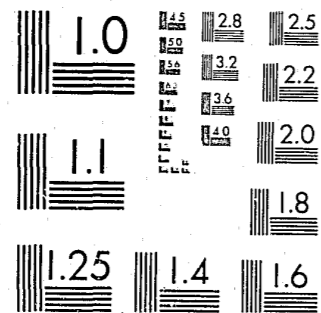


National Criminal Justice Reference Service



This microfiche was produced from documents received for inclusion in the NCJRS data base. Since NCJRS cannot exercise control over the physical condition of the documents submitted, the individual frame quality will vary. The resolution chart on this frame may be used to evaluate the document quality.



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

Microfilming procedures used to create this fiche comply with the standards set forth in 41CFR 101-11.504.

Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the author(s) and do not represent the official position or policies of the U. S. Department of Justice.

National Institute of Justice
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20531

7/9/84

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Report of NIJJD

Fiscal Years 1981-82

National Institute for Juvenile
Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

93207

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	v
I. RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT	1
A. Introduction	1
Delinquent Behavior and Delinquency Prevention	1
Juvenile Justice System	4
Alternatives to Juvenile Justice Processing	5
Research and Program Development on Serious Juvenile Crime	6
B. Project Summaries--Delinquent Behavior and Delinquency Prevention	10
C. Project Summaries--The Juvenile Justice System	27
D. Project Summaries--Alternatives to the Traditional Juvenile Justice System	41
II. INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION	48
A. Assessment Centers Program	48
B. Clearinghouse	53
C. Journalism Fellowships in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention	54
D. Juvenile Information System and Records Access (JIRSA)	55
E. National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System (NUJJRS)	56
F. Children in Custody Census	58
G. National Study of Institutions and Alternative Programs for Children and Youth With Special Programs and Needs	58
III. TRAINING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION	60
A. Juvenile Justice Training Resource Center	60
B. National Council of Juvenile Justice and Family Court Judges	60
C. Project READ	60
D. Law-Related Education (LRE)	61
E. Additional Training Programs	64

NCJRS
 MAR 12 1984
ACQUISITIONS

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Public Domain/OJJDP

U.S. Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

IV. JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS	70
A. Standards Development	70
B. Dissemination of Standards	70
C. Assessment of State Legislative Changes	71
APPENDIX A -- FY 1981 Awards	
APPENDIX B -- FY 1982 Awards	

INTRODUCTION

This report includes content areas consistent with the major activities and program components of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP). The NIJJDP is located within the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), which is part of the Office of Justice Assistance, Research, and Statistics (OJARS), within the U.S. Department of Justice.

The major statutorily established functions of NIJJDP are:

- I. Research, Evaluation, and Program Development.
- II. Information Development and Dissemination.
- III. Training Development and Implementation.
- IV. Standards Development and Implementation.

This structure of NIJJDP's functions corresponds to the provisions and mandates of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended in 1980.

Specifically, this report addresses the questions proposed in the language of the Act (Section 246), which directs the Deputy Administrator of OJJDP (Director, NIJJDP) to issue annual reports on:

"research, demonstration, training, and evaluation programs funded under this title (Title II), including a review of the results of such programs, an assessment of the application of such results to existing and to new juvenile delinquency programs, and detailed recommendations for future research, demonstration, training and evaluation programs."

An appendix is provided that includes a listing of all projects funded by NIJJDP during FY 1981 (Appendix A) and FY 1982 (Appendix B).

I. RESEARCH AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

A. Introduction

The JJDP Act of 1974 authorized the NIJJDP to conduct research into any aspect of juvenile delinquency, particularly programs and methods that contribute to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

1. Delinquent Behavior and Delinquency Prevention.
2. Improvement of the Juvenile Justice System.
3. Alternatives to Traditional Juvenile Justice System Handling of Delinquents, Status Offenders, and Nonoffenders.

Consistent with the 1980 amendments to the JJDP Act, the majority of the resources in each area are focused on serious juvenile crime.

Prior to the establishment of OJJDP and its research arm, the NIJJDP, there was virtually no capacity for systematically assessing the extent of delinquency, delinquency programs, and the flow of juveniles through the system or programs in the United States. Furthermore, there was no organized effort to translate the findings of research from a wide range of sources into the development of new programs.

The first 2 to 3 years of the program were devoted to assessing major areas in the field such as prevention, diversion, corrections, alternatives to incarceration, deinstitutionalization, and youth gangs in order to establish the state of the art. Several major long-term studies of the causes and correlates of delinquency were also initiated. During the next few years the results of the assessment work were applied to the design of studies focused on specific issues such as transfer to adult court, evaluations of the effectiveness of alternative programs, juvenile court organization, minorities in the juvenile justice system, sentencing and release decisions, evaluation of juvenile delinquency-related State legislation, school and delinquency, and sexual exploitation. This research was designed to develop definitive results for use in OJJDP program development efforts and to disseminate directly to State and local agencies. The results are now being applied to the design of experimental programs. They are also being widely disseminated through the training and clearinghouse activities of the NIJJDP. This entire process of assessment, research, and testing leads to the development of sound information on effective approaches to the problem of juvenile delinquency.

Delinquent Behavior and Delinquency Prevention

This area includes three major types of research: analyses of national trends in juvenile delinquency; examination of causes and correlates of delinquency and delinquent career patterns; and integration of research on causes and correlates of delinquency with prevention program development.

Investigation of National Trends in Juvenile Delinquency--Recognizing the limitations of any single data source on juvenile delinquency, NIJJDP utilizes multiple sources to monitor national trends in the volume, distribution, and pattern of juvenile involvement in delinquent activities. The three major sources of national data are Uniform Crime Reports (arrests), National Crime Survey (victimization), and self-report surveys. While juvenile involvement in serious crime increased from 1970 to 1975 (based on UCR data), the three

national data sources corroborate a subsequent steady or declining pattern of juvenile involvement in serious crime, with nationwide arrest rates leveling off since 1975. From 1975 to 1981, the rate of juvenile arrests for violent crimes remained virtually unchanged. (A decrease in the rate for robbery arrests offset increases in the rates for aggravated assault, murder, and rape.) The decreases in juvenile involvement in serious crime are probably due, in part, to a shrinking juvenile population in the United States. The extent of juvenile involvement in serious crime may still be considered to be unacceptably high, as juveniles account for approximately 40 percent of all arrests for serious property and violent crime, as defined in the 1980 Amendments of the JJDP Act. Further, although violent juvenile crime constitutes a relatively small percentage of all juvenile offenses, such crime poses a substantial threat to public safety and ensures social and economic costs that are proportionately greater than the prevalence of violent juvenile crime in the total crime picture.

A national survey of self-reported involvement in delinquency revealed that 64 percent to 70 percent of all youth were involved in one or more offenses. Six percent of all youth reported involvement in index offenses (5 percent in robbery; 3 percent in theft greater than \$50.00; 1 percent in auto theft; 6 percent in aggravated assault, 4 percent in burglary, and 2 percent in sexual assault). Approximately 78 percent of all youth reported some drug use, with about 6 percent reporting extensive use of multiple and illicit drugs. In a recent assessment of national drug arrest trends, juvenile (aged 10 to 17) arrest rates for alcohol offenses increased by 30 percent, with a 66 percent increase in drinking and driving arrests (1975-81).

Examination of the Causes and Correlates of Delinquency and Delinquent Career Patterns--A variety of studies has been conducted that inform our understanding of the correlates and causes of the onset, duration, and intensity of juvenile involvement in delinquent activity. Certain studies focused on the identification of early behavioral problems that would indicate that a child is especially "high risk" for subsequent delinquency. For example, one such study identified behavioral patterns exhibited as early as kindergarten that contribute to a youth becoming high risk for later school problems and, to some extent, delinquent behavior. Learning disabilities are also related to delinquency. These patterns appear to become more defined and assume greater predictive significance as the child grows older. Another study focused on the nature of student-teacher interactions, peer influence, self-concept, and school climate during the junior high period. During this period, most girls and boys appear to follow somewhat fluid and divergent patterns of social interaction with rather haphazard and situational involvement in delinquent activity. However, some youth persist in more established patterns of delinquency.

Several long-term studies have been supported to identify factors related to the development of delinquent career patterns, particularly those involving substantial serious and violent delinquency. These studies are being conducted in a variety of jurisdictions--Los Angeles; Philadelphia; Columbus, Ohio; and Racine, Wisconsin--to identify correlates and causes of delinquency and the development of serious delinquent careers. The results indicate that a small proportion of youth (i.e., 6 percent to 10 percent) accounts for a majority of all juvenile arrests and for most of the juvenile arrests for serious crime. Factors such as violence in the family, involvement in law-violating gangs and groups, use of alcohol and other drugs, and residence in a

high-crime neighborhood all seem to contribute to chronic involvement in serious crime. Youth do not appear to specialize in particular types of offenses. Many offenders engage sporadically in acts of personal violence.

Even though we know that a small proportion of youth are serious, chronic offenders, our ability to predict an individual's future involvement in crime remains limited. The strongest predictor is past delinquent behavior, particularly when such behavior begins early, occurs frequently, and involves serious offenses. However, this information is still not adequate to allow us to predict, with a socially acceptable degree of accuracy, who will continue to be involved in crime.

Delinquency Prevention--In 1980, a major assessment was completed of research on delinquency and prevention and of existing programs conducted by the NIJJDP Assessment Center on Delinquent Behavior and Prevention. This assessment is synthesized in state-of-the-art reports on a variety of topics related to delinquency (e.g., family, education, religion, peers, recreation, community, employment, drugs and alcohol, and delinquent careers). Furthermore, the results of the assessment have been applied to the design of a research and development (R&D) program to test the "social development" approach to prevent all types of delinquency. The comprehensive site of the R&D program in Seattle, Washington, includes strategies focused on the family, school, peer group, and community. The school-based strategies are also being tested in six other cities. The preliminary results of the R&D program show a greater interest in learning among the experimental groups. The effects of the program on academic achievement, commitment to school, and delinquent behavior will be tested.

The results of the assessment and the social development model have also guided the design of a research and development program to prevent violent juvenile crime. The research will assess the effectiveness of community groups in organizing the community to implement specific strategies to prevent violent crime by juveniles.

In addition to the tests of more comprehensive approaches to delinquency prevention, several evaluations of specific school-based programs are underway. The preliminary results of the Law-Related Education (LRE) program evaluation indicate that LRE can decrease acceptance of violence and association with non-law-abiding peers and improve the bonds of youth to parents and teachers. Based on other research, these factors appear to prevent or reduce delinquency. The preliminary results of the Alternative Education program evaluation show that, from the first to second program year, teachers reporting victimizations by juveniles decreased, program schools increased in safety, teacher commitment and morale increased in program schools, and school attendance tended to increase.

Promising preliminary results from these various prevention initiatives support the premise that there is every reason to expect that delinquency prevention can be accomplished with carefully developed program strategies, sound evaluation designs, and clear measurement of program impact on the reduction of the factors that place youth at risk of committing delinquent acts. The refinement of delinquency prevention technologies is critical to ultimately reducing the number of individual citizens victimized by juvenile offenders.

Juvenile Justice System

A national picture of caseload through the juvenile justice system was developed. In 1980, 1.35 million cases received dispositions by juvenile courts. This represents a 3 percent increase over the number of cases disposed of in 1979. The rate of juvenile court dispositions per 1,000 children (ages 10 to the upper age of juvenile court jurisdiction) was 45.2 from 1975 to 1979. In 1980, this rate increased to 47.2. The increase was accounted for by serious property and personal cases.

Based on data from five States, the overall rate of referrals decreased 1.8 percent from 1975 to 1979, the rate of violent crime referrals increased 13 percent, and the rate of Part I property crime referrals increased by 6.8 percent. The caseload of juvenile courts is becoming more serious. In 1979, of all youth referred for Part I violent crimes, 3.7 percent were transferred to adult court, 14.4 percent were institutionalized, 2.9 percent were sent to a public or private agency, 40.4 percent were assigned to probation, and 32.6 percent were dismissed. The same figures for Part I property crimes are .5 percent transferred, 6.5 percent institutionalized, 3.1 percent assigned to a public or private agency, 44.8 percent assigned to probation, and 40.2 percent dismissed.

A major goal of research on the juvenile justice system is to develop these three areas of inquiry: studies of contact patterns of chronic offenders to identify the most propitious intervention points, research on the organizational and political determinants of how cases are processed, and evaluation of the effectiveness of specific interventions. Ultimately, the results will be integrated to inform juvenile justice agencies of the most efficient ways to organize to process juvenile offenders effectively.

Several studies have focused on justice system processing of youth. A nationwide survey of the organization of metropolitan juvenile courts provided information on how the policies and structures of courts systems determine how cases are processed. The next step, an examination of the effects of court organization case outcomes, was not completed. Research specifically focused on the processing of minorities by the juvenile court suggests that minorities are more likely to be detained and petitioned than nonminority youths. A survey of transfer practices revealed that approximately 275,000 juveniles were processed in the adult system in 1978. The findings show that most youth tried as adults were convicted. They are more likely to receive community rather than institutional sentences. Research is underway to systematically compare the dispositions received by juveniles processed in the juvenile and the adult systems. The second phase of this study will also involve a comparison of the effects of being processed in these systems.

The results of several recent studies suggest that contact with the juvenile justice system may lead to continued involvement in delinquency. To examine this issue, long-term studies of career patterns of offenses and dispositions have been initiated in Los Angeles and in Columbus, Ohio. Also, a study is being conducted in Salt Lake City, Utah, to determine what levels of court intervention are most effective in reducing delinquent behavior for different types of offenders. The centerpiece of this research is a rigorous test of the effects of various levels of probation supervision and services.

To improve system handling of the most serious offenders, the Office initiated the first part of a Violent Juvenile Offender R&D Program. The purpose of Part I is to test the effectiveness of a correctional model for juveniles who have been adjudicated for a violent offense and who also have histories of prior involvement in serious property and personal crime. The model consists of a correctional system of graduated sanctions, including a range of community reintegration services, organized by a continuous case management system.

Alternatives to Juvenile Justice Processing

NIJJDP has sponsored a broad program of research and assessment work on alternatives to juvenile justice system processing. Assessments focused on diversion and deinstitutionalization were designed to determine the feasibility of removing less serious offenders from the juvenile justice system, thus allowing the system to concentrate on the more serious juvenile offenders. Projects in this area are designed to develop information on effective composition and organization of State and local juvenile justice systems for handling serious and violent offenders, and to identify programs that both ensure public safety and deal more effectively with the serious juvenile offender. Alternatives to juvenile justice processing include community-based alternatives to the use of secure detention and jails, diversion programs, and alternatives to traditional incarceration in training schools and other secure correctional facilities. Several NIJJDP-supported projects have made important contributions to our understanding of the nature, extent, and effectiveness of community-based alternatives to incarceration. Notably, this research has provided background information on design guidelines for OJJDP Special Emphasis programs and evaluations of these and other alternative programs. The programs evaluated include deinstitutionalization of status offenders, diversion, restitution, UDIS,* and replication of Denver Project New Pride (a community-based treatment program for serious offenders). In addition, NIJJDP has sponsored an evaluation of the statewide deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders in Massachusetts and has supported research to survey the availability and operations of other State and local alternative programs.

The major findings from these studies indicate that deinstitutionalization and diversion of juveniles from the traditional system can be accomplished without detrimental effect on public safety or recidivism of the clients. According to the State monitoring reports, detention of status offenders has been reduced (as mandated by the JJDP Act) by 49.4 percent between 1975 and 1977, and by an additional 19 percent between 1977 and 1978. The DSO national evaluation showed that required community-based services for these youth can be provided at approximately 20 percent less cost than institutionalization. Evidence from the Massachusetts study and four other States shows that recidivism appears higher among youths held in secure custody (jails, etc.) than in nonsecure settings (foster care, group homes, or nonresidential programs), and that less use of secure detention does not result in more recidivism. The evaluation of the Unified Delinquency Intervention Program in

*Unified Delinquency Intervention Service

Chicago showed that both community-based programs and traditional incarceration reduced subsequent arrests rates among chronic juvenile offenders.

There is some indication however, that diversion programs may tend to "widen the net" by sometimes needlessly bringing youth into the fold of service agencies, and that certain diversionary services lack organization and substance.

The preliminary results of the restitution evaluation indicate that restitution (payment to the victim and/or public service) can be an effective alternative to traditional processing, such as probation or incarceration. Victims recovered an average of 77 percent of their total loss through restitution programs.

More than 17,000 youth were served during the the first 2 years of project operation. Eighty-six percent of the closed cases were in full compliance with the original or adjusted restitution requirements and about 83 percent of all closed cases have had no subsequent contacts for noncompliance with the restitution requirements or a subsequent offense.

The replications of Denver Project New Pride are designed to serve serious multiple juvenile offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated. Clients average 7.8 percent offenses, 4.6 percent of them sustained by the time of program admission. As of December 1982, approximately 977 clients have been served by the seven remaining active projects alone. Early overall results show that clients are responsible for 25 percent less crime than an appropriately matched comparison group.

While numerous local programs have been developed recently for the serious juvenile offender, definitive information on the effectiveness of various approaches that appear promising is scarce. New efforts in this area should continue to focus on the question of what works for different types of serious offenders.

Research and Program Development on Serious Juvenile Crime

In light of the growing public concern over juvenile involvement in serious juvenile crime, the 1980 amendments to the JJDP Act called for an increased emphasis on the problem of serious juvenile crime. Accordingly, the Research and Program Development division organized a program of research in this area. The objectives of the program are:

- To improve our understanding of the causes of serious juvenile crime and of serious and violent career patterns, and to improve our capability to predict serious and violent criminal behavior.
- To monitor trends in juvenile involvement in serious and violent crime.
- To improve our understanding both of the determinants of police, prosecutor, court, and correctional policy and practices for reducing serious juvenile crime and of the effects of these policies and practices.

- To determine the effectiveness of juvenile justice system and alternative programs in reducing serious juvenile crime.
- To determine the effectiveness of programs designed to prevent serious juvenile crime.

To accomplish these objectives, the program addresses five areas: the extent and nature of juvenile involvement in serious crime; factors related to juvenile involvement in serious crime and delinquent career patterns; prevention of serious juvenile crime; the juvenile justice system; and alternatives to the traditional juvenile justice system.

Extent and Nature of Juvenile Involvement in Serious Crime--Projects in this area are designed to monitor national trends in the volume, distribution, and patterns of serious juvenile crime. The major sources of national data are the Uniform Crime Reports (arrests), National Crime Survey (victimization), and self-report surveys.

Highlights of Results

All three sources of data document a steady or slightly declining level of involvement of juveniles in serious crime from the mid-1970's to the early 1980's. The decline in the proportion of arrests of juveniles and in the rate of juvenile arrests for serious property crime appears to be accounted for largely by shifts in the age structure of the population.

Analyses of the 1980 victimization data showed that juveniles were responsible for 6 percent of rapes, 16 percent of robberies, 17 percent of aggravated assaults, 19 percent of simple assaults, and 20 percent of personal larcenies. According to 1981 arrest data, juveniles accounted for 33 percent of all arrests for serious (index) crimes.

Factors Related to Juvenile Involvement in Serious Crime, and Delinquent Career Patterns--Studies in this area focus on the correlates and causes of the onset, duration, and intensity of serious delinquency among youth. They are designed to identify characteristics of the chronic juvenile offender and improve our ability to predict future involvement in serious crime.

Highlights of Results

The major correlates of serious crime, which appear to vary by jurisdiction, include sex, ethnicity, school problems, high mobility, disorganized and unstable families, early involvement in delinquency, and employment problems.

A small percentage of youth is responsible for the majority of delinquent acts and most serious offenses. The delinquent career patterns of juveniles are characterized by a variety of offense types and seriousness. Several studies have indicated that delinquency may increase after sanctions by the justice system.

A small group of chronic serious offenders commits crimes as adults. Prior behavior is currently the best predictor of future crimes. While persons who have had police contacts as juveniles show a substantially higher probability of adult crime, significant percentages of persons with no juvenile contacts have police contact as adults. Therefore, we still cannot predict with a sufficient degree of accuracy for sentencing purposes who will commit crimes as an adult.

Prevention of Serious Juvenile Crime--This deals with existing knowledge of the causes and correlates of serious crime. Responsibility for preventing juveniles from becoming involved in serious crime rests with the family, school peers, and the community.

Highlights of the Results

NIJJDP work in this area is based on a national assessment of research on delinquent behavior and prevention and delinquency prevention programs. A Social Development model for preventing all types of delinquency which was derived from the results of the assessment is being tested in a Prevention Research and Development Program. A strategy based on the social development model for organizing residents to increase their capability to prevent violent juvenile crime is under development.

Juvenile Justice System--Studies in this area are designed to identify the effects of legal, organizational, community, and client characteristics on justice system processing of the serious juvenile offender. The effects of alternative policies and practices are being assessed and techniques for ensuring swift processing and appropriate dispositions are being developed and evaluated.

Highlights of Results

A national survey of metropolitan juvenile courts documented the role of organizational structure in determining what offenders are diverted out of the system at what stage, and thus the level of resources that are available for serious offenders. In addition to examining system characteristics, long-term studies of official delinquent careers were initiated to understand patterns of justice system experiences (e.g., contact, disposition, subsequent contact). Finally, a major policy assessment of youth in adult courts showed that approximately 275,000 juveniles were processed in adult court in 1978. Property offenses resulted in the most referrals. Fifty percent of the youth tried in adult court received probation and/or fines. This study is being continued to compare disposition and outcomes of juveniles tried in the adult system to those of juveniles who remain in the juvenile system.

