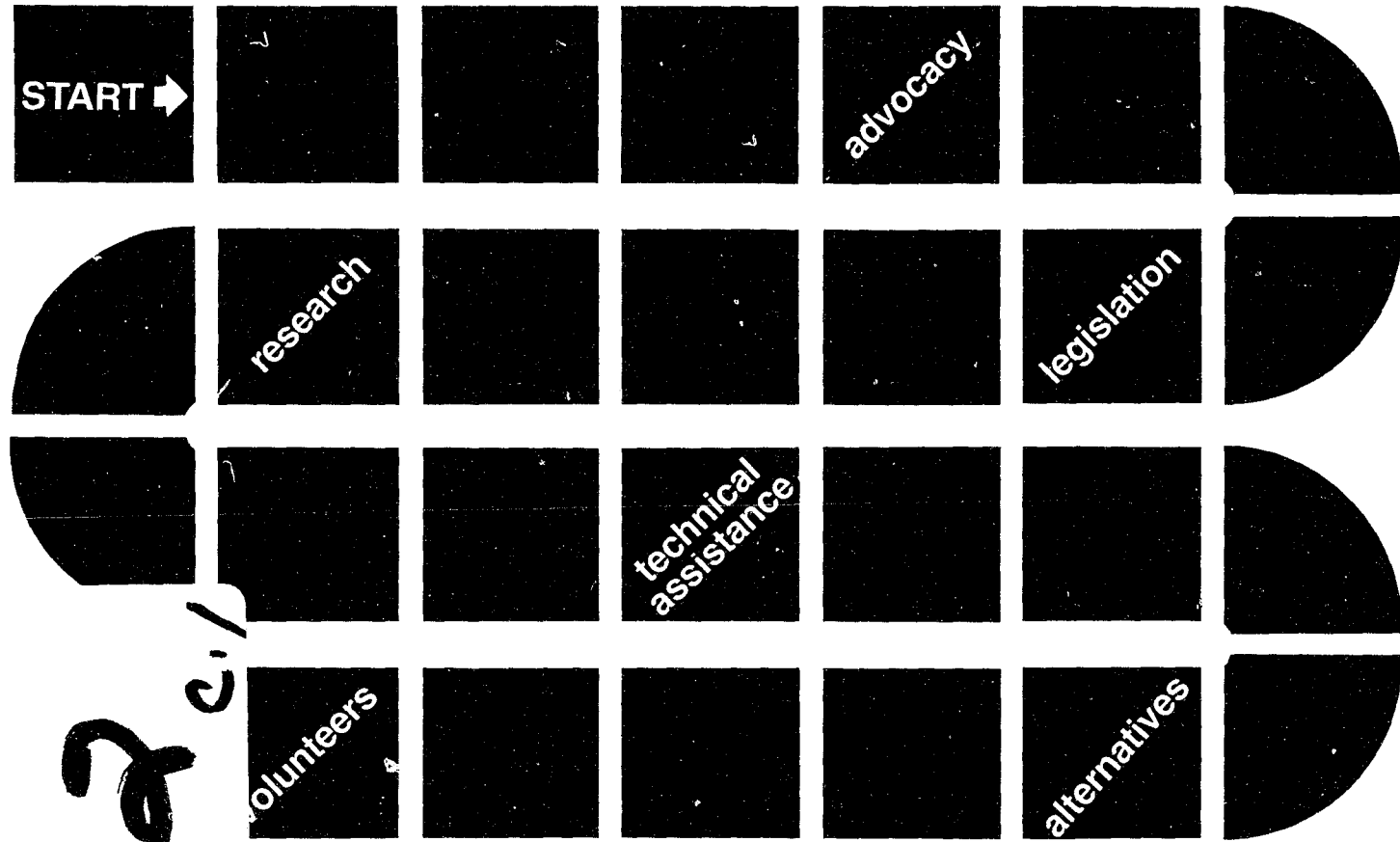


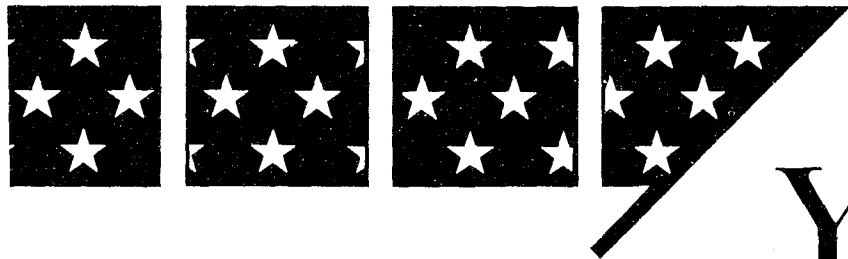
B2135

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

# Juveniles in Adult Jails and Lockups



98212 c.1



## IT'S YOUR MOVE

**JUVENILES IN ADULT JAILS AND LOCKUPS**

**It's Your Move**

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

98212

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/NIJ  
US Department of Justice

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

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

For additional copies of this document contact: Community Research Center,  
University of Illinois, 505 East Green, Suite 204, Champaign, IL 61820,  
217/333-0443.

This document was prepared by the Community Research Center of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign under Contract No. J-LEAA-012-81 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, United States Department of Justice. Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice.

February, 1985

CONTENTS

THE ISSUES: JUVENILES IN OUR NATION'S JAILS ..... 1  
CONCERNED CITIZENS: WHAT YOU CAN DO ..... 15  
PUBLIC EDUCATION: HOW TO TELL THE STORY ..... 21  
RESOURCES FOR REMOVAL: CONTACTS AND REFERENCES ..... 25

NCJRS  
JUN 8 1985  
ACQUISITIONS

I. THE ISSUES

Juveniles in Our Nation's Jails

- Each year approximately 479,000 juveniles are locked in adult jails throughout the United States.
- About ten percent of these juveniles are held in adult jails for serious offenses.
- Twenty percent are detained for "status offenses" such as underage drinking, sexual promiscuity, or running away.
- Four percent--over 19,000--are jailed without having committed an offense of any sort.
- Neglected, disturbed, retarded and handicapped juveniles are found in this group, as are throwaways, juveniles forced from their homes by parental abuse or for economic reasons.
- A study of 755,000 runaways by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare showed that many were not seeking adventure but were fleeing emotional, physical, or sexual abuse.
- Over nine percent of jailed juveniles are thirteen years old or younger.
- The suicide rate of juveniles in adult jails is eight times greater than that of juveniles in juvenile detention centers.
- Recent studies indicate that a majority of those jailed "could be released without endangering public safety."

Every year the juvenile courts in this country provide court services to thousands of young people. The maximum age of jurisdiction varies with each state, but generally juveniles under eighteen years potentially may be brought before a juvenile court. Most youths arrested by police and referred to the court will be released in their parents' custody to await further court action. But many will be removed from their homes pending court hearings. Perhaps the parents have refused custody because they deem the youth "beyond their control." Or, perhaps a runaway requires a temporary court placement. Since these juveniles pose no serious threat to the community, a nonsecure, temporary placement in a shelter home, runaway group home, or foster care program usually is appropriate. A small percentage of cases involve juveniles whose past records and current charges are serious enough to pose a threat to public safety or the court process. In these instances, a secure placement pending further court hearings is warranted.

Though this seems simple enough in theory, actual practice indicates that many juveniles are needlessly detained, and that thousands of young people are placed in adult jails and police lockups. National standards developed by the American Bar Association, the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, and other organizations concerned with juvenile justice standards, call for a child's release from secure detention unless the child poses a significant threat to public safety or the court process. Research indicates that if these standards are applied, over fifty percent of the juveniles now detained could be released.

Juveniles are held in jails for many reasons--as a convenience for the justice system; to protect the community; so that they won't harm themselves or get into further trouble; to protect them from dangerous home environments; as a "deterrent"; to assure appearance at court hearings; while awaiting placement in other facilities; or at parents' request to hold uncontrollable youngsters.

But these unsupported "rationales" of public safety, protection from themselves or their environment, and lack of alternatives, break down under close scrutiny. Research shows that only about ten percent of delinquent youths who appear in court are serious offenders. And, according to one estimate, nine out of ten juveniles incarcerated at any time in local detention facilities are awaiting court hearings.

#### **The Effects: Physical and Psychological Damage**

Jailing juveniles hurts them in many ways. The most widely known harms are physical and sexual abuse by adults in the same facility. A nine-state study by the Children's Defense Fund found frequent instances in which juveniles were confined with adults charged with violent crimes, including:

- a sixteen-year-old boy who was raped by cellmates charged with murder;
- a fifteen-year-old girl mistakenly confined with adult female offenders in a county jail, where she was molested and raped repeatedly.

The American Bar Association, which condemns the practice of placing juveniles in adult jails, cites the example of:

- a fourteen-year old who was serving ninety days on a chain gang for petty larceny. He was shot in the face by a trustee guard, lost both eyes, and suffered brain damage.

According to a recent article:

Violence is a never-ending jail problem. Weak, friendless or fresh inmates are routinely assaulted and sometimes raped. 'It happens much, much more often in jails than in prisons,' says New York City Corrections Commissioner Benjamin Ward, who used to run the state prison system. Guards can't check much of the violence; most jails are woefully understaffed and old jails with their long cell blocks are impossible to watch most of the time.

