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JUVENILE DIVERSION

A Selected Bibliography

by

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National Criminal Justice Reference Service

July 1976

**National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
United States Department of Justice**

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INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

The publications listed here are a selective portion of significant literature, rather than an exhaustive collection completely covering the field.

To aid the reader, the references have been arranged into four categories.

- The section on general issues and views covers publications dealing broadly with the subject matter, such as diversion theory, and reports that deal with two or more of the remaining categories.
- The police juvenile diversion section encompasses literature which treats police discretion in the arrest of juveniles, special police units which offer intensive counseling to juvenile offenders in lieu of arrest, and cases of police referrals to other community agencies.

- The next section deals with literature on programs both initiated and carried out by probation and court personnel. Juveniles in programs of this type are diverted solely to resources within the juvenile justice system.
- The last section includes programs in which juveniles are diverted to agencies or organizations outside of the juvenile justice system.

All documents have been selected from the National Criminal Justice Reference Service data base. This bibliography is arranged by author; an index is provided to help the reader locate subjects appropriate to his information needs.

These documents are NOT available from NCJRS. To obtain them, see the instructions on the following page. Many of the documents may be found in local, college, or law libraries. A list of the publishers' names and addresses appears in the Appendix.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE DOCUMENTS

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

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

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

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

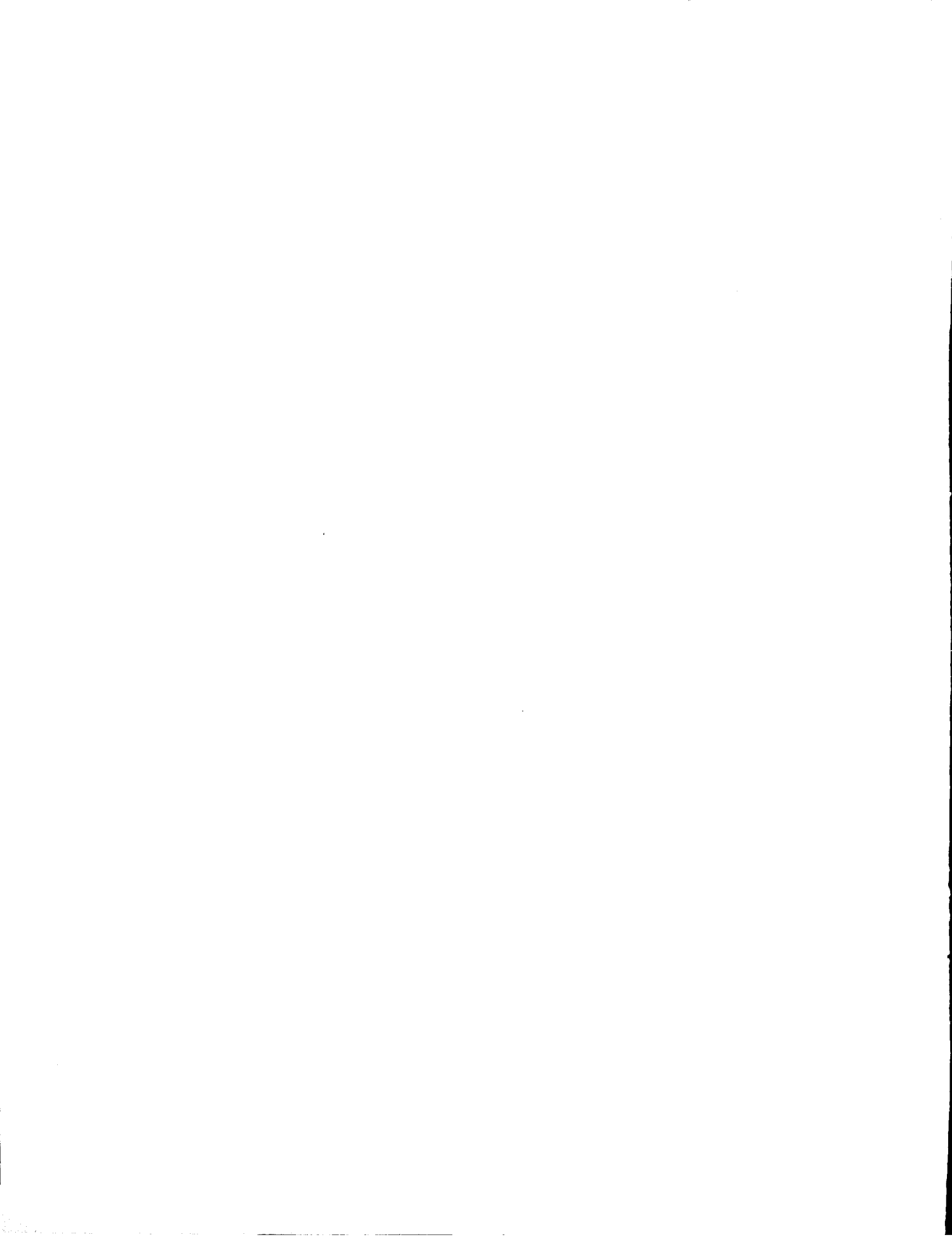
SISKIYOU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT. Siskiyou County Juvenile Diversion Project — Evaluation, Project Year November, 1972 - November, 1973. By J. J. Summerhays. Yreka, California, 1974. 22 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 15696)