Alternatives to the Traditional Juvenile Justice System--Projects in this area are designed to develop information on two levels: 1) effective composition and organization of State and local juvenile correctional systems for handling serious juvenile offenders and 2) identification of effective correctional interventions that help both to ensure public safety and to more effectively rehabilitate the serious juvenile offender.

Highlights of Results

Assessments of State and local programs and research on delinquent careers have identified the following promising intervention strategies for serious juvenile offenders:

- Early intervention with predictable consequences.
- Comprehensive diagnostic assessment and availability of a variety of services to meet individual needs.
- A correctional system of graduated sanctions from open, community-based programs to small secure residential units.
- A multiphased approach to gradually moving serious offenders from more secure settings back into the community, with postprogram reintegration services.
- Case management systems to ensure a consistent reward structure and appropriate treatment.

The preliminary results of evaluating a specific type of intervention--restitution--might be included in a comprehensive correctional system show to that it can be effective, even for more serious juvenile offenders. Seventy-six percent of the 14,882 cases in the OJJDP national initiative were closed in full compliance with the original or adjusted order. Moreover, 83.2 percent had no recontacts with the court for noncompliance or a subsequent offense. The preliminary results of the replication of Denver Project New Pride indicate that this community-based nonresidential program for serious juvenile offenders, which emphasizes individual diagnosis, multiple services, and intensive supervision, can be implemented in a variety of jurisdictions.

B. Project Summaries--Delinquent Behavior and Delinquency Prevention

THE DYNAMICS OF DELINQUENCY AND DRUG USE (78-03 and 80-02).** The National Youth Survey (NYS) was initiated in June 1975 with a 5-year grant from the Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency, NIMH. The focus was on the epidemiology of delinquent behavior in the American population and on a test of a new integrated theory of delinquency.

Specifically, the goals of this longitudinal study were 1) to provide nationwide self-reported information on the incidence, geographical distribution, patterns, and styles of drug use and delinquent behavior among a national sample of approximately 1,725 youth aged 11 to 17 across time; 2) to conduct an empirical examination of the relationship between drug use (including alcohol) and other kinds of delinquent behavior, and factors associated with changes in patterns of drug use and delinquent behavior over time; and 3) to test an integrated theoretical model developed specifically as an explanatory model for patterned delinquent behavior and to investigate its explanatory power for drug-using behavior as well. The data presented here are self-reported delinquency (SRD) and drug use data reported by the youth panel for the 1976, 1977, and 1978 calendar years. The analysis involved comparisons of prevalence and incidence rates for individual offenses by sex, race, class, age, and place of residence for each year.

The Epidemiology of Delinquent Behavior and Drug Use Among American Adolescents

Significant findings include:

- In 1976, an estimated 64 to 70 percent of all youth were involved in one or more offenses. As the panel matured from ages 11 to 17 in 1976 to ages 13 to 19 in 1978, the percentage of youth reporting one or more offenses increased by 24 percent. However, relatively few youths were involved in serious delinquent acts. The annual prevalence rate for index offenses was 6 percent or less each year. Incidence rates were also low. One out of 19 offenses was an index offense in 1976; in 1978, 1 out of 30 offenses was an index offense. The dominant pattern of change for most offenses over the 3-year period was a constant or declining prevalence and incidence of delinquency. The overall decline was offset by dramatic increases in incidence of several offenses: carrying a concealed weapon, sexual intercourse, selling marijuana, public drunkenness, lying about age, and selling hard drugs.

**Grant numbers are simplified in the body of this report.

- For most drug substances, there were increases in prevalence and incidence with age. There is some evidence of a peaking in drug use in late adolescence, i.e., ages 18 and 19.
- Males were more likely to be involved in delinquency than females. Sex differences became stronger and more pervasive over time. Females were less involved initially, and their involvement declined steadily over time. There was no evidence of a sex differential in the use of drugs (other than alcohol) for 1976 and 1977. However, in 1978 males were more likely to be using all types of drugs except heroin, and using them at higher frequencies. The prevalence of marijuana use doubled between 1976 and 1978 for both sexes but, in 1978 only, the proportion of male users was significantly greater than of females.
- Youth living in large metropolitan areas (Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area-SMSA) as defined by the Census Bureau, were significantly more involved in total delinquency, crimes against property, public disorder crimes, and status offenses than were youth residing in non-SMSA areas. Place of residence appeared to have little effect on the frequency of status offenses for females. In general, it would appear that being male, aged 13 to 15, and living in an SMSA area all contribute disproportionately to high rates of public disorder and status offenses. The same pattern of difference existed for specific drug use offenses: few rural youth used these substances and their frequency of use was much lower.
- There were few significant differences between the working and lower class groups, although there was a pattern in the direction of these differences suggesting that working class youth had a higher involvement in violent offenses. Over time, drug use increased for all classes.
- There was no consistent evidence for a race differential in the incidence or prevalence of delinquency. There was evidence for race difference in drug use. In every year, proportionally twice as many Anglos as blacks reported some drug use. With regard to both prevalence and incidence, Anglos were more involved in drug use than were blacks.
- Among youth who both use drugs and engage in delinquent behavior, the levels of delinquency are lowest among alcohol users, higher among alcohol and marijuana users, and highest among users of alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs.

Patterns of Multiple Drug Use

- A major conclusion from this analysis is that, of the youth who consume drugs, the vast majority use more than one drug during a given period of time. The data suggest that there are several general paths or developmental sequences from nonuse to the regular use of multiple illicit drugs. The most frequent

sequence involves 1) occasional use of alcohol, 2) regular use of beer and hard liquor, 3) regular use of alcohol and tobacco, 4) regular use of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, and 5) multiple illicit drug-use patterns.

- Age was the only demographic variable systematically related to increasing drug use and the progression from nonuse to multiple illicit drug use. Males were overrepresented in the multiple illicit use types for 1978, but not for 1977.
- The dominant pattern of onset is from no use to occasional use of alcohol. The next most frequent onset is from no use to regular tobacco use. The dominant pattern of termination is from occasional alcohol use to nonuse. This pattern accounts for 75 percent of all terminations.
- The transition to illicit drugs (typically marijuana) is predominantly from a regular alcohol and tobacco use pattern. The transition to a multiple illicit drug use pattern is predominantly from an alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana use pattern. Twenty-three percent of those in the regular alcohol and tobacco use type added marijuana the next year. Likewise, 23 percent of those in the regular use of alcohol, tobacco, marijuana pattern added use of another illicit drug in the next year.

Finally, there was a clear association between frequency and number of drugs used and delinquency.

A Longitudinal Study of Drug Use and Delinquency in a National Sample of Youth: An Assessment of Causal Order

Findings of this longitudinal analysis show that:

- The majority of youth studied either has no involvement in delinquency or no involvement in drug use over the 3 years of study; thus, for the majority of youth, there is no relationship between their drug use and participation in delinquent behaviors.
- Although there is a large number of developmental drug use patterns, the progression is from no drug use to alcohol use, from alcohol use to alcohol and marijuana use, and from alcohol and marijuana use to the use of alcohol, marijuana, and other drugs, with many youths remaining at each step of the progression. This sequence, however, provides no evidence for the "stepping stone" theory that use of one drug necessarily leads to or causes the use of another drug. In 1978 more than half (53 percent) of the youth studied had no significant involvement with drugs.
- Public disorder offenses and illegal service offenses (mainly selling drugs) increase with increasing drug use as determined by the above stages of drug use.

- There are different sequential patterns of delinquency among youth with the same sequential drug use pattern, although involvement in delinquency prior to drug use is the most common pattern. Strong evidence for any of the three explanatory hypotheses (drug use leads to delinquency, delinquency leads to drug use, or both are dependent on preexisting deviant orientations) is not contained in the analyses provided.

Explaining Delinquency and Drug Use

This component was designed to test an integrated theory of delinquency composed of elements from strain, control, and learning theories.

Findings show that:

- "Pure" strain, control, or learning theories by themselves receive little support.
- Although there was greater support for learning than for strain or control theories, all these provide a more comprehensive explanation when combined. There is some indication that weak controls are more predictive of status or minor offenses and that strain is predictive of theft and violence.
- The effects of strain and conventional bonding are almost totally indirect. The "strain" theory at best is of modest significance, and conventional bonds do not have any direct effect on delinquent or drug use behavior.
- Involvement with peers is the strongest predictor of delinquency and drug use.
- Strong conventional bonds decrease the likelihood that one will become involved with delinquent peers, although their insulating effect is by no means complete.

The findings clearly support the claim that it is the integrated path which accounts for virtually all of the explained variance in delinquency and drug use.

YOUTH GANG VIOLENCE (76-57, 77-16). This project constitutes a national (major cities) pilot study of the extent of youth violence committed as reflected in records, interviews with juvenile justice system and youth-serving officials, and other sources. The preliminary results indicate that 1) nine cities reported serious gang problems (New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, San Antonio, Boston, and Miami), and 2) only a small proportion of the total volume of "collective youth crime" (committed in groups) is committed by groups that fit explicit criteria for constituting a "gang." The research also shows that there are about 2,200 gangs with 96,000 members located in some 300 towns throughout the Nation. As few as 60 of these cities recorded a total of 3,400 gang-related homicides during the period between 1967 and 1980. Also, between 1972 and 1979, the reported gang killings in the Nation's three largest cities accounted for 34 percent of homicide arrests for juveniles, although gang members constituted only 6 per-

cent of the male adolescent population of these cities. Nationally, in 1979, the number of gang-related killings represented 43 percent of homicide arrests of juveniles. In addition, this research suggests that over 70 percent of all serious crimes by youth are committed by groups of juveniles.

THE USE OF VICTIMIZATION SURVEY DATA TO ASSESS THE NATURE, EXTENT, AND CORRELATES OF SERIOUS DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR. LEAA sponsored national victimization surveys since 1973. Each of these surveys has included youth respondents where appropriate. The survey also produces data on youth, both as victims and offenders. However, this survey does not contain a national sample of youth which is representative of all youth in the U.S.

The major purpose of NIJJDP-sponsored research in this area (78-30) is to develop a comprehensive descriptive analysis of the involvement of juveniles in illegal behaviors in which victims come face to face with offenders (rape, personal and commercial robbery, assault, and personal larceny) by analyzing the National Crime Survey (NCS) victimization data for the period 1973 to 1977. Some of the more significant areas being addressed are changes in the rate of criminal victimization by juvenile offenders; changes in the nature of seriousness of crimes by juvenile offenders; changes in race, sex, and age of juvenile offenders; and comparison of the results from analyzing the victimization data with findings from studies using self-reported measures of delinquency and studies examining official records.

Some of the major findings include:

- In the period from 1973 to 1980, the rate of offending in personal crimes for juveniles showed a steady or declining pattern. This held true for the United States as a whole as well as in urban areas and places with 1,000,000 or more residents.
- For the period 1973 to 1980, there appeared to be little change in the types of personal crimes juveniles became involved in. In 1980, juveniles accounted for 6 percent of the rapes, 16 percent of the robberies, 17 percent of the aggravated assaults, 19 percent of the simple assaults, and 20 percent of the personal larcenies.
- Although groups of three or more offenders were generally found much more often among juveniles than among adults, for the 1973 to 1980 period the proportion of offending in groups of three or more in personal victimization decreased for juvenile offenders, resulting in an increase in lone offending. In 1980, the proportion of lone offending in personal crimes committed by juveniles was 63 percent.
- In 1980, 29 percent of the personal crimes committed by juvenile offenders involved weapons.
- In 1980, 14 percent of the victims of juvenile offenders were injured to the extent that medical attention was necessary.

- Overall, the economic consequences (e.g., value of property stolen, etc.) to victims of personal crimes committed by juveniles, youthful offenders, and adults appeared to have increased in the 1973-1980 period. In 1980, 14 percent of the personal crimes committed by juvenile offenders resulted in a total dollar loss of \$10 or more.

In summary, the NCS data do not support the contention that, for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny, juvenile crime has risen dramatically over the last 8 years. Furthermore, available self-report and official data seem also to be in agreement that serious juvenile crime over the last 8 years has remained stable or has, in fact, declined. In addition, the NCS data do not support the notion that, for the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and personal larceny, juvenile crime is currently more serious at the national level than it was 8 years ago. Based on a variety of indicators, the overall seriousness of personal victimizations committed by juvenile offenders showed little substantial or systematic variation between 1973 and 1980 in the United States.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE LEAA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM. It has been estimated that the incidence of domestic assault far exceeds that of stranger assault, and the risk of injury at home or among friends is far greater than in the streets. Learning theorists have long expressed concerns that violence breeds violence; i.e., a child observing violent spouse abuse, or subjected to violent child abuse, is likely to later model violence as a juvenile, spouse, or parent. The national evaluation was designed to provide information on the process of planning and implementing 25 projects to prevent and treat family violence, and on the impact of such programs on their clients. The LEAA demonstration program placed emphasis on enhancing the responsiveness of the police and courts in concert with the social service delivery systems.

Preliminary findings include results of data analysis conducted on project and case characteristics, impacts of program participation on victims and their families, impact of the LEAA program on the development of justice system interventions, and institutionalization of programs by their local communities. Intake data were gathered across sites from a client population of approximately 2,800 victims. More intensified data collection was conducted through a followup sample of 270 victims to assess three sets of outcomes: subsequent incidents of abuse and related calls to police, changes in victims' lifestyle, and shifts in family configuration.

Preliminary data analysis indicates that the source of over half of all referrals was the criminal justice system, primarily police and district attorneys. Client characteristics regarding the sex of victims (95 percent female) and assailants (94 percent male) indicated that the incidence of "husband-battering," to the extent that it exists at all, was negligible among the LEAA sample. The median age of 27 for spousal assault victims in this study is consistent with other research which has found more spousal violence among couples in their twenties. Instant incident attributes included the finding that two of three incidents occurred in a home shared by the victim and assailant. Abuse among the couples tended to be frequent and severe, with 40 percent of the victims reporting that abuse occurred at least once a week, and two thirds of the victims reportedly having sustained injury as a result of a prior incident. As reported by victims, 57 percent of assailants had been exposed to one form or another of domestic violence as children, either as

victims of child abuse and/or witnesses to spousal violence. Significantly, violence against both strangers and spouses was closely associated with childhood exposure to violence, with over two-thirds of assailants who were abused as children and a slightly smaller proportion of assailants who witnessed violence between their parents reportedly having victimized both strangers and spouses.

The emphasis of project service delivery tended to focus on one of two areas: 1) victim shelter, support, and assistance or 2) offender-focused intervention such as justice system prosecution, mediation, and restraining orders. Generally, clients experiencing the most severe threat or actual physical danger sought out shelter projects. Criminal justice system projects tended to serve with greater impact those victims involved in less severe cases. The positive effect of criminal justice intervention in these cases supported the LEAA contention that domestic violence cases need to be considered as criminal cases. In the more severe cases of spouse abuse, criminal justice intervention showed little effect, pointing out the need for enacting sanctions which strengthen the impact of restraining orders to better protect the physical well-being of the victimized family member(s).

The final report will serve to inform policymakers and practitioners of recommended strategies for enhancing the responsiveness of justice and social service agencies to meet the needs of victims and to help prevent family violence.

DELINQUENCY IN A BIRTH COHORT REPLICATION. This study was begun in 1976. Whereas the original study examined the incidence and nature of delinquency among 10,000 males born in 1945 who resided in Philadelphia from the ages of 10 through 18, the replication study population (approximately 28,000) includes children born in 1958 who attended school in Philadelphia between the ages of 10 and 17. Phase Two of the study was initiated in 1979 (79-01).

School and police records were collected for all youth born in 1958 who resided in Philadelphia between the ages of 10 and 17. The result was a "clean file" of 28,338 youth who were involved in approximately 21,000 offenses. Descriptive statistics (frequency distribution, probability) were employed to examine the demographic correlates (age, sex, race) of arrests and recidivism and to determine the probability of future arrests based on prior record. During the last phase, multivariate analyses and modeling techniques will be used to examine patterns of delinquent careers.

Overall, preliminary results indicate that, although the prevalence of delinquency (among males) is approximately the same for both cohorts (34.9 percent and 32.6 percent), the offense rate of Cohort II is higher than the rate of Cohort I, and the delinquencies of Cohort II are more serious than those of the earlier cohort. Cohort II index offenses include proportionately fewer theft offenses (38.3 percent vs. 60 percent) and more violent and robbery offenses (33 percent vs. 17 percent). Analysis of Cohort II data supports recent findings that, for males, a small proportion of chronic offenders (7.5 percent of the cohort who have more than five contacts) account for 61 percent of all arrests and for the majority of arrests for serious crime. Female offending, however, is less serious and far less concentrated. The preliminary analyses also indicate that the gap in frequency in seriousness of crime between white and nonwhite males has narrowed considerably.

With regard to violent crime, Cohort II males are much more likely than Cohort I to commit a violent index offense (.25 vs .10) and show a much higher probability of committing additional violent offenses. Also, in contrast to Cohort I, as the number of offenses increased, the seriousness (as measured by the Sellin-Wolfgang scale) increased for Cohort II males. For females there is no consistent trend.

The preliminary findings support the current emphasis on serious and violent juvenile crime. While national rates may be leveling off, this study suggests that, at least in one major urban center, youth have shown an increasing propensity for more serious, violent offenses. The next step is to collect and analyze court records, police gang unit data, and additional information on the schools of the cohort members. This information will permit the examination of career patterns, the effect of various types of dispositions (and patterns of dispositions), and the development of a more detailed profile of the serious and violent juvenile offender.

PREDICTING ADULT CRIMINAL CAREERS FROM JUVENILE CAREERS (77-19). It is designed to provide information on the relationship of juvenile delinquent careers to adult criminal careers, to determine which of various alternative decisions by the authorities or the juvenile have helped to continue or to discontinue delinquency careers, and to suggest at what time in juvenile careers intervention can be most effective. Three youth cohorts, born in 1942, 1949, and 1955 in Racine, Wisconsin, are being studied.

The major findings to date are:

- 16 percent of the juveniles studied who had police contacts before age 18 had none thereafter.
- 43 percent of those with no police contacts before age 18 had contacts after 18.
- After four police contacts there was an 80 percent probability of additional contact with police.
- Only youths with long histories of delinquent behavior could be accurately predicted to continue criminal activities as adults.
- The study indicated numerous factors related to greater number of police contacts and more serious offenses:
 - socioeconomic status of neighborhoods
 - quality of family relationship
 - leaving high school before graduation
 - having friends in trouble with the police
 - full-time employment at age 17 or younger
 - summer and after-school employment.

This research has been continued to study the development of serious criminal careers and the delinquent neighborhood.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF OJJDP SPECIAL EMPHASIS SCHOOL CRIME PROGRAM. In part as a result of this assessment, OJJDP, through two 1976 inter-agency agreements with HEW's Office of Education, provided funding for two school-based programs: 1) Teacher Corps, to add a crime intervention compon-

ent to 10 existing Youth Advocacy projects which would stress student participation and student-initiated activities, and 2) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program (ADAEP), to apply the School Team approach (the provision of training and technical assistance support to school/community teams to develop programs to address local needs) to problems of crime and disruption in 81 schools. The latter program was expanded in 1977 to allow training of an additional 210 teams (Phase 2).

The Phase 1 findings generally suggest that efforts to deal with problems of victimization, fear, and perceived disruption of the learning environment do not have uniform impact across different settings and across different target groups. Overall, the most recent findings from Phase 2 of the evaluation reveal that, when school teams intervene effectively, levels of fear, tension, and illegal behaviors as reported by students and teachers are reduced. While theft levels appear most resistant to change, even these can be reduced over time. The strongest effects seem to be on greater perception of school safety among teachers--less danger from personal attack and vandalism, and fewer student reports of the prevalence of illegal behaviors. Teachers in middle schools particularly indicate certain positive school team intervention effects on disruption, tension, and personal victimization reported by students.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION THROUGH ALTERNATIVE EDUCATION: THE SCHOOL ACTION EFFECTIVENESS STUDY. Beginning in FY 80, OJJDP's Special Emphasis Division funded a national demonstration program consisting of 17 alternative education projects. The major objective of this program is to prevent delinquency through the development of alternative educational options for youth whose academic and social development needs are not being met in the traditional classroom setting.

The Center for Social Organization of Schools of the Johns Hopkins University was selected by NIJJDP to conduct the national evaluation, entitled the School Action Effectiveness Study. The major objectives of the evaluation are to:

- Determine the impact of the program on dropouts, suspensions, expulsions, truancy, and delinquency among the target school population;
- Determine the extent to which school policies, practices, and procedures related to the handling of dropouts, school disruptions, and delinquency have changed, and what the implications of those changes are for the school and the students;
- Determine the impact of the program on school achievement, on the development of social, academic, and vocational skills, and on successful transition to employment or post-secondary training and education;
- Determine the impact of the program on youth and parent participation in school activities;
- Determine what types of alternative education program models appear to be most effective for what types of youth and under what conditions; and

- Facilitate, document, and assess the planning and implementation processes of the OJJDP alternative education projects.

