

JUVENILE JUSTICE; Community Corrections

Part 5 of 5

A Selected Annotated Bibliography

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JUVENILE JUSTICE

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JUVENILE JUSTICE; Community Corrections

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Item

- 1 Alper, Benedict.  
Prisons Inside Out: Alternatives in Correctional Reform.  
Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger, 1974. 235 p. (includes  
bibliography)

LAW LIB 74-12495

Evaluates the changing world-wide attitude towards correction, with the view in mind that most institutions of incarceration will soon be obsolete. Heavy emphasis on community-based alternatives for both adults and juveniles. Of particular interest are Chapter 7, "Alternatives Beyond Prison Walls", Chapter 8, "Alternatives to the Traditional Institution", and Chapter 11, "Diversion".

- 2 American Correctional Association. Juvenile Services Project.  
Juvenile Diversion: A Perspective. College Park, Md., 1972. 24 p. (includes bibliography)

LEGIS REF

A brief explanation of the rationale, advantages, and mechanism of diversion in the juvenile justice system. Espouses a structured, treatment-oriented diversion program, in order to handle growing numbers of youths in trouble, as opposed to the more informal, unstructured programs of the past.

- 3 Bakal, Yitzhak, ed.  
Closing Correctional Institutions: New Strategies for Youth Services. Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, 1973. 186 p.

365.42 C645 73-3160

Series of articles describing the rationale, implementation problems, strategies, case studies, and the Massachusetts experience in the deinstitutionalization of youth. Calls for a drastic redesign of the juvenile corrections system. Each article is followed by bibliographic references.

- 4 Bakal, Yitzhak.  
Final Evaluation Report: Intensive Probation Unit, Juvenile Probation Department, County of Montgomery [Pennsylvania]. Norristown, Pa., 1974. 18¢.

LEGIS REF

Description of a two-goal juvenile program: to divert serious delinquents from institutional commitment to intensive probation treatment in the community; and to decrease the waiting time in detention. Concludes that treating hardcore delinquents in the community can be successful, but that it requires a great deal of work from the professional and supporting staffs. Recommends continuation and expansion of the program.

- 5 Bottoms, A.E.  
Day Training Centers, in Criminal Law Review (London), January 1973. vol. 1973, 21-3.

LAW LIT

An alternative to short-term imprisonment is provided by probation conditioned on compulsory attendance at a day training center. Maximum attendance which may be required is 60 days. This is a sentencing choice in cases where the defendants would otherwise be imprisoned, not for those who would normally be placed on probation.

- 6 California. Department of the Youth Authority.  
Youth Service Bureaus: A National Study. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1973. 359 p. (includes bibliography) [DHEW Pub. (SRS) 73-26025]

362.70973 qC153

Comprehensive report; covers all aspects of Youth Service Bureaus from background and objectives, through methodology, to future planning. Contains thumbnail sketches of 58 programs across the nation. Information about degree of success achieved by youth bureaus in diverting juveniles from the justice system is sparse and inconclusive due to a lack of common definition and a lack of uniformity in this aspect of their work.

- 7 Canada. Law Reform Commission.  
Diversion. Ottawa, 1975. 25 p. (Working Paper no. 7)

LEGIS REF

Contains definitions of the various procedures that are under the general heading of "diversion"; discussions of the use of diversion at various stages from the community through the court; and evaluation of the pertinent legal and constitutional issues. Concludes that a great advantage to diversion is the opportunity it affords to provide a means for restitution to the victim. In addition, for juveniles in particular, needed counseling and job skills training are made available.

- 8 Colorado. Youth Services Institute.  
Project Intercept: Delinquency Prevention that Works, by Paul D. Knott. Denver, 1975. 115 p.

ON ORDER

Utilizes paraprofessionals in community-based prevention and intervention with youths in trouble. A pilot study of work with 121 juveniles in 1974 resulted in a rearrest rate of only 18; previous experience anticipated a rearrest rate of 48.

- 9 Conditional Release to Intensive Supervision Program, in Orange County Bar Journal, Summer 1975. vol. 2, 616-20.

ON ORDER

- 10 Cressey, Donald R. and Robert A. McDermott.  
Diversions from the Juvenile Justice System. Ann Arbor,  
University of Michigan, National Assessment of Juvenile  
Corrections, 1973. 63 p.

S364.6 qC922 75-7265

Exploratory study of diversion processes in juvenile justice. Contains an evaluation of the concepts, problems, procedures, and organization. Also considers the reasoning behind informal probation and the implementation of that practice. Two projects are dealt with at length, the Westlane School-Community Officer's Program and the Van Dyke Youth Service Bureau.

- 11 Dodge, Calvert R., ed.  
A Nation Without Prisons: Alternatives to Incarceration.  
Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, 1975. 264 p.

