7%). Of course the Board of Education is the formal complainant in truancy cases, and for non-related cases a non-familial person is involved (primarily a neighbor).

The determination of what specific agencies or individuals were responsible for directing the client to CRS is somewhat difficult. Such information is of course solicited from the clients, however in some instances the responses were sufficiently ambiguous to make the determination of referral source highly problematic. Since referrals (other than truancy cases) are for the most part "informal" and not "legally binding" it is almost impossible to independently verify the actual referral source. Therefore some caution must be used in interpreting the data in Table 7.

For both related and non-related cases the two major sources of referral are the police and personal referrals. (See Table 7).

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TABLE 7
Source of Referral for Related and Non-Related CRS Cases

	RELATED			NON-RELATED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Police (JAD)	18.6	37.5	29.0	35.4	39.3	36.3
Juvenile Court 1	6.8	13.9	10.7	2.1	0.0	1.6
Formal Agency 2	10.2	8.4	9.1	3.1	0.0	2.4
Personal Referral 3	47.5	26.4	35.9	22.9	35.7	25.8
Self Referral	8.5	6.9	7.6	1.0	0.0	0.8
Unknown	8.5	6.9	7.6	35.4	25.0	33.1
Total	100.1	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0
N	59	72	131	96	28	124

1. Includes referrals from Youth Study Center and Bar of Court
2. Includes school authorities and any other agency (ex. police and court) mentioned by police.
3. Includes referrals by individuals not identified by client as: a former CRS client, friends, neighbors, etc. and a category may involve an informal referral or the client was unable to identify it as a formal referral.

This conclusion for non-related cases is more tenuous because of the large number of unknowns). For related cases we can identify with some degree of certainty that close to 40% of the clients are being referred to CRS by "legal institutions" (police and juvenile court), an almost identical finding to that of the previous year. For non-related cases the corresponding

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rate is 40%. Thus it would seem that a minimum of 40% of the non-truancy cases might possibly have been diverted from a formal court hearing (although a few of these cases do eventually "end up" in court). When considered in conjunction with truancy cases it would appear that a sizable group of CRS clients, at least initially have found their way to CRS rather than a formal court hearing because of the existence of CRS. That's of course if one is willing to assume that these cases would have otherwise received a formal court hearing were CRS not in existence; an assumption which is almost impossible to empirically verify.

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THE PROBLEM

Major differences are apparent between related and non-related cases in the reasons given by the client for why they sought CRS service. The problem most often cited in related cases are what might best be called juvenile status offenses (runaway, incorrigibility, truancy, or curfew). (See Table 8).

TABLE 8

Problem Cited by Client and/or Complainant Necessitating CRS Service for Related and Non-Related Cases.

	<u>RELATED</u>			<u>NON-RELATED</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Runaway, Incorrigibility or Truancy	47.5	56.9	52.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Curfew	6.8	8.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
"Harassment"	1.7	5.6	3.8	47.9	60.7	50.8
Serious Crim. Events 1	22.1	1.4	10.7	28.1	21.4	26.5
Misc. Crim. Events 2	3.4	1.4	2.3	23.0	17.9	21.8
Drug or Alcohol Use	5.1	1.4	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pregnancy and other Sex Related Events	5.1	12.5	9.2	1.0	0.0	0.8
Other	8.5	9.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	0.0	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	59	72	131	96	28	124

1. Includes Assault, Threats and Theft.

2. Includes Vandalism, and fighting.

NOTE: In many instances more than one problem was cited. The data given here is for the most serious problem cited.

For non-related cases however, the reasons most often given are closer to the more traditional "street" types of offenses. This is to be expected from consideration of the nature of related and non-related cases. In related cases the conflict is between the youth and his or her parents or guardian. Thus one would expect complaints that reflect familial conflict and problems in parental control (runaway, incorrigibility, etc.). In non-related cases the conflict is between the youth and some one outside his family. In these situations personal safety, protection of property and public order are more likely to be at issue. Hence the greater predominance of events in non-related cases that are more "criminal" in nature.

The problem most often cited in non-related cases for both males and females is "harassment". This type of event may not be serious enough to warrant the attention of the court (some of these may conceivably be classified as "threats" or "malicious mischief" offenses), but could conceivably lead to serious repercussions if allowed to escalate. It would seem therefore that this type of case is best mediated in a non-judicial setting such as CRS.

The only major difference between males and females is found in related cases, where the boy is more likely to have a relatively more serious event (assault, theft or threat) cited as the problem. This same difference was also found for the previous year.