At the conclusion of the second year of the evaluation, certain preliminary findings indicate promising results in terms of program impact. During the third year of the evaluation, intensified efforts will be directed at determining what particular aspects or components of these programs may be responsible for the positive outcomes observed. The following examples of findings to date must be considered preliminary and subject to revision based on third year data analysis:

- A project operating in Kalamazoo, Michigan, aimed primarily at improving school climate, appears to have increased student attendance and decreased delinquency, drug use, gangs in school, and teacher victimization. Teachers in this school perceive the administration to be improved, race relations to be better, and the resources for instruction to have increased.
- A project operating in Charleston, South Carolina, focusing on school improvement and direct preventive services to high-risk students, shows that standardized achievement test scores not only improved in project schools, but also that students receiving direct preventive services showed larger gains on achievement tests than did randomly selected equivalent control group students. This later result was paralleled in analyses of school grades. Furthermore, student victimization decreased in project schools, and teacher reports of the safety of their schools increased.
- A small alternative school operating in Compton, California, produced experimental evidence of delinquency prevention. Although it is not yet clear what aspects of the program may be responsible for these results, compared to randomly equivalent control youths, participants in the alternative school reported less delinquent behavior, less alienation, fewer suspensions, more attachment to school, more belief in conventional rules, more school effort, better grades, and more employment. A detailed examination of the intervention being implemented in this alternative education project will be required in the third year to confirm these results.

In addition to the preliminary findings noted above, the evaluation has helped to locate areas where strengthened program interventions may be necessary. For example, there is no evidence that the counseling provided by one project has positive effects. An arts education program also has so far failed to show signs of effectiveness. For several other projects, evidence implies that the interventions were weak and require intensification. Evaluation results have been fed back to the alternative education projects to help improve their interventions.

This feedback loop is a critical element of the program development evaluation model, an approach which requires that program decisionmakers and researchers collaborate through a continuing cycle of hypothesis formulation, planning, supplementation, and information feedback. This action research approach is implemented to facilitate a rigorous evaluation and make the evaluation relevant not only to OJJDP concerns, but also to the concerns of project personnel and managers.

PREVENTION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. A social development model of delinquency prevention, derived from a systematic analysis of the best empirical evidence available regarding the correlates, causes, and theories of delinquent behavior and delinquency prevention programs, is being tested in the Seattle metropolitan area under Part I. Part II consists of a list of schoolbased components of the model at six junior and senior high schools in a variety of communities. The model addresses the most important units of socialization (family, school, peer, and community) as they influence youthful behavior sequentially throughout the development process. The program features an experimental design with random assignment of youth to treatment and control groups.

The preliminary results of both the comprehensive project in Seattle and the school-based projects indicate that teachers and parents are changing the ways they relate to youth in their respective roles. There is also evidence of an increase in cooperative learning among students and more time spent on legitimate classroom tasks among the experimental youth, compared to control youth. These types of factors have been shown to be related to delinquency.

The goal of this program is to develop a carefully tested, well-documented technology of delinquency prevention for adoption by local communities across the Nation.

TRANSITION TO JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AND THE DEVIANCE PROCESS (79-19 and 81-8). This project illustrates an important feature of NIJJDP's program development process; that is, the development of R&D projects, based on previous, more basic research. This study has its basis in the earlier Research on "Delinquency in Illinois" (described above). One of the key findings from the earlier research was that delinquency appears to have a significant basis in youth-authority relationships in the school context. This project is focused specifically on the latter area in an attempt to illuminate more precisely the contribution of authority in the school experience to delinquency at the point of youths' transition from elementary to junior high school. The results of this research are expected to aid in the refinement of prevention strategies. In FY 81, the NIJJDP jointly funded this project with NIMH's Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency.

The project is to examine a target group (cohort of approximately 500 youths) in the process of transition from elementary to junior high school. The particular focus will be on the theory of differential association as it relates to the youths--association with their families, peers, the school, their perceptions and reactions to authority, and their development of personal and social identities. The project will also examine the development of delinquent/deviant behavior patterns in the context of the above variables. This project should be completed during FY 83.

CHOICE OF NON-DELINQUENT AND DELINQUENT CAREERS AMONG PUERTO RICAN DROPOUTS (79-24). The purpose of this study is to identify factors which influence the decision of Puerto Rican youths to remain in school or to drop out, and to investigate the process by which nondelinquent and delinquent careers are chosen among this population. The research is based on a sample of approximately 600 Puerto Rican male and female 10th grade students in a Philadelphia school district. Data on the youths' self-concept, family and peer relationships, and family, school, and community interrelationships were obtained through interviews with the youths and their parents. Information on

school status and delinquency was also obtained from official records. Specific attention is focused on the influence of cultural factors and ethnic identity on youth. The cohort is being followed for 3 years (through 12th grade) to permit an assessment of the sequence of choices between staying in or dropping out of school and nondelinquent or delinquent behaviors. An expected product of this study will be a procedure for assessing youth problems in minority communities and an indication of specific factors and social relationships in such communities, which lead to either constructive or deviant adjustments.

Preliminary findings revealed differences within a low-income sample. The majority of the families had an annual income below poverty level--71 percent of stay-in families and 83 percent of dropout families. Thus, while dropouts are more likely to come from poorer families, most stay-ins come from poverty level, not middle-income, families. Mothers' and fathers' educational levels failed to differentiate among stay-ins and dropouts; fathers' employment status did.

These initial findings also confirmed the suspected early association between dropping out and trouble with the law for boys, an association which does not hold true for girls. Dropouts, especially boys, have a greater incidence and prevalence of acting-out behaviors than stay-ins, and have started many acting-out behaviors when significantly older than stay-ins.

An outcome of considerable importance is that stay-ins, like dropouts, were found in various types of parental arrangements, but not in the same proportion. Significant differences emerged between families of stay-ins and dropouts in terms of type of parental arrangement and rituals of family organization. The study revealed differences between stay-ins' and dropouts' perceptions of the school, determined that the 7th and 10th grades represent high-risk zones for youngsters who are likely to drop out, and discovered that dropouts were likely to come from a bilingual program. Reasons given for dropping out and patterns of support experiences in the school were also examined.

Peer influences were explored by looking at the youngsters' association with nondelinquents, delinquents, and dropouts. Some differences were found between dropouts and stay-ins in terms of social activities, but not in the number and ethnic affiliation of friends.

Increase or decrease in delinquent and nondelinquent activities among dropouts and stay-ins will be analyzed in the study's followup phase.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM (80-2). This research is focused on examining the relationship between disciplinary problems in school among minority and nonminority youth, and their involvement in the criminal and juvenile justice systems. It also includes an examination of disturbing family situations as they relate to the application of school sanctions, and the examination of school disciplinary policies and their implementation.

Preliminary results from the data examined suggest that 1) there is an association between school discipline involvement and police contact, 2) school discipline involvement seems to be a better predictor of police contact for white than for black students, 3) students living with natural parents

seem less likely to have police contacts than those in other living arrangements, 4) students receiving approved free lunch or reduced approved free lunch are more likely to have school discipline and police contact than those not receiving free lunch, 5) boys appear more likely than girls to have school discipline problems and police contacts; however, black females have nearly the same rate of police contacts as white males, 6) students who fail or do poorly seem more likely to have school discipline involvement related to police contacts than students doing well, and 7) there is a relationship between school suspension and police contact for black students, while for white students there appears to be a relationship between any school sanction and police contact.

FEMALE DELINQUENCY (79-30). This is a two-phase study to test labeling and opportunity theories of female delinquency, using a multilevel approach. The research addresses three major questions: 1) How does female delinquency differ, if at all, from that of males? 2) Does the processing of females and males differ in police and other community service agencies? 3) What school-community factors are critical in explaining differential rates of female/male delinquency and processing? Included in the area of study are characteristics and patterns of female delinquent behavior and its motivational aspects, their perspectives on careers and career expectations, self-image, peer and family relationships, and patterns of police and community agency processing of youth through the use of official records.

During the first phase, responses were obtained from 1,737 respondents (15 years of age) in seven high schools (three private and four public) in a Midwestern county with a broad range of occupations, income, race, and education. Approximately 50 percent of the respondents were female. During the second phase (a year later), 1,105 (or 64 percent) of these youth were given a followup questionnaire.

Preliminary findings from the youth survey indicate very similar distributions for the study panel in 1980 and 1981 on most of the measures of the theoretical constructs (family relations, attitude toward school, aspirations, self-concept, gender roles, norms, opportunities, negative reinforcements, and deviant behavior); more specifically, parental relationships, especially with mothers, were influential and significant for these youth. Gender differences were minimal, although females tend to identify more strongly with their mothers than males do with fathers. Findings about self-image perspective reveal substantial gender differences, but there were also areas of agreement. Marked differences were observed between males and females in perceptions of norms in the areas of prosocial and antisocial behavior. The incidence of self-reported deviant behavior varies inversely with seriousness. The largest percentage of respondents reported behavior in the area of status offenses, while less than 10 percent reported more serious property violations. Gender differences again were remarkable, with females reporting lower incidence and a narrower type of delinquent behavior. Both males and females reported negative attitudes about school and teachers, although the majority acknowledged the importance of education and aspired to occupations requiring advanced training. Gender differences in career aspirations were marked, but males and females had similar preferences with respect to material possessions and life style.

A number of additional findings show that 1) there was no evidence for the often-assumed specialization of girls in "female" delinquencies, 2) the

relationship between bonding variables and delinquency were similar for both males and females, with approval of subcultural deviance and level of peer activity accounting for most of the explained variance in delinquency, 3) there is an apparent widely developed youth subculture that is supportive of youth participation in deviance, particularly status offenses, 4) there was an inverse relationship between grades and delinquency, supporting a strain explanation of delinquency, and 5) among failing students, rebellious type youth are more involved in all types of delinquency (except alcohol and drug use). These findings only partially supported their hypotheses relative to types of deviant adaptations. Programmatically, it appears from the data that prevention efforts need to be targeted toward large systems such as peer groupings, schools, and families. Taking aside a few youth targeted as high risk is probably not going to have much impact within the total community.

TEENAGERS' ATTITUDES TOWARD RAPE (79-22). This study involves a survey (face-to-face interviewing) of approximately 500 girls and 500 boys between the ages of 14 and 17 in the Milwaukee, Wisconsin, area. The objectives of the study are to obtain information about adolescents' knowledge of and attitudes toward rape and to determine the relationship between tolerance of rape (attitudes which are typical of rapists) and other variables, particularly the degree of socialization (related to delinquency), attitudes towards women, concepts of masculinity, and sex roles. Other questions assess awareness of sexual assault treatment centers and preferences for type of treatment center.

This study has provided information which can be useful in designing rape education and prevention programs and in counseling rape victims. It also provides a better understanding of the causes and social aspects of rape. The major findings of the research include:

- Female teenagers have several misconceptions about the occurrence of sexual crimes that might be important in educating youngsters to prevent or avoid rape situations. Among those mentioned in the study are that teenagers tend to think rape is caused by sexual desires rather than by factors prompting assaultive violence, that youths overestimated the proportion of rapes involving strangers (as compared with acquaintances), and that they overestimated the proportion that occur out of doors (e.g., at night, on a dark street). Females did not think of a sexual assault by a person whom they knew as actually being rape. For this reason, the women in the survey thought they would be more likely to tell a parent if they were raped by a stranger because they defined it as rape and believed that their parents would react in a positive, sympathetic way. The women thought that they would be more likely to tell a friend about an acquaintance rape than a rape by a stranger. These results suggest that victims who have been assaulted by a man they know are less likely to receive medical treatment and psychological counseling than victims raped by a stranger, since many teenage rape victims are brought to treatment by their parents.
- Female teenagers also have several significant misconceptions about the results of rape that potentially could be important in their decisions of what to do should they become victims of a sexual assault. For example, the girls were more likely to worry about

pregnancy than about venereal disease, even though the latter is a more likely health-related result of rape than the former, according to the authors of the report.

- Male teenagers, although similar in most respects to the females in their concerns about sexual violence, also show some interesting differences that would be important in counselling young male victims of homosexual assaults. They were more concerned with what others would think than females were. They anticipated less sympathy and more negative reactions from friends than females did. They were less likely to think that they would tell either a parent or a friend than females were. These answers suggest that males see sexual assault as even more stigmatizing than females do.
- Tolerance of rape was positively correlated with both male chauvinist attitudes and with low socialization.

SEXUALLY EXPLOITED CHILDREN: SERVICE AND RESEARCH PROJECT.

This service and research project, conducted by the Child Psychiatry Division of the New England Medical Center Hospital, is a systematic exploration of the consequences of sexual exploitation for the child or adolescent, the family, and the community. For the purposes of this study, the term "juvenile sexual exploitation" encompasses a fairly broad range of exploitation, including intraand extrafamilial sexual abuse, juvenile sexual offenses, prostitution, and pornography. A primary focus is the development of information on the effects of various treatment strategies provided by various agencies (medical, social service, educational, judicial, law enforcement, etc.) for different types of abuse and exploitation. The relationships among sexual abuse and other youth problems, including antisocial behaviors, and the role of the community and the justice system in preventing and treating sexual exploitation are examined.

The project includes the development of information on what types of youth become involved in sexual exploitation (to determine whether certain community, social, or psychological factors are related to vulnerability), an examination of the family characteristics of youth who are sexually exploited, and an assessment of the nature of linkages among the youth, the family, and the community.

An outpatient treatment clinic for sexually exploited children and their families was established to develop and evaluate a crisis intervention treatment strategy, to establish and study linkages between hospital-based service delivery and various other justice and social agency services, and to assess the immediate and longer term impact of sexual exploitation on the victim, family, and whenever possible, the juvenile sexual offender. Of the 200 youngsters referred to the clinic for evaluation and treatment, 154 were victims of sexual abuse, 19 were juvenile perpetrators of child sexual abuse, and 27 cases involved accusations of exploitation which were of questionable validity. Analysis of data collected at the time of referral to the program (time of revelation of exploitation) and crisis intervention is presently under way.

The harmful aspects of child sexual abuse potentially extend far beyond the immediate incident. In order to assess what occurs after revelation of sexual abuse, an 18-month followup study of these youths is being conducted.

This study will examine the psychosocial impact on the child's ability to interact with other people, the child's involvement in delinquent behavior (particularly sexually victimizing other children and involvement in juvenile prostitution), and the extent of involvement of the justice system and other community organizations in these cases of sexual abuse.

A training/liaison program for community practitioners was developed to sensitize them to the prevalence of child sexual exploitation, its impact on the child and family, and the necessity to establish linkages between various community agencies to increase the effectiveness of interventions. The project staff conducted training/liaison activities with professionals from 65 communities in the Boston area representing mental health, medical, and social services, educational institutions, and justice agencies.

A total of 790 Boston professionals who attended lectures or teaching conferences completed a community practitioner survey which was developed to assess attitudes and response strategies of various service providers to child sexual exploitation. Preliminary analyses of this survey data yields important findings with implications for service delivery. The type of agency in which a professional worked (e.g., mental health clinic, school protective services, criminal justice) strongly influenced his or her approaches to handling sexual abuse cases. Rather than cooperate with personnel from other agencies, workers tended to rely heavily upon others within their own agency network. The lack of collaboration between protective service and criminal justice staff was particularly marked. Potential impact of such institutional insularity on case management was highlighted by findings that professionals from different agencies evidenced considerable disagreement about the preferred ways to handle cases.

Following the final analyses of data collected in this program, information will be disseminated to persons who interact, directly or indirectly, with victims and offenders in order to facilitate the development of policies and procedures for a more appropriate community-wide response to child sexual exploitation.

EVALUATION COMPONENT OF THE VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, PART II. OJJDP has developed a two-part research and development program that focuses on violent juvenile crime. Part II consists of a list of a resident mobilization strategy for the prevention of juvenile violence in high-crime neighborhoods.

The goals for Part II Prevention are:

- To test a set of theoretically based intervention strategies aimed at preventing violent juvenile delinquency at the neighborhood level;
- To test the capability of neighborhood-based organizations to mobilize neighborhood residents for the purpose of influencing the responses of primary socializing institutions toward violent and potentially violent youth; and
- To increase knowledge of factors associated with violent juvenile crime to aid in program and policy planning.

For Part II, a primary concern has been how to develop a program model design that incorporates a sound theoretical framework and evaluation methodology, and allows sufficient flexibility for realistic implementation of the model at local neighborhood sites. The URSA Institute played a critical role in the application of the Social Development Theoretical Model to the development of the program and evaluation design. As site selection was completed in FY 82 and the sites prepare for program startup in FY 83, the URSA Institute faces two major challenges: transferring crime analysis, data collection, and utilization skills to the neighborhood-based data collectors, staff, and residents; and documenting the full range of activities occurring in the neighborhood to better assess the relative impact of Part II Prevention activities.

C. Project Summaries--The Juvenile Justice System

SERVICES TO CHILDREN IN JUVENILE COURTS: THE JUDICIAL-EXECUTIVE CONTROVERSY. This study focuses on the issue of whether juvenile courts should administer the wide range of services they typically provide. This project consists of three research activities: 1) a search of legal and professional literature, 2) analysis of public policy issues surrounding the evolution, constitutionality, and propriety of juvenile court operation of such programs as detention, intake, and probation, and 3) case studies in six States, illustrating contrasts between traditional operations and particularly innovative alternatives to traditional operation of such programs by juvenile courts.

With regard to the constitutionality of juvenile court operation and social services, a number of issues have arisen within two different contexts. The first area of concern relates to consistency of such operation with the structure of government (the so-called separation of powers doctrine). The second set of constitutional questions arises in connection with the essential fairness of the juvenile court when it exercises simultaneous authority over the legal processes and the social control services traditionally associated with juvenile court operations. In summary, the research reveals that:

- The Federal separation of powers doctrine does not apply to the States, and the argument that the operation of such juvenile services by the judiciary is unconstitutional under separation of powers is not supported by existing case law. Essentially, the services can legally exist, whether referenced by constitution or statute, wherever they are delegated to either the executive or judicial branch.
- No specific Federal legal principle has been developed which commands any particular organization or structure for the delivery of delinquency-related services. Each State is permitted to structure its social services to its own particular needs, traditions, and resources. A few States, perhaps anticipating the development of a Federal organizing principle, have adopted a bifurcated model of social services. This pattern cuts off court control over the administration of social services and places responsibility in the executive branch. These States are exceptions, since most States provide for judicial administration of delinquency-related services.

The judicial-executive controversy regarding operational management of delinquency-related services has no clear or simple answer. The document entitled "Services to Children in Juvenile Courts: The Judicial-Executive Controversy" can be obtained from NCJRS.

YOUTH IN ADULT COURTS: BETWEEN TWO WORLDS. The study consists of four phases: 1) literature search, 2) data collection to determine the number and type of juveniles who are waived to adult courts, and court policies and practices in the area, 3) analysis of social policy issues surrounding the trial of juveniles as adults, and 4) case studies in States with respect to relative advantages and disadvantages resulting from such referrals.

The Academy for Contemporary Problems conducted a national census of youth who were referred to adult court in 1978. Through data provided by State agencies, telephone surveys of juveniles and adult courts, and on-site interviews, data were generated from more than 3,000 counties in the United States. The overall goal was to provide policymakers with a set of comprehensive baseline data, compiled from statistical, legal, and opinion research.

The statutory search revealed that every jurisdiction has at least one legal mechanism--judicial waiver, concurrent jurisdiction, excluded offenses (where age of criminal court jurisdiction is below 18)--for trying youth (individuals under age 18) in criminal courts. In many States, two or three legal mechanisms are simultaneously in effect, differentially applied to youth according to age or offenses, or according to other criteria, such as prior record. Of the 48 jurisdictions where judicial waivers were permitted in 1978, 20 of them had established 16 as a minimum age for transferring juveniles to adult courts, at least for some offenses. Fourteen States had established the age of 14, and 11 States used 15 as the minimum age for permitting judicial waivers.

There are 13 States that provide for concurrent jurisdiction between juvenile and adult courts for persons under the age of 18. In these States, forums for trial are determined at the prosecutor's discretion. In six of these States, concurrent jurisdiction applies only to traffic or other minor violations. In the remaining seven States, this discretion is applicable to all offenses, as in Nebraska and Wyoming, or to most serious offenses committed by older juveniles.

Thirty-one States exclude certain crimes from juvenile court jurisdiction. In 20 of the 31 jurisdictions, the only exclusions are traffic and other minor misdemeanors. The remaining 11 States exclude very serious crimes, usually murder and other capital offenses, from juvenile court jurisdiction. Seven of these States have established minimum ages of 13 to 16, under which such youth will be referred to juvenile courts despite the fact that they are charged with those particular offenses.

In 1978, the national census revealed that there were more than 9,000 juveniles judicially waived to adult courts, more than 2,000 youth prosecuted for serious offenses in adult courts due to concurrent jurisdiction provisions, more than 1,300 youth prosecuted as adults because of excluded offense provisions, and 250,000 16- and 17-year-olds arrested and referred to adult courts due to lower ages of jurisdiction in 12 States. Most juveniles referred to adult courts for trial were not charged with personal offenses. This was true for all mechanisms, with the exception of excluded offenses, where State legislatures single out serious personal offenses for adult court referral. Property offenses resulted in the most referrals--46 percent of the concurrent jurisdiction cases and 30 percent of the age-of-jurisdiction cases. Offenses against persons represented smaller percentages of the offenses resulting in referral: 32 percent in the judicial waiver States; 41 percent in concurrent jurisdiction States; and 11 percent for age-of-jurisdiction States. Violent offenses, i.e., murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, accounted for less than one-fourth of the judicial and prosecutorial referrals and approximately one-twentieth of the arrests of 16- and 17-year-old youth in the 12 age-of-jurisdiction States. Public order offenses accounted for 17 percent of the judicial waivers, 9 percent of the prosecutorial direct filings, and 27 percent of the age-of-jurisdiction cases.