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

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

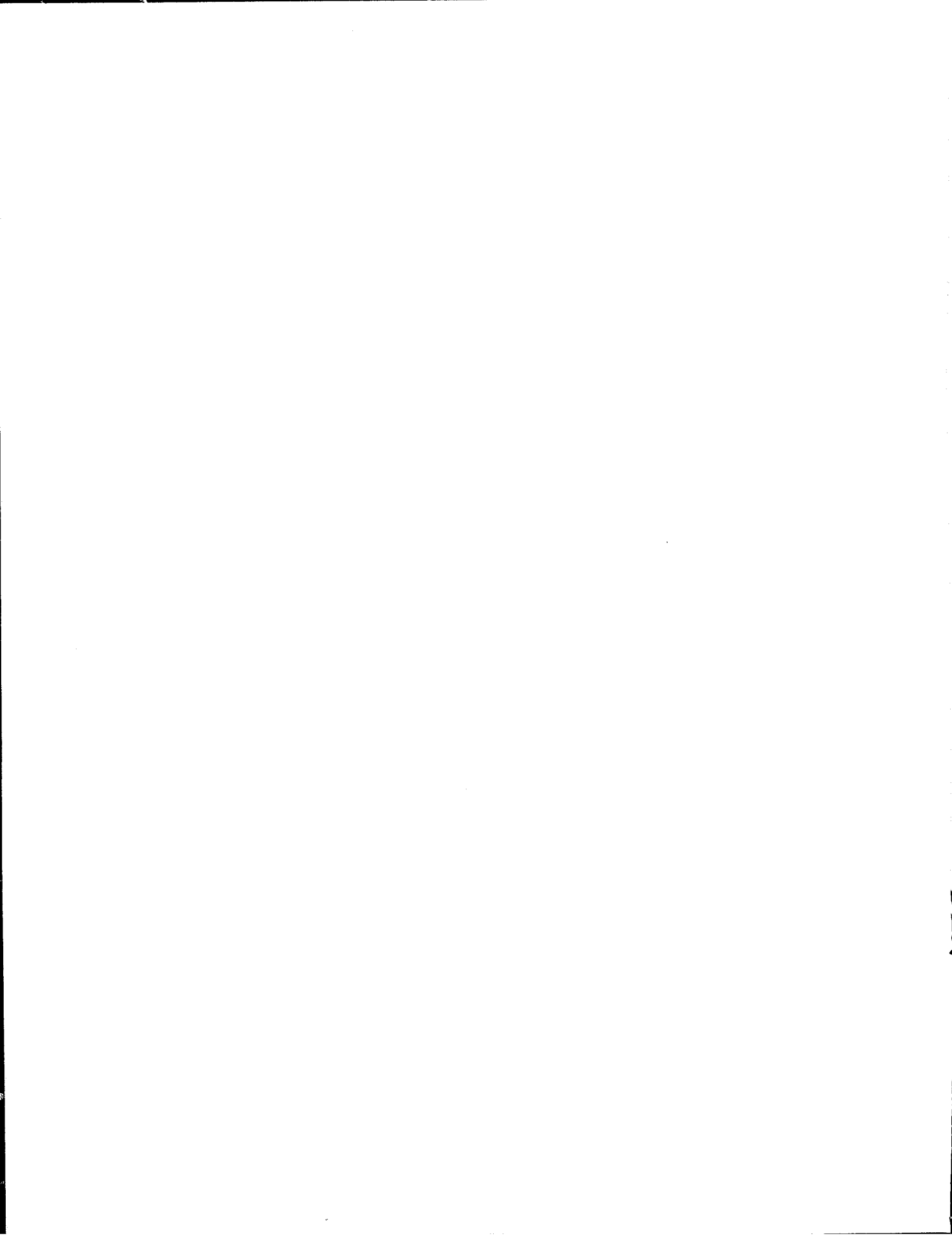
● Those entries that include a stock number can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents; Government Printing Office; Washington, D. C. 20402. Be sure to include the stock number on the request. For example:

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



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In introducing this bibliography, the staff of the National Criminal Justice Reference Service gratefully acknowledges the significant contribution toward the development of this work made by Professor Andrew Rutherford of the University of Minnesota, Criminal Justice Studies Department. Professor Rutherford directed the National Evaluation Program Phase I assessment of juvenile justice programs for the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.



Juvenile Diversion: General Issues and Views



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

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

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

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

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

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

This document includes a survey of court diversion practices for alcoholics, the mentally ill, and juveniles in rural areas of Cairo-Carbondale and Jacksonville, Illinois. This study deals with the handling of individuals who are in need of treatment (alcoholics, the mentally ill, and juveniles) and for whom full criminal disposition does not appear required. Observations reveal that diversion of

marginal offenders is rarely effected through the criminal justice system, which is characterized as very informal. A description is given of each area, its mental health facilities, and the kind of cases that occur. Characteristics of the criminal justice administration and comments on the handling of alcoholics and juvenile offenders are provided. The data reveals a reluctance on the part of the above agencies to assist these individuals, except on a voluntary basis. This study suggests that rural areas, such as the two studied, are searching for acceptable, appropriate, and workable channels for the diversion of certain offenders, rather than a legal justification for individualized treatment of certain groups.

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

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

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

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

that justice-system case diversion should become a major program emphasis. The diversion program should be well understood and supported by police, probation, and other local officials. It should offer intensive supportive services to "diverted" youth and also should strive to help marginal youth find access to legitimate roles in social institutions.

6. CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING. Cluster Evaluation of Five Diversion Projects — Final Report. Sacramento, California Taxpayers' Association, 1974. 264 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 15576)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This article examines the juvenile court system with suggestions for a new approach to handling troubled children, focusing on providing counseling for the child's family. Children who are incorrigible, unruly, or beyond parental control, but commit no act against the criminal law, account for about one third of juvenile court adjudications. Nearly half the states make no differentiation between these children and those who commit criminal acts. The authors feel that such

children should not be brought to court, but should be handled by some form of short-term crisis-oriented program which would not involve the stigma of labeling the child as a delinquent. The recommendation is for a new jurisdictional concept, family in need of service. This could provide the court with a direct jurisdictional tie to the parents and direct the focus of the juvenile justice system, in the case of deprived and unruly children, to the family unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Since traditional methods of handling juvenile offenders — referral to juvenile court, probation, or placement in an institution — are not alleviating delinquency problems, diversionary programs are needed as an alternative, especially for misdemeanants and first offenders. The discussion offers a definition of diversion — any type of program that reroutes young offenders from the formal procedures of the juvenile court to an informal, flexible system for diagnosis and treatment. Six formal objectives of diversionary programs also are offered, with an added goal of delinquency prevention. The six operational elements discussed include procedure for referral, nature of participation, provision for feedback and evaluation, adequate service component, provision for community-based treatment, and legal framework. Under the discussion on criteria for diversion, recommendations are offered for each topic, such as for status offenders and borderline pre-delinquents, for first offenders and misdemeanants, and for drug offenders. The concept of individualized justice discussion recommends that offenders apprehended in a group be treated as an individual. The article concludes that community-based, preadjudicative diversionary programs should be established and that the Federal government should be urged to continue its efforts in this area.