Of course the specific problem cited as bringing the client to CRS is not the only problem; in fact in about 50% of related, 31% of non-related and 17% of truancy cases more than one problem was mentioned.

Apparently, a good portion of the related clients defined their decision to come to CRS as fairly serious business. This is reflected in the fact that 39% (Table 9) of the cases were seeking placement for the youth which for most must be considered to be fairly desperate action. According to the director of CRS, before 1957 these parents would have been permitted to petition the court for a formal hearing without alternatives offered in place of court action. For non-related cases the vast majority of complaints simply indicated that they only wanted to see the youth's behavior improve.

TABLE 9

General Reasons given by Client and/or Complainant for Coming to CRS for Related and Non-Related Cases.

	<u>RELATED</u>			<u>NON-RELATED</u>		
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Seeking Placement	40.7	37.5	38.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Improving Youth's Behavior	18.6	15.3	16.8	88.5	89.3	88.7
"Frighten" Youth	1.7	2.8	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.2
Seeks Advice and Counseling	20.3	13.9	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	18.6	29.2	24.4	8.3	7.1	8.1
Total	99.9	100.1	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0
N	59	72	131	96	28	124

DISPOSITION

There are four possible outcomes or ways of closing CRS cases:

- (1) refer to another agency.
- (2) close the case either on the basis of mutual agreement of CRS with client, or because of failure of the client to appear for subsequent appointment.
- (3) an affidavit is filed in juvenile court with or without the support of CRS.
- (4) terminate the case because it is either currently under the jurisdiction of juvenile court (e.g. probation, hearing pending, etc.) or the youth is arrested while an active CRS case.

The most likely outcome for related cases was to have the case closed within CRS (53%), whereas 31% were referred to another agency (See Table 10). This represents a slight change from the previous year when approximately 40% of the cases were referred to another agency and 45% were closed within CRS. In about 7% of the cases an affidavit was filed in Juvenile Court, most of which were supported by CRS. This is a similar rate to the 9% found for the previous year. No major differences were evident between males and females.

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TABLE 10

Distribution (Percent) of Disposition of CRS Cases

	<u>RELATED</u>	<u>NON-RELATED</u>	<u>TRUANCY</u>
Referred to another agency	31.3	4.0	0.8
Affidavit Filed in Juv. Court (Supported by CRS)	5.3	26.6	14.3
Affidavit Filed in Juv. Court (not-supported by CRS)	1.5	0.0	0.0
Case Terminated-Case Under1 Jurisdiction of Juv. Court	8.4	0.8	0.8
Case Closed within CRS 2	53.4	68.5	84.3
Total	99.9	99.9	100.1
N	131	124	126

1. Case terminated because the youth was already under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court (probation, awaiting a hearing, etc.) or the youth was arrested sometime during the time the case was open.
2. Closed because of mutual agreement between client and counselor that there was no further need for service, or the client failed to keep appointments.

Most (68%) non-related cases were closed within CRS and 27% were referred to juvenile court (See Table 10). (This was slightly more likely to happen to males).

However for most of these (26 out of 33) the youth never appeared for a conference and CRS had little choice but to follow through with the affidavit. If we only consider cases that were mediated (i.e. received full CRS service) the percentage referred to court is closer to 7%. Very few cases (4%) were referred to another agency.

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For approximately 14% of the truancy cases an affidavit was filed in Juvenile court (See Table 10). This was more likely to be true for the females (24%) than the males (9%).

The agencies to which the clients were referred encompassed a wide range of services. They included among other things, mental health clinics and agencies, youth services (Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, etc.), family and family related services (Catholic Family Agency, Episcopal Children Service, Philadelphia Department of Public Welfare, etc.), and drug treatment facilities (St. Lukes, the Bridge, etc.). The largest portion (approximately 50%) were referred to mental health clinics or agencies. The remainder of the referrals were spread over a large number of diverse agencies.

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS

As indicated earlier, we have utilized three indicators which should provide, in part at least, a measure of CRS' effectiveness.

- (1) the percentage of referred clients that contacted the recommended agency;
- (2) the arrest likelihood after CRS servicing; and
- (3) the changes in the number of selected types of petitions received at juvenile court and receiving a formal hearing.