Most incarcerated juveniles are locked up in rural, isolated jails where these conditions predominate.

In attempting to protect juveniles from attacks by adult prisoners, jail officials often keep juveniles in solitary confinement. Dr. Rosemary Sarri, Co-Director of the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, at the University of Michigan, says that complete isolation causes total panic in some children. "They can't stand it. They hallucinate . . . An adult learns it is not the end of the world, but a kid is, a lot of times, just not experienced enough to know."

A study by the University of Illinois Community Research Center shows that the suicide rate for juveniles placed in adult jails is nearly five times greater than the suicide rate for juveniles in the general population, and almost eight times greater than that of juveniles placed in separate juvenile detention centers.

Adult jails are not required to provide educational, recreational, or other services for juveniles. And research indicates that delinquent behavior may arise from living in abnormal settings, that once a youth is held in a secure facility, the likelihood of future incarcerations is increased. The influence of violent offenders on minor offenders; verbal abuse; the negative self-image created by the setting; and the "criminal" label which pursues the youth into the community, especially in smaller communities, all contribute to the increased probability of future jailing.

#### **The Conditions: Overcrowded, Dangerous, Unsanitary, Unconstitutional**

Corrections officials themselves have presented a compelling case for the removal of juveniles from adult jails. In American Jails, a publication of the Centennial Congress of Corrections, the "majority of county and city jails" are described:

. . . the buildings are old, badly designed, poorly equipped, and, in most instances, in need of urgent repairs. They are not properly heated, ventilated nor lighted; they do not have the necessary facilities for the preparation and service of food; proper and adequate provisions for bathing and laundering are missing; sanitary arrangements are, for the most part, primitive

and in a bad state of repair; only in rare instances are there proper hospital facilities or means of caring for the sick and infirmed; religious services are infrequent; educational activities are almost completely unknown . . . Recreation is mostly restricted to card-playing, and, in general, complete idleness is the order of the day. Filth, vermin, homosexuality and degeneracy are rampant, and are the rule rather than the exception.

From an architectural standpoint, it is often impossible or impractical to renovate most jails to provide adequate separation of juveniles from adults. For this reason, and because of the operational problems juveniles create, various law enforcement groups have called for a reduction in the practice of holding juveniles in jails. National organizations such as the American Bar Association and the Children's Defense Fund, as well as the National Coalition for Jail Reform, which includes groups as diverse as the National Sheriffs' Association, and the National League of Cities, have called for "ending jail incarceration of juveniles" under the age of eighteen.

The Commission for Accreditation of Corrections which guides the improvement of detention and correctional facilities has taken the position that they will not accredit a jail which holds juveniles. This is significant because the standards for the accreditation process were developed and are guided by the persons who administer and operate our nation's jails and prisons. Equally important is the 1982 program statement adopted by the Board of Directors of the Boys Clubs of America calling for a prohibition on juvenile jailing, committing national and local board leadership and resources to elimination of the practice.

#### **The Law: The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act**

In 1974, Congress recognized the problem of children in adult jails by enacting the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Emphasizing the widespread abuses of juveniles in adult jails and lockups, the Act aimed at eventual removal of all juveniles from adult jails, but mandated "sight and sound" separation of juvenile and adult offenders in states participating in the funding program of the legislation. The Act also required that status offenders (noncriminal youths) be removed from juvenile detention and correctional facilities. Subsequent amendments call for complete removal of all juveniles from adult jails and lockups by 1988.

At present, the criteria applied by most states for secure detention of a juvenile are that a youth will be "likely to run away, likely to commit a new offense, or likely to harm himself." The American Bar Association and other organizations consider the concept of "likely to" vague and subjective. They suggest that specific criteria including type of offense, legal history, and legal status be used to decide whether to detain a juvenile. In this way, decisions can be reached irrespective of sex, race, appearance, socioeconomic

status, access to legal counsel, etc. Recent research indicates these types of criteria will result in a reduction of juvenile admissions to jail with no increase in rearrest or failure to appear rates.

And, while most states require that youths held in jails be separated from the "sight and sound" of adult offenders, this criterion often is loosely construed and poorly enforced. Frequently, it results in children being isolated in conditions far worse than those of adult prisoners.

Significantly, several states have gone beyond the separation requirements of the Act, enacting legislation completely prohibiting the placement of juveniles in adult jails. Other states are taking the position that jail use for juveniles must be severely limited.

The New Juvenile Act in Pennsylvania provides that after December 31, 1979, it will be unlawful for a jail employee or director to receive any person he has reason to believe is a child (PA Stat., Chapt. 50). During an 18-month pre-planning period, Pennsylvania developed and provided funding for regional plans for detention and shelter care. Pennsylvania reimburses counties 50 percent for secure detention, and 90 percent for nonsecure alternatives for juveniles awaiting court appearance. Strict monitoring by the Attorney General's office, including a toll-free "hotline," have been established. Most significant in Pennsylvania's jail removal efforts have been:

- the Juvenile Justice Center, a youth advocacy group active in the state since 1971;
- the state's participation in the JJDP Act of 1974;
- the determination by the Governor's Justice Commission Juvenile Justice Office (now Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency) to focus singlemindedly on compliance with the Act and the conclusion by them that absolute prohibition was more feasible than establishing sight and sound separation;
- the utilization of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee as the mechanism through which to accomplish major milestones in solidifying the removal effort;
- the interest and commitment of a legislator who sponsored the legislation;
- the development of a network of alternatives--groups homes, foster care, and close supervision.

Pennsylvania has succeeded in reducing the number of juveniles held in adult jails and lockups from 3,300 to none.

Across the nation, commissioners and law enforcement officials are being informed of their potential legal liability for putting juveniles into inadequate and inappropriate jails.

In a landmark decision in Portland, Oregon, federal judge Helen Frye held that it is a violation of the federal Constitution to hold children in adult jails in Oregon. Judge Frye found that punishment in the Columbia County Jail was the "treatment of choice" for children detained by the county juvenile department. The treatment, she said, "has little or nothing to do with simple detention, rehabilitation, or even the protection of society."

Judge Frye ruled that the confinement of status offenders and juveniles awaiting trial on criminal charges in an adult jail is a violation of the juveniles' constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment.

The plaintiffs also asked the court to rule on the larger question of juvenile lockup in any adult jail. Judge Frye first considered status offenders: "Does the status of such a child justify placing that child in a jail?" Judge Frye answered,

A child who runs away from home or is out of parental control is clearly a child in distress, a child in conflict with his family and his society. But nobody contends he is a criminal. A runaway child or a child out of control, as an addict or an insane person, may be confined for treatment or for the protection of society, but to put such a child in a jail--any jail--with its criminal stigma, constitutes punishment and is a violation of that child's due process rights under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. No child who is a status offender may be lodged constitutionally in an adult jail.

What about children accused of crimes? First, the court supposes that the jail itself leaves nothing to be desired in the way of "comfort, privacy, medical care, food, and recreation." It supposes further that the children in this dream jail are treated according to their age and needs. Due process, Judge Frye points out, does not guarantee a child the rights it guarantees an adult. Trial by jury, grand jury indictment, and bail are examples. Rather, juvenile proceedings are more in the nature of a guardianship imposed by the state. The state can deny juveniles some of the protections it cannot deny adults, but implicit in this power is "a special solicitude."

It is this special solicitude that requires a separate system for juvenile offenders. There is a separate system, after all. And "when children who are found guilty of committing criminal acts cannot be placed in adult jails, it is fundamentally unfair to lodge children accused of committing criminal acts in adult jails."

### The Alternatives: Varied, Humane, Cheaper, and Effective

The practice of holding juveniles in adult jails is contrary to developments in juvenile law and the juvenile justice system over the past 86 years. It violates the concept of "the least restrictive environment" for juveniles--especially applicable to the minor offenders and nonoffenders who constitute the large majority of youths in contact with the juvenile justice system.

Research conducted by the University of Illinois Community Research Center indicates that citizen attitudes favor a prohibition on jailing for the vast majority of juveniles who come in contact with police. In a national survey of public attitudes toward youth crime nationwide, by the Opinion Research Corporation for the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute and the University of Minnesota, there were the following findings: 73 percent agreed that "The main purpose of the juvenile court system should be to treat and rehabilitate rather than punish"; 61 percent agreed that "Youths who are runaways, habitual truants and youths in conflict with their parents should not be handled by the juvenile court system, but by other community agencies"; and 89 percent agreed that "Increasing employment opportunities for youths could prevent a lot of serious crime." These findings reveal a public which prefers appropriate supervision, care, rehabilitation, and restitution rather than retribution. Certainly care, support, and guidance can be achieved more readily in a home or other community setting than in an adult jail.

Some concern has been expressed about the economic costs of closing adult jails to juveniles. These concerns generally focus on the costs of remodeling facilities, building juvenile detention centers, and funding alternative programs. One reason for this apprehension is the lack of information about the range of alternatives communities can develop, many of which are less expensive than institutional care. The American Justice Institute estimates that merely jailing a juvenile, without providing the necessary services, costs \$24 a day. Home detention (\$14), attention homes (\$17), and small group homes (\$17) are less costly alternatives that provide services. Secure detention with full services would cost on the average \$61 per day per child.