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

In this lecture the author puts forth his concept of an intermediate treatment center, a non-punitive, social, and educational center with a family atmosphere for the prevention and early correction of mild delinquency. The concept pro-

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

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

Various diversionary agencies and strategies for keeping offenders who have committed less serious offenses out of the justice system are featured in this discussion. Youth Services Bureaus, increasing police discretion, and improving police agency expertise are the principal topics. Youth Services Bureaus were formed from a recommendation of the President's Crime Commission. They are designed to provide comprehensive, rehabilitative services for juveniles, without the necessity of a formal court disposition. A typical program would service about 350 cases per year — 60 percent male, 40 percent female — with an average age of 15.5 years. Primary reasons for referral would be unacceptable behavior, personal difficulties, and some professional service need. Drugs and delinquency would be the primary reasons for police referrals. The discussion includes patterns of organization, program administration, funding, program participants, and primary objectives. An alternative that incorporates many of the advantages of the youth bureaus and reduces the stigma caused by formally processing the juvenile is improved use of police discretion in the disposition of delinquency cases. The use of discretion can be expanded by increasing the number of alternatives available to officers so that they can find the right solution to a juvenile's problem. By limiting the handling of juvenile cases, including preliminary investigations in the field to a few officers, the discretion exercised can be more easily standardized and regulated by training, experience, and supervision. Under the topic of improving police agency expertise, it is stressed that personnel assigned to work with juveniles must be highly motivated, local research must be done to establish the nature and scope of the delinquency problem, and imaginative and comprehensive training and education programs must be available to juvenile justice personnel. Suggestions are made for accomplishing these ends. Each topic is followed by discussion items and review questions.

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

This is a critical summary of the juvenile diversion research documents evaluated during the course of a study on the effectiveness of alternative pretrial service

programs. Each formal review contains an abstract of the document and separate sections discussing the internal validity, external validity, and policy utility of the results. The discussion is followed by an annotated bibliography. Some of the programs discussed include the Sacramento County 601 Diversion Project, Diversion from the Juvenile Justice System, The Differential Selection of Juvenile Offenders for Court Appearance, The Alameda County Family Crisis Intervention Unit, Social Agency Referral Evaluation, Police-Social Service Project, and Unofficial Probation.

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

This is an examination of 15 demonstration programs, their successes, and the adequacy of their evaluation components. Pretrial intervention programs (PTI) represent one type of diversion strategy. PTI diverts the accused offender, typically at the time of arraignment, into a short-term community-based program with supervision and supportive services. Upon successful completion of the program, the participant receives a dismissal of criminal charges. This evaluation report on pretrial intervention research examines studies of 15 demonstration programs offering prosecution alternatives to selected criminal defendants. The report documents the technical adequacy of pretrial intervention program evaluations and their conclusions. Although adult programs are analyzed, the evaluation techniques can be used for juvenile programs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26. U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Juvenile Delinquency Project Summaries for Fiscal Year 1972. Washington, 1972. 150 p.
(NCJ 9383)
PB 222 683

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

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

This is an exploratory study of the diversion processes in juvenile justice which provides information about personnel practices and developing implications in the field. This work suggests that "diversion" is becoming the rhetoric used to identify and reform a delinquent without officially labeling him delinquent. Two theoretical justifications for diversion programs are offered. The labeling theory states that once an individual is stigmatized (labeled) as delinquent, further deviance is a direct result. The differential association theory suggests that individuals engage in delinquent behavior because they are exposed to an overabundance of associations with behavior patterns favorable to delinquency. In order to assess current practices, the authors surveyed diversion in an anonymous state they call Mountain View. The intake, informal probation, and diversion units at four probation departments within the state are examined and compared in turn. They first examine definitional problems generated by the broad term "diversion" because the distinction between official and unofficial action, both before and after adjudication, is unclear. The discussion then proceeds according to the order in which a juvenile goes through the justice system. The authors comment on the intake officers administrative duties, discretion, and roles as investigator and counselor. In handling cases, Mountain View officers have several options available — counseling, warning or release, referral to special diversion units, placement on informal probation, and petition for an official hearing. School-Community Officers and Youth Services Bureaus are also reviewed as they relate to diversion of juveniles.