REFERRAL FOLLOW-UP

In those cases where CRS determined that another agency can benefit the client, a referral was made to the appropriate agency. Approximately 31% of the related cases were referred to another agency. One obvious measure of success would be

However this would necessitate a fairly intensive follow-up on all referred clients. Such an evaluation would be difficult and fairly costly, and beyond the present resources. The chance for success however cannot be operative unless the client has made some contact with the agency. Therefore a partial answer to the effectiveness of the CRS decision to refer would be whether or not the client ever made contact with the referred agency. About two-thirds of all clients referred did actually make some contact with the agency. (This was determined by CRS contacts with the agencies in question). Thus on this one measure it would appear that CRS had some degree of success.

SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS

One major assumption of CRS is that it will be at least as successful as juvenile court in preventing subsequent involvement in illegal activity on the part of its clients.

In order to determine formal involvement with the legal system subsequent to being closed by CRS all the names in the sample were checked in the Juvenile Court files. The period of time after the case was closed covered a period of 6 to 12 months for all groups with the exception of truancy cases (3-6 months). The only event being considered is referral to court (by police or non-police petition); consequently police contacts not ending in an arrest, (i.e. remedials) are not included.

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Approximately 17% of the related sample, (See Table 11), were arrested* at least once in the follow-up period, with slightly greater tendency for males to be arrested (The overall rate was almost identical to the 18% found for the previous year).

TABLE 11

Distribution (percent) of number of arrests after CRS closed case (excludes affidavits filed in court on the current CRS service) for CRS clients and comparison group.

<u>NUMBER OF ARRESTS</u>	<u>RELATED</u>	<u>NON-RELATED</u>	<u>TRUANCY</u>	<u>COMPARISON</u>
0	83.2	90.3	92.9	88.5
1	9.2	7.3	4.8	9.9
2 or more	7.7	2.4	1.6	1.5
Unknown	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Total	100.1	100.0	100.1	99.9
N	131	124	126	131

Both the non-related and truancy cases had slightly lower rates (10% and 6% respectively). The comparison sample had a similar arrest rate (12%) to both of these two CRS groups. In addition the CRS clients arrested had a fairly high chance of being charged at least once for an offense against the person or property (about 80%). The corresponding value for the comparison group was somewhat lower (50%). However, since the numbers involved are so small very little confidence can be placed in this measure of seriousness of the offenses committed in the follow up period.

* Affidavits that were filed as a result of CRS processing were not counted as an arrest.

In general we can conclude that for related and non-related cases CRS clients do as well as a fairly "low risk" delinquent population, and seem to do better for truancy cases^{→ if complete}. Certainly the "community" does not seem to be risking very much by having CRS handle the kinds of cases that they are currently handling.

One major question that can be asked here is which "type" of CRS clients when compared to the "adjusted" sample have a lower or higher arrest rate. We looked at three variables in this regard: sex, age and previous record, the results of which are given in Table 12. Almost all the differences between the CRS groups and the comparison groups could be the result of sampling error with the possible exception of the female related cases having a relatively higher arrest rate.

Finally the type of CRS disposition seems to make little difference in the likelihood of subsequent arrests.

IMPACT ON JUVENILE COURT CASELOAD

The final dimension of effectiveness discussed in this report is the possible effect of CRS on the number of cases handled by Juvenile Court. At present there is no direct way of measuring the extent to which CRS diverts cases from Juvenile Court. Instead the published court statistics are about the only available source of data to provide at least a rough indication of CRS effectiveness in this regard.

* This may be the consequence of smaller follow-up period for these cases.

TABLE 12

Arrest Rates by sex, age and previous record for CRS clients and comparison sample.

	C R S											
	RELATED			NON-RELATED			TRUANCY			COMPARISON		
	N	%	Arr.	N	%	Arr.	N	%	Arr.	N	%	Arr.
SEX:												
Male	59	22.0		96	11.4		79	8.9		64	21.9	
Female	72	12.5		28	3.6		46	2.2		67	1.5	
AGE:												
7-11	7	0.0		28	7.1		1	0.0		7	14.2	
12-16	98	20.4		88	10.2		83	7.2		91	12.1	
17+	25	8.0		8	12.5		42	4.8		32	9.4	
PREVIOUS RECORD:												
No. Arrest	92	14.1		101	5.2		73	2.7		102	5.9	
One or More Arr.	39	23.1		23	43.7		52	13.0		28	32.1	
TOTAL*	131	16.8		124	9.7		126	6.3		131	11.4	

In utilizing court statistics it is important to look at only certain types of cases rather than total volume, because by design CRS is intended to divert youths that are not currently active with the court and are charged with relatively minor offenses. Thus any adequate indicator must reflect changes in the number of these kinds of cases. Unfortunately it is not possible to consider current court status, thus only the type of offense is considered in the subsequent analysis. The offenses or charges that were considered to be most likely effected by CRS (hereafter referred to a CRS type cases) are incorrigibility, truancy and runaway.