An analysis of jail removal costs by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) and the Community Research Center found that the cost of detaining juveniles apart from adults can range from \$69,740 to \$22,170 for holding 100 youths for 10 days. The cost depends on whether the detention is in a secure facility, a less restrictive residential facility, or under community-based supervision. The report showed that when states and localities examine juvenile justice systems, the process results in a reduced reliance on secure placement options, and a potentially reduced removal cost.

Since 1981, under the auspices of OJJDP, 17 local sites have planned and operate programs designed to eliminate the practice of jailing juveniles. Most of these programs are operating in rural areas where Congress expressed the greatest concern for the practicality and viability of complete removal.

Many of them represent multi-county areas with limited access to a separate secure juvenile detention facility and only limited alternatives to secure detention. Most are characterized by limited but continuous need for pretrial services for accused juvenile offenders. Typically, the only around-the-clock operation has been the county jail.

The objectives of each program are: removing 100 percent of juveniles held in adult jails and lockups; 24-hour intake screening; the adoption of intake criteria consistent with national standards; and the development of a network of alternatives to jail, including diversion from the system. Even in the planning phase of the Jail Removal Initiative, there was an increase in awareness of the juvenile jailing problem, and a decline in the number of juveniles in jails.

Under the JRI, the sheriffs of Colorado have also adopted a program to assist rural counties in transporting youths to regional youth detention centers, or alternative nonsecure placements. The plan provides for an off-duty officer to transport juveniles,

thereby eliminating the possibility of short staffing a given shift. Under an established formula, counties submit for transportation reimbursement funds on a quarterly basis, and receive payment for cost of man hours involved in transporting pre-trial youth to a secure facility, plus 20¢ per mile for the initial round trip.

The National Sheriffs' Association magazine notes:

To further efforts in achieving the overall goal of this initiative, alternative placement/treatment programs were designed and implemented. With the assistance of local county Departments of Social Services and Mental Health Agencies, youth homes for short-term non-secure placement and plans for longer-term counseling were developed. These alternatives to incarceration have proven effective in providing a less threatening, more positive environment for teenage runaways and, in other cases, in offering a broader based counseling service that involves an entire family.

Otero County, Colorado, is one county where this type of short-term, non-secure placement has been established. Sheriff John Eberly of Otero County recently commented, 'This specialized foster home has been an incredible help in assisting us with the jail removal program. Until it was established, sometimes the only place available to hold a young runaway was our county jail. Now, that child is placed in the home and get proper counseling instead of sitting in the jail where nothing positive results.'

Rather than simply funding secure facilities, it is the responsibility of communities to assist the juvenile justice system in developing beneficial and cost-effective alternatives. Many and various options for handling troubled young people have been developed in communities of all sizes around the country. The use of these alternatives is predicated generally on the three specific, objective criteria suggested by the American Bar Association: the nature of the suspected offense; the juvenile's previous criminal record; and whether or not the juvenile has failed to appear in court previously. The application of this set of criteria tends to curtail the capricious processing and placement of juveniles.

In Memphis, Tennessee, for example, law enforcement officials order a youth to juvenile court through a juvenile summons, similar to issuing a parking ticket. At a cost of \$27 per youth processed, the juvenile summons can preclude custody and detention. Summons are issued to minor juvenile offenders, and even in felony cases, where youths are not dangerous to themselves or the community. Since the program was instituted in 1965, 99.4 percent of all youths issued a summons have appeared in court at the designated time. A similar program is in operation in Annapolis, Maryland.

The Division of Public Safety Programs of the State of South Carolina has developed a system of 24-hour detention screening in rural areas. Local residents are paid a small fee to screen juvenile offenders for intake placement on a 24-hour basis. The object of this screening is to eliminate the needless placement of young people in inappropriate settings.

The South Carolina Department of Youth Services also has initiated an emergency foster care system. This system, which relies greatly on responses to a statewide public service advertising campaign, makes a network of private homes available to youths who might otherwise be placed inappropriately in secure facilities. The combination of constant vigilance regarding placement, and the ability to offer the homes of trained volunteers, provides an effective community-based alternative to adult jails and other forms of secure detention.

In the Upper Peninsula of the State of Michigan, the Department of Social Services has instituted youth attendant, shelter care, and other programs in 15 counties, reducing the number of juveniles held in jails from 33 per month to two. The program, which has been in existence successfully for six years, has been equally effective in the city of Detroit. Youth attendants, typically schoolteachers, college students, police and probation officers, are paid \$5.00 per hour to supervise juveniles detained in holdover facilities--non-cell sheriffs, local and state police offices, hospitals and detox centers--for up to 16 hours. Working in eight-hour shifts, youth attendants can continue to counsel a juvenile in home detention, on a face-to-face basis, or through telephone contact for 14 days, or for an extended period. They may also provide counseling to youths in emergency family shelters. Foster parents, who must get along well with the youths and be able to deal with stressful situations, are licensed by the state; however, a great deal depends

"less likely to use violence to solve problems and were less dependent on others who engage in delinquent behavior."

In San Francisco, the Family Crisis Intervention Unit of the Youth Guidance Center (San Francisco Juvenile Court) coordinates a diversion program for status offenders which has reduced detention 40 percent in two years. Under this system, police automatically transport in-county status offenders to their homes, shelter care, or satellite foster homes. Family therapists' efforts to resolve the crisis situation are based on a contract between juveniles and staff, which the juvenile must fulfill. Close contact between staff and juveniles is essential to this program.

Similarly, the Sacramento County 601 Diversion Project attempts to divert status offenders from the juvenile justice system through referrals from a variety of sources including police, schools, and parents. Family counseling techniques are used to develop the idea that problems should be addressed by the family as a whole. After-hours crisis line service through the probation department switchboard is also available. In a study of the 601 Diversion Project, juveniles in a "control" group were compared to the 601 project group. Youths in the control group spent an average of 5.3 nights in detention, while the project group averaged 0.1 nights. The project group also committed fewer repeat offenses and fewer criminal offenses during a seven-month period. Furthermore, the average total cost for project handling of a case was \$29 as compared with an average cost of \$222 for control cases.

The Boys Clubs of America also have been actively involved in diversion programs. Through their Youth Services Project, youths not older than 17 1/2 are diverted into community service work and restitution, thereby avoiding processing through arrest. If they fulfill the terms of the program, charges are dropped; unsuccessful completion results in charges being processed in juvenile court. The program is voluntary, with the lack of a formal record providing an important motivation to participate.

In Louisiana, the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement in cooperation with the Division of Youth Services, has developed a "Youth in Jail Alert Form" which has virtually eliminated the practice of jailing juveniles in some areas of the state. This form, instituted in 1982, provides a mechanism by which law enforcement officials, or anyone who becomes aware of a case where a juvenile is inappropriately or illegally detained in an adult jail, can apprise the Division of Youth Services immediately. On each reported case, a Youth in Jail Alert Form is then completed comprising the following information: name, address, age, race, sex, date and time of admission; court order, how the Division learned of the case, offense, actions recommended to remove, date and time of release, person/program facility released to; if not released--reasons, level of separation from adults, signature. The form is sent to the state DYS office, and from there to the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement. If no action is taken, the case is reported to the District Attorney or Attorney General, however, this step is seldom required. The reporting mechanism also serves to remind law enforcement and judicial

officials of the existence of such alternatives as shelter care and juvenile detention facilities. According to one state official, "The very presence of the form has reduced the length of stay of juveniles in jails, and in some areas the practice has been eliminated. In several northeast counties of the state, the length of stay of juveniles in jails has been reduced from 30 days to 24 hours."

Juvenile detention centers should be used as a last resort for the small percentage of juveniles who pose a significant threat to the public safety or court process, and therefore require secure custody. Good detention centers are staffed with persons trained in counseling who can provide needed crisis intervention assistance. They also have educational programs, recreation and activity areas, and medical services to insure appropriate care for juveniles who must be securely detained. Where necessary, several small counties can pool detention needs and financial resources to develop a regional detention center, as has occurred in states including Maine, Utah, Colorado and Michigan. In rural counties where populations do not warrant a full-service detention center, holdover facilities which provide temporary residential services for up to 48 hours may be used. The holdover facility gives the court time to dispose of cases, have youths transferred by officers to a detention center, or make other arrangements.

It should be kept in mind, however, that the practice of holding youths in a detention facility frequently is overused. The implementation of strict criteria for admission, conditional release, and alternatives such as home detention, supervised "family shelter" foster homes for more disruptive youths, and shelter care, reduced the average daily population in the Arapahoe Youth Center (a detention facility in Arapahoe County, Colorado) from 18 to 11, and the length of stay from 7 to 5 days. Concomitantly, there was a reduction in failures to appear, and a reduction in re-detention. Costs of operation, even with the new alternatives services, were reduced from \$350,000 to \$250,000.



## II. CONCERNED CITIZENS

### What You Can Do

The indiscriminate jailing of juveniles can be stopped. Acting independently and through organized groups, concerned citizens can become a powerful force in promoting public interest and support for the removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups. Citizen groups can press for more effective, humane, less costly alternatives to secure detention. Volunteers can become involved in direct services programs which provide alternatives to jailing.