Disposition data were available on 3,418 of the 7,318 youths judicially waived to adult courts. Ninety percent of these resulted in conviction or guilty pleas. Just over one-half of those convicted received sentences not calling for incarceration--such as fines or probation. Less than one-half of this convicted group received a sentence of confinement. Among those confined, 27 percent received sentences of 1 year or less, 39 percent received sentences of 1 to 5 years, 16 percent received 5 to 10 years, 14 percent received sentences of more than 10 years, 2 percent got intermediate sentences, and 2 percent got life.

Eighty percent of the "known" concurrent jurisdiction (312) and lower age of jurisdiction cases (353) resulted in sentences of 1 year or less.

The findings of this study suggest that the widespread belief that youth who are tried and convicted as adults receive more severe sentences than those tried in juvenile courts may be erroneous. The second phase of this research (Comparative Dispositions: A Study of Serious Juvenile Offenders), currently in progress, is designed to determine, empirically, whether youth receive more severe dispositions in adult courts than in juvenile courts, and whether the judgments are different in these two forums. The third phase of this research is designed to determine if juveniles tried in juvenile court and youth tried in adult court differ in terms of their experience with corrections agencies, and more important, their subsequent contacts with law enforcement and other justice subsystems. The document entitled "Youth in Adult Court: Between Two Worlds" and the regional supplements can be obtained from NCJRS.

A STUDY OF JUVENILES IN A SUBURBAN COURT. This study was designed to develop new knowledge to improve the operation of juvenile courts in suburban and other areas characteristic of diverse clienteles. Beyond this basic objective, by applying an innovative design the study combines examination of the overall operations of the court system with specific investigation of gifted children who come in contact with the juvenile justice system, and with an assessment of the impact of youths' family backgrounds on the nature and outcome of their court experience. The most specific theoretical base question: Are children labeled and processed, based on types of family situations and levels of giftedness, irrespective of a certain extent of the offense background? The study also focused on 1) the incidence and characteristics of gifted youths who come into the system, 2) the effect of a youth's family situation upon court handling of the youth, and 3) the operation of juvenile court in an affluent suburban area. The research approach included data collection and analysis involving all youths coming into the county juvenile justice system during a 14-month period.

The findings indicate that the court was changing throughout the duration of the study and coping with limited resources in the face of client population growth. The "overload of change" and the bureaucratic/organizational dimensions of the court process were identified as potential impediments to service delivery to meet children's needs. Further, the availability of trials (setting for trial) and of defense counsel showed no noticeable impact on case outcome (dispositions), while they extended several fold the time between the initiation and resolution of the court's cases. The findings also emphasize the tension between individualized justice and equal justice in multiple offender cases (46 percent), where unpredictably unequal dispositions were imposed for two or more codefendants.

- It was evident that less wealthy areas of the county contributed proportionately more clients to the court than the more affluent parts (based on housing values by census tract). Few youths were charged with violent offenses--81 of 710 (60 percent of these at the misdemeanor level).
- About 40 percent of juveniles were diverted by the district attorney prior to filing petition, and close to a third were referred back for filing. The less serious offenders, girls and younger boys, or those with more positive family backgrounds, were diverted.
- Few youths requested trials and only a fraction of these (1 percent) actually went to trial.
- An equal percentage of youth (28 percent each) received reserved adjudications and adjudications as delinquent. Probation supervision was the predominant disposition. Only 6 percent of the adjudicated delinquents were placed in the Department of Institutions.
- Severity of the instant offense appeared to be more closely related to the adjudication decision, while prior record was more related to the disposition. Social background factors had some effect on these decisions, but less than was expected. More diverted juveniles than those processed in court were in the care of both parents. Of juveniles for whom predisposition reports were available, 31 percent lived with single parents, 10 percent in unstable stepfamilies, and 2 percent had nonfunctioning families.
- Respectively, 17 percent, 22 percent, and 23 percent of the predisposition reports suggest criminality, mental illness or drug problems, and physical abuse in the family.
- A significant additional finding of the research identified 48 of 268 youths screened as gifted children, and another 26 as "bright." This suggests that a substantial percentage of children in this juvenile justice system are well above average in intelligence and abilities.

STUDY OF STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS, POLICIES AND OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES IN METROPOLITAN JUVENILE COURTS. This project was to develop baseline data on the characteristics, policies, and procedures of metropolitan juvenile courts. A major objective was to assess the effects of the Gault*** decision on juvenile court operations. The study is based on the assumption that the organizational characteristics of the juvenile court influence the processing of juvenile offenders. A mail/telephone survey of 151 juvenile courts in U.S. counties with populations over 250,000 was conducted. Thirty-nine States and the District of Columbia were represented. The project also included a pilot study in three jurisdictions of the effect of court organization on case outcomes.

***This Supreme Court Decision (1967) afforded juveniles similar due process rights to those available to adults.

The descriptive analyses suggest a pattern of association among the characteristics of limited jurisdiction, court control of probation, and lack of prosecutorial involvement in the intake process, and among general jurisdiction, executive administration of probation, and prosecutorial involvement in the intake process.

The second set of analyses focused on developing a typology of juvenile court organization. Five dimensions were identified: Status Orientation/Scope of Jurisdiction, Centralization of Authority, Formalization, Differentiation or Task Specialization, and Intake Discretion. A cluster analysis technique was then used to produce groups of courts with the same value on each of the five dimensions. The technique revealed 12 clusters which included three or more courts. These were grouped using the centralization of authority and task specification dimensions. Four major types of courts were identified:

1. Integrative/Interventionist--centralized, hierarchical, treatment-oriented bureaucracy (the court is the system).
2. Transitional--centralized authority (court control of probation). However, the prosecutor participates in the decision to file a petition.
3. Divergent--low centralization of authority and low role differentiation (relatively rare combination).
4. Autonomous/Noninterventionist--decentralized and high differentiation. Social services are administered by probation and the prosecutor is involved in the decision to file a petition.

The empirical typology reflects, in part, the existence of two major types of juvenile courts ("traditional" and "due process") described in the literature. However, it also suggests that this conceptualization is too simplistic. Juvenile courts appear to be open systems which react to strain (e.g., the implementation of due process requirements) through the gradual modification of structure and procedures. For example, the Gault mandate for defense counsel may result in the introduction of a more active prosecutorial role to reduce the roles/strain of a judge, who formerly assumed both roles.

The pilot study provided support for the assumption that organizational characteristics of juvenile courts influence case processing decisions. This study has identified major organizational dimensions and clusters of dimensions (or court types) which should be incorporated into figure studies of caseload and decisionmaking by the juvenile justice system.

Minority Research Program

During FY 81, NIJJDP sponsored a wider Minority Research Initiative. The overall goal was to identify and involve minority researchers and research organizations in NIJJDP's research program. There are two objectives subsumed under this goal: 1) to identify and contribute to the further development of a cadre of skilled minority researchers and 2) to support research conducted by minorities on specific minority-relevant research issues pertaining to juvenile justice and on minority group involvement in the justice system.

The arrest statistics of the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and juvenile justice system flow data collected by the National Center for Juvenile Justice document the disproportionate numbers of minorities involved in the juvenile justice system. Yet, there is a lack of documentation supporting a clear minority perspective with regard to the nature and potential solutions to the problem. Also, while NIJJDP has funded several projects conducted by minority researchers, we did not know the universe of minority researchers or the extent to which they have been involved in addressing juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and other related areas. In an effort to expand significantly in this area, NIJJDP funded three research projects under the Minority Research Initiative.

NATIONAL SURVEY OF MINORITY RESEARCHERS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE/DELINQUENCY PREVENTION RESEARCH. The project will provide current information regarding the number, qualifications, and location of minority group researchers (blacks, Hispanics, native Americans, Asian Americans) throughout the country, describe their juvenile justice and related research involvement, and identify priority research areas on minority-related delinquency and juvenile justice issues. A major objective of the project (purpose for which data will be used) is to help encourage and expand minority researcher participation in the NIJJDP/ OJJDP Research Program. The project will also provide an up-to-date research literature review of juvenile delinquency/minority relevant topics.

RACIAL DIFFERENTIALS IN JUVENILE COURT DECISIONMAKING. The major objective of this study is to construct and test models of the juvenile court process with analytic techniques that are capable of revealing the nature of racial differentiation in juvenile court decisionmaking. The study examines racial differences in juvenile court dispositions and the processes by which a social variable (race) may get transformed into a legal variable in juvenile court decisions. The data used in this study consist of 69,029 detailed case history records for juveniles processed by several courts over a 1-year period. Data sets from nine jurisdictions were acquired from the National Center for Juvenile Justice. The jurisdictions were selected to provide regional and demographic differences, as well as differences in modes of juvenile processing. The outcome of this research may have important implications for policy, programming, and training in the areas of law enforcement and criminal/ juvenile justice.

This analysis focuses on decisionmaking as a multiphased process. It examines the contention that juvenile social characteristics (i.e., social class, race, sex, age, parents' marital status, siblings' prior court involvement, and activity at time of referral to court) greatly influence major early court decisions, that those decisions become incorporated into and identified as legal variables (i.e., number of prior referrals to court, nature of present referral, detention decision, agency referring juvenile to court, manner in which case is processed, and final disposition of the case) and that, in turn, those variables are influential statistical indicators of final disposition.

The findings indicate that, when age and sex as well as presenting offense and prior record are controlled, black juveniles are detained more often than white juveniles. Although race is less important in determining manner of handling than sex, age, offense, prior record, and detention decision, it still has an independent effect on manner of handling. In addition,

the effects of race on detention decisions and manner of handling are greater than its effect on severity of disposition.

In the analysis of severity of final disposition, only detention decision and manner of handling have larger effects than race. This demonstrates that the relationship between race and these two earlier decision points is crucial to understanding racial differentials in juvenile court processing.

DIFFERENTIAL PENETRATION OF MINORITY YOUTH INTO THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. The study consists of two separate analytical components: 1) Statistical Study of Differential Penetration of Minority Youth into the California Justice System and 2) A Field Study of Factors Influencing Case Disposition Decisions of Station-Level Intake Officers. The disproportionate numbers of minority youth processed by the formal juvenile justice system may reflect differential processing criteria by race at a number of critical decision points in the system. This project will determine the extent of such differential processing, using a data file recently prepared by the California Department of Criminal Statistics; examine the ethnic differential in the availability of social support services in Los Angeles that may act as alternatives to juvenile justice processing; undertake a detailed analysis of Intake Officer decisionmaking to discern factors that induce differential penetration of minority youth into the system; and generate specific proposals that may reduce the flow of minorities into the system. The findings of these research projects will be used in developing future NIJJDP minority research agendas.

Based on 42 of 58 counties within California, the following is a list of major findings when collapsing across all areas and offenses for 65,785 male juvenile first-time offenders.

- Hispanic youth were more likely to have their cases closed at intake than were white youth, but differences between black and white were not statistically significant. It should be noted, however, that the proportions were similar for the three ethnic groups: 32.8 percent for whites, 31.9 percent for blacks, and 34.2 percent for Hispanics.
- Minority youths were significantly less likely to receive informal probation (WIC 654) than white youth. The proportions are 15.5 percent for whites, 8.7 percent for blacks, and 12.3 percent for Hispanics.
- Minority youths were more likely to be petitioned to appear in juvenile court (i.e., the district attorney formally acts on probation's recommendation to file charges) than were white youths. The proportions for petitions filed were 50.8 percent white, 54.8 percent black, and 52.2 percent Hispanic youths.
- Minority youths were more likely to be detained (i.e., petitions for detention were sustained at the detention hearing) in juvenile hall than were white youths. Detention rates were 33.1 percent for whites, 45.4 percent for blacks, and 43.7 percent for Hispanic youths.

- Minority youth were more likely to have their cases acquitted and dismissed than were white youth. The acquittal rates were 6.3 percent for whites, 10.0 percent for blacks, and 7.6 percent for Hispanics. The dismissal rates were 9.4 percent for whites, 11.6 percent for blacks, and 10.4 percent for Hispanics. Both acquittal and dismissal rates are based on 33,164 petitions for male juvenile first offenders.
- Hispanics were more likely to receive institutional commitment than were white youth. The rates seen between black and white youth were not significantly different. The proportions of youth receiving commitment were 12.3 percent for white youth, 13.1 percent for black youth, and 13.7 percent for Hispanic youth. These ratios are based on petitions filed for 33,164 male juvenile first-time offenders.

The reader should note that percentages were based on eight selected offenses (robbery, assault with a deadly weapon, assault and battery, burglary, petty theft, auto theft, receiving stolen property, and "mischief").

THE LIMITS OF HETEROGENEITY (A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMS FOR SERIOUS AND NON-SERIOUS OFFENDERS). This project consisted of a longitudinal study of nearly every juvenile who entered the New Jersey State Correctional System between October 1, 1977, and December 1978. It also included violent offenders and less serious offenders in a variety of correctional programs (ranging from community-oriented programs to more traditional institutional settings). This study also involves an assessment of the value of separating violent from nonviolent offenders.

The research suggests that guided group interaction (GGI) and community-oriented treatment programs tend to negate inmate subcultures and lower the probability of subsequent delinquency of program participants. The results also show that violent offenders can be commingled with other offenders in these programs (and housed in the same correctional units) without detriment to other inmates, and that they are no more likely to commit other crimes or be rearrested after release than nonviolent offenders. On the other hand, previously incarcerated juveniles tend to foster antistaff inmate subcultures and increase the probability of inmate postrelease criminality and rearrest. Juveniles placed in institutional programs with high percentages of previously incarcerated offenders for violent crimes are more likely to recidivate within 6 months of release.

The findings generally support the heterogeneity philosophy of intra-institutional placement (mixing different types of inmates), and particularly the continuation of guided group interaction and community-oriented programs. Inmates in such programs not only showed less postrelease recidivism but also higher self-esteem and better school and employment involvement than juveniles in programs without the GGI and community-linked components. (The observation regarding violent offenders does not apply to offenders considered to be pathologically violent, or to specific individuals known to be violence-prone.)

THE INTERSTATE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN. A national assessment of interstate placement practices and policies was one of four studies conducted under an umbrella grant to the Academy for Contemporary Problems. It involves an examination of all State and local government policies and practices pertaining to

out-of-State placement, and case studies of a few selected States. The program addresses the 1977 amendment to the JJDP Act requiring NIJJDP to conduct an assessment of interstate placement (Section 243).

The objectives of the national survey were to 1) determine the extent to which certain public agencies arrange for and are otherwise involved in placing children out-of-State and in foreign countries, 2) provide a national census and comparable State/county-specific baseline data of children placed out of State in 1978, 3) gather related indicators of public policy and State law for a systematically controlled analysis of national practices, and 4) develop a base of information which would facilitate recommendations for policy development and change. The survey focused on public agencies which delivered services to youth in the areas of child welfare, education, juvenile justice, mental health, and mental retardation. There were 19,510 local public agencies identified and included in the survey. These consisted of 1,475 child welfare agencies, 15,747 school districts, 1,650 juvenile justice agencies, and 638 mental health and mental retardation agencies.

The national survey results reported are representative of all State and local government agencies responsible for providing residential services in the field of child welfare, education, juvenile justice, mental health, and mental retardation. However, it should be noted that some State and local agencies did not know if they placed children out of State or arranged such placements and could not report the number of children placed. In addition, the number of children reportedly placed out of State is to some extent duplicative. For example, a local child welfare agency may cooperate with a local education agency to place a child out of State and both agencies would report involvement in arranging the placement. Significant findings include:

- Nationally, the total number of children reported placed out of State in 1978 by State and local public agencies reached 14,953. Local government reported arranging considerably more (60.1 percent) out-of-State placements in 1978 than those agencies within State governments. The greatest number of out-of-State placements reported among all agency types, at either level of government, involved local juvenile justice agencies, which accounted for 23.3 percent of all reported placements nationally. Among the agencies under the auspices of local government, juvenile justice agencies accounted for 39 percent of the total number of placements, child welfare agencies placed 32 percent, and education agencies placed 27.5 percent of the total. Local public agencies responsible for mental health and mental retardation services arranged a very small number of out-of-State placements.
- Only a small number of local public agencies actually placed children out of State in 1978. Among the 19,510 local agencies surveyed, only 2,056, or 10 percent, reported arranging out-of-State placement for children.
- Comparisons within agency types reveal that child welfare agencies, as a group, tended to be involved in arranging out-of-State placements more than any other type of local public agency in 1978.

- Of the 16,411 agencies that did not place children out of State in 1978, 76.5 percent did not do so because they believed that sufficient services were available in the State. There were 4,949 agencies that did not arrange out-of-State placement because they lacked statutory authority or sufficient funds. The most common reason given for arranging out-of-State placements was to send children to live with relatives. Residential treatment/child care facilities and homes of relatives were used in 76 percent of the cases.

The need for cooperation among the States to reduce conflicts and to increase the availability of services for children resulted in the establishment of three interstate compacts--the Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children (ICPC), the Interstate Compact on Juveniles (ICJ), and the Interstate Compact on Mental Health (ICMH). Compliance with interstate compacts is intended to provide legal safeguards to children placed across State lines and to promulgate accountability among sending and receiving agencies for services received by the children.

Nationally, it was determined that 42.6 percent of those local agencies which placed children out of State (and provided information concerning their use of the compact) used an interstate compact at least once in 1978. Proportionally, more local child welfare agencies used an interstate compact than any other type of agency. Specifically, 78 percent of children placed out of State by local public child welfare agencies were placed through an interstate compact. Only 1.7 percent of the children placed by school districts were placed through a compact. Forty-nine percent of all juvenile justice placements and 34 percent of all mental health and mental retardation placements were compact-arranged. Compared to States with services under the auspices of local government, the States with State systems were discovered to arrange out-of-State placements through compacts to a much greater extent.

There was considerable variance in the ability of State agencies to both retrieve and report reliable information about the number of out-of-State placements arranged by their counterparts in local government or on expenditures for out-of-State placements. The most common form of monitoring practice among State and local agencies in 1978 involved a quarterly request for a written progress report on the child. Although quarterly on-site visits were described as the most intensive and thorough form of monitoring, only 28 agencies had implemented such a practice in 1978.

STATE SUBSIDIES FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE (78-38). Another of the four studies sponsored under the Academy grant is a national study of subsidies available to units of State and local governments for juvenile justice purposes. This study consists of two phases: a comprehensive telephone and mail survey of Federal and State grants-in-aid to juvenile delinquency and control, broadly defined to include subsidies in child welfare, mental health, education, and employment as well as juvenile justice; and 16 case studies of 20 grant-in-aid programs in the States. The case studies are designed to focus on five dimensions: 1) their objectives and effectiveness in meeting those objectives, 2) administrative characteristics, 3) State-local political dynamics, 4) fiscal inputs, and 5) programmatic and service impacts. The results of this assessment will assist States in using subsidies to accomplish the specific objectives set forth in the JJDP Act. Significant findings include:

- o Both Federal and State governments contribute substantial sums of money to local juvenile delinquency prevention and control services. In child welfare and education, the relative contributions of Federal and State governments to these special services are so nearly equal that subsidized programs would have difficulty in continuing should either level of government decide to withdraw its support.
- o Most services are directed toward preventive and habilitative efforts. Nineteen of the 56 juvenile justice grants exclusively supported non-residential services, while 26 funded a combination of residential and nonresidential services. Only 11 were devoted entirely to residential care. All of the remaining 45 grant programs in functional areas other than juvenile justice focused on habilitative or prevention programs.

EFFECTS OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT. This is a longitudinal study of the effects of internal consistency of residential treatment facilities (consistency of staff/program milieu) on the subsequent in-community adjustment of different types of juveniles (adjudicated delinquents, status offenders, dependent-neglected juveniles). The study sample consists of 373 juveniles from 26 randomly selected placement institutions in New Jersey. The outcome measures of in-community adjustment (4 years after initial residential placement) include official and self-reported delinquency, family adjustment, employment history, educational achievement, and self-esteem. The results of the research are expected to help improve residential/institutional staff selection, training, and program development.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF OJJDP SPECIAL EMPHASIS YOUTH ADVOCACY PROGRAM. In FY 80, OJJDP funded 22 projects under its Youth Advocacy Program. The program was designed to improve service delivery through systems change in major youth-serving institutions (juvenile justice, schools, and the social service system). This project consists of an evaluation of the overall program. A major aim of the evaluation is to identify successful and unsuccessful advocacy approaches to positive systems changes leading to improved service delivery by one or more of the major youth-serving institutions targeted by each project.

Eight distinct strategies are being employed by the youth advocacy projects to effect change: administrative negotiation, education, litigation, coalition building, statute revision, research, case advocacy, and monitoring/inspecting for compliance. Some of the various issues addressed by the projects include family counseling and parental education; juvenile code development and implementation; humane conditions in correctional, social service, and mental health facilities; school disciplinary procedures; programming for special youths (dropouts, poor performers, gifted youth); and least restrictive environment for juvenile delinquents. The evaluation will provide information on what citizen advocacy approaches are most effective for these and other purposes. This is of particular interest since advocacy groups (including volunteer effort) may represent an important mechanism for helping to sustain institutional services and responsiveness in the face of financial cut-backs.

The evaluation has two specific primary objectives: (1) to assess the degree to which the youth advocacy projects were able to influence changes in policies, practices, and procedures of the juvenile justice, education, and

social service systems, and (2) to improve the state of the art in youth advocacy by exploring which strategies for change work best under which conditions. The data come from four sources: a management information system, interviews with project staff, reviews of archival materials, and interviews with personnel in the juvenile justice, social service, or educational system with which the project is working.