* Sub-totals of the three variables may not equal the grand total in some instances because of the exclusion of unknowns.

Up until 1971 the court statistics did not distinguish between runaways from home and runaways from correctional institutions. After 1971 it has made that distinction. Since runaways from home is the only relevant offense for CRS it was not possible to precisely assess this one offense. Although as will be indicated shortly, attempts to estimate changes in this offense were made. Incurribility and runaway are most relevant for the category of related cases at CRS. Finally the minor offense category is assumed to be most relevant to non-related cases, in the sense that the offenses included in this category were chosen because they seemed most likely to involve the types of conflicts between a child and a neighbor that might result in CRS handling. For that reason minor offenses that are more reflective of "public order" events, such as disorderly conduct were not included. There is little doubt that there is a certain amount of "slippage" in the category of minor offenses in the sense that there are cases that might not be normally considered a non-related case by CRS, and there are cases in other offense categories (e.g. larceny, assault) that would qualify. Thus this indicator is at best a crude one, but under the circumstances it seems the most reasonable one available. Of the offenses in this category, the largest portion is vandalism, accounting for approximately two-thirds of the male and female cases.

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For the sake of comparison trends in other offenses and the total court volume will also be examined.

Ideally the analysis of the court statistics should be in terms of a comparison of the volume of cases before and after CRS began its expanded operation (May, 1971). Unfortunately, for our purpose, the court statistics are published on the basis of the calendar year which precludes a precise before and after comparison. The post CRS period is for the calendar years of 1971 and 1972* which means that approximately four months of 1971 prior to the expansion of CRS is included. The pre-CRS period used in this analysis is for the two previous years of 1969 and 1970.

Included in this analysis are data for petitions received at Juvenile court (i.e., Youth Study Center intake) and cases continued for a court hearing**. The first measures the amount of flow to the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Court whereas the second is gauge of the amount of "penetration" into the court system.

* Data for 1973 is not included because it was not available in time to be included in this report.

** This means that the case was to receive a pre-trial or detention hearing. Of course not all cases so decided at the Youth Study Center will have a formal adjudicatory hearing.

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The average annual number of cases by offense categories for males, females and total number are presented in Table 13 through 15 respectively.

TABLE 13

Mean Annual Number of Male Cases received at Youth Study Center and Disposed of through Court Hearing for 1969-1970 and 1971-1972, By offense Categories.

OFFENSE	YSC INTAKE			COURT HEARING		
	1969 -70	1971 -72	% Change	1969 -70	1971 -72	% Change
Incorrigibility	236	128	-45.8	188	87	-53.7
Truancy	290	185	-36.2	290	185	-36.2
Runaway-Total	506	417	-17.6	244	190	-22.1
(Runaway-from home)	(283) ¹	(232)	(-18.0)	(178) ²	(139)	(-21.9)
Minor Offenses	949	1017	7.2	431	241	-44.1
Other	12,628	14,544+	15.2	8859	8122	8.3
Total	14,609	16,291+	11.5	10,012	8700	-13.1

1. Assumes that approximately 56% of all runaway cases were runaways from home.
2. Assumes that approximately 73% of all runaway cases were runaways from home.
3. Includes vandalism, trespassing, and threats.

In the post CRS period (1971-1972) juvenile court experienced an annual average increase in intake of 1,682 male cases over the previous two year period, (see Table 13) which represented about a 12% increase.

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Counter to this trend is a reduction of 18 to 46% for incorrigibility, truancy and runaway cases**. Although minor offenses received at YSC intake increased by a small amount, the rate of increase was smaller than that for other offenses. Consequently, the increase in the total male intake at the Youth Study Center is due primarily to the category of "other offenses". (e.g., burglary, assault, larceny, etc). A similar pattern is found for cases continued for a court hearing with the one exception that there was a decrease in the total number of boys continued for a court hearing (which is a consequence of possible changes in the adjustment decision made at the Youth Study Center), but the CRS type cases still experienced the largest percentage decline.

For females there was a slight decrease in the intake to YSC in the post CRS period (approximately 2%), but with the exception of one category (minor offenses) the reduction in the CRS type cases was much larger (see Table 14).