Increasingly, youth-work practitioners are following three basic criteria in placing juveniles outside their own homes for services of all kinds: (1) clear and objective criteria in their decisions, not subjective predictions about a youth's future actions and needs; (2) the least restrictive setting that is available and appropriate to treat the youth (if possible, services while the youth lives at home or within the community); (3) the personal needs of the young people who must stay in the residences and facilities outside their own homes, even though temporarily.

To promote the daily application of these criteria in communities across the nation, you, the concerned citizen, can take the following steps:

**Visit the local jail and see who is there. Monitor the admissions practices and living conditions in the jails and lockups in your community and report this information to citizen groups, the public, the media, professional groups, city, county, and state officials, and other interested persons.**

Become familiar with basic legal and organizational standards for jails. First, ask a local attorney who is familiar with jail conditions for a briefing on unconstitutional conditions of confinement. For groups that don't have access to such an attorney, review nationally recognized jail standards, such as those of the American Correctional Association, or the American Bar Association. These standards will enable you to contrast the ideal with the jail you are visiting.

It is often helpful to combine skills. For example, a community group may visit a jail first and determine problem areas, then have an attorney investigate the specific problems discovered.

To obtain entry into the jail, it is helpful to know someone "inside," such as an inmate, a former inmate, or an employee. An employee can reveal problem areas in the jail, and point out disparities between official policy and actual practice. An inmate or former inmate's story may differ from the official story. Contacts can supply you with evidence in the form of

corroborating statements, written policies, medical records, or other tangible evidence that their story is true.

When you tour the facility, ask the following questions:

- What is their physical layout: the cleanliness, the plumbing, the heating, the ventilation, and the lighting?
- What provisions are made for emergency admissions, regular medical services, and mental health services?
- What, if any, arrangements are made for keeping inmates occupied?
- Is there provision for regular out-of-doors exercise, education, or other recreation?
- How long are juveniles held in the local jails?
- Are juveniles adequately separated from adults in cells, intake, medical and recreational areas?
- Is supervision available 24 hours per day?
- Are the jails used to hold mentally ill, mentally retarded, or emotionally disturbed youths?
- Are the jails used to "shelter" neglected or abused youths in the absence of appropriate foster care facilities?
- Are the jails used to hold juveniles charged with misdemeanors or status offenses, including truancy, disobedience to parents, violations of curfew?
- Does the state plan required by the 1974 Juvenile Justice Act as a condition to receive federal grants provide for the establishment of alternative facilities, and how have they been implemented?

You can make it difficult to place juveniles in jail, for example, by developing forms, procedures, etc., that must be completed before a juvenile may be processed into jail.

**Participate in state and local planning efforts to remove juveniles from inappropriate confinement, including jails and lockups.**

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act mandates that each state receiving funds under the Act establish an advisory group in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention, which may:

- participate in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan;
- advise the state planning agency and its supervisory board;
- advise the governor and the legislature on matters related to its functions, as requested;
- have an opportunity for review and comment on all juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications;
- be given a role in monitoring state compliance with requirements for deinstitutionalization of status offenders and removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; advise the state planning agency on the composition of the state supervisory board and maintenance of effort; and review the progress and accomplishments of juvenile justice and delinquency prevention projects funded under the comprehensive state plan.

These State Advisory Groups, composed of volunteers, have been extremely effective in planning and monitoring the juvenile justice system nationwide.

Obtain information to help you in planning local and state efforts by:

- talking to your judges about where they place juveniles;
- talking to the parents of juveniles in jail;
- doing research on the number of juveniles in jail, their offenses, length of time in jail, etc.;
- examining the intake criteria of jails;
- asking youth service departments about their positions on this issue;
- asking your local elected officials to visit the jail, and for their position on the problem.

**Mobilize existing groups with an interest in juvenile justice and delinquency prevention on the issues of juveniles in jails.**

Groups such as service clubs, professional and fraternal organizations, business associations, labor unions, and private child advocacy groups have contributed long hours of voluntary services, as well as organizational influence to create change in the criminal justice system at all levels.

- Locate or form a local citizen's advisory/planning group and join them. From this build a network for change.

- Join a group that is interested in the justice area, such as the League of Women Voters or the Junior League.
- Write letters to the editor, and articles or press releases for your newspaper and your church or organization's newsletter.
- Speak on the issue before community, church, and professional groups.
- Talk to your state and federal legislators. Convince them of the need for change. Explain why the jailing of juveniles is unwise or unnecessary in most cases.
- Promote alternatives to jailing. Aid in the planning, funding and construction of group homes, attention centers, and other nonjail facilities. Support community alternatives such as paid 24-hour supervisors.

**Volunteer to work on programs for juveniles which present alternatives to jails and detention centers.**

The commitment of trained volunteers, and the involvement of the community, are essential to the success of programs which provide alternatives to jails and lockups.

Nationwide, in communities as diverse as Newport, Kentucky, Ames, Iowa, and Clackamas County, Oregon, volunteers participate in staffing shelter care programs. Recruitment of volunteers is considered a priority by many shelter care administrators.

Michigan is also using volunteers to implement programs for youthful offenders. In cooperation with the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and ACTION, local agencies in Michigan are working to place volunteers in the Foster Grandparents and Senior Volunteer Programs in programs for juveniles. In Flint, volunteer seniors work in a juvenile court program. In Traverse, City, volunteers tutor children and take them on field trips. Seven volunteers work with juvenile delinquents at the Berrien County Juvenile Center.

The services of professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers are being used in home detention programs, which are based on intensive short-term contact. Daily visits or phone calls from the home detention counselor reinforce a strict contractual agreement among the youth, the family, the court, and counselor. While home detention programs may vary by locale, a common operating assumption is that the close supervision and observation of rules they require will generally keep juveniles trouble-free and available to the court. The need for counseling and court services is also assumed generally. Volunteers in the Ramsey County (St. Paul) Minnesota Home Detention Volunteer Program are issued the following guidelines:

DO:

- Make at least one phone call to the child per day. Change the number of calls you make per day, and vary the time. Don't become predictable!
- Discuss the contract with the child and parents, on the phone within 24 hours of the court hearing. (Or as soon as you are in possession of the contract.)
- Communicate weekly with the Probation Officer listed on the contract) about the child.
- Report any violation of the court's order (explained on the contract) to the supervising Probation Officer or the Court Unit Worker when no Probation Officer is assigned.
- Maintain a daily log and complete the Home Detention Summary.
- Submit this summary to the Court Unit Staff two days prior to hearing, or if unable to do so, call the Court Unit Worker with verbal report.

You may elect to visit the child and family occasionally. This is beneficial if you have the time available. It is not mandatory.

DON'T:

- Have the child call you.
- Allow anybody to answer for the child.
- Wait after a violation of the contract, to call either the Probation Officer of the Court Unit Staff. Call the following morning.

ABOVE ALL REMEMBER!

Your efforts are very important to the Court and our Corrections Department! Your reports are read by the Referees and Court Unit Staff. Your opinions are valued! We appreciate what you are doing, and want to be supportive of you.

Volunteers may also assist troubled youths by participating in a network of emergency foster homes. Across the nation, in states including New York, South Carolina, and Montana, Virginia, and Utah, "host homes" are providing short-term emergency shelter care.

In Florida, when the legislature prohibited the secure detention of certain juvenile offenders, a statewide volunteer foster home program was initiated by the Division of Youth Services. Thirty-four volunteer coordinators across the state recruited foster homes, planned funding mechanisms, and organized volunteers to provide varied services. Foster parents, interviewed for their attitudes towards youths, and checked for any history of offenses, are approved by the court in a formal ceremony. They receive a booklet containing a log for information on the youths placed with them, instructions, and a copy of the probation agreement signed by the youth. However, the volunteer coordinators are pivotal in this program, contacting families, transporting youths, and spending time with them. There are now 900 Florida volunteer foster homes, which may be used by court order (or in the case of runaways) by parental consent. Although the program has been used primarily for status offenders, the DYS believes it can be used successfully for delinquents.

Training and supportive services are, however, crucial to the effective administration of these programs.

A different kind of volunteer program, directly involving volunteers in jail removal, was undertaken in South Carolina. Working in conjunction with the South Carolina Youth Bureau, Alston Wilkes Society volunteers (see listing of youth advocacy groups), checked local jails for status offenders twice daily. When they found status offenders, these volunteers phoned the Youth Bureau. Youth workers then tried to arrange emergency housing with local families, or reunited juveniles with their own families, and referred the youths for day or residential counseling programs. A survey of the effects of this program in Spartansburg, South Carolina, showed that "the number of youths held in jails had been reduced 32 percent and the time they spent behind bars reduced 72 percent." There was no cost for the volunteer project. An Alston Wilkes Society volunteer tells about a twelve-year-old boy who was taken to a volunteer emergency home after spending several days in jail:

He had been found by a motel owner asleep behind the ice machine to keep warm. The owner called the police who put him in a cell for lack of an alternative. The counselor who was taking the boy to the emergency home had a bumper sticker on his car which said, 'Runaway children don't belong in jail.' The boy stopped, read the bumper sticker and became very serious. He turned to the counselor and said, 'Thank you.'

Clear and concise state legislation is the foundation for a prohibition on jailing juveniles, but experience indicates that it does not eliminate the practice. Only an informed and involved citizenry can stop the indiscriminate jailing of juveniles, and put an end to the revolving door of child abuse, delinquency, incarceration, and crime.