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

This document contains an assessment of the state of knowledge regarding traditional and modern juvenile diversion programs, based on both an analysis of existing literature and site visits to selected projects. Discussion of the concept of juvenile diversion has been characterized by a lack of rigorous definition and careful measurement of its impact. This study, which is part of LEAA's National Evaluation Program, attempts to clarify the definitional problem and to explain existing diversion processes. Major issues in juvenile diversion are outlined in the introduction. Research literature on juvenile diversion is categorized and reviewed, and a diversion typology is offered, stressing the organizational dynamics of diversion programming. Three major program types are suggested: (1) legal, which covers programs initiated and administered by formal social control agencies; (2) paralegal, which includes projects existing outside of the official structure of the juvenile justice system but administered and staffed by system personnel; and (3) nonlegal, which comprises programs operating apart from and outside of the juvenile justice system. The utility of this typology is explored by its application to the 13 projects selected for site visits. The process of diversion is analyzed through an examination of programs operated by each major organizational sector in the juvenile justice system — police, probation, and agencies outside of the system. Finally, conclusions are suggested on the definitional problem, the application of labeling theory to juvenile diversion, and measures of success. It is suggested that the diversion programming phenomenon has negative effects. The mere existence of program components may serve to alter or abolish traditional diversion processes, such as screening. It is in this manner that diversion may increase the number and types of juveniles contacted by the system and, perhaps, increase the financial cost incurred by that system. Bibliography and footnotes are included.

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

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

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

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

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

A major restructuring and streamlining of procedures and practices in processing criminal cases at state and local levels is proposed in this report by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The proposals of the commission appear in the form of specific standards and recommendations that spell out in detail where, why, how, and what improvements can and should be made in the judicial segment of the criminal justice system. The chapter on diversion defines the term as halting or suspending before conviction formal criminal proceedings against a person on the condition or assumption that he will do something in return. Diversion involves a discretionary decision on the part of the criminal justice system that there is a more appropriate way to deal with the particular defendant than to prosecute him. The chapter also describes the benefits of diversion, an example of a working diversion program, a benefit-cost analysis, and some ideas on implementation. The standards describe criterion and procedures for diversion, including a useful model.

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

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals considers the patrolman the primary force in reducing and preventing crime and thus directs its report recommendations toward increasing police effectiveness. Specific standards and recommendations spell out where, why, and how improvements can and should be made in the police segment of the criminal justice system. The standard on diversion states that every police agency, where permitted by law, should divert from the criminal and juvenile justice systems any individual

who comes to the attention of the police and for whom the purpose of the criminal or juvenile process would be inappropriate, or in whose case other resources would be more effective. A written agency policy is suggested for uniformity of treatment and should allow for processing mentally ill persons and for effective alternatives to arrest for some misdemeanor offenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Police Juvenile Diversion



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

42. KLEIN, MALCOLM W. Issues in Police Diversion of Juvenile Offenders: A Guide for Discussion. In Adams, Gary B. and others, Eds. Juvenile Justice Management. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1973. p. 375 - 422.

(In NCJ 13465)

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

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

(NCJ 11668)

An argument is presented for the use of police discretion in making pre-judicial dispositions, indicating the limitations and advantages of such intervention. Drawing on the review of past literature, the author holds that placement in the system should only be used as a last resort. Steps to limit court intervention could include the establishment of an intervening service between the courts and complainants, the restriction of court access to a limited number of individuals, and the implementation of police discretion, especially with juvenile status offenders. The author discusses administrative attempts to guide discretion and categorizes them into three organizational styles. In the watchman style, many juvenile offenses are glossed over, and informal dispositions and attempts to work out complaints on a personal basis are encouraged. A legalistic department holds that all laws should be enforced equally. The service-style department, typically a small middle class suburban community, is less likely than the legalist to process juveniles by making an arrest.

44. MARIN COUNTY CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING AGENCY. The Marin County Police Diversion Project: Evaluation of the First Project Year. San Rafael, California, 1974. 32 p. MICROFICHE (NCJ 16707)

The program evaluated was designed to train juvenile officers in the skills and techniques of juvenile diversion on the philosophy that many juvenile offenses and contacts with the police are symptomatic of personal problems. The objectives of this program were to increase the capacity of the participating law enforcement

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

45. PITCHESS, PETER J. Law Enforcement Screening for Diversion. California Youth Authority Quarterly, v. 27, no. 1: 49 - 64. Spring, 1974.