The preliminary findings show that most of the youth advocacy projects have mustered a broad base of support among personnel at policymaking levels in the relevant bureaucracies or legislative committees and among other local advocacy or service organizations. They have avoided considerable opposition in spite of their preference for using the more direct tactics such as litigation, statute revision, administrative negotiations, monitoring and inspecting for compliance, and case advocacy in conjunction with the indirect tactics of education, coalition-building, and research. The support they have enlisted is probably a function of their professional, nonconfrontational style of applying direct advocacy tactics and their selection of issues for which there is some support among progressive staff in the agency affected. Within this environment, the projects have influenced 10 types of results for the juvenile justice, social service, and education systems. These include changes in policies, practices, and procedures (22 projects), the passage of legislation (16 projects), the reallocation of existing resources for youth services (13 projects), the establishment of mechanisms to ensure the accountability of youth-serving agencies to the public (11 projects), strengthened management capability of youth-serving organizations (7 projects), the reorganization of youth-serving agencies or bureaucracies (8 projects); increased community capability for resolving youth problems (20 projects), and increased youth involvement in policymaking (16 projects). There is wide variation in the magnitude of these changes and the degree to which the project influenced them.

In the third year the evaluation will continue to track the progress of the projects in facilitating policy and procedure changes. The primary focus, however, will be on documenting changes in practice which have resulted from procedural or policy changes and on assessing the degree to which the projects contributed to changes. Data analysis will employ quantitative bivariate and multivariate techniques as well as qualitative methods. A final report will summarize data on project activities, environments, and accomplishments, and will attempt to describe one or more models of effective advocacy.

THE NATIONAL STUDY FOR CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS AND ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS (79-8). Grants to the School of Social Services Administration of the University of Chicago support a national study comprising two interrelated surveys: A National Survey for Programs Providing Residential Services to Children and Youth with Special Problems or Needs, and A National Survey of Programs and Agencies Providing Nonresidential Services to Children. The objective of the research is to describe 1) programs for youth who come under the auspices of the juvenile justice, mental health, and child welfare systems, and 2) the youth being served by them, so that policymakers, planners, administrators, legislators, organizations concerned with children, and citizens will have available the information needed to evaluate and improve the quality of care provided to young people.

This study is, in part, a replication of A Census of Children's Residential Institutions in the United States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands: 1966. The current study will be expanded to include selected residential

programs in addition to those institutions enumerated in 1966, and certain non-residential programs as well. The 1966 effort surveyed institutions for children considered dependent and neglected, emotionally disturbed, and delinquent, such as psychiatric inpatient and neglected children's units, maternity homes, temporary shelters, and detention facilities. Institutions for the mentally retarded and physically handicapped were enumerated, but not surveyed. The new work will make possible an examination of changes that may have occurred in such facilities over a 15-year period. Organizations included in this research that were not covered in the earlier study will be surveyed to obtain comprehensive national data.

Both the residential and nonresidential surveys were fielded in the fall of 1981. Through an interagency agreement with the National Institute of Mental Health, the nonresidential survey universe was expanded to include all Community Mental Health Centers located in the geographic sampling frame of the survey. With the assistance of a joint letter from member agencies of the Federal Coordinating Council for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency, the response rates were over 90 percent for both surveys. Preliminary reports will be completed in December 1982, with a series of interim and final reports to be submitted by June of 1984.

NATIONAL STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL COMMITMENT AND RELEASE DECISION-MAKING FOR COMMITTED DELINQUENTS. The first phase of this three-phase study examined legal, organizational, and structural factors related to institutional commitment and release decisionmaking for committed delinquents in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Based on the results of Phase I, States were generally classified by "determinate" or "indeterminate" sentencing and by which branch of government establishes release criteria and which has the authority to release a juvenile.

Phase II, funded during FY 82, consisted of an indepth study of five States that represented a unique combination of these structural factors: Georgia (determinate, release guidelines set by correctional authority), Washington State (determinate, standards set by legislature), Pennsylvania (indeterminate, release authority vested in the judge), Nevada (indeterminate, release decision made by an institutional release committee), and Illinois (indeterminate with the release decision made by an independent juvenile parole board). The research team conducted indepth, on-site interviews with agency officials and judges to identify the process involved and criteria used in institutional placement, transfer, and release decisions. Phase III will consist of the collection and analysis of data to examine the outcome of release decisions made under various systems, with particular attention to length of stay in relation to offense seriousness and prior history; the use of the least restrictive alternative; youth and staff perceptions of the fairness of sanctions; accountability; and the extent to which rehabilitation occurs.

THE IMPACT OF JUVENILE COURT INTERVENTION: RELEASE, PROBATION, INSTITUTIONALIZATION. This project involves a comparison of the various levels of court intervention, including long- and short-term institutional placement, group home placement, three levels of probation, supervision and services, and

nonsupervised economic sanctions. These dispositions will be analyzed to measure their impact on delinquent behavior, youth attitudes, and juvenile justice system costs. The proposed research will include a more precise comparison of institutional and probation alternatives. Particular attention will be paid to factors that may predict recidivism among probationers, i.e., age, sex, ethnicity, offense, and prior arrests. Youth will be randomly assigned to three experimental models of probation supervision/treatment for a 12-month period to determine to what extent various levels of probation services affect the likelihood of future delinquency and attitudes for different categories of offenders. The research was begun in 1982 and will require approximately 3 years to complete.

EVALUATION COMPONENT OF THE VIOLENT JUVENILE OFFENDER RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, PART I. OJJDP has developed a two-part research and development program that focuses on violent juvenile crime. The Violent Juvenile Offender Research and Development Program serves to implement and evaluate two theoretically based models: Part I consists of a test of an intervention strategy for the treatment and reintegration of violent juvenile offenders.

The goals of the Violent Juvenile Offender Research and Development Program: Part I Intervention are:

- To test an intervention model for the treatment and reintegration of violent juvenile offenders that is designed to reduce violent crimes committed by youths in the program;
- To assess strategies for increasing the capacity of the juvenile justice system to handle violent juvenile offenders fairly, efficiently, and effectively; and
- To build knowledge about violent juvenile crime and violent youth to aid in the design of future programs aimed at reducing such crime.

The evaluation of the Part I Intervention includes an experimental design with random assignment of eligible adjudicated violent youth to either the experimental program or to traditional correctional interventions. Also included in the study population are youths meeting the eligibility criteria who are waived to the adult court. The four major components of this evaluation are 1) an examination of the historical development of the program model and the continuing impact of national level inputs on the individual projects, 2) a process evaluation which includes a description of individual project development, strength, and integrity of treatment, case processing, and client background data, 3) a client impact study which provides comparison of experimental vs. control youth for in-residence adjustment and improvement, post-residence and postprogram arrest, institutionalization, self-reported delinquency, and social/interpersonal functioning, and 4) an assessment of the impact of the projects on their communities and an examination of the extent to which the juvenile justice system has increased its capacity to handle violent juvenile offenders fairly and efficiently. Test sites were selected in FY 81, with actual model implementation commencing in FY 82. While serious violent juvenile offenders represent a small proportion of all juvenile offenders, their illegal activities stimulate public demand for harsher treatment of all juvenile offenders. Part I serves to test the capability of the juvenile justice system to deal with the chronic serious violent offender in an

innovative fashion as compared to traditional juvenile justice and adult court intervention.

D. Project Summaries--Alternatives to the Traditional Juvenile Justice System

PROBLEMS OF SECURE CARE IN A COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM. This Harvard Law School study is a followup to an earlier evaluation of the major correctional reforms in Massachusetts over the last decade involving the deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders. Because of its theory base, scope, and methodological approach, this research has important implications for delinquency prevention and control (and for justice and alternative program improvement) beyond the confines of one State.

The research suggests that the nature of secure care programs of a correctional system (orientation of policy and approach) influences the nature and therefore the effectiveness of all other programs for the handling of juvenile offenders. For example, if secure care facilities are custodial (or punitive) rather than treatment and service oriented, the noninstitutional, community-based programs also tend to assume custodial or punitive characteristics. This has detrimental effects on reintegration of juvenile offenders into the community and on a community's capability to mobilize resources for effective delinquency prevention and control.

An equally important and interesting contribution of this research is the proposition that the nature of secure care programs is of pivotal importance in the continuous cycle of correctional reform movements. For instance, it is the prevalence of cruelty and excessive abuse (of inmates) in punitively oriented institutions that ignites citizen interest group, program staff, and policymaker activity to change correctional facilities and programs (or even overall justice system approaches) in a more liberal, therapeutic, or service-oriented direction. In the same vein, the apparent excesses of liberal, treatment-oriented (rehabilitation, deinstitutionalization) system approaches, which deemphasize secure care, in due course give rise to countermovements marshaling forces that call for tougher handling of offenders. This phase of reform highlights citizen safety and advocates for more imprisonment, longer sentences, and so on.

The significance of this for delinquency prevention, treatment, and control is that certain stages of the reform cycle provide more opportunity for the improvement of youth programs than others. Thus, better understanding (and predictability) of the progression of reform cycles can enhance more effective policy and program planning and development.

The researchers have constructed a mathematical simulation of youth correctional system reform and counterreform in Massachusetts. This represents a conceptual model which accounts for the multiphase process of the reform and allows projection into the future (until 1984). So far, the projections have been consistent with what actually happened. (The simulation suggests that the conservative, custody/punishment orientation of 1980 is likely to give way to liberal reform in 1984.) The simulation approach can be applied to the analysis of correctional reform processes anywhere. Its practical value lies in its ability to clarify causes and effects of social change and to assist in rational planning for change which can lead to more effective youth programs.

As part of studying system change, the researchers have accumulated considerable knowledge about what is needed to make juvenile correctional programs more effective. The most basic finding is that, in order to work, delinquency prevention, treatment, and control programs must affect youth relationships in the community. This includes relationships in the family, with peers, and with other significant persons such as teachers, employers, rehabilitation or service program staff, and others. An important part of this finding is that even secure care facilities or institutions must have effective linkages with the community to enhance reintegration of offenders (which is the main way to reduce recidivism).

This research has established the community, not the secure care institution, as the effective environment for delinquency control. It suggests that intensive supervision can be a more effective intervention with many serious offenders than incarceration. It also suggests that rehabilitation can work (a view somewhat contrary to current popular opinion in the field). The need is for what might be called an open system, which includes secure care but which provides youth access to community opportunities and involvement. Neither self-contained custodial institutions nor therapeutic communities are as effective as the community-linked programs.

Under a current grant supplement the researchers are focusing on the essential system-community linkages and the specific community elements required for effective delinquency treatment and control. Their concentration is on three subsystems of the community: the Youth Opportunity System, the Day-to-Day Social Control System, and the Policy Making System. The question to be answered is how policymakers and social control agents can best assure the availability of nondelinquent opportunities for youth and enhance youth participation in these opportunities.

RESIDENTIAL ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION OF JUVENILES. The main objective of this project was to develop a "how to" manual on community-based residential alternatives to detention. This manual is based on the promising alternative program models identified in the project just discussed. It gives priority attention to administrative and management requirements of practitioners involved in planning, design, and implementation of such programs. It is designed for both developing new programs and improving existing ones by such means as coordination, expansion, and revision. Priority attention is given to two levels of management: the day-to-day details of managing an alternative detention program and the set of problems which are involved when a community tries to organize in order to provide resources for such an alternative. Several major factors appear to be associated with successful programs: good management, a sensitivity to local needs, an involvement of community leaders, and a consistent flow of resources. The manual offers guidelines to follow in these and other areas.

DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF STATUS OFFENDERS (DSO). In FY 76, OJJDP funded 13 DSO projects with the deinstitutionalization of status offenders as the major objective. The program supported developing alternatives to detention and precluding the placement of status offenders in correctional institutions (training schools). NIJJDP funded a national evaluation program of the overall and independent evaluations of 8 of the 13 projects.

The evaluation generally shows that traditional court treatment of status offenders, including incarceration, offers no advantage over community-based handling of such juveniles. The one exception is chronic runaways, who repeat less after temporary, secure confinement. Based on before-and-after data available at several sites, the DSO program appeared to reduce long-term institutionalization of status offenders. The program was also able to convince sceptical court personnel of the feasibility of not detaining juveniles prior to court action without jeopardizing their scheduled appearance. Further, the program was able to develop some effective service networks.

A drawback of substantial services provided by the several DSO projects was the lack of variety of program approaches. Most were restricted to individual and family counseling and to residential placement, although two projects included youth advocacy. As in the case of diversion (which in part was also practiced by the DSO programs), some "widening of the net" was observed. In addition, the DSO juveniles seemed to have engaged in somewhat less serious misbehaviors than comparison populations. Overall, the evaluators found that "pure" status offenders are uncommon and that juveniles tend to mix status behaviors with criminal offenses. The National DSO evaluators (as have other researchers) tended to question the effectiveness of counseling type programs for status offenders. The approach they found more promising was residential treatment for higher risk offenders.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF OJJDP'S DIVERSION INITIATIVE. Issues raised in both of these projects were in part studied in the NIJJDP-sponsored National Evaluation of OJJDP'S Diversion Initiative. It consists of an overall (process) evaluation of all projects funded under the OJJDP initiative, and intensive (impact) evaluations of selected projects. It was designed to answer several questions, including: What difference does diversion make for youth (as opposed to juvenile justice system referral) and to the juvenile justice system? and What difference does service delivery make (as opposed to diversion without services)? The evaluation also addresses such issues as the impact of diversion programs on juvenile justice system processes and procedures, and the extent to which diversion programs actually reduce the level of delinquent adjudications.

This evaluation was also designed to examine "labeling theory"--which the Congress implicitly endorsed in the course of developing the JJDP Act. Labeling theory is based, in part, on the assumption that the process of labeling youth as "delinquent" or "bad" sets into motion a self-fulfilling prophecy that results in subsequent delinquency (or inappropriate behavior). Some coordination of this theory was made possible by diversion of youth at three points in the JJS: police handling, court intake, and the preadjudication hearing.

Results of the evaluation show that diversion with or without services is about as effective as the justice system for handling juvenile offenders. This holds for the effects of labeling, for social adjustment, and for recidivism. The evaluation also did not conclusively establish the greater cost effectiveness of diversion, although it is clear that diversion without services is less costly than service provision within or outside the justice system. The evaluation does suggest that diversion may widen the net by exposing some juveniles to agency intervention who would be released without any agency or system restraints in the absence of diversion programs. Further, it did not appear that the effects of diversion compared to system processing varied

for different types of juveniles. At the same time, the evaluation should not be viewed as discrediting diversion approaches entirely. Evidence from other sources (Ohlin, Miller, Coates, 1974) suggests that preventive or corrective treatment of juveniles would benefit from the establishment of justice system linkages with community resources and of agency service networks in the community. There is indication (Kobrin, Klein, 1980) that diversion and deinstitutionalization projects can develop or enhance such networking. Furthermore, the evaluation does not rebut the argument that the juvenile justice system should devote more of its resources to serious offenders and involve nonjudicial agencies to deal with the others.

CHILDREN'S HEARINGS SYSTEM IN SCOTLAND. In the early 1970's, Scotland initiated a new system of children's panels, which consisted of hearings held in lieu of court processing of children in need of compulsory measures of care (which included protection, control, guidance, and treatment). This study was designed to add to our knowledge of alternative models for processing juveniles, which might inform current debates on reform of the American juvenile justice system.

Researchers at Boston College worked in conjunction with the University of Glasgow to assess the legislative basis for the children's learning system, the intake criteria for cases, the actual utilization of the system as measured in regional caseloads, the reasons for referral, the quality and content of official reports, the selection and training of personnel, and the location of hearings. Based upon this archival research as well as actual observations of 301 hearings, and interviews with reporters, panel members, children, and their parents, a detailed description of the panel's actual operations was developed.

Under the hearings system, all referrals of delinquency (except homicide and other designated serious offenses), abuse, and neglect cases are made to a reporter who decides whether or not the case is to be heard before community members of a children's panel. Approximately one half of all offenders referred to reporters were diverted from the hearings. The Scottish system appears to have achieved some success in reducing the level of formality of the hearings, as contrasted to a courtroom; increasing the level of participation of community representatives, the child, and parents in the discussion of the case; assessing each case in an individualized fashion; and conveying to the youth and family a sense of responsibility for their actions. Generally, the children's panel was not utilized in those instances where a youth offender denied guilt for a criminal charge. Therefore, the panel was relieved of the traditional court responsibility for prosecution and could focus in a less adversarial fashion on the needs of the child and family. The researchers concluded this study with suggestions for improving the Scottish system as well as recommendations for adapting certain components of the children's hearing system for incorporation into the American juvenile justice system.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE OJJDP RESTITUTION INITIATIVE. In FY 77-78, OJJDP funded a national program of restitution projects that were intended to serve as alternatives to incarceration for youth adjudicated as delinquents. Its major objectives are to develop information on the types of restitution programs that are most likely to reduce juvenile recidivism, increase victim satisfaction, and/or have the greatest impact on members of the community in terms of their views of operation of the juvenile justice system; develop information on comparative cost-effectiveness of different types of res-

titution programs for achieving each of the above alternative goals; and develop descriptive and analytical information on implementation processes and problems, and on changes in program operating procedures. The evaluation design includes process and impact components. The latter consists of intensive evaluations of 6 of the 44 projects. A management information system (MIS) developed by the national evaluator has been implemented at all of the projects. Analyses of client data for the first 2 years show:

- There were 17,354 referrals at the 85 project sites.
- Based on data from 13,676 closed cases, juveniles placed on restitution projects have paid \$1,532,996 in monetary restitution, worked 259,092 hours of community service, and performed more than 4,061 hours of direct victim service.
- The types of offenses for which restitution was ordered were relatively constant over 2 years; property offenses represented 86 percent of the total, personal offenses 10 percent, and other minor and victimless offenses 4 percent.
- 76.5 percent of the cases were closed in full compliance with the original or adjusted restitution requirements.
- 83 percent of (14,882) closed cases have had no subsequent contacts with the court for noncompliance with the restitution requirements or another offense.

We have provided support for an expansion of the local EVALUATION OF THE UNIFIED DELINQUENCY INTERVENTION SERVICES PROGRAM (UDIS) IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS in order to test the proposition that serious juvenile offenders can be handled effectively by means other than incarceration. UDIS is a deinstitutionalization program for chronic inner-city juvenile offenders who would otherwise likely be committed to the department of corrections. The basic evaluation design consists of a longitudinal, quasi-experimental approach involving comparisons among three groups: juveniles who were committed to the Department of Corrections, juveniles who entered UDIS between 1974 and 1976, and a sample of juveniles selected from the general population who did not necessarily become committable.

The findings of this study as currently published indicate an apparent substantial impact of both the UDIS program and the Department of Corrections (DOC) on the postprogram arrests, court appearances, and violent offenses among the samples of chronic delinquents. The research also shows that the effects of less drastic interventions, such as arrest and release, temporary detention, supervision, etc., on this population appear to be minimal. The costs of the UDIS programs were determined to be similar.

These findings suggest the need for additional validation research (test of reliability) through full or partial replication of the research design. The indications from the original findings that both incarceration and community-based alternatives to incarceration and correctional programs may reduce recidivism among a chronic delinquent population also suggest the need for similar research to test the impact of a wide range of intervention programs.

STUDY OF POLICY IMPLEMENTATION REGARDING DEINSTITUTIONALIZATION OF SERVICES FOR DELINQUENT YOUTH described and analyzed the experiences of four States in deinstitutionalizing services for juvenile offenders: Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania. It was designed to examine, through case studies of each State, theoretical approaches to accomplishing deinstitutionalization. The results show that it is possible, but difficult, to successfully deinstitutionalize juvenile offenders and services for them. They further describe the conditions under which deinstitutionalization approaches are likely to fail or succeed. The specific product of the research is a three-volume report, The Politics of Incarceration. Its applicability is as an informative tool for juvenile systems' policymakers, managers, and practitioners who wish to pursue or are involved in a deinstitutionalization process. The report would also have applicability as a training tool for upper-level decisionmakers with interest in this area.

NATIONAL EVALUATION OF THE OJJDP PROJECT NEW PRIDE REPLICATION PROGRAM. The OJJDP has funded 10 replications of Project New Pride, a community-based treatment program in Denver, Colorado, for serious juvenile offenders, at a cost of approximately \$8.5 million. The program model emphasizes comprehensive, individualized treatment. (See the OJJDP guideline "Project New Pride: Replication" for more information on the program.) The evaluation is designed to develop information regarding client and service issues which can be used to refine the New Pride model, and to determine under what conditions the program can be implemented in different types of jurisdictions. Each project is required to provide staff resources to develop a self-study approach to program management per the program guidelines. A major task of the national evaluation is to assist all of the replication projects in developing the self-evaluation component. It will be designed to develop information on clients and services to determine what types of services appear to be most effective for what types of youth and under what conditions, and to determine the impact of the projects on recidivism rates and other indicators of individuals' adjustment. Most projects began client intake in August 1980.

Preliminary findings indicate that New Pride is serving serious multiple juvenile offenders. The average New Pride client has 7.7 prior offenses, 4.6 of them sustained by the time of admission to the program. The evaluation will assess the extent to which program clients continue to be petitioned and adjudicated for new offenses, the amount of crime they commit, the timeframe within which new offenses occur, and offense seriousness. Early overall results show that, on both recidivism measures, clients are responsible for 25 percent less crime than an appropriately matched comparison group. The seriousness of prior offenses was unrelated, while the number of priors (both total offenses and sustained counts) was highly related to recidivism subsequent to the program. There were 928 clients admitted to the program by June 30, 1982. Of these, 411 (or 64 percent) had found jobs since coming to New Pride. The average of unexcused absences from school dropped from 38 percent before the program to 21 percent during the program. With 280 clients post-tested on Key Math, the average gain score for the replication clients was 8.2 points. All gain score differences were highly significant statistically from pre-tests to post-tests. With 260 post-tests on the Woodcock reading test, the average client mastery score improved 9.8 points, again a positive and statistically significant difference.