365.610973 D644 74-11763

Series of essays which critically evaluate current institutions for juvenile and adult offenders, and which describe and evaluate alternatives. The Massachusetts deinstitutionalization of youth, wilderness training, the Partners Program of the Denver Juvenile Court, and the California Community Treatment Project are among the projects covered.

- 12 Duxbury, Elaine.  
Evaluation of the Youth Services Bureau. Sacramento,  
Calif., Department of the Youth Authority, 1973. 207 p.

362.709794 qD987

A thorough description and evaluation of the concept of youth services bureaus and the services they provide. The bureaus' primary functions are to divert children from the juvenile justice system, coordinate usable community resources, and reduce delinquency. Separate analyses of the ten bureaus established in California, and of the program as a whole, are included. Conclusions are generally favorable.

- 13 Empey, LaMar P.  
The Silverlake Experiment: Testing Delinquency and  
Community Intervention. Chicago, Aldine, 1971. 354 p.

365.42 E55

Thorough description of an experiment to explain delinquent behavior, suggest effective measures for community intervention, and learn about problems inherent in delinquency prevention efforts. Among the conclusions gleaned from the study are: there is potential value in community programs for reducing correctional costs; these programs do not increase danger to the community; it is possible to rehabilitate offenders in a much shorter time.

- 14 Empey, LaMar T. and Maynard L. Erickson.  
The Provo Experiment: Evaluating Community Control of  
Delinquency. Lexington, Mass., Lexington Books, 1972.  
321 p. (includes bibliography)

365.979224 E55

Describes and evaluates this project for community-based treatment of persistent juvenile offenders. The participants were males, 14-18 years of age; the program required daily attendance at a program center and eventual employment. Results were superior to incarceration; however, effectiveness in comparison to regular probation was not notable.

- 15 Flackett, John M.  
Juvenile Offenders in the Community: Some Recent  
Experiences in the United States, in Howard Journal of  
Penology and Crime Prevention (London), no. 1, 1974.  
vol. 14, 22-37.

364 H85

Description of the growing movement towards small, community-based programs to deal with juvenile delinquency in the United States. Cites Highfields (N.J.) as the grandfather of such programs, followed by the Provo Experiment and the California Youth Authority projects. The Massachusetts de-institutionalization program and the Florida Experiment are discussed in relative depth.

- 16 Khanna, J.L. ed.  
New Treatment Approaches to Juvenile Delinquency.  
Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1974. 157 p.

364.360973 N532 75-10588

See Chapter II, "Contingency Management of Delinquent Behavior in the Community" for descriptive materials on community-based, pre- and post-adjudication programs, and Chapter IV, "The Florida Juvenile Rehabilitation Project", which involved boys sent from juvenile court to assist in oceanographic research.

- 17 Lemert, Edwin M.  
Instead of Court; Diversion in Juvenile Justice.  
Chevy Chase, Md., National Institute for Mental Health,  
Center for Studies in Crime and Delinquency, 1971.  
95 p. (PHS Pub. no. 2127)

S364.360973 L552

Systematic analysis of problems in, and alternatives to, diversion from the juvenile justice system. Criticizes the lack of definition and recommends formalization and uniformity through legislation.

- 18 Louisville and Jefferson County. (Kentucky). Metropolitan  
Social Services Department. Office of Research and Planning.  
Alternatives in Treatment: After-Care/Pre-Probation: An  
Interim Report. Louisville, 1972. 39p.

LEGIS REF

One year report on a project financed under the Law Enforcement Assistance Act. The treatment combines a maximum 2 month stay in a group home with a maximum of four months outside supervision by a social worker. Goals were to reduce recidivism, institutional treatment, and institutional population.

- 19 Louisville and Jefferson County. (Kentucky). Metropolitan  
Social Services Department. Office of Research and Planning.  
Alternatives in Treatment: Aftercare/Pre-Probation:  
Review. Louisville, 1975. [40 p.]

ON ORDER

Highlights of the three year span of this pilot program.

- 20 Louisville and Jefferson County. (Kentucky). Metropolitan  
Social Services Department. Office of Research and Planning.  
Comparative Analysis of Community and Institutional  
Treatment. Louisville, Ky., 1971. 116 p.

LEGIS REF

Study to determine recidivism rate of institutionalized male delinquents, 10-17 years of age, as compared to those placed on probation. Concludes that far better results were achieved by probationers; however, the results were undermined by the biased selection process of choosing the better risks for probation.

- 21 Maron, Andrew W.  
Constitutional Problems of Diversion of Juvenile  
Delinquents, in Notre Dame Lawyer, October 1975. vol. 51,  
22-47.