** Runaway's from home for the pre-CRS period were estimated by applying the ratio of home runaways to total runaways found in the post CRS period to the total runaway for the pre-CRS period. Such a procedure is open to question, and therefore the data is presented only for the purpose of providing some rough idea about the number of runaways from home in the 1969-1970 period. If CRS did reduce the number of such cases the pre-CRS figures would be higher than those shown.

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TABLE 14

Mean Annual number of Female Cases Received at Youth Study Center and Disposed of through Court Hearing for 1969-1970 and 1971-1972, but offense Categories.

OFFENSE	YSC INTAKE			COURT HEARING		
	1969 -70	1971 -72	% Change	1969 -70	1971 -72	% Change
Incorrigibility	210	133	-36.7	153	86	-43.8
Truancy	122	58	-48.2	112	58	-48.2
Runaway-Total	695	562	-19.1	374	324	-13.4
(Runaway- from home)	(666) ¹	(538)	(-19.2)	(361) ¹	(313)	(-13.3)
Minor Offenses ²	98	100	+ 2.0	30	24	-20.0
Other	1173	1396	+19.0	567	565	- 0.3
Total	2,288	2,249	- 1.7	1236	1057	-14.5

1. Assumes that approximately 96% of all runaways cases were runaways from home.

2. Includes vandalism, trespassing and threats.

Since CRS type cases constitute almost 50% of total female intake, the actual reduction in total cases was the consequence of the reduction in the CRS type cases (other offense increased 19.0%). A very similar pattern was evident for cases continued for a court hearing, with the CRS-type cases having the largest percentage decrease.

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The combined male and female figures are given in Table 15 and the general conclusion given previously for the males and females holds true for the total court statistics.

TABLE 15

Mean Annual Number of Total Cases received at Youth Study Center and Disposed of through Court Hearing for 1969-1970 and 1971-1972, by offense Categories.

OFFENSE	YSC INTAKE			COURT HEARING		
	1969 -70	1971 -72	% Change	1969 -70	1971 -72	% Change
Incorrigibility	446	261	-41.5	341	173	-49.3
Truancy	402	243	-39.6	402	243	-39.6
Runaway-Total	1201	979	-18.5	618	514	-16.8
(Runaway- from home)	(949) ¹	(770)	(-18.9)	(539) ²	(452)	(-16.1)
Minor Offenses ³	1047	1117	+ 6.7	461	265	-42.5
Other	13,801	15,940	+15.5	9426	8687	- 7.8
Total	16,897	18,540	+ 9.7	11,248	9757	-13.2

1. Assumes that approximately 79% of all runaways cases were runaways from home.

2. Assumes that approximately 88% of all runaway cases were runaways from home.

3. Includes vandalism, trespassing and threats.

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Although we have no direct way of knowing that CRS was responsible for the reduction in CRS type cases found in the 1971-1972 period*, it would seem that analysis of court statistics indicates that CRS was effective in achieving one of its primary aims of diverting cases from Juvenile Court. In other words, were it not for CRS it is possible that the intake at YSC and the number of cases receiving a court hearing would have been greater in the 1971-1972 period.

CONCLUSIONS AND EFFECTIVENESS

According to all available indicators CRS has to date proven to be fairly effective: It seems to be diverting cases from Juvenile court with no apparent greater risk to the community (as measured by arrest rates) than if the cases were to handled by normal court procedures. Although it is apparently handling many cases (especially related) that would not normally be processed by the Juvenile court**, it is apparently seeing enough possible court cases to have some impact on the load of juvenile court.

* With the one exception of truancy cases, because of explicit court policy to have all truancy petitions handled by CRS before any subsequent court involvement.

** This not necessarily undesirable, if these clients are actually helped by CRS.

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The one major area for possible improvement might be in reaching a larger number of cases that now find themselves in court. There is a possibility that many cases that are now being referred to Juvenile Court could be diverted by CRS. There is no way of knowing how many of these cases there might be without further study.

It would seem unlikely that intake at the YSC can be reduced much further, because this would involve persuading others (police, parents, etc.) outside the court system to avail themselves of CRS; a task which, in the short run at least, would in all likelihood be very difficult and perhaps costly (e.g. embarking upon an educational program in the community to make persons aware of CRS). However seemingly more amenable for diverting a larger number of cases is the YSC itself.