(NCJ 14694)

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

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

This is an introduction to evaluation research, a review of the philosophy of juvenile diversion with an overview of the diversion program in Richmond, and evaluation results. A methodological introduction to evaluation research, including such topics as models of program evaluation and applied versus basic research is first presented. The juvenile diversion program includes crisis intervention, police referrals to community service agencies, drug education, and counseling. Measures used were rates of repeat offenses, lag-time between offense and first service contact, the increase in number of referral services

available to juvenile officers, and improved school functioning of juvenile offenders. Results for the diversion group were compared to pre-diversion program statistics. Also, results were compared for individual decision groups, police diversion counseling groups, groups referred to a community agency, and a probation group. Results showed a significant reduction in repeat offenses for all first offenders receiving a diversion disposition, however, the experiment was hindered by an insufficient number of subjects. Tables of variations as a function of repeat offenders and of disposition analyses are also presented.

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

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

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

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

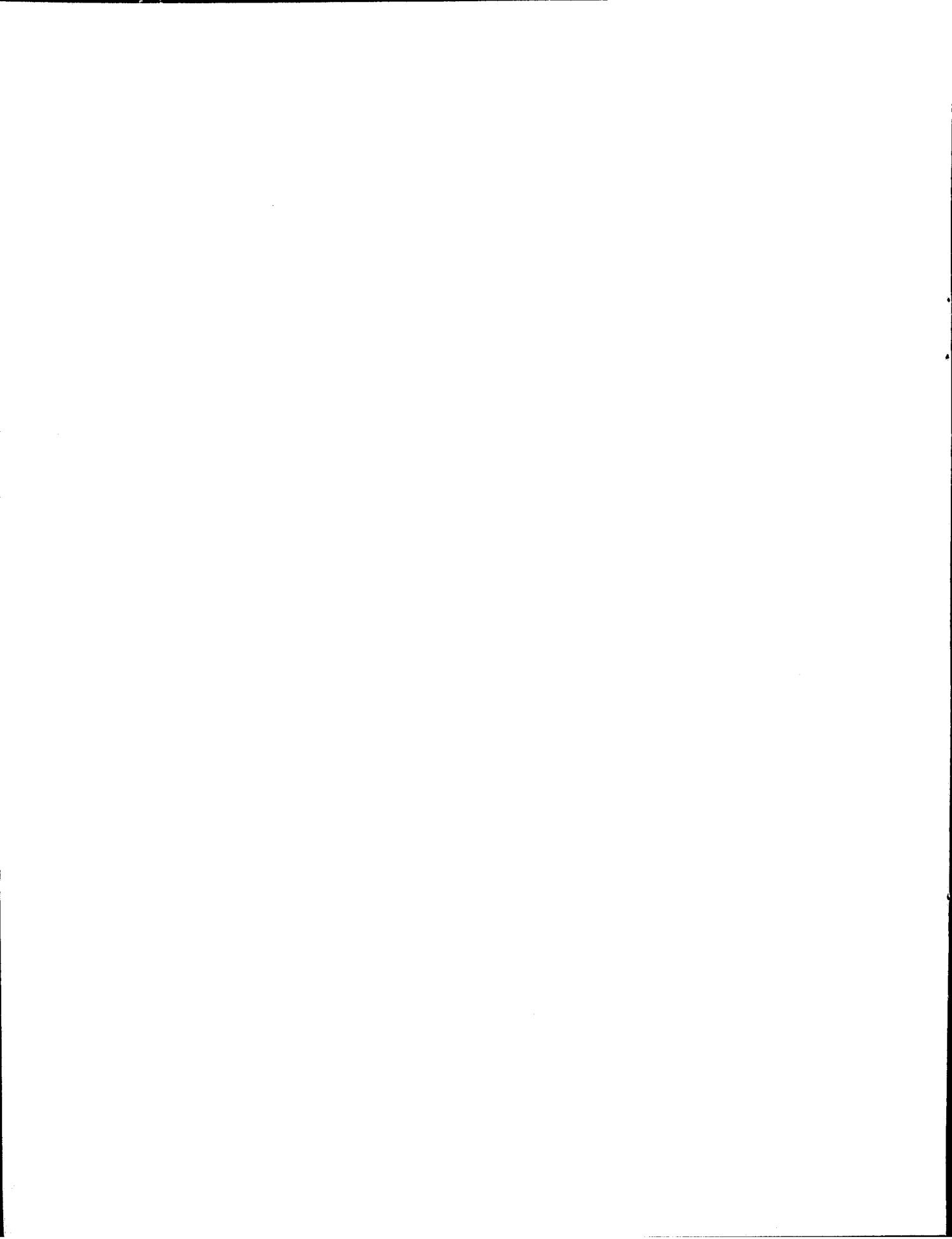
49. THOMSON, DOUG and HARVEY TREGER. Police-Social Work Cooperation and the Overburden of the Juvenile Court. Police Law Quarterly, v. 3, no. 1: 28 - 39. October, 1973. (NCJ 11517)