LAW LIB

Issue missing. Reordered.

- 22 Massachusetts. Department of Youth Services.  
A Strategy for Youth in Trouble. Boston, 1972.

ON ORDER

- 23 National Center for State Courts.  
Diversion Projects. [Denver, Colo.], [1975]. 15p.  
(mimeo.)

LEGIS REF

See especially descriptions of the Sacramento Probation Department's 601 project for juvenile diversion, and the Washington, D.C. Project Crossroads program for young first offenders.

- 24 National Council on Crime and Delinquency.  
Correctional Field Services for Juveniles in New Mexico.  
Austin, Tex., 1972. [670].

364.609789 qN277 74-4723

A critical evaluation of juvenile probation and parole services with recommendations for improvements. Some suggestions are: merging the juvenile probation departments and aftercare services, establishment of children's bureaus as an alternative to referral to juvenile court, discontinuation of unofficial probation and detention, and use of community social service agencies to supplement corrections department services.

- 25 New Jersey. Administrative Office of the Courts.  
A Guide to Juvenile Conference Committees Appointed by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. Revised.  
Trenton, 1971. 22 p.

S364.52 N5372

New Jersey Statute, 2A:4-2, plus Supreme Court Rule 5:10-2, authorized the establishment of the Juvenile Conference Committees to handle acts of delinquency which are not serious enough to require adjudication. Specifics of the duties, terms, limits, and other practical information are provided [per telephone conversation with publishing office February 25, 1976: An updated edition is in preparation. Expected publication date is November 1976.]

- 26 New York (State). The State Library. Legislative Research Service.  
Pretrial Intervention for Adults: A Selected Annotated Bibliography, by Ila M. Hallowell and Marilyn Gehr.  
Albany, 1975. 33 p.

SS qP942 75-10355

Many entries contain information on diversion for juveniles. See especially items from the National Committee on Children and Youth on Project Crossroads, and item nos. 2, 10, 24, 43, 57.

- 27 Nimmer, Raymond R.  
Diversion: The Search for Alternative Forms of Prosecution. Chicago, American Bar Foundation, 1974. 119 p.

LAW LIB 75-00334

An indepth study of diversion in all its forms. Concludes that evaluative research is appropriate to determine the value of diversion, and that to date, there is no empirical evidence that diversion works.

- 28 Norman, Sherwood.  
The Youth Service Bureau: A Key to Delinquency Prevention. Paramus, N.J., National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1972. 244 p.

362.74 N843

A detailed description of youth service bureaus, noncoercive independent public agencies. The bureaus work in coordination with all other public and private community groups involved in the pre-adjudication of juveniles; acting as service brokers to link children in trouble with the organization specific to their problems.

- 29 Ohlin, Lloyd E., ed.  
Prisoners in America. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1973. 216 p.

365.973 P959

See Chapter 1, "Juvenile Justice Reform: Diversion, Due Process, Deinstitutionalization", and Chapter 5 "Early Diversion from the Criminal Justice System: Practice in Search of a Theory".

- 30 Pennsylvania. Governor's Justice Commission. Allegheny Regional Planning Council.  
Toward a Safer Community by Nancy Van Varuuen, et al.  
Pittsburgh, 1975. vols. 3+4.

ON ORDER

- 31 Pierce, Fred and Robert Lee.  
Effects of a Dual Treatment Approach on the Rehabilitation of Habitual Juvenile Delinquents. Tallahassee, Florida Youth Services, 1974. 11 p.

ON ORDER

Contains information on a project to provide specialized rehabilitative services in the community for repeat offenders. This amounts to a "last chance" for juveniles who would otherwise face institutionalization for the first time. The program is combined with traditional probation, thus providing the dual treatment.

- 32 Pre-Trial Services: An Evaluation of Policy Related Research, Synthesis and Reviews. Cambridge, Mass., ABT Associates, 1974. 281 p. (includes bibliography)

LEGIS REF

See section on juvenile diversion (p. 241-283). Covers the Sacramento County Probation Department Diversion Projects, 601 and 602; the Alameda County Family Crisis Intervention Center; unofficial probation; social agency referral; and the Police-Social Service Project. Also contains a brief description and analysis of juvenile diversion.

- 33 Reynolds, Paul D. and John J. Vincent.  
Evaluation of Five Youth Service Bureaus in the Twin Cities Region. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Center for Sociological Research, 1972. 32 p.

ON ORDER

- 34 Rovner-Piecznik, Roberta.  
Pretrial Intervention Strategies: An Evaluation of Policy-Related Research and Policy-Maker Perceptions. Washington, American Bar Association, Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, 1974. 247 p. (includes bibliography)

LEGIS REF

A thorough study of the function, methodology, impact, and success of pretrial intervention for both adults and juveniles. Includes descriptions of pilot programs which have been favorably received by the criminal justice community, have had a good degree of success, and are a viable alternative to trial and probation. However, in many jurisdictions pretrial intervention programs and probation departments are competing for limited funds rather than being complementary.