### III. PUBLIC EDUCATION

#### How to Tell the Story

The removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups and the reduction of other kinds of secure custody can be achieved only with public support. Public education, which increases public awareness and encourages citizens to take action, is fundamental to gaining this support.

The first step in a successful public education campaign is to become familiar with the issue through literature and other available resources. For information, contact authoritative sources, such as your state and regional justice planners. A listing of the names, addresses, and phone numbers of such agencies along with other references are provided at the end of this booklet.

How does an individual or group work with the local media? The following suggestions may be of help.

#### The Publicity Coordinator

One person, a publicity coordinator, should be responsible for relations with the news media. The publicity coordinator's telephone number and address should appear on all correspondence and news releases to the media. Publicity coordinators should serve as information resources for editors, publishers, station managers, and news directors (including church organizations and company newsletters), but remember that the media are not obliged to run your materials, and be prepared to respond to criticism.

News releases are planned news. Including some human interest information and a good local "slant" make it likelier that your release will be published. News releases from your organization might cover what they found on a tour of the local jail; a day spent in court watching; a family providing emergency foster care, or other alternatives; or a speech.

Type news releases double-spaced on one side of the paper. In the upper left-hand corner give your name; your organization's name, address, and phone number; and the date. Beneath this information indicate whether the news release is FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE, or FOR RELEASE ON A SPECIFIC DAY OR TIME. You may include a "slug" just before the story--a one-line summary of its contents.

News copy should be written in a straightforward style with a "who, what, when, where" opening paragraph. Try to catch your media contact's attention while providing solid information.

Writing should be tight and simple, with paragraphs no longer than 50-60 words. Brief and clear are the keys to good news writing.

Two pages usually is the maximum length of a press release. If there is a second page, write -MORE- at the bottom of the first page.

Include a telephone number where media contacts can call you for further information. End with the symbol ###.

#### Sample News Release

FROM: John R. Stone  
FOR: Juveniles in Adult Jails Project  
815 Hancock Street  
Madison, IL 76533  
(111) 707-8111

December 10, 1985

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Juvenile Justice Expert to Address Local Group.

"The cases of assault and rape of juveniles in adult jails are too many to be enumerated and too common to be denied," according to Clara Bennett, Director of the State Criminal Justice Planning Commission. Dr. Bennett will give a talk on "Juveniles in Adult Jails and Lockups" at the Meeting Center, 707 Park Street, Wednesday, February 28, at 8:00 p.m.

Dr. Bennett is a psychologist and coauthor of "The Plight of Jailed Youth," a study of the emotional and physical effects of jailing juveniles with adults.

Bennett's talk will focus on the problem of juveniles in jails in Madison and the surrounding counties. For further information on "Juveniles in Adult Jails and Lockups," first in a series of educational programs for the general public sponsored by the Juveniles in Adult Jails Project, call 707-8111.

###

Letters to the Editor; a weekly column by and for youth; youth editorials; stories on services for youth; a "hot-line" phone number for youngsters in trouble; and guest columns by youth-service professionals can all create public awareness.

#### Public Service Programming

A nonprofit organization may qualify for free 10-second, 30-second and 60-second radio and television public service announcements, depending on station policy and standards in your area. While cost and effort are involved in producing radio and TV announcements, free or low-cost assistance may be available from local stations, colleges, and schools, cable TV or stations with religious affiliations. Local advertising agencies affiliated with the Advertising Council also may provide assistance at minimal cost.

Newspapers and magazines sometimes run public service advertisements, usually featuring a catchy message, the name, address and telephone number of the organization, and a photograph or drawing. Guidelines, and perhaps advice, may be obtained from their community or public affairs editors.

Almost all radio and TV stations produce public affairs programs, a free and very effective method of calling attention to an issue. Advise their producers of your group's interests, and provide the names of an informed persons to contact for interviews. Horizontal 35MM slides of your local jail, juvenile detention center, shelter care facility, etc., can accompany the talk.

#### Print Materials, Contests, Speakers Bureaus

The production of pamphlets, fact sheets, posters, and similar items involves expertise and expense. Many of these materials on juveniles in adult jails and lockups are available free from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531. If you publish newsletters or brochures: study existing materials; get estimates from reliable printers; don't use so much information that your publication is unreadable; get help from resource people in the community; and be sure several people proofread the printer's mock-up.

Mall projects, contests, and speakers bureaus are inexpensive ways of creating public awareness. For a mall display, make available printed information on the problem and your group; typewritten mimeographed materials will be sufficient. Present a slide show of conditions at your local jail as part of your mall display. Take the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of individuals who may want to volunteer for other projects.

Poster, bumper sticker and slogan contests involve various members of your community--from school children to the media. Contests require announcements two months in advance; specifications of the size of entries and materials; a panel of judges; an awards ceremony; an announcement of winners; and if possible, the reproduction and distribution of winning entries. Be sure to include your group's name and phone number on any materials circulated.

Suggested themes for contest entries: most juveniles in jails have not been charged with serious crimes; juveniles are abused by adults in jails; and successful alternatives to jails.

Establish a speakers' bureau composed of members of your group and others familiar with the issue, and inform schools, professional associations, and other voluntary organizations accordingly. A list of community organizations may be obtained from your local Chamber of Commerce.

#### Communicating Your Message

Effective communications depends on three factors: (1) determining your goals; (2) defining your message simply; and (3) defining your audience. Messages channeled through the mass media will reach the general public. Speakers to community organizations may influence community leaders. Meetings and conferences effectively disseminate information.

Combinations of media use, personal contact, and repetition will make your message even stronger.

If your resources are limited, you might consider forming a coalition with other organizations concerned about juveniles in jails, and developing a joint campaign.

Keep in mind that dedication and persistence can be more important to publicizing the problem of juveniles in adult jails than funding or large staffs. Knowledge of the issue, basic skills in communications, and commitment to educating your community can go a long way.

You can invest yourself in America's future by helping to keep juveniles out of jail. And you can communicate the message.

#### IV. RESOURCES FOR REMOVAL—CONTACTS AND REFERENCES

##### Technical Assistance

To assist local communities in their efforts to remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups, many resources are available at the state and federal levels. These resources include criminal justice councils, youth advocacy organizations, and a nationwide technical assistance program sponsored by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). State criminal justice councils and selected youth advocacy organizations are listed on the following pages. A bibliography of recent research and studies is also listed to assist your efforts in removal.

The OJJDP technical assistance program is directed toward helping organizations implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. Technical assistance is onsite consultation, training workshops, or the distribution of materials. Technical assistance should result in a transfer of capabilities, passing along new skills or teaching new concepts.

The goals of the technical assistance are:

- 1) To improve the practice of delinquency prevention to reduce the commission of delinquent and status offenses.
- 2) To alter traditional responses to juveniles who are status offenders or who are dependent or neglected.
- 3) To remove juveniles from adult jails and lockups.
- 4) To establish programs which offer alternative responses to delinquent behavior and which reduce the commission of delinquent acts.
- 5) To improve the administration of justice for juveniles.

All organizations serving youths are eligible to receive technical assistance. However, all requests must meet four basic criteria for approval by the Office:

- 1) The assistance will help the recipient achieve one or more objectives of the JJDP Act.
- 2) The assistance will have positive impact on the juvenile justice and youth-serving systems.
- 3) The OJJDP contractors are the most qualified and appropriate to provide the assistance.

- 4) The recipient is committed to working with the contractor for positive change.

Technical assistance is funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and provided at no cost to the recipient. However, recipients are generally asked to commit staff time and effort.

For further information, contact:

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
633 Indiana Avenue NW  
Washington, DC 20531

#### Information Clearinghouse

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is a centralized information resource for criminal justice practitioners and researchers. Sponsored by the National Institute of Justice, NCJRS is an international clearinghouse of information about law enforcement and criminal justice that includes approximately 50,000 documents and audiovisual materials in its computerized collection. NCJRS services include:

- Selective Notification of Information
- Document Loan Program
- Reading Room
- Selected Bibliographies
- Microfiche Program
- Share Package of Public Information

For further information, contact:

Juvenile Justice Clearinghouse  
National Criminal Justice Reference Service  
National Institute of Justice  
United States Department of Justice  
Box 6000  
Rockville, MD 20850  
800/638-8736

#### References in Juvenile Justice

Allinson, Richard. **Status Offenders and the Juvenile Justice System, An Anthology.** Hackensack, NJ: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1978. Contact NCCD, 760 Market Street, Suite 433, San Francisco, CA 94102.

\_\_\_\_\_. "There Are No Juveniles in Pennsylvania Jails." Corrections Magazine, June, 1983, pp. 13-19.

American Bar Association. **The Youngest Minority: Lawyers in Defense of Children.** Chicago, IL: ABA Press, 1974.

American Bar Association/Institute of Judicial Administration. **Standards Relating to Interim Status: The Release, Control, Detention of Accused Juvenile Offenders Between Arrest and Disposition.** Cambridge, MA: Ballinger, 1977. Contact Ballinger Publishing Co., 17 Dunston Street, Harvard Square, Cambridge, MA 02138.