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

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

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

Diversion of Juveniles by Probation Services and Courts



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

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

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

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

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

Five separate evaluation perspectives of this youth diversion demonstration project, which uses a treatment process of family, individual, and peer counseling are included in this document. This report presents case record findings and describes the treatment modalities employed by the alternate routes staff. Parent-youth assessments of the project and the effectiveness of its services are also discussed. A cost comparison study of the treatment process with that of the more traditional justice system is carried out. Findings are documented based upon personal interviews with community leaders. The study points out that not only have the goals been accomplished but that the project has been well received in the cities of Placentia and Fountain Valley. Generally, youth and parents like the program

and agree it is helping youth. Police and schools state the project is enabling them to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. An analysis of case records suggest the treatment process is a highly effective means to reduce inappropriate behavior and social dysfunction. It also points out the methods of treatment employed in providing this treatment from counselor to youth and family. Finally, the study reveals that alternate routes have reduced the time required of the traditional juvenile justice system to provide treatment following arrest by an average of 27 days. An analysis of the costs per arrest case suggests the alternate routes project holds considerable cost reduction potential for the entire Orange County justice system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(NCJ 10913)
PB 224 639/AS

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

58. SISKIYOU COUNTY PROBATION DEPARTMENT. Siskiyou County Juvenile Diversion Project — Evaluation, Project Year November, 1972 - November, 1973. By J. J. Summerhays. Yreka, California, 1974. 22 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 15696)

This evaluation of the diversion program for juvenile status offenders contains a discussion of the program and its expected outcomes, the evaluation methodology, and statistics demonstrating program success. The project employs counseling and family therapy in place of juvenile court referral for youths involved in truancy, running away from home, and other violations of the Welfare and Institutions Code, Section 601. Baseline data was gathered from the total number of 601 cases for the year 1971-1972 preceding the first project year. Statistical compilation and comparison, questionnaire, and personal interview methods were used for evaluation purposes. An increase of 44 percent in cases handled was found

for the first program year. There was a substantial decrease in the number of cases in which detention was utilized, from 80 to 52 percent. Length of detention decreased 44 percent. The number of subsequent referrals after initial contact and counseling was reduced, especially for multiple referrals, which dropped 65 percent. It was found that most cases were handled within the family and the number of court ordered foster homes placements were dramatically reduced. Extensive tables of results are included in the appendixes.

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

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

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

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

The Sacramento Diversion Project presents an important new approach to a continuing problem: how to deal effectively with runaways, youth beyond control of their parents, unmanageable youths, and other troubled adolescents. This handbook has been prepared to assist communities who wish to consider similar programs. It provides detailed information concerning the design and operation of a family crisis counseling program. The program concept, organization, and operations are first described. It is noted that the Sacramento 601 Diversion Project began as an experiment designed to test whether juveniles charged with the 601 or status offense could be handled better through short term family crisis counseling at the time of referral than through the traditional procedures of the juvenile court. The approach developed relied on such features as immediate, intensive handling of cases as soon as possible after referral (most were handled within the first hour or two); creation of a prevention and diversion unit handling

cases from beginning to end; avoidance entirely of formal court proceedings; and avoidance of juvenile hall through counseling and the use of alternative placements that are both temporary and voluntary. It was found that 601 cases could be successfully diverted from the court using project techniques. The number of court petitions, the number of informal probations, the number of days spent in detention, the cost of handling, and recidivism rates were all less for project than for control cases. A similar project was established for 602 cases, i.e., juvenile non-serious criminal offenses such as petty theft, drunk and disorderly conduct, possession of drugs, or receiving stolen property. The results from this experiment were even more encouraging than those for the 601 project. The manual next offers suggestions to communities considering such programs. The appendices include first year budgets for the 601 and 602 diversion projects, data from a seven-month follow-up period, samples of forms used, a list of characteristics of first year project cases, a list of training resources, and a family counseling syllabus for trainers.