At present, (1972) there are approximately 8800 cases continued for a court hearing, and some of these may be candidates for CRS. Certainly it does not seem likely that the number of incorrigibility cases receiving a court hearing can be reduced appreciably below the 201 cases that were continued for a court hearing in 1972, many of which had already been seen by CRS. The truancy cases are also not amenable to much change because of the current policy of having CRS initially handle all truancy petitions. Thus runaways, minor offenses between child and neighbor (e.g. vandalism, threats) and possibly other types of minor offenses (e.g., disorderly conduct) most provide the additional cases for CRS.

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Without further information there is no way of knowing how many such cases now continued for a court hearing would be eligible for CRS. Therefore it is recommended that a systematic study of cases continued for a court hearing be undertaken to determine the potential yield of eligible CRS cases. If the study did indicate that there is a significant number of such cases then it is further recommended that a CRS staff member be present at YSC interviews for purposes of making recommendations for possible CRS referrals, and that special attention be paid to those cases that seem likely to be continued for a court hearing.

Application Title Counseling and Referral Services Number PH-219-74A

Subgrantee Family Court

Type of Federal Funds Requested

Regional Action Funds <u>X</u>	Fiscal Year <u>'74</u>
Regional Part E Correction Funds _____	Fiscal Year _____
Sennett Funds _____	Fiscal Year _____
State Discretionary _____	Fiscal Year _____
Federal Discretionary _____	Fiscal Year _____

Federal Funds Requested \$239,673 Total Project Cost \$515,721

Local 262,733

State 13,315

Task Force Juvenile Justice

State Category C-4

Approved X

Disapproved _____

Planner Statement

Counseling and Referral Services, CRS, is an on-going program sponsored by the Family Court and geared toward preventing juvenile delinquency by (1) operating as a crisis intervention alternative to involvement with the criminal justice system for non-serious juvenile offenders; (2) offering on-site counseling services, including psychiatric and psychological evaluations, and referrals within the community, and (3) providing a diversion for those youth who have been arrested but do not require formal court services.

The CRS (Cont.) operates 16 hours per day, Monday to Friday and 10 hours on Saturday and will serve not less than 2,500 children and their families.*

next
A The Juvenile Justice Committee recommended, ^{to the Council} that this project be continued and ranked it as the #1 program in the juvenile justice area. ^{They also recommended that} The evaluation for next year ~~should~~ include provision of longitudinal follow-up data as to the long-term outcome of CRS treatment and of referrals for each client.

*The types of cases handled by CRS are related cases (child and complaintant are family relatives), non-related cases (adult complaintant not related to the child and the offense, is usually one of harassment or minor criminal events), and truancy cases.

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Instructor, Chemistry Department, Drexel University, 1960-1963

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Professional Societies:

American Sociological Society
 Eastern Sociological Society
 Society for the Study of Social Problems

Participation in Professional Meetings:

"Toward a Sociological Perspective of Pornography," Pennsylvania
 Sociological Society, Philadelphia, Pa., October 31, 1964

"Exposure to Pornography: An Exploratory Study" (co-authored
 with Stanley H. Turner), Society for the Study of Social
 Problems, San Francisco, Calif., August 1967

"Matriarchy and Lower Class Negro Delinquency," Eastern Socio-
 logical Society, Boston, Mass., April 1968

Chairman, Methodology Section, Massachusetts Sociological
 Association, Amherst, Mass., May 1968

"Broken Home and Male Delinquency: A Re-evaluation of Research
 Findings," Eastern Sociological Society, New York, N.Y.,
 April, 1969

Chairman, Session on Pornography, Society for Study of Social
 Problems, Washington, D. C., September 1970

with L. Savitz, "Sex and Violence: A Sociological and Legal
 Analysis," National Conference on Family Relations,
 October, 1970, Chicago, Ill.

Chairman, Session on Methods ("Simulation and Causal Analysis"),
 Eastern Sociological Society, New York, N.Y., April 1971

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 Society, Boston, Mass., April 1972

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Other Professional Activities:

Preparation of questions for Graduate Record Exam, Educational Testing Service, January, 1969

Advisory Board of Directors, International Library of Survey Research (Rober Public Opinion Research Center), 1968-1969

Manuscript reviews, Random House: November 1967, November 1968, April 1972

Consulting on proposed books, Random House: April 1969, Dec. 1969, March, 1970, April, 1970, February, 1971, July, 1971; H. Mifflin: July, 1971; MacMillan, Oct. 1972.

Research Consultant, Philadelphia Juvenile Court, May 1970 to present

Member of Papers Committee, Eastern Sociological Society, September 1970-April 1971

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