While several of the results are very promising, one must always remain aware of the tentative nature of the conclusions that may be drawn from any information analyzed so early in a program's history. As inquiry continues, we expect to be able to link types of clients and the services they receive with their outcomes in terms of recidivism, employment status, and educational achievement.

II. INFORMATION DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION

The 1980 amendments to the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 mandate that:

"It shall be the purpose of the Institute to provide a coordinating center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of useful data regarding the treatment and control of juvenile offenders...." (Section 241(d)).

In response to this mandate, the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NIJJDP) has developed an information dissemination plan which will fulfill the requirements and will also satisfy the recommendations of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime and OJJDP's Violent Crime Task Force.

The overall Assessment Center programs are in direct response to the legislative mandates of the JJDP Act of 1974, as amended through October 8, 1980, which requires OJJDP/NIJJDP to 1) collect, 2) assess, and 3) synthesize information on all aspects of juvenile delinquency.

A. Assessment Centers Program

The overall purpose of the Assessment Centers Program (ACP) is to perform the first three of the four above functions. It collects, assesses, and synthesizes data and program information on delinquency and related youth problems to provide useful information to the practitioner, community, general public, and others. The dissemination function is performed by the OJJDP/NIJJDP Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse.

The ACP component of this program has changed gradually during FY 81 and 82. Two Centers, the Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing--University of Chicago, and the Center for Integrated Data Analysis--National Council on Crime and Delinquency, have been discontinued. The remaining two Centers are The National Center for the Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention--University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, and The Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System--American Justice Institute (AJI), Sacramento, California.

The major objectives of the ACP are to 1) identify and describe promising programmatic approaches for practitioners, OJJDP, and others, 2) synthesize data and the results of studies, 3) provide information for use in OJJDP program planning and design of action programs, standards development and implementation, technical assistance, and training efforts, and 4) provide current information for OJJDP, as requested.

In order to accomplish these objectives, each center is responsible for approaching its work along two tracks: 1) gathering baseline data regarding the flow of offenders through the juvenile justice system and through programs designed for the juvenile offenders, and 2) preparing reports on specific topic areas within the scope of each center's area of work. These responsibilities involve almost no original research; rather, each center gathers, assesses, and synthesizes available data and information to accomplish the above objectives.

The following is a list of major reports developed by the Assessment Centers for FY 1981 and 1982.

University of Chicago

Family Support Programs for Troubled Juveniles

Treating the Severely Disturbed Juvenile Offender: A Review of Issues and Programs

Youth Service Bureaus: The Record and Their Prospects

Vocational and Educational Upgrading Programs for Juvenile Offenders

Programs for Runaway Youth

Advocacy in Juvenile Justice

A State-of-the-Art Survey of Dispute Resolution Programs Involving Juveniles

Group Homes in the 1980's

Wilderness/Adventure Program for Juvenile Offenders

Management Issues and the Deinstitutionalization of Juvenile Offenders

Young Women and the Juvenile System: An Examination of National Data and Summaries of Fourteen Alternative Programs

Restitution in Juvenile Justice: Issues in the Evolution and Application of the Concept

Community Based Program Interventions for the Serious Juvenile Offender: Targeting, Strategies, and Issues

A Review of Selected Research and Program Evaluations on Police Diversion Programs

Legal Protections in the Diversion of Juveniles

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders: Individual Outcome and System Effect

Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System: Their Development and the Current "State-of-the-Art"

Juveniles in Detention Centers and Jails: An Analysis of State Variations During the Mid-1970's

Achievement Place: The Teaching Family Treatment Model in a Group Home Setting

American Justice Institute (79-13)

Children and Youth Under 18 in the Juvenile Justice System:
Institutionalization and Victimization

Juvenile Aversion Programs: A Status Report

Strategies and Consequences of Policy Change in Juvenile Justice

A Preliminary National Assessment of Job Opportunities for Adjudicated
Delinquents: Complexities and Competition

Juvenile Justice System Processing and the Disposition of Juveniles With
Special Problems

Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Male and Female Juveniles and the
Juvenile Justice System

Juvenile Justice System Achievements, Problems, and Opportunities

Guidelines for the Juvenile Justice System Case Processing That
Deemphasize Less Serious Offenses

Background Paper for the Serious Juvenile Offender

Police Handling of Juveniles

Handicapped Juveniles in the Juvenile Justice System

Legal Advocacy in the Juvenile Justice System

A Preliminary Assessment of the Numbers and Characteristics of Native
Americans Under 18 Processed by Various Justice Systems

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Profile

Costs of Crimes and Status Offenses Compared With Cost of Processing
Suspects and Offenders in the Juvenile Justice System

Questions and Answers Concerning Proposed Amendment of Removal of
Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups

A Preliminary National Assessment of Arson and the Juvenile Justice
System

A Proposed Approach for Justice System Processing of Minors Who Are
Accused or Convicted of Committing Violent Crimes

How Well Does It Work? Review of Criminal Justice Evaluation, 1978:
Delinquency Prevention and Control Programs: The Need for a Conceptual
Framework and Evaluation Strategies

Relative Costs of Removal or Separation of Juveniles from Adult Jails and
Lockups

Status Offenses and the Juvenile Justice System: Progress and Problems

Cost Analysis of Secure and Non-secure Custody for Persons Under 18 Prior
to Adjudication by the Juvenile or Criminal Justice System

A Preliminary Assessment of Rutgers University Evaluation of Rahway State
Prison Juvenile Awareness Project Help ("Scared Straight")

A Preliminary Comparative Analysis of Selected Juvenile Aversion Programs

Special Request Report for Vice President's Task Force on Youth
Employment: U.S. Department of Justice Data

Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Justice Standards and JJDP Act (four
volumes)

Vol. I--Delinquency Prevention Diversion

Vol. II--Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders and
Non-Offenders, and Separation of Juveniles From Incarcerated Adults

Vol. III--Reducing Detention and Commitment--Community-Based
Alternatives to Incarceration

Vol. IV--Advocacy for Services--Due Process/Procedural Safeguards

A Preliminary National Assessment of the Status Offender and the Juvenile
Justice System: Role Conflicts, Constraints, and Information Gaps

A National Assessment of Serious Juvenile Crime and the Juvenile Justice
System: The Need for a Rational Response

Volume I--Summary

Volume II--Definition, Characteristics of Incidents and
Individuals, and Relationship to Substance Abuse

Volume III--Legislation, Jurisdiction, Program Intervention, and
Confidentiality of Juvenile Records

Volume IV--Economic Impact

A National Assessment of Case Disposition and Classification in the
Juvenile Justice System: Inconsistent Labeling

Volume I--Process Description and Summary

Volume II--Results of a Literature Search

Volume III--Results of a Survey

A Preliminary National Assessment of Child Abuse and Neglect and the
Juvenile Justice System: The Shadows of Distress

A Preliminary National Assessment of the Numbers and Characteristics of
Juveniles Processed Through the Juvenile Justice System

National Council on Crime and Delinquency

The Serious Juvenile Offender

Questions and Answers About Violent Crime

Information Needs in Juvenile Justice

Data Display - Graphical and Tabular: How and Why

The Grapevine Survey

Children as Victims

Children's Legal Rights

Changing Perspectives on the Role of the Juvenile Court

University of Washington (79-14)

The Social Development Model: An Integrated Approach to Delinquency
Prevention

Background Paper for Delinquency Prevention Research and Development
Program

Theory and Practice in Delinquency Prevention: An Empirical
Investigation

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Programs: A Review and Analysis

Rediscovering Moral Communities: Church Membership and Crime

Religion and Delinquency: The Ecology of a Lost Relationship

Estimating Church Membership Rates for Ecological Areas

The Genetic Aspects of Psychiatric Syndrome Relating to Anti-Social
Problems in Youth

A Typology of Cause - Focused Strategies of Delinquency Prevention

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Experiments: A Review and Analysis

An Assessment of Evaluations of Drug Abuse Prevention Programs

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention: A Compendium of 36 Program Models

Implementation Issues

The Prevention of Serious Delinquency: What to Do?

Jurisdiction and the Elusive Status Offender: A Comparison of Involvement
in Delinquent Behavior and Status Offenses

Alternative Education: Exploring the Delinquency Prevention Potential
Preventing Delinquency

Washington State's New Juvenile Code, Volumes I-V

Description of Information System

An Assessment of Evaluation of School-based Delinquency Prevention
Programs

A Profile of the Juvenile Arsonist

Child Abuse: A Contributing Factor to Delinquency

Juvenile Prostitution and Child Pornography

Juvenile Delinquency Prevention: A Framework for Policy Development

As part of their third objective, to provide information for use in OJJDP
planning and design of action programs, etc., the Assessment Centers have
played a key role in supporting OJJDP R&D projects. As an example, in FY
1980, the University of Washington provided support in the development of the
Violent Juvenile Offender Program.

B. Clearinghouse

The Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse (JJC) has grown to be a major information
resource for the juvenile justice community since it was established by
NIJJDP in the last quarter of FY 1979 by expansion of the National Institute
of Justice's National Criminal Justice Reference Services (NCJRS).

Prior to the creation of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse, NCJRS had
provided only limited information dissemination services to the juvenile justice
community. In order to fully meet its legislative requirements, NIJJDP
found it necessary to establish its own clearinghouse entity.

This mandate is given to NIJJDP in Section 242 of the JJDP Act, which
authorizes it to "serve as a clearinghouse and information center for the preparation,
publication, and dissemination of all information regarding juvenile
delinquency...." After considering alternative ways of meeting this important
mandate, NIJJDP elected to expand NCJRS' operations.

The main objectives of this NCJRS Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse are 1)
to expand the NCJRS audience in an effort to provide useful information to
those most directly involved in implementing the JJDP Act (particularly practitioners
involved in delinquency prevention and development of community-based
alternatives to traditional JJS processing); and 2) to enhance the quality
and depth of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse responses to information
requests of OJJDP and its grantees and contractors in their program development
efforts.

In 1982, the juvenile justice reference specialists of the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse gave personal attention to 3,500 such requests for information--many of them received on our toll-free telephone, (800) 638-8736--and distributed more than 57,000 requested documents. The following are among the many other services the JJC provides, as a part of NCJRS, in response to statutory mandates of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:

Data Base

The NCJRS data base, which NIJJDP shares with the National Institute of Justice and other agencies, contains abstracts of almost 70,000 documents (growing monthly) of which about 20 percent (14,000) pertain to juvenile justice. Fact sheets are available to describe the many ways in which legislators, law enforcement officers, court personnel, lawyers, and the general public can make use of this computerized wellspring of detailed information.

Publishing

NIJJDP's publications are processed by the JJC's experienced writers, editors, graphic designers, and publishing administrators, then disseminated to targeted audiences by the JJC Distribution Unit.

Special Products

In addition to processing publications, the Clearinghouse creates a number of special products under NIJJDP direction--such as Facts About Youth and Delinquency Juvenile Justice, Publications of the U.S. Department of Justice (bibliography), and announcements, bulletins, and fact sheets.

Cost Recovery

Under policy directives of the Office of Management and Budget, NCJRS created and operates a successful system of recovering, from the user, many of the costs of Government information services it provides.

C. Journalism Fellowships in Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (82-12)

This project was designed to provide a fellowship program for journalists who will take a leave of absence from their news organizations to learn and write about how Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention programs effectively serve and strengthen society. Journalists were recruited from major news organizations for a 6-week leave of absence to pursue issues identified by the Office. The selected journalists developed news series on the following topics:

- Girls in the Juvenile Justice System in Missouri
- Hardcore Repeat Offenders in Maryland

- Families of Convicted Juveniles and the Juvenile Justice System in Tennessee
- A Look at the Six Learning Centers in Virginia
- Alternatives to Incarceration in Tennessee
- Juvenile Incarceration and Alternatives to Incarceration in Idaho.

D. Juvenile Information System and Records Access (JISRA) (78-17)

This project is aimed at the development of automated juvenile justice information systems which will provide data on the handling of youth by the U.S. juvenile justice system. The project, now in its fifth phase, has been upgraded and improved during each phase. The expansion has been gradual and each subsequent phase has utilized information developed earlier.

The initial phase consisted of an in-depth study and assessment of 20 of the 30 then operational juvenile justice information systems in the United States. The study results included extensive data on system applications, system impact on court resources, information bases created, techniques for data entry, maintenance and control, system outputs, and considerations for a national data system.

The second phase included further analysis and compilation of the best features collected during the initial phase and the development of the design for a national model juvenile justice information system. The primary components of the "model" included the establishment of a uniform set of core data that should be collected by juvenile courts and a description of how such an information system should be designed, developed, and used. The system was designed so that additional information needs of any given juvenile court can be met by adding other system modules to the core information system.

Phase III continued the expansion and improvement of the model system. The development of the model and its expansion occurred in the Rhode Island Family Court, which enabled the model system to be evaluated in terms of technical adequacy and in meeting the needs of a functioning juvenile court.

Phase IV involved the completion of the implementation of the model system in the Rhode Island Family Court. In addition, plans were developed for the transfer of the model system to a second site--the Washington, D.C., Superior Court. This successful transfer took a little more than 2 months.

The model system, during Phase V, was transferred to two additional sites--Middlesex County, New Jersey, and Clark County Juvenile Court, Las Vegas, Nevada. A post-disposition module was added to the Washington, D.C., Juvenile Court which expands the scope of the JISRA files to include more detailed information on post-dispositional case activity. Also during this phase, additional transfer sites were contacted and proposals regarding the installation of the JISRA system were made to various sites.

During the upcoming Phase VI, the project will focus on tracking the serious and violent offender; developing a set of JISRA documentation which describes the functions, capabilities, and operations of the system; developing a microcomputer version of the JISRA system (which should improve its market-

ability); performing additional transfers; adapting the JISRA data base and producing output data that would permit juvenile courts operating JISRA to provide data to the National Center for Juvenile Justice for input into the National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System (NUJJRS).

The long-range goal of the project is the development of model, comprehensive, automated information systems which would link police, court, correctional, and social service operations in a single jurisdiction. The scope of the JISRA files and the capability of the system to provide and produce valid, empirically supported data regarding juveniles will be expanded. In addition, the utilization and adaptation of JISRA to microcomputers will be expanded and improved.

E. National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System (NUJJRS) (78-27)

Pursuant to the signing of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (DHEW) notified OJJDP that it would no longer continue to maintain the Juvenile Court Statistics Project, which is now included in the National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System (NUJJRS) project. DHEW inquired if NIJJDP would be interested in continuing the Juvenile Court Statistics Project. NIJJDP was interested and the transfer was made immediately.

A grant was awarded to the National Center for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ), the research arm of the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), for the purpose of maintaining and improving the Juvenile Court Statistics Project. In the spring of 1975, NIJJDP assumed responsibility for the program and later in 1975 a grant was awarded to the NCJJ. Under the grant agreement, the NCJJ was to continue to collect and publish the data previously obtained by HEW for 1974 and 1975. NCJJ also agreed to evaluate the procedures being used and to make recommendations for future operation of the program. During the grant period, NCJJ learned that several States had automated the data processing of the uniform cards supplied by NCJJ.

In addition, while NCJJ was collecting summary reports from the States (in the same manner as the information was collected by the Children's Bureau previously), NCJJ became aware of the availability of individual case records. Further inquiries revealed that much more information than was contained in the summary reports was available from the States. In some instances, States were willing to provide NCJJ with the information with the understanding that the anonymity of the States, courts, and clients would be preserved.

Since 1974, NCJJ has assumed the responsibility for and has improved the NUJJRS greatly by encouraging and assisting juvenile courts to participate in this reporting system. NUJJRS remains the only nationwide annual source of data on the juvenile courts' handling of youth; it provides the main information base for NIJJDP's effort to develop national data on the operations of juvenile courts and the flow of youth through the juvenile justice system. This information system does not include data on youth arrested other than those referred to juvenile court.

This historical reporting system comprises two sources of national data. The first represents a continuation of the reporting process used by DHEW from 1926 to 1974. This consisted of aggregate reports, usually generated by State agencies through the compilation of aggregate data and voluntar-

ily submitted by individual courts. These data have now been used for over 50 years in preparing the annual report entitled Juvenile Court Statistics: 1974, 1975, etc. From 1975 to 1980 the number submitting aggregate reports to NCJJ increased to 40 States. Data from the reporting States are used to estimate the number of youth appearing before juvenile courts nationwide in a given calendar year. This information is provided by the States from their own juvenile court system and comes to NCJJ in a variety of formats, since each State has a different reporting format. The data received are in either a "summary" or "individual case record" format and relate to approximately 40 percent of all cases processed by the juvenile courts in the country. These individual formats are reviewed and re-coded into a standard format at NCJJ. The resultant Juvenile Court Statistics report provides a count of the number of cases processed by each court and information regarding the operation of the court itself.

Since the individual case records submitted to NCJJ for the development of the Juvenile Court Statistics reports contained more information than was necessary, NCJJ decided to take advantage of the extra information about each case and develop a new report. Therefore, NCJJ, in its first application for funding of the NUJJRS project in 1978, proposed to continue the collection, analysis, and reporting of the summary data contained in the Juvenile Court Statistics series. NCJJ also indicated that the scope of the project would be expanded by collecting detailed case level data, standardizing that data into a single data file for analysis, and producing an annual report of these statistics that would be more detailed than the existing series. In August 1979, NCJJ released its first detailed statistical report; Delinquency, 1975. NCJJ has since issued a Delinquency report for the years 1976 through 1979 inclusive.

The first Delinquency report was based on data regarding the cases disposed of during 1975 by juvenile courts in 10 States. Although the data collected on each case and the coding of each data element from the reporting States were far from uniform, the standardization of data emanated from the statistical card data elements and cases developed under the DHEW project.

Each year additional automated data cases are added to the overall data base for the Delinquency report, and the NCJJ archive of automated juvenile court data has continued to grow steadily. With the addition of each new data base, the uniformity of the input data has been reduced. However, each year, through the processes of data analysis, validation, feedback, and documentation retrieval, NCJJ has added to its understanding of each of the information systems supplying data.

Currently, the NUJJRS Automated Juvenile Court Data Archive acquires information on approximately 500,000 individual juvenile court cases annually from more than 20 States. The fact that the data base is, in actuality, a data archive makes it available to practitioners, researchers, policymakers, and anyone interested in the juvenile justice system.

The data archive is the largest collection of individual juvenile court case records ever assembled, containing over 3,500,000 records of cases disposed of by the juvenile courts in over 950 counties in over 20 States from January 1, 1975, through December 31, 1981.

F. Children In Custody Census (80-02)

The primary purpose of this project is to provide periodic information on selected characteristics of the residents, facilities, and operations within the juvenile custody system on a national and state-by-state basis, to assist Federal, State, and local authorities in assessing trends in the use of residential placement and in relevant policies and legislation.

The Bureau of the Census, through an interagency agreement, conducts a national census by means of mailed questionnaires sent to both public and private juvenile custody facilities throughout the Nation. The 1983 questionnaire has been expanded to include questions on the instant offense for juveniles held on the date of census. The coding will be compatible with Uniform Crime Report offense codes. The Census Bureau is using the master list of facilities (developed by the University of Chicago) to update its universe list. The reference date for the survey is being changed from December 31 to February, which is thought to be a more representative date for the survey. The data will be analyzed, organized, and presented in a report entitled "Children in Custody: A Report on the Juvenile Detention, Correctional and Shelter Facilities."

This effort has been sponsored by LEAA since 1971 and by OJJDP since 1979, the most recent year in which the survey was administered.

G. National Study of Institutions and Alternative Programs for Children and Youth With Special Problems and Needs (82-04)

This research is a replication and expansion of the 1966 Census of Children's Residential Institutions in the United States, the first scientifically conducted survey of residential programs for children and youth served by mental health, child welfare, and juvenile justice agencies and programs. The goals of this phase of the research are to analyze and disseminate the results of two national surveys conducted in FY 82 by the University of Chicago. One is a census of residential facilities providing care for children and youth who are delinquent, dependent, neglected, abused, status offenders, or in need of services due to drug and alcohol abuse, pregnancy, mental illness, and emotional disturbance. The other is a survey of nonresidential programs providing services to the same population. In addition to a description of the numbers and characteristics of programs and of the youth being served by various programs, there will also be an analysis of the current trends and changes in residential service programs over the last 15 years.

Approximately 18 months will be required to complete the preparation or archival and special reports on the results of the studies. Special Reports will be developed focusing on three major client groups--youth under the supervision of child welfare, mental health, and juvenile agencies and programs, with particular attention to youth with multiple problems and needs (i.e., violent juveniles being served by primarily mental-health-administered programs, emotionally disturbed juveniles in correctional programs, etc.). Each report will examine programmatic and policy issues of concern to all three sectors, including the extent to which community-based programs are used as alternatives to institutional confinement; the involvement of families and youth in programming; characteristics of client population and staff; and types of services provided, including specific linkages with the community, use of volunteers, etc. The reports will provide information useful to

policymakers, focusing on differences among States and regions in the prevalence and use of various types of residential group care, and differences among public and private, sectarian and nonsectarian, and residential and non-residential programs. Analysis will be conducted primarily by University of Chicago staff.