**Juvenile Diversion - Agencies
Outside of the Juvenile Justice System**



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

66. MINNESOTA GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL. Operation DeNovo, Hennepin County Pretrial Diversion Project — A Preliminary Evaluation Report. St. Paul, 1974. 23 p. LOAN/MICROFICHE (NCJ 16693)

A diversion program is described in this document that features individual and group counseling, vocational training, education, and referral services. Having been selected through a screening procedure, clients are counseled to provide psychological support and information relevant to their needs. Group counseling consists of a survival skill group intended to assist young women who have chosen the street life and lack knowledge and skill in surviving without being criminally exploited, and a job skills group intended to inform participants on how to obtain and keep employment. Extensive use is made of community agencies. Clients admitted to the program were predominantly young property offenders with limited education.

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

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

68. NEW JERSEY. Administrative Office of the Courts. Probation Research and Development. Preliminary Survey of Juvenile Conference Committees in New Jersey. Trenton, New Jersey, 1973. 16 p.
Research Report No. 7
MICROFICHE (NCJ 13231)

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

69. NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES. Bronx Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program — Program Description. New York, n. d. 10 p.
MICROFICHE (NCJ 19703)

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

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

MICROFICHE (In NCJ 1896)

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

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

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

(NCJ 18457)

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

72. SALES, RAYMOND. Youth Service Center — Final Evaluation. Canton, Ohio, Operation Postive, 1973. 19 p.

MICROFICHE (NCJ 16789)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

This project was designed to serve youth whose anti-social or deviant behavior is determined to be a function of the breakdown in family communications and interpersonal relationships. Its purpose was to minimize the involvement of such youth in the juvenile justice system. Youths who are referred at intake to the family center participate with their family in a process of short-term (90 days), goal-specific, conjoint therapy, which is based on the premise that the youth's behavior is inextricably dependent upon the interactions of the family members, and that in order to treat one, all members must be involved. Attempts are made to induce specific behavioral changes and through them, to establish within the family the capacity to resolve other problems that may arise in the future. This validation report examines project strengths and weaknesses in relation to the

exemplary project selection criteria of goal achievement, replicability, measurability, efficiency, and accessibility. Major project strengths included project integration into the operation of the juvenile court and a well conceived and executed training program; project weaknesses involved problems of program evaluation caused by a lack of similarity between control and experimental groups and a strained relationship between the center and its referral source, the intake probation office. This project did not receive an exemplary designation.

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX

LIST OF SOURCES

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Pretrial Intervention Service Center
1800 M St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
2. American Correctional Association
4321 Hartwick Road, Suite L-208
College Park, Maryland 20740
3. American Bar Foundation
Foundation Publications
1155 E. 60th St.
Chicago, Illinois 60637
4. Available on microfiche from:
National Criminal Justice Reference
Service
P. O. Box 24036, S. W. Post Office
Washington, D. C. 20024
5. Same as No. 4.
6. California Office of Criminal Justice
Planning
7171 Bowling Drive
Suite 290
Sacramento, California 95823
Also same as No. 4.
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171 Slater St.
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 059
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Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632
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East Washington Square
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P. O. Box 800
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411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
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Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760
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17 Bedford Square
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Albany, New York 12205
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Washington, D. C. 20201
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5285 Port Royal Road
Springfield, Virginia 22161
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203 East Hoover
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104
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Washington, D. C. 20402
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Columbia, South Carolina 29202
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411 Hackensack, New Jersey 07601
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301 - 327 East Lawrence Avenue
Springfield, Illinois 62703
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California Peace Officers Association
800 Forum Bldg.
Sacramento, California 95814
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714 P Street
Sacramento, California 95814
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Sage Publications, Inc.
275 South Beverly Drive
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77 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60606
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Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011
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