Arthur D. Little. **Community Alternatives.** Washington, DC: GPO, 1978. No charge. Contact Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20531.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Intake.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1979.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups: A Review of State Approaches and Policy Implications.** Washington, DC: 1981. No charge. Contact Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Bartollas, C., and S. J. Miller. **The Juvenile Offender.** Rockleigh, NJ: Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1978.

Carty, Christine A. "The Sheriff's Dilemma . . . Juveniles in Jail." The National Sheriff, (The National Sheriffs' Association Magazine), August-September, 1984, pp. 31-36.

Children's Defense Fund. **Children in Adult Jails.** Washington Research Project, Inc., December, 1976. Contact Children's Defense Fund, 122 C Street NW, Washington, DC 20001.

Coates, Robert B., Alden D. Miller, and Lloyd E. Ohlin. **Diversity in a Youth Correctional System: Handling Delinquents in Massachusetts.** Cambridge, MA: Ballinger, 1978.

Community Research Center. **Alternatives to the Juvenile Justice System: From Theory to Practice.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1982. No charge. Contact Community Research Center, 505 East Green Street, Suite 204, Champaign, IL 61820, for this and all other CRC publications prepared with support from OJJDP.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Arapahoe Detention Alternatives Program.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Assessment of High Risk/High Need Youth in West Virginia.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Children in Federal Custody: Assessment of Federal Policy and Practices.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Citizen's Directory of Youth Services.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Community Response to a Crisis: The Effective Use of Detention and Alternatives to Detention in Jefferson County, Kentucky.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **A Comparative Analysis of Juvenile Codes.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Delinquency Prevention: From Theory to Practice.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1982.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Detention Staff Development Series: Discussion Issues and Guides.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Discipline and Grievance Procedures: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1985.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Forum on Deinstitutionalization: Selected Readings on Children in Adult Jails and Lockups.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Framework for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1982.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Improving the Juvenile Justice System: From Theory to Practice.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1982.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Jail Removal Cost Study. Volumes 1 and 2.** Washington, DC: 1982.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Jail Removal Initiative: Interim Report.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Juvenile Injustice: The Jailing of Juveniles in Florida.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Juvenile Justice: Viewpoints of Five Juvenile Court Judges.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Juvenile Suicides in Adult Jails: Findings from a National Survey of Juveniles in Secure Detention Facilities.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Layperson's Guide to Achieving Change in the Juvenile Justice System.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Legal Advocacy and Juvenile Justice Negotiations with Public Officials over Juvenile Justice Problems.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Legislative Monitoring: Case Studies from the National Legislative Internship Program.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1979.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Monitoring Compliance with the JJDP Act: Strategies for Recordkeeping and Data Collection.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **National Assessment of Monitoring Practices: Juvenile Detention and Correctional Facilities.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **National Student Design Competition: A Juvenile Services Center.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. **National Student Design Competition: A Shelter Care Facility.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1979.

\_\_\_\_\_. **OJJDP Jail Removal Initiative: Boys Clubs of America.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Police Juvenile Procedures Manual.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Police Role in Removing Juveniles from Adult Jails.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Proceedings from the National Symposium on Children in Adult Jails.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.



\_\_\_\_\_. **Prohibiting Secure Detention: Assessing the Effectiveness of National Standards Detention Criteria.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Removing Children from Adult Jails: A Guide to Action.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Renovation Case Studies: Adapting Buildings for New Juvenile Justice Uses.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1979.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Residential Environments for the Juvenile Justice System: A Deinstitutionalization Perspective.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1979.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Resources for Runaway and Missing Children.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Shelter Care Operations Manual.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Washington State Juvenile Code: An Experiment in Justice.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

Davis, Samuel M. **Rights of Juveniles: The Juvenile Justice System.** New York, NY: Clark Boardman Co., 1974.

Hanks, L. L. **Use of Jails for Juveniles in Virginia: An Assessment and Recommendations.** Richmond, VA: Department of Criminal Justice Services, 1983. Contact NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Haviland, L. S., and B. T. Larew. "Dying in Jail—The Phenomenon of Adolescent Suicide in Correctional Facilities." *Children and Youth Services Review*, 2, No. 3, 1980, 12 pages.

Juvenile and Criminal Justice International, Inc. **Almost All Suicides in Jails and Lockups Can be Prevented If . . . : A Monograph on Suicide Prevention.** Roseville, MN: JCJI, Inc., 381 South Owasso Boulevard, Roseville, MN 55113.

Keve, Paul W. **The Consequences of Prohibiting the Jailing of Juveniles.** Richmond, VA: Virginia Commonwealth University, 1984.

Kobrin, Soloman, and Malcolm W. Klein. **Community Treatment of Juvenile Offenders: The DSO Experiment.** Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1983.

McCarthy, Belinda R., and Bernard J. McCarthy. **Community-Based Corrections.** Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole, 1984.

Miller, Dorothy, et al. **Runaways—Illegal Aliens in Their Own Land.** New York: Prager Publishers, 1980.

National Coalition for Children's Justice. **Inspecting Children's Institutions.** Princeton, NJ: National Coalition for Children's Justice, 1977.

National Coalition for Jail Reform. **Juveniles in Jail: Fact and Fiction.** Washington, DC: National Coalition for Jail Reform, 1980. Contact NCJR, 1828 L Street NW, Room 1200, Washington, DC 20036.

National Council of Jewish Women. **Justice for Children—Children's Rights: Six Steps to Justice for Children.** New York, NY: National Council of Jewish Women, 1975.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency. **Standards and Guides for the Detention of Children and Youth.** New York, NY: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, 1961.

National Juvenile Justice Assessment Centers. **Juveniles in Detention Centers and Jails: An Analysis of State Variations During Mid 1970's.** Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1980.

National Juvenile Law Center, Inc. **Children in Jails: Legal Strategies and Materials.** Chicago, IL: National Clearinghouse for Legal Services, 1975. Contact National Juvenile Law Center, Inc., PO Box 14200, St. Louis, MO 63178, for Document #16,650.

\_\_\_\_\_. **Second National Juvenile Justice Legislative Advocacy Manual.** St. Louis, MO: National Juvenile Law Center, Inc., 1979. Contact NCJRS PO Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850, for a free copy.

\_\_\_\_\_, and Youth Legal Assistance Project and Law Center, Juvenile Justice Advocacy Project. **An Introduction to Legislative Advocacy Under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.** St. Louis, MO: National Juvenile Law Center, 1980. Contact National Juvenile Law Center, Inc., for a free copy.

Pabon, Edward. "The Case for Alternatives to Detention." *Juvenile and Family Court Journal*, 34, No. 3 (August, 1983), pp. 37-45.

Palmer, Ted, and Roy V. Lewis. **An Evaluation of Juvenile Diversion.** Cambridge, MA: Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain, 1980.

Pappenfort, Donnell M., and Thomas M. Young. **Use of Secure Detention for Juveniles and Alternatives to Its Use.** Chicago, IL: University of Chicago, 1977. Contact School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, 969 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.

Rubin, H. Ted, ed. **Juveniles in Justice: A Book of Readings.** Santa Monica, CA: Goodyear Publishing Co., 1980.

Rutherford, Andrew, and Osman Bengur. **Community-Based Alternatives to Juvenile Incarceration.** Washington, DC: National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, 1976. Contact Superintendent of Documents, , GPO, Washington, DC 20402.

Sarri, Rosemary C. **Under Lock and Key: Juveniles in Jails and Detention.** Ann Arbor, Michigan: National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections, University of Michigan, 1974.

Soler, Mark, Michael J. Dale, and Kathleen Flake. **Stubborn and Rebellious Children: Liability of Public Officials for Detention of Children in Jails.** Rockville, MD: NCJRS Microfiche Program, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

U.S. Cong. **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 as Amended Through October, 1984.** (Public Law 98-473, 42 U.S.C.5601 note). Contact Superintendent of Documents, GPO, Washington, DC 20402.

U.S. Cong. Senate. Hearings Before the Senate Sub-Committee to Investigate Juvenile Delinquency. **The Detention and Jailing of Juveniles.** 93rd Cong., 1st session. Washington, DC: GPO, 1974.

Wadlington, W., C. H. Whitehead, and S. M. Davis. **Children in the Legal System: Cases and Material.** Mineola, NY: Foundation Press, 1983.

Warboys, Loren. **"Ending the Unnecessary Detention of Juveniles."** N.J.D.A.P. Publications, Spring, 1984. Contact N.J.D.A., Inc., PO Box 3000, Somerville, NJ 08876.

Youth Law Center, Juvenile Justice Legal Advocacy Project. **Memorandum of Legal Issues Involved in Secure Detention of Indian Children on Indian Reservations.** San Francisco, CA: Youth Law Center, 1980. Contact Youth Law Center, 1663 Mission Street, Fifth Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103.

#### References in Public Education

ACTION. **Training Student Volunteers.** Washington, DC: ACTION, 1973. Contact National Volunteer Program, 806 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20525.

Arthur D. Little. **Publicity Strategies.** Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1978. Publicity strategies with reference to juvenile justice. No charge. Contact Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20531.

The Associated Press. **Associated Press Stylebook and Libel Manual.** New York: AP, 1977. 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10020. Paperback. Dictionary-type listing of newspaper styles for capitalization, abbreviations, punctuation, spelling, numerals, and usage.