- 35 Schiering, G. David.  
A Proposal for the More Effective Treatment of the "Unruly" Child in Ohio: The Youth Service Bureau, in Cincinnati Law Review, Spring 1970. vol. 39, 67-82.

LAW LIB

Presents a *raison d'être* for the youth service bureau as the proper place of referral for juveniles who are in trouble, but not for the type of law breakers who could be tried as criminals if they were adults.

- 36 Symposium: Juvenile Detention: An Eyewitness Account, in Columbia Human Rights Law Review, Fall 1972. vol. 4, entire issue.

LAW LIB

See in particular "Juveniles v. Justice", which reports on the failure of institutionalization, and which suggests such programs as the California Probation Subsidy program as alternatives.

- 37 Treger, Harvey, et al.  
The Police-Social Work Team: A New Model for Interprofessional Cooperation. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1975. 268 p. (includes bibliography)

363.209773 qT786 75-10589

A description of a pilot project in DuPage County, Illinois in which the police were officially allowed discretion to divert apprehended juveniles to social service agencies for voluntary treatment, as



an alternative to processing through the justice system. Results of the three-year trial period showed an increase in inter-agency cooperation, coordination, and understanding, plus a reduction in juvenile court congestion. The project is being continued.

- 38 Vinter, Robert, et al.  
Juvenile Corrections in the States: Residential Programs and Deinstitutionalization: A Preliminary Report. Ann Arbor, Michigan, University of Michigan, National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, 1975. 80 p.

LEGIS REF

Contains analyses of residential services for juveniles throughout the United States; descriptions of the major types of correctional programs presently in use; assessment of the degree of commitment to deinstitutionalization, if any; evaluation of the development of community-based and other alternatives; methods of funding; and the cost-effectiveness of various types of programs.

- 39 U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.  
New Approaches to Diversion and Treatment of Juvenile Offenders. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1973. 202 p. (includes bibliography) (Criminal Justice Monograph)

LEGIS REF

Papers presented at the Fourth National Symposium on Law Enforcement Science and Technology, May 1-3, 1972, at the Institute of Criminal Justice and Criminology, University of Maryland. Includes descriptions of community-based treatment for juveniles in Massachusetts; evaluations of past, present, and future directions in diversion; treatment methodology; and the role of the community.

- 40 U.S. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.  
Family Crisis Counseling: An Alternative to Juvenile Court: an Exemplary Project. Washington, [1974]. 8 p.

LEGIS REF

Briefly describes the diversion project of the Sacramento County Probation Department for runaways; youths beyond the control of their parents; incorrigibles; and, more recently, lesser criminal violators (petty-theft, drug possession, malicious mischief, joy-riding). Cost effectiveness and recidivism rates are provided showing results favorable to the project.

- 41 U.S. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.  
Providence Educational Center: An Exemplary Project. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1975. 95 p. + appendices.

LEGIS REF

The Providence Educational Center, (St. Louis, Missouri) is a day school for troubled youth who are educationally and socially disadvantaged. It is a "probation plus" program, combining intensive supervision with individualized treatment. Results were favorable as measured by reduced truancy, increase in basic scholastic skills, a low (28%) recidivism rate, and lower per-student cost than institutional alternatives.

- 42 U.S. Office of Youth Development.  
Strategies for Restructuring the State Department of Youth Services, by Yitzhak Bakal. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1973. 24 p. [DHEW pub. no. (SRS) 73-26034].

LEGIS REF

A brief but complete description of the transformation of the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services from a custodial function to that of youth advocate, by closing the institutions and converting completely to community rehabilitation. Number, nature, and quality of community services were increased; costs remain below those for institutionalization.

- 43 U.S. Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration.

Better Ways to Help Youth--Three Youth Services Systems.  
Washington, Government Printing Office, 1973. 52 p.

364.8 U587 74-7015

Contains descriptions of three programs; one in Texas, one in Missouri, and one in California. All are community-based intervention programs for juveniles who have come in contact with the juvenile justice system for the first time. In the Texas program, the police keep no information on referral cases, so that there will not be an arrest-record stigmatization.

- 44 Warren, Marguerite Q.

Correctional Treatment in Community Settings: A Report of Current Research. Rockville, Md., National Institute of Mental Health, 1970. 59 p. [DHEW Pub. no. (HSM) 72-9129].

364.6 W291

Describes a number and variety of treatment programs, juvenile and adult, throughout the nation.

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