Additional opportunities for effective utilization of the data and dissemination of information to practitioners, policymakers, and researchers will be provided, possibly through developing training programs or encouraging selective exploration of the data.

This is the third and final phase of an important national study of interest to several Federal agencies concerned about youth. The National Institute of Mental Health has entered into an interagency agreement with OJJDP to support an expansion of the nonresidential survey focusing specifically on emotionally disturbed and mentally ill juveniles. The Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) has expressed some interest in the results of the survey and has joined with OJJDP and NIMH in encouraging programs to respond to the questionnaire. There has been some indication of interest by OHDS in the analysis of certain program/population groups, but no definite offer of financial assistance. Other Federal agencies should be encouraged to supplement the resources available through OJJDP and other private foundations; however, it is important to assure that our investment yield the intended product--that is, a comprehensive picture of programs and services for youth affected by all three "jurisdictions"--mental health, child welfare, and juvenile justice. As of June 21, 1982, the surveys have each achieved over 90 percent response rates to the questionnaire.

III. TRAINING DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. Juvenile Justice Training Resource Center (JJTRC)

It has been our aim to establish a Juvenile Justice Training Resource Center (JJTRC) similar to that described in Secs. 248-50 of the Act, once we have organized a sufficient basis for effective training and curriculum development. The first step toward establishing the JJTRC was taken in FY 81 with the initiation of a nationwide assessment of training resources. The assessment was conducted under Contract J-LEAA-020-80 by Administration of Justice Services, Inc., and resulted in the compilation of an initial data base of training resources which will be continually updated by the JJTRC as new information is acquired. Though our plans for establishing the JJTRC were completed in FY 81, funds were not available to implement these plans. Current projections call for the JJTRC to be operational in FY 83.

B. National Council of Juvenile Justice and Family Court Judges (79-16, 82-26)

NCJFCJ--Since its establishment, NIJJDP has provided support for a major training program conducted by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. It is focused on improving the operations of the JJS (particularly juvenile courts) through provision of "basic training" in juvenile justice for juvenile court judges, other court-related personnel, and other juvenile justice system personnel. This is accomplished mainly by an annual series of courses provided through NCJFCJ's National College of Juvenile Justice. Continuation funding was provided for this project during FY 81 and 82.

NCJFCJ has trained more than 39,000 juvenile justice professionals as of FY 81, with 985 projected for training at 14 sessions during FY 82. In addition, NCJFCJ has assisted other agencies in training over 3,500 juvenile justice personnel. With special emphasis being placed on the serious and violent juvenile offender during FY 82, NCJFCJ was awarded another grant to conduct 10 training activities for approximately 1,267 participants in this area. This training will focus primarily on juvenile justice judges.

C. Project READ (78-06)

Another training program supported by NIJJDP (since FY 81 and 82) consists of providing training to educators in methods of teaching youth how to read. Early in this project such training was provided to educators within juvenile correctional institutions. In FY 78 the project was refocused on educators working primarily with youth in community-based alternative programs. Through its own program of research, the project has demonstrated remarkable improvement in reading ability among youths in literacy programs it helped develop.

During FY 1981 Project READ provided training in literary techniques in two areas, "Literacy and the Arts." The objectives of Project READ in FY 1981

were to develop and implement new techniques and methods of instruction with respect to the relationship between juvenile justice programs, juvenile delinquency, and learning disabilities. Project READ provided teacher training in methods and techniques for motivating reluctant readers, testing, and remediating reading skills, and it developed a daily 30-minute nonstop reading program and a complete paperback book program. New concepts introduced were the use of music and creative writing techniques for teachers to motivate their students in reading.

Project READ has worked with the Living Stage and the D.C. Street Academy, which provides a forum where young people can express themselves, providing an opportunity for youth (troubled youth) to become actively and productively involved in their own communities. It presented a learning environment where young people could develop personal bonds with artists, teachers, and youth workers who act as needed adult role models. More than 10,000 youthful offenders have been tested, 52 alternative schools and community-based programs in the juvenile justice system have been served, and several workshops in the literacy and arts program area have been conducted.

D. Law-Related Education (LRE)

The NIJJDP/LRE effort is a school- and community-targeted approach to the prevention and deterrence of delinquency. Congress has defined law-related education as "education about the law, the legal process and legal system, and the fundamental principles and values on which these are based." Its purpose is to enable youth to become more informed, effective, and responsible participants in a society increasingly pervaded by the law.

NIJJDP's support of LRE has its origins in the 1977 JJDP Amendments which call for the training of "persons associated with law-related education programs." In response to this charge, we funded in 1978 a coordinated effort among six national organizations to expand the teaching of LRE to young people in school- and community-based programs throughout the country. Special emphasis was placed on building the capabilities of educators, lawyers, juvenile justice personnel, and other community representatives to develop and deliver such programs. Preliminary findings from the Phase II Year I evaluation report revealed that students in the classes where law-related education was properly implemented:

- decreased their acceptance of the use of violence to solve problems;
- decreased their dependence on maintaining relationships with others who engage in delinquent behavior;
- reported a decrease in the degree to which they felt their parents received them in a negative manner.

The findings also revealed positive trends with regard to additional factors known to be associated with delinquency. These include:

- a decrease in feelings of isolation from teachers;
- a decrease in the degree to which they felt teachers viewed them in a negative manner;

- a decrease in the degree to which they felt other students viewed them in a negative manner; and
- a reduction in the presentation they felt between the goals they wished to achieve and their perceptions of their abilities to achieve those goals.

Phase II Year II of LRE began in FY 82. While technical assistance to States and localities was continued, the major emphasis was placed on institutionalization and expanding the evaluation of LRE's impact in reducing juvenile delinquency and in promoting students' legal literacy and civic competencies by involving a larger sample of students and additional grade levels.

The six projects are divided basically into two groups: one group (the American Bar Association, Children's Legal Rights Information and Training Program, and Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International) serves primarily a support, coordination, and facilitation function; the other (The Constitutional Rights Foundation, Law in a Free Society, and National Street Law Institute, now known as the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law--NICEL) provides training and technical assistance based upon curriculum development and program implementation expertise. Highlights of the grantees' respective activities include the following:

- American Bar Association (ABA)--(79-06) The ABA serves a clearing-house and coordination function, conducting training, awareness, and leadership sessions, disseminating information, and mobilizing the support of bar associations, educational agencies, and other community groups. Its activities include the publication of a Community Involvement Handbook, LRE Report, LRE Exchange, and the LRE brochure "Alternative to Apathy." During FY 81, ABA participated in and/or sponsored 15 workshops, seminars or conferences; trained 705 juvenile justice personnel; coordinated four Coordinating Council Meetings; and had impact on 2,530 participants as a result of its training efforts. In FY 82, ABA continued its efforts to mobilize national organizations and publish the LRE Report and LRE Exchange. The LRE brochure "Alternative to Apathy" has been revised and ABA will coordinate the National Impact Evaluation and four Coordinating Council Meetings. In addition, ABA conducted three national seminars and 12 technical assistance visits to the States included in our institutional efforts. Twenty-six on-site visits were conducted in 15 States for over 1,500 lawyers, educators, and community leaders, and over 1,000 mail and telephone requests from individuals throughout the country were responded to by the ABA staff.
- Children's Legal Rights Information and Training Program (CLR)--(79-05, 82-30) CLR provides legal training and technical assistance to professionals (such as juvenile justice and school personnel, social workers, health care workers, etc.) who provide services to juveniles and their families in the community. Their activities include training institutes, the Children's Legal Rights Journal, and a university course called "Child and the Law." In addition, CLR developed and disseminated a series of taped radio broadcasts on legal issues which relate to children and their families. The purpose of the broadcasts was to inform and update the general public on the important impact that Federal and State law has on children,

youth, and ultimately, on every aspect of family life. The programs were designed to assist the lay public in sorting out the complex web of legal issues affecting children and their families and related social phenomena. These broadcasts were carried by at least one radio station, with the maximum goal of being aired in 35 States and the District of Columbia. The program focused upon the following legal issues: juvenile delinquency, child abuse and neglect, child custody following separation/divorce, education, youth employment, health care, foster care, and adoption.

- Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity, International (PAD)--(79-11) PAD is a professional fraternity of law students and law school alumni (lawyers, judges, professors, and government leaders). The Fraternity encourages its 90,000 members not only to participate in community and statewide LRE programs, but also to develop new working partnerships between lawyers and educators. During FY 81, PAD established LRE at 21 new sites/States; initiated LRE in 75 public and parochial schools; served approximately 23,000 students; involved 2,170 PAD law students; conducted 10 training sessions for 300 teachers, lawyers, and judicial personnel; and conducted, participated in, sponsored, or co-sponsored 30 national, regional, State, or city conferences. In FY 82, PAD expanded its LRE efforts by focusing on juvenile judges and scheduling two Judicial Training Workshops. They also plan to conduct three Legal Resource Training and two Community Resource Training Workshops. In addition, PAD will participate in two National LRE Workshops and Conferences, conduct a Teacher's Training Workshop, and publish a Training Resource Manual.
- Constitutional Rights Foundation (CRF)--(79-15) CRF is a community based organization which has for 14 years carried forward a variety of activities designed to promote student skills in law and citizenship. It has conducted intensive activities in various States, has developed the student-prepared newspaper "Just-Us" and a series of five action curriculum mini-units designed to get students actively involved in the community, and an innovative peer and cross-age teaching program. CRF has trained more than 2,353 teachers at 49 training sessions; 5,525 people were involved in 14 awareness sessions; 8,849 justice agency personnel and more than 246,287 students in 12 States have been involved in the LRE program. In FY 82, CRF will organize and conduct Advisory Board Meetings; develop institutionalization plans; revise and test their training plans; conduct two intensive training sessions, four Regional Symposiums, and four technical assistance visits; and publish supplements to the current curriculum and provide supportive material on an on-going basis.
- Law in a Free Society--(79-07)(82-02) Law in a Free Society implements LRE in grades kindergarten through high school. It has a civic education curriculum based on eight concepts fundamental to understanding social and political life. These eight concepts are authority, privacy, justice, responsibility, participation, property, diversity, and freedom. LFS provides multimedia instructional materials to promote student development and knowledge in understanding our democracy and the skills necessary to participate as effective and responsible citizens.

- National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL)--(7904) Formerly known as the National Street Law Institute (NSLI) its overriding philosophy is to develop the basic knowledge, skills, and attitudes necessary to function effectively in our society. Addressed primarily to secondary school-aged youth, it covers such basic areas as family law, criminal justice, consumer law, and employment law. Working in dozens of sites throughout the country, it includes activities such as student mock trial competition and an innovative Pre-Trial Diversion Program. The Social Science Education Consortium and Center for Action Research conducted a preliminary evaluation during 1979 to 1980 that indicates that the LRE programs are meeting their objectives in schools and communities throughout the country. As a result, we will shortly be embarking upon a second phase of LRE support with emphases in the following areas:

1. Technical Assistance--to help both Phase I and Phase II sites institutionalize LRE in their education, juvenile justice, and community settings;
2. Training--to train LRE project directors, educators, attorneys, and other community personnel to conduct more effective State and local LRE activities;
3. Action Projects--to provide direct funding to State and local groups for the development and implementation of LRE activities;
4. Development of Materials--to provide new materials for use in LRE training and implementation programs;
5. Statewide Implementation--to build on the Phase I experience and delinquency prevention research to implement extensive collaborative efforts among the six grantees and three selected States;
6. Information Dissemination--to bring knowledge of available LRE program models, curricula, funding alternatives, and related information to representatives of school systems, juvenile justice agencies, and community organizations around the country; and
7. Coordination and Cooperation--to continue collaborative efforts among the grantees in instituting program activities at the national, State, and local levels.

E. Additional Training Programs

- University of Southern California (USC)--(82-27) This grant was awarded in FY 82. The University of Southern California, through its Management Development Action Research and Training Model, provides top and middle-level juvenile justice managers with the needed management development training skills and assessment techniques to meet the divergent needs of each individual manager, as well as the ever increasing requirements of the juvenile justice system. This

project will address these needs through a methodology known as Management Development and Action Research and Training. The content and process of the program is designed to help managers develop skills and practices in asking why they should take action. As a continuous, long-range, interactive, feedback process, it builds an inhouse capability for problem-solving. It includes management development, team building, diagnosis of organizational response to change, training personnel to implement agreed-upon action, implementation of these action options and, after a reasonable amount of time, reevaluation of the changes, feeding back the results to the organization, and making any necessary adjustments in the program or administrative area.

- National District Attorneys Association--(82-39) The Juvenile Justice Training Grant, awarded by OJJDP in FY 1982, is designed to link district attorneys into the mainstream of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention through a variety of training modalities and as provider of information to the OJJDP about problems and priorities at the local level. The main goals of this project are to expand and broaden access of district attorneys in the U.S. to experts and private citizens concerned with issues of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; to make available to district attorneys through formal training, newsletters, publications, technical assistance, state-of-the-art information on current research, national trends, standards, model legislation, promising programs and other topics of special importance to the field of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention; assist in preparing district attorneys to assume a more active role locally in the formulation of juvenile justice policy, and increase the capacity of the grantee to participate fully and actively in the national dialogue regarding juvenile justice and delinquency prevention problems and priorities.
- 70001 LTD--As a new approach to its training activities and as a means of reducing training costs as well as establishing more effective controls of training funds, NIJJDP in FY 82 obtained the services of 70001 LTD for a minimal fee to conduct training developmental activities in four States. Based upon the success of this initiative, NIJJDP will award a grant or contract in FY 83 for the "Employment Related Training and Technical Assistance for the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Program." The goal of this program is to provide effective employment and training services to juvenile justice workers in order for them to develop private sector jobs and careers for serious and violent juvenile offenders.
- Juvenile Justice Training Resource Center (JJTRC)--During FY 1981 NIJJDP completed its plans for establishment of a JJTRC--as required by Secs. 248-50 of the JJDP Act. These sections of the legislation call for an extremely comprehensive training activity which includes all categories of personnel related to the administration of juvenile justice (including lay persons). We expect to launch in FY 83 a significant effort which, in a few years, can be expanded to approach the level of comprehensiveness the Congress expected. NIJJDP's National Juvenile Justice Training Resource Center (which is expected to be operating by the middle of 1983) will serve as a clearinghouse and information center on training throughout the U.S.

Its main services, following startup in the first year, will be 1) providing access to existing training opportunities across the country for selected juvenile justice personnel; 2) developing curricula materials; 3) providing some support to existing training efforts in order to expand them and create a specific focus on priority mandates of the JJDP Act and OJJDP goals and objectives. Emphasis will be placed on making available descriptive information (where appropriate), including evaluative information, on existing training opportunities. A limited program of training in "advanced techniques" in juvenile justice focusing on the priority mandates of the JJDP Act (e.g., deinstitutionalization and separation) is expected to be provided for a select group of key decisionmakers in the field. These programs will include the State Juvenile Delinquency Advisory Groups. The Center will be closely coordinated with other training-related activities sponsored by OJJDP through a consortium arrangement.

- National Youth Work Alliance (NYWA)--(82-01, 82-29) The Alliance has conducted the National Youth Workers Conference since 1977 to allow State, local, regional, special interest, and youth groups an opportunity to meet annually to learn program models, methods, and strategies concerning issues of particular interest to them. The conference enables participants to receive specialized training through workshops in counseling, diversion, youth employment, program management, youth participation, substance abuse, prevention and treatment, advocacy, and service coordination.

The National Youth Workers Alliance (NYWA) designed and developed a curriculum to train administrators operating community-based programs that are alternatives to maximum security facilities for serious and violent offenders. A textbook was developed to use as a basic resource for the comprehensive training programs. After the curriculum and training text were developed, NYWA conducted five workshops for approximately 150 administrators, youth workers, juvenile justice personnel, and senior level staff persons who operate community-based programs for serious, violent, and chronic offenders.

- Institute of Policy Analysis (IPA)--(82-28) This grant was also awarded in FY 82 and will enable the Institute of Policy Analysis to provide training and technical assistance to juvenile court personnel in restitution programming, restitution case management, monitoring information systems, research, and evaluation. This project is a means of responding to the need for a training program which would consolidate, build upon, and extend the gains registered by the National Juvenile Restitution Initiative. As a result of this initiative, 85 restitution programs for young offenders have been established directly and dozens of others indirectly. Many of these projects are now in their second generation of management, or are seeking to expand the scope of their services. In addition, the growing popularity of restitution as a diversion for nonadjudicated youth as well as a disposition suggests a large and increasing demand for training and technical assistance in this area.

- NIJJDP and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)--(82-21) In implementing one of the recommendations of the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crimes, which calls for a coordinated Federal effort, NIJJDP entered into an interagency agreement in FY 82 with NIDA to establish the "Violent Substance-Abusing Juvenile Offender Program." The primary goal of this program is to improve the identification, referral, rehabilitation, and followup services of youth-serving agencies working with violent substance-abusing juvenile offenders. It is anticipated that this program will reduce juvenile delinquency and drug dependency.
- NIJJDP and the National Academy of Corrections (NAC)--(82-23) This is another coordinated Federal effort in which NIJJDP entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with NAC in FY 82 to establish the "Management Training for Juvenile Justice and Alternative System Administrators Program." Through this Memorandum of Understanding, NIJJDP will transfer funds to NAC for conducting two programs in management sciences, one course on the serious and violent juvenile offender, one course in training of trainers, and provision for juvenile justice and alternative system personnel to attend Executive Seminar Series. The Academy's Executive Seminar Series will accommodate nine juvenile justice and alternative system administrators, and the Corrections Management course will be offered to 55 new and potential correctional managers and supervisors. In addition, the courses entitled "Handling the Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender" will be offered to 30 juvenile justice and alternative system administrators, and the training of trainers course will be offered to 30 participants.
- American Correctional Association--(82-38) The "Training Ombudsman in Juvenile Institutions and Agencies" project was awarded by OJJDP in Fiscal Year 1982. This grant will address a pressing correctional problem relating to grievance mechanisms for supervised juveniles. It has been found that, if and when complaint procedures exist in juvenile facilities, they do not provide youthful offenders with the basic requisites necessary for a fair hearing. To assist institutionalized youth with their complaints and problems in a just manner, the grantee will develop a training program for ombudsmen that, after appropriate field testing and technical assistance, can be implemented in any State in the country. Standards developed by the grantee, the ABA, and others will be used as a guideline in the development of curricula needed to train individuals to implement a mechanism to resolve conflicts within juvenile facilities. The grant is designed to be an educational experience in the form of two 5-day workshops for 40 participants. The main goal is to provide ombudsmen with a high-quality training program that will enable them to understand their own system better, and thereby, facilitate worthwhile changes.
- Institute for Court Management--(82-32) ICM is concerned with irregularity of decisionmaking and increased demands for public accountability and the need for technical assistance through intensive training institutes.

ICM conducts training seminars to incorporate system changes and refinement in the juvenile justice process, refinement or improvements in juvenile/family court management, improved research knowledge of statutory and case law, and special emphasis programming through status offenders (instead of court, detention, and institution).

Their geographic location and training sites are Snowmass, Colorado, Charleston, South Carolina, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and Newport, Rhode Island.

The objectives of the Institute for Court Management are as follows:

- a. To clarify juvenile court purposes and functions.
- b. To further conceptual skills, working relationships, and the application of management technologies.
- c. To develop coordinated approaches to improved juvenile justice effectiveness for ready implementation in the participants' communities.
- d. To bring about active discussion among key personnel in juvenile justice systems and an exchange of information concerning different improvement strategies.
- e. To design revised, improved, and better planned juvenile justice systems.
- f. To maximize the goal of retention of youths in the custody of their parents and otherwise in their own communities to the extent compatible with public safety.

- The Association for Children With Learning Disabilities (ACLD)--(82-07) The purpose of the ACLD Training Institutes is to conduct a series of regional training events to present the results and implications of the ACLD Research and Development Program, which involves investigation of the link between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency; evaluation of its remediation program for juvenile offenders; and demonstration of the remediation treatment program.

The major thrust of the training is to 1) provide information to decisionmakers about the conclusions and recommendations of the study's program to facilitate the development of policies and programs to reduce delinquency; 2) increase understanding of learning disabilities and knowledge of the legal, social, and academic problems involving the juvenile population with learning disabilities; 3) demonstrate methods for organizations and private and government agencies to use the new information to meet educational and emotional needs of LD youth, especially those caught up in the juvenile justice system; 4) demonstrate the problem assessment, program development, planning, implementation, and evaluation of the ACLD-R&D's remediation treatment model; and 5) create a public forum to promote awareness, sensitivity, and community concern for LD and JD youth.

The 1-day training institutes will be held in the fall in Lansing, Michigan; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Raleigh, North Carolina;

Atlanta, Georgia; Austin, Texas; and Portland, Oregon. Key personnel in the juvenile justice educational and mental health systems, parents, and community leaders are selected to participate.

- o National College of District Attorneys--(82-30) Developed a training curriculum for prosecuting attorneys who work primarily in the juvenile courts. The NCDCA then conducted three training sessions for prosecuting attorneys addressing the issues: the role of the prosecutor and the defense attorneys, priority prosecution, evidence presentation, and confidentiality of records. This training provides the necessary tools for the prosecutor to handle the serious and violent juvenile offenders more effectively.
- o The Villages Incorporated--(79-02) The Villages provided monthly training workshops in child care and management for professional, paraprofessional, and nonprofessional personnel who work with status offenders, dependent, neglected, pre-delinquent, and delinquent juveniles. The focus of the training was on the alternatives to incarceration available for child care workers in the placement of juveniles. Workshops were also conducted for State officials having responsibility for the accomplishment of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders.