Barban, Arnold, and S. Watson Dunn. **Advertising: Its Role in Modern Marketing.** The Dryden Press, Inc., 4th ed., 1978. Background in advertising and promotion, planning a campaign, creating the message, the media of advertising and promotion, and special purposes and publics. An excellent basis from which to start your own program.

Community Research Center. **Ad Council Campaign: Localizing a National Public Education Campaign on Juveniles in Adult Jails.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1984.

**Jail Removal Public Education Catalogue: Materials from the National Student Communications Competition.** Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, 1981.

Darrow, Richard W., Dan J. Forrestal, and Aubrey O. Cookman. **The Dartnell Public Relations Handbook.** Chicago, IL: The Dartnell Corporation, 1979. Public relations today. A comprehensive appendix, including a tie-in calendar for public relations, principles of clear writing, and a "watch-list" of words and expressions to avoid.

Farlow, Helen. **Publicizing and Promoting Programs.** St. Louis, MO: McGraw-Hill, 1979. A comprehensive approach to publicizing programs, particularly for nonprofits.

Gordon, Robbie. **We Interrupt this Program . . . A Citizen's Guide to Using the Media for Social Change.** Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts, 1978. A practical manual with numerous examples from the efforts of the "Clamshell Alliance."

National Council of Jewish Women. **Monitoring Juvenile Courts: A Citizen's How to Manual.** Portland, OR: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1983.

North American Council on Adoptable Children, Inc. **Citizen Action Manual: How to Effect Change in the Adoption Foster Care System.** Riverside, CA: NACAC, 1978. How to do publicity, work with the media, and organize for advocacy by a successful nonprofit organization. Contact NACAC, 250 East Blaine, Riverside, CA 92507.

**Pocket Pal—A Graphic Arts Production Handbook.** New York: International Paper Company, 11th ed., 1974. Introduction to the graphic arts. Explains new printing processes; all steps of production, paper qualities.

Prentice, Lloyd. **Words, Pictures, Media.** Boston: Institute for Responsive Education, 1976. Contact Institute for Responsive Education, 704 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02215, for this guide to publicity and media for nonprofits.

**Regional media directories.** Not every area of the country has a regional directory, but where regional directories are available, they are extremely helpful. **Midwest Media** gives talk show hosts and their contacts; lists columnists and their subject areas. The New York area version is called **New York Publicity Guide.** Call your state press association for these volumes.

Smeyak, Paul G. **Broadcast News Writing.** Columbus, OH: Grid, Inc., 1977. Contact Grid, Inc., 4666 Indianola Avenue, Columbus, OH 43214. Paperback. Teaches how to write public service announcements concisely and avoid common mistakes.

## State Criminal Justice Councils

### Alabama

Alabama Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
State Department of Economic and Community Affairs  
PO Box 2939  
3465 Norman Bridge Road  
Montgomery, AL 36105  
205/261-5891

### Alaska

Division of Family and Youth Services  
Department of Health and Social Services  
Pouch H-05  
Juneau, AK 99811  
907/465-3209

### American Samoa

Criminal Justice Planning Agency  
Government of American Samoa  
Box 3760  
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799  
633-5221 (overseas operator)

### Arizona

Office of Economic Planning and Development  
1700 West Washington Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602/255-4952

### Arkansas

Division of Youth Services  
405 Medical Arts Building  
12th and Marshall Street  
Little Rock, AR 72202  
501/371-2651

### California

Office of Criminal Justice Planning  
9719 Lincoln Village Drive  
Suite 600  
Sacramento, CA 95827  
916/366-5444

### Colorado

Division of Criminal Justice  
1325 South Colorado Boulevard, B-700  
Denver, CO 80222  
303/691-8131

### Connecticut

Justice Planning Division  
Office of Policy and Management  
80 Washington Street  
Hartford, CT 06106  
203/566-3500

### Delaware

Delaware Office of Management-Budget Planning  
Criminal Justice Planning Commission  
Carvel State Building  
820 North French Street  
Fourth Floor  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
302/571-3431

### District of Columbia

Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis  
421 8th Street NW, Second Floor  
Washington, DC 20004  
202/727-6554

### Florida

Juvenile Unit  
Bureau of Public Safety Management  
2571 Executive Center Circle, East  
Tallahassee, FL 32301  
904/488-8016

### Georgia

Georgia Department of Community Affairs  
Juvenile Justice Section  
40 Marietta Street NW, Suite 900  
Atlanta, GA 30303  
404/656-1725

**Guam**

Guam Department of Youth Affairs  
 PO Box 23672  
 Agana, Guam 96921  
 472-8228 (overseas operator)

**Hawaii**

State Law Enforcement and Juvenile  
 Delinquency Planning Agency  
 250 South King Street  
 Kamamalu Building, Room 412  
 Honolulu, HI 96813  
 808/548-3800

**Idaho**

Idaho Youth Commission  
 Office of the Governor  
 State Capitol  
 Boise, ID 83720  
 208/334-2460

**Illinois**

Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission  
 Department of Children and Family  
 Services  
 120 South Riverside Plaza  
 Suite 1010  
 Chicago, IL 60606  
 312/793-7100

**Indiana**

Indiana Criminal Justice Planning  
 Institute  
 ISTA Building, Suite 200  
 150 West Market  
 Indianapolis, IN 46204  
 317/232-1230

**Iowa**

Criminal and Juvenile Justice  
 Planning Agency  
 Lucas State Office Building  
 Capitol Complex  
 Des Moines, IA 50319  
 515/281-3241

**Kansas**

Kansas Department of Social and  
 Rehabilitative Services  
 Smith-Wilson Building  
 2700 West 6th Street  
 Topeka, KS 66606  
 913/296-4636

**Kentucky**

Division of Grant Programs  
 Juvenile Justice Unit  
 Kentucky Justice Cabinet  
 State Office Building, 5th Floor  
 Frankfort, KY 40601  
 502/564-5244

**Louisiana**

Louisiana Commission on Law  
 Enforcement and Administration of  
 Criminal Justice  
 1885 Wooddale Boulevard, Room 610  
 Baton Rouge, LA 70806  
 504/925-4432

**Maine**

Department of Corrections  
 State House Station 111  
 Augusta, ME 04333  
 207/289-2711

**Maryland**

Juvenile Services Administration  
 201 West Preston Street  
 Baltimore, MD 21201  
 301/383-3766

**Massachusetts**

Committee on Criminal Justice  
 100 Cambridge Street, Room 2100  
 Boston, MA 02202  
 617/727-7096

**Michigan**

Office of Criminal Justice Programs  
 Lewis Cass Building, 2nd Floor  
 Lansing, MI 48913  
 517/373-6510

**Minnesota**

Minnesota Department of Energy and  
 Economic Development  
 Community Development Division  
 Ninth Floor  
 940 American Center Building  
 150 East Kellogg Boulevard  
 St. Paul, MN 55101  
 612/296-2596

**Mississippi**

Governor's Office of Federal-State  
 Programs  
 510 George Street, Suite 246  
 Jackson, MS 39202  
 601/354-6892

**Missouri**

Department of Public Safety  
 PO Box 749  
 Jefferson City, MO 65102  
 314/751-4905

**Montana**

Montana Board of Crime Control  
 303 North Roberts  
 Helena, MT 59620  
 406/444-3604

**Nebraska**

Nebraska Commission on Law  
 Enforcement and Criminal Justice  
 301 Centennial Mall South  
 PO Box 94946  
 Lincoln, NE 68509  
 402/471-2194

**New Hampshire**

Division of Children and Youth  
 Services  
 Health and Welfare Building  
 Hazen Drive  
 Concord, NH 03301  
 603/271-4451

**New Jersey**

Law Enforcement Planning Agency  
 CN 083  
 Trenton, NJ 08625  
 609/292-8832

**New Mexico**

Office of Juvenile Programs  
 Corrections Department  
 113 Washington Street  
 Santa Fe, NM 87501  
 505/827-5072

**New York**

New York State Division of Criminal  
 Justice Services  
 Executive Park Towers  
 Stuyvesant Plaza  
 Albany, NY 12203  
 518/453-6915

**North Carolina**

Governor's Crime Commission  
 North Carolina Department of Crime  
 Control and Public Safety  
 PO Box 27687  
 Raleigh, NC 27611  
 919/733-5013

**Northern Mariana Islands**

Northern Mariana Islands Criminal  
 Justice Planning Agency  
 PO Box 1133  
 Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950  
 Overseas operator 9351

**Ohio**

Governor's Office of Criminal  
 Justice Services  
 Department of Development  
 65 East State Street, Suite 312  
 Columbus, OH 43215  
 614/466-7782

**Oklahoma**

Department of Economic and Community  
Affairs  
Criminal Justice Services Division  
4545 North Lincoln Boulevard  
Suite 285  
Oklahoma City, OK 73105  
405/528-8200

**Oregon**

Oregon Juvenile Services Commission  
Far West Plaza, #215  
630 Center Street  
Salem, OR 97310  
503/373-1283

**Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and  
Delinquency  
Department of Justice  
PO Box 1167, Federal Square Station  
Harrisburg, PA 17108  
717/787-8559

**Puerto Rico**

Puerto Rico Office of Youth Affairs  
PO Box 13723, Santurce Station  
Santurce, PR 00907  
809/723-2284