IV. JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS

A. Standards Development

One of the explicit purposes of the 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, as amended, is "to develop and encourage the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice, including recommendations for administrative, budgetary and legislative action at the Federal, State and local level to facilitate the adoption of such standards" (Section 102(a)(5)). Over the last decade the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and its parent agency have invested several million dollars in the development of standards for the administration of juvenile justice by various professional organizations and prominent national advisory committees.

Since the completion of the standards development work, NIJJDP has concentrated primarily on supporting the development and review of juvenile justice standards by national organizations concerned with improving the juvenile justice system. The standards resulting from various efforts have generated considerable interest in an intensive debate over the future direction of the juvenile justice system in the United States. The major juvenile justice standards development efforts include those of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC), the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals Task Force on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Task Force), the Institute of Judicial Administration/American Bar Association Joint Commission on Standards (IJA/ABA), the American Correctional Association/Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (ACA/CAC), the American Medical Association Program To Improve Medical Care and Health Services in Correctional Institutions (AMA), and the National Council on Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ).

B. Dissemination of Standards

By the end of FY 82, over 9,000 copies of the NAC Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice were distributed through the Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse to juvenile justice practitioners, libraries, legislators, and other policymakers. Other forms of standards dissemination undertaken during FY 82 included development of materials to help guide the review of national standards, along with several announcements of the availability of standards-related materials, a series of symposia on the uses of standards which was held for the New England States, and a project to develop model policies and procedures for juvenile detention centers based on relevant national justice standards.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE STANDARDS AND THE JJDP ACT--In FY 82, three of the four volumes of A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Justice Standards and the JJDP Act were published and disseminated (under 79-13, 77-9, and 77-8). These documents are intended to clarify the various positions adopted by the major standards development efforts vis-avis the major policy thrusts of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. These are the first documents to analyze the degree of convergence and divergence among the various standards with respect to legislatively mandated policies and purposes contained in the JJDP Act. The NAC Standards served as the benchmark against which other standards were compared. Specific, relevant standards provisions from all national sets of standards are contained in

these documents. Comparative Analysis is intended to serve as a concise reference for those interested in examining the positions of major sets of standards on the following issues: delinquency prevention and diversion (Vol. I); deinstitutionalization of status offenders and separation of juveniles from incarcerated adults (Vol. II); reducing secure detention and commitments, and encouraging the use of community-based alternatives (Vol. III); and advocacy for services and due process/procedural safeguards (Vol. IV). Volume IV will be available in early 1983.

NEW ENGLAND SYMPOSIA ON THE USE OF STANDARDS--Between September and December 1981, three separate symposia were convened in New England for approximately 90 judges, program administrators, and legislators. Each symposium focused on the legislative, judicial, and administrative uses of national juvenile justice standards. Information was presented on the history of the development of the four sets of standards, their philosophy, and potential strategies for implementation. All of the standards were presented as resources or tools to address specific problems or needs of a given jurisdiction, agency, or court. Participants were encouraged to use the standards as guides for drafting State juvenile code revisions, agency policies and procedures, court rules, and for incorporation into judicial orders. The symposium participants rated the sessions as very informative and useful in their particular areas of responsibilities. Recommendations were made to increase such efforts to disseminate information on the standards in more depth through training and technical assistance within the States, and to expand the symposia to other regions.

STANDARDS TRAINING PROJECT--(82-40) In FY 82 NIJJDP entered into a cooperative agreement with the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections to offer a series of 10 training seminars for administrators of juvenile correctional agencies and programs to be held across the country. The training format and agenda will be similar to the New England Symposia and will be designed to identify agencies interested in follow-up technical assistance in planning and implementing standards through available OJJDP resources.

C. Standards Implementation

In June 1982, NIJJDP issued a solicitation for a National Juvenile Justice Standards Resource and Demonstration Program to encourage the adoption of nationally developed standards for the administration of juvenile justice. Through cooperative efforts with selected State and local jurisdictions and national public and private organizations, NIJJDP hoped to demonstrate the utility of national juvenile justice standards as effective tools for generating and maintaining improvements in the administration of juvenile justice, consistent with the mandates and policies of the JJDP Act. A corollary goal was to promote national awareness of the utility of standards through the development of resources to respond to the information, training, and technical assistance needs of selected sites and other jurisdictions interested in adopting national juvenile justice standards.

Consistent with the existing OJJDP Policy on Juvenile Justice Standards, the purposes of the JJDP Act, and the goals of the program, the following objectives were identified for the overall program:

1. To complete a standards adoption process within 12 months in at least six jurisdictions that will result in the development or revision of administrative policies, court rules, or State or local codes, as appropriate, to reflect specific policies of the JJDP Act and relevant national standards, with the expectation of demonstrating measurable changes in practices within an additional 12 months.
2. To develop a better understanding of the process of standards adoption and implementation in selected sites and how they can be used in improving the performance of the juvenile justice system.
3. To identify and respond to the information, training, and technical assistance needs of State legislators, judges, program administrators, and practitioners involved in the adoption of standards in the selected sites and in other jurisdictions interested in the adoption of standards.
4. To compile and develop the necessary support materials to assist in the process of consideration and adoption of national juvenile justice standards, including information, training, and technical assistance packages for drafting appropriate policies, legislation, and court rules.
5. To incorporate the products of this program into all training and technical assistance activities of the Office related to improving the operation of the juvenile justice system.
6. To develop a national network of resources comprising individuals and organizations that can provide the most current, comprehensive information, training, and technical assistance on the state of the art of standards adoption and implementation.
7. To provide information and recommendations to the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC) for refining the NAC Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

Based on the advice of the recently appointed National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice, the solicitation was temporarily cancelled in June 1982, and after further consideration in September 1982, the Office was advised to focus its efforts on the dissemination of juvenile justice standards rather than on funding any major implementation initiatives.

D. Assessment of State Legislative Changes

During FY 1977, NIJJDP began a series of studies of statewide juvenile justice systems, which have as their primary aim examination of the new juvenile justice legislation at the State level. The first of these studies is described below; another (focused on the State of Washington) was begun in FY 1979. Because these new legislative revisions reflected major changes in philosophy and/or procedure, it was important to monitor those changes, particularly areas which reflect the policies of the JJDP Act and recommendations of national standards.

ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF NEW CALIFORNIA JUVENILE JUSTICE LEGISLATION HB 3121--The purpose of this project was to analyze the impact of new California juvenile justice legislation on the California juvenile justice system and its clients. Four major clusters or provisions in this legislation were selected for analysis: mandatory deinstitutionalization of all status offenders; encouragement of alternative program development and referral; increased involvement of the prosecutor in delinquency proceedings; and easing criteria for transferring juveniles charged with serious crimes to adult court. Preliminary findings relative to each of these areas follows.

- The implementation of the deinstitutionalization of status offenders provision resulted in some significant unanticipated consequences: statewide arrests of juveniles for status offenses dropped by 50 percent from 1976 to 1977. A detailed examination of decisionmaking in three Southern California counties demonstrated trends of re-labeling a portion of status offenders as dependent and neglected juveniles, as delinquent offenders, or as mentally/emotionally disabled, to enable secure treatment of this group. (Corrective legislation was subsequently passed to prohibit secure confinement of dependent and neglected juveniles.) However, the patterns of re-labeling were not consistent among the counties and did not fully account for the dramatic drop in arrests. There was a distinct problem experienced by police in responding to parental complaints, which often resulted in a general "hands-off" response.
- Provisions encouraging the development and use of alternative services and programs for both delinquent and status offenders resulted in very low levels of implementation. Reasons suggested for this were the lack of funding and a clear mandate to move in this direction. (Subsequent legislation, effective in 1978, provided for funding of alternative programs.)
- Provisions which increased prosecutorial involvement in the petitioning of delinquency cases contributed to more severe treatment of delinquency offenders, such as increased charging at the police level, increases in sustained petitions, and a greater percentage of out-of-home placements as court dispositions.
- The provisions easing standards for certification (waiver) to adult court for a specific list of criminal offenses resulted in varying responses among counties. Overall, statewide certification hearings (as mandated by law for these offenses) doubled, followed by approximately a 30 percent increase in the number of juveniles bound over to adult court. It should be noted that these increases appear to be most directly related to changes in processing requirements and not to increases in juvenile criminal activity as measured by arrests for these offenses. An intensive analysis of Los Angeles County data indicated that juveniles sent to criminal court faced the same probability of being convicted that they would face if they had remained in the juvenile court, but were somewhat more likely to be incarcerated (even after controlling for different types of offenses) in adult court.

An Assessment of the Implementation and Impact of Washington State Juvenile Legislation and Related Programs--(78-28) The purpose of this project was to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the implementation and impact of new juvenile justice legislation in the State of Washington. A major purpose of the assessment is to assist the State in its implementation effort. The legislation, which represents a comprehensive revision of the Washington State Juvenile Code, is based on two underlying principles: 1) that children who have not committed crimes should not be handled in the same manner as criminal offenders; and 2) that children who have committed criminal acts should receive dispositions based on the seriousness of their immediate offense, their age, and their past criminal record, rather than on the nature of their past social history.

The assessment was designed to ascertain the intent, rationale, and philosophy of the legislation; to assess agency response to the criminal offender provisions of the law, which call for increased formalization of the process, establishing an accountability-oriented diversion program, and uniform sentencing guidelines; to examine the consequences of the new criminal offender provisions of the law in terms of changes in arrest, referral, and recidivism rates and the severity and uniformity of sanctions for criminal offenses; to assess the agency response to the status offender provisions of the law regarding establishing a voluntary service delivery system for juvenile status offenders; and to examine the consequences of the new status offender provision on detention and court processing of status offenders, changes in law enforcement's handling of this population, and changes in referral rates of status offenders.

These issues were examined through detailed interviews with professionals in 20 counties across the State (law enforcement, probation, court administrators, judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, and diversion program administrators) through systematic sampling of juveniles' case files in three jurisdictions, and through collection of aggregate data from various reporting sources, including arrest data, court processing data, and data on commitments from the Department of Juvenile Rehabilitation. Final reports will be completed by early 1983.

During FY 1982, a feasibility study to establish an Automated Juvenile Law Archive (82-11) which would consist of a computerized data base of State juvenile and related codes was funded. The purpose of the 6-month project is to identify the information needs of various potential users of such a system and to present a number of options for consideration in FY 83. The grant would also enable the restoration of the NCJJ legislative file and final publication of various reports.

APPENDIX A

FY 1981

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
Project READ (Project READ II - Prevention)	78-JN-AX-0006	\$799,230
Social Action Research Center (Umbrella Evaluation for School Crime Program: Phase II)	78-JN-AX-0016	\$2,217,703
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Juvenile Information System Requirements, Phase 3)	78-JN-AX-0017	\$777,820
Association for Children With Learning Disabilities (A Research & Demonstration Project To Investigate the Link Between Learning Disabilities & Juvenile Delinquency)	78-JN-AX-0022	\$658,416
National Center for Juvenile Justice (National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System)	78-JN-AX-0027	\$1,238,014
Criminal Justice Research Center (The Use of Victimization Survey Data To Assess the Nature, Extent, and Correlates of Serious Delinquent Behavior)	78-JN-AX-0029	\$259,598
Hahneman Medical College (High Risk Behavior for Delinquency)	78-JN-AX-0033	\$436,550
University of Southern California (Implementation of New Juvenile Justice Legislation)	78-JN-AX-0034	\$498,183
The Villages Incorporated (The Villages, Incorporated)	79-JN-AX-0002	\$311,165
National Street Law Institute (Delinquency Prevention and Youth Advocacy Through Street Law)	79-JN-AX-0004	\$956,412

FY 1981

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
Children's Legal Rights Information, Training Program (Children's Legal Rights Information and Training Program)	79-JN-AX-0005	\$228,730
American Bar Association (Education in Law and Juvenile Justice)	79-JN-AX-0006	\$1,038,363
State Bar of California (Law in a Free Society)	79-JN-AX-0007	\$867,202
University of Chicago (Survey of Children's Residential Institutions and Alternative Programs)	79-JN-AX-0008	\$1,998,474
Institute of Policy Analysis (National Evaluations of Juvenile Restitution Projects)	79-JN-AX-0009	\$639,208
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International (National Program To Improve Juvenile Justice and Reduce Juvenile Delinquency)	79-JN-AX-0011	\$618,919
American Justice Institute (Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System)	79-JN-AX-0013	\$1,210,042
University of Washington (Center for Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention)	79-JN-AX-0014	\$2,117,246
Constitutional Rights Foundation (National Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Training Project)	79-JN-AX-0015	\$891,509
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Juvenile Court Judges Training Project)	79-JN-AX-0016	\$821,113
President and Fellows of Harvard College (Secure Care in a Community-Based Correctional System)	79-JN-AX-0023	\$543,872

FY 1981

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
Aspira, Incorporated, of Pennsylvania (Choice of Non-Delinquent, Delinquent Careers Among Puerto Rican Youth)	79-JN-AX-0024	\$504,812
National Center for Juvenile Justice (Comparative Analysis of Juvenile and Family Codes)	79-JN-AX-0027	\$169,435
Institute of Policy Analysis (Assess Implementation and Impact of State Juvenile Justice Legislation, Related Programs)	79-JN-AX-0028	\$649,739
The URSA Institute (Juvenile Parole Research Project)	79-JN-AX-0029	\$442,294
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (Evaluation of Denver Project New Pride Replication Program)	79-JN-AX-0031	\$987,225
Social Science Foundation (Evaluation of Law-Related Education Programs)	79-JN-AX-0036	\$786,293
U. S. Bureau of Census (Children in Custody)	80-JN-AX-0002	\$431,400
New England Medical Center Hospital (Sexually Exploited Children: Research Development Project)	80-JN-AX-0001	\$933,655
American Institutes for Research (Evaluation of OJJDP Special Emphasis Youth Advocacy Program)	80-JN-AX-0003	\$623,524
Johns Hopkins University (Evaluation of Programs for Delinquency Prevention Through Alternative Education)	80-JN-AX-0005	\$675,525
The URSA Institute (Evaluation of Violent Juvenile Offender Research/ Development Program)	80-JN-AX-0006	\$796,028

FY 1981

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
National Institute of Mental Health, Center for the Study of Crime and Delinquency (Transition to Junior High and the Deviance Process)	80-JN-AX-A008	\$100,000
Rutgers College Institute for Criminological Research, Department of Sociology (Effects of Residential Treatment)	81-JN-AX-0001	\$269,291
Institute of Black Studies (Racial Differentials in Juvenile Court Decisionmaking)	81-JN-AX-0005	\$109,798
Center for Behavioral Research/Organization Development (Differentiate Penetration of Minority Youth Into the Juvenile Justice System)	81-JN-AX-0006	\$368,504
Inslaw, Inc. (Contract for Conference on Adult Handling of Juveniles)	81-JS-AX-0006	\$49,995
National Youth Work Alliance (Fifth Annual National Youth Workers Conference)	81-JS-AX-0032	\$121,736
George Washington University Journalism Fellowship/Institute for Educational Leadership (Journalism Fellowships in Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention)	81-JS-AX-0033	\$4,178
University of Chicago (National Survey/Child Residential Institutions - Alternative Programs)	81-JS-AX-0036	\$915,237
Koba Associates, Inc. (Contract To Provide Technical Assistance to NIJJDP)	82-JN-AX-C008	\$274,000

APPENDIX B

FY 1982

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Juvenile Information System Requirements Phase 3)	78-JN-AX-0017	\$777,820
National Center for Juvenile Justice (National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System)	78-JN-AX-0027	\$1,563,014
Hahneman Medical College (High Risk Behavior for Delinquency)	78-JN-AX-0033	\$473,435
National Street Law Institute (Delinquency Prevention and Youth Advocacy Through Street Law)	79-JN-AX-0004	\$1,291,412
Children's Legal Rights Information, Training Program (Children's Legal Rights Information and Training Program)	79-JN-AX-0005	\$337,630
American Bar Association (Education in Law and Juvenile Justice)	79-JN-AX-0006	\$1,293,085
State Bar Association (Education in Law and Juvenile Justice)	79-JN-AX-0007	\$894,439
Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International (National Program to Improve Juvenile Justice and Reduce Delinquency)	79-JN-AX-0011	\$822,366
American Justice Institute (Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System)	79-JN-AX-0013	\$1,635,040
University of Washington (Center for Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention)	79-JN-AX-0014	\$2,822,178

FY 1982

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
Constitutional Rights Foundation (National Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Training Project)	79-JN-AX-0015	\$1,231,676
National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (Juvenile Court Judges Training Project)	79-JN-AX-0016	\$1,120,823
Institute of Policy Analysis (Comparative Analysis of Juvenile and Family Codes)	79-JN-AX-0028	\$689,680
The URSA Institute (Assess Implementation and Impact of State Juvenile Justice Legislation, Related Programs)	79-JN-AX-0029	\$467,423
Social Science Foundation (Evaluation of Law-Related Education Programs)	79-JN-AX-0036	\$1,156,216
U.S. Bureau of Census (Children in Custody)	80-JN-AX-0002	\$566,400
New England Medical Center Hospital (Sexually Exploited Children: Research Development Project)	80-JN-AX-0001	\$1,204,970
National Urban League (Study; School Discipline - Involvement in Criminal Juvenile Justice System)	80-JN-AX-0002	\$455,071
The URSA Institute (Evaluation Violent Juvenile Offender Research/Development Program)	80-JN-AX-0006	\$882,309
University of Washington (Comprehensive Research/Development Project in Preventing Delinquency)	80-JN-AX-0052	\$1,621,046

FY 1982

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
Center for Behavioral Research/ Organization Development (Differentiate Penetration of Minority Youth Into the Juvenile Justice System)	81-JN-AX-0006	\$517,455
University of Chicago (National Survey/Child Residential Institutions Alternative Programs)	81-JS-AX-0036	\$980,237
National Youth Work Alliance (Curriculum Design for Training Administrators of Services/ Violent Offender Programs)	82-JN-AX-0001	\$58,522
Center for Civic Education (Law in a Free Society)	82-JN-AX-0002	\$290,000
The Academy, Inc. (Comparative Dispositions: Study of Serious Juvenile Offender)	82-JN-AX-0003	\$626,424
University of Iowa (Development of Serious Criminal Careers and Delinquent Neighborhood)	82-JN-AX-0004	\$61,240
Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc. (NCS Victimization Data - Extent of Serious Delinquent Behavior)	82-JN-AX-0005	\$125,446
University of Pennsylvania Center for Studies in Criminology (Delinquency in a Birth Cohort II)	82-JN-AX-0006	\$280,961
Association for Children With Learning Disabilities (A Series of Training Institutes)	82-JN-AX-0007	\$84,620
University of Southern California (Early Correlates of Violent Offense Careers)	82-JN-AX-0008	\$279,289

FY 1982

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
National Council on Crime and Delinquency Research Center (Juvenile Court Intervention Release/Probation/Institutionalization)	82-JN-AX-0009	\$199,996
Federation for Community Planning Research Division (The Violent Few Revisited)	82-JN-AX-0010	\$102,200
National Center for Juvenile Justice (Automated Law Archive)	82-JN-AX-0011	\$75,001
National Institute of Drug Abuse (The Violent Substance Abusing Juvenile Offender Program)	82-JN-AX-A021	\$67,989
National Corrections Academy (Management Training for Juvenile Justice and Alternative Delinquency System Persons)	82-JN-AX-A023	\$160,000
Commission on Accreditation for Corrections (National Training Program on Standards, Strategies, and Changes in Juvenile Justice)	82-JS-AK-K040	\$100,000
Institute for Educational Leadership Journalism Fellowships (Journalism Fellowships on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention)	82-JS-AX-0025	\$289,975
National Council of Juvenile Family Court Judges (Serious and Violent Juvenile Offender Juvenile and Family Court Training Project)	82-JS-AX-0026	\$204,992
University of Southern California (Management Development Action Research Training)	82-JS-AX-0027	\$69,964

FY 1982

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
Institute of Policy Analysis (Training, On Site Assistance for Implementation of Restitution Program in Juvenile Courts)	82-JS-AX-0028	\$135,237
National Youth Workers Alliance (National Training Institute on Serious/Violent Offender Workers)	82-JS-AX-0029	\$242,605
Children's Legal Rights Information and Training Program (Cooperative State and Federal Law-Related Education Curriculum Program - Maryland)	82-JS-AX-0030	\$37,783
National College of District Attorneys (Prosecutor Training in Juvenile Justice)	82-JS-AX-0031	\$179,980
Institute for Court Management (Juvenile Justice Training Seminar)	82-JS-AX-0032	\$92,151
American Institute for Research (Evaluation of OJJDP Special Emphasis Youth Advocacy Program)	82-JS-AX-0033	\$296,225
Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (Evaluation of New Pride Program)	82-JS-AX-0035	\$315,879
The Johns Hopkins University Center for Social Organization (Evaluation of Programs for Delinquency Prevention Through Alternative Education)	82-JS-AX-0037	\$314,782
American Correctional Association (Training Ombudsman in Juvenile Institutions and Agencies)	82-JS-AX-0038	\$74,951
National District Attorneys Association (Juvenile Justice Training Grant)	82-JS-AX-0039	\$40,000

FY 1982

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
The URSA Institute (Evaluation of Violent Juvenile Offender Research/Development Program)	82-MU-AX-0003	\$556,294
University of Chicago (National Survey - Children's Residential Institutions Alternatives)	82-MU-AX-0004	\$312,300

END