**Rhode Island**

Governor's Justice Commission  
222 Quaker Lane  
West Warwick, RI 02893  
401/277-2620

**South Carolina**

Office of Criminal Justice Programs  
Edgar A. Brown Office Building  
1205 Pendleton Street  
Columbia, SC 29201  
803/758-8940

**Tennessee**

Children's Services Commission  
505 Deaderick Street, Suite 1600  
Nashville, TN 37219  
615/741-2633

**Texas**

Criminal Justice Division  
Office of the Governor  
PO Box 12428, Capitol Station  
Austin, TX 78711  
512/475-3001

**Trust Territories**

Trust Territories of the Pacific  
Islands  
Headquarters  
Saipan, CM 96950  
472-8228 (overseas operator)

**Utah**

Division of Youth Corrections  
Commission on Criminal and Juvenile  
Justice  
137 State Capitol  
Salt Lake City, UT 84114  
801/533-7936

**Vermont**

Agency of Human Services  
Planning Division  
103 South Main Street  
Waterbury, VT 05676  
802/241-2220

**Virgin Islands**

Virgin Islands Law Enforcement  
Planning Commission  
PO Box 3807  
St. Thomas, VI 00801  
809/774-6400

**Virginia**

Department of Criminal Justice  
Services  
805 East Broad Street  
Richmond, VA 23219  
804/786-3967

**Washington**

Office of Data and Analysis and  
Research  
Department of Social and Health  
Services  
Juvenile Justice Unit  
O.B. 34G  
Olympia, WA 98504  
206/753-4713

**West Virginia**

Criminal Justice and Highway Safety  
Division  
5790-A MacCorkle Avenue, Southeast  
Charleston, WV 25304  
304/348-8814

**Wisconsin**

Wisconsin Council on Criminal  
Justice  
30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 1000  
Madison, WI 53702  
608/266-1521

**Youth Advocacy Organizations****Alabama**

Southern Poverty Law Center  
1001 South Hull Street, Box 548  
Montgomery, AL 36101  
205/264-0286

**Tuskegee Institute**

Human Resources Development Center  
Tuskegee, AL 36088  
205/727-8788

**Alaska**

Alaska Children's Services, Inc.  
1200 East 27th Street  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
907/276-4515

**Arizona**

National Female Advocacy Project  
New Directions for Young Women  
738 North Fifth Avenue  
Tucson, AZ 85705  
602/623-3677

**Open-Inn, Inc.**

2231 North Indian Ruins Road  
Suite 4  
Tucson, AZ 85715  
602/296-5437

**Urban Indian Law Project**

Phoenix Indian Center  
3302 North 7th Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85014  
602/279-4116

**Arkansas**

Arkansas Advocates for Children and  
Families  
931 Donaghey Building  
Seventh and Main  
Little Rock, AR 72201  
501/371-9678

**California**

California Child, Youth and Family  
Coalition  
926 J Street, Suite 814  
Sacramento, CA 95814  
916/441-1045

**San Francisco Youth Advocacy Project**

c/o Coleman Children and Youth  
Services  
1855 Folsom Street  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
415/861-4582

**Youth Law Center**

1663 Mission Street, 5th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
415/543-3379

**Colorado**

Colorado Commission on Children and  
Their Families  
State Capitol Building, Room 124  
Denver, CO 80203  
303/866-4585

National Council of Jewish Women  
300 South Dahlia  
Denver, CO 80222  
303/321-5936

**Connecticut**

Legal Aid Society of Hartford County  
487 Main Street  
Hartford, CT 06103  
203/547-0790

Mansfield Youth and Family  
Counseling  
4 South Eagleville Road  
Storrs, CT 06105  
203/429-3317

**Delaware**

Speak Out for Youth  
Child, Inc. YMCA  
11th and Washington Street  
Wilmington, DE 19801  
302/655-3311

**District of Columbia**

National Institute for Citizen  
Education and the Law  
605 G Street NW, Suite 401  
Washington, DC 20001  
202/624-8217

Washington Streetwork Project  
1022 Maryland Avenue NE  
Washington, DC 20002  
202/546-4900

**Florida**

Adam Walsh Child Resource Center  
1876 North University Drive  
Park View Center Building, Suite 306  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33322  
305/475-4847

Florida Center for Children and  
Youth, Inc.

226 West Pensacola (street)  
Tallahassee, FL 32301  
904/222-7140

PO Box 6646 (mail)  
Tallahassee, FL 32314

**Georgia**

The Bridge  
Metro Atlanta Mediation Center  
77 Peachtree Place NW  
Atlanta, GA 30309  
404/881-8344

**STEPS**

PO Box 152  
455 North Milledge Avenue  
Athens, GA 30603  
404/542-7614

**Hawaii**

Hawaii Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
200 North Vineyard Boulevard  
Suite 401  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
808/537-3126

Child and Family Services  
200 North Vineyard Boulevard  
Honolulu, HI 96817  
808/521-2377

**Idaho**

The Idaho Youth Ranch, Inc.  
PO Box 534  
Rupert, ID 83350  
208/436-8365

Big Brothers/Big Sisters of  
Southwest Idaho  
3132 Brown, Suite 13  
Boise, ID 83703  
208/343-8505

**Illinois**

Children's Home and Aid Society  
307 West University  
Champaign, IL 61820  
217/359-8815

Children's Home and Aid Society of  
Illinois  
1112 North Dearborn Street  
Chicago, IL 60610  
312/944-3313

Illinois Prisons and Jails Project  
John Howard Association  
67 East Madison Street, Suite 1216  
Chicago, IL 60603  
312/263-1901

Illinois Youth Service Bureau  
Association, Inc.  
23 North Fifth Avenue  
Maywood, IL 60153  
312/344-7753

Jewish Family and Community Services  
1 South Franklin  
Chicago, IL 60606  
312/346-6700

Omni House  
Youth Service Bureau  
57 South Wolf Road  
Wheeling, IL 60090  
312/541-0190

**Indiana**

Children's Bureau of Indianapolis  
615 North Alabama Street  
Indianapolis, IN 46204  
317/634-6481

**Iowa**

Iowa Children's and Family Services  
1101 Walnut Street  
Des Moines, IA 50309  
515/288-1981

**Kansas**

Kansas Action for Children  
PO Box 5283  
Topeka, KS 66605  
913/232-0550

Kansas Children's Service League  
PO Box 517  
Wichita, KS 67201  
316/942-4261

**Kentucky**

Kentucky Youth Advocates  
2024 Woodford Place  
Louisville, KY 40205  
505/456-2140

**Louisiana**

Samaritan House, Inc.  
PO Box 197  
Baldwin, LA 70514  
318/923-4130

Jewish Family Services  
107 Camp Street, Suite 400  
New Orleans, LA 70130  
504/524-8475

**Maine**

Community Counseling Center  
622 Congress Street  
PO Box 4016  
Portland, ME 04101  
207/774-5727

**Maryland**

Division of Impact Offenders Program  
Baltimore Urban League, Inc.  
1102 Mondawmin Concourse  
Baltimore, MD 21215  
301/728-5515

People for Community Action  
Youth Services Bureau  
1707 Taylor Avenue  
Baltimore, MD 21234  
301/668-8000

**Massachusetts**

Greater Boston Legal Services  
 Juvenile Court Advocacy Program  
 85 Devonshire Street  
 Boston, MA 02109  
 617/367-2880

Office for Children  
 Department of Social Services  
 150 Causeway Street, Room 901  
 Boston, MA 02114  
 617/727-8900

**Michigan**

Justice for Juveniles  
 Michigan Council on Crime and  
 Delinquency  
 300 North Washington, Suite G52  
 Lansing, MI 48933  
 517/482-4161

**Minnesota**

Legal Aid  
 222 Grain Exchange Building  
 323 4th Avenue South  
 Minneapolis, MN 55415  
 612/332-1441

**Mississippi**

Children's Defense Fund  
 Mississippi Project  
 513 North State Street  
 PO Box 1684 (mail)  
 Jackson, MS 39205  
 601/355-7495

**Missouri**

National Juvenile Law Center, Inc.  
 3701 Lindell Boulevard  
 PO Box 14200 (mail)  
 St. Louis, MO 63178  
 314/652-5555

**Montana**

Lutheran Social Services of Montana  
 7 Park Drive  
 Great Falls, MT 59401  
 406/761-4341

**Mountain Plains Youth Services  
 Coalition**

602 North Ewing  
 Helena, MT 59601  
 406/442-7484

**Nebraska**

Child Saving Institute  
 115 South 46th Street  
 Omaha, NE 68132  
 402/553-6000

**Nevada**

Catholic Community Services of  
 Nevada  
 808 South Main  
 Las Vegas, NV 89101  
 702/385-2662

**New Hampshire**

Child and Family Services of  
 New Hampshire  
 PO Box 448  
 Portsmouth, NH 03105  
 603/688-1920

**New Jersey**

Association for Children of  
 New Jersey  
 17 Academy Street, Suite 709  
 Newark, NJ 07102  
 201/643-3876

Juvenile Resource Center, Inc.  
 1800 Davis Street, Suite 307  
 Camden, NJ 08104  
 609/962-6900

**New Mexico**

National Institute for Multicultural  
 Education  
 3010 Monte Vista NE, Suite 203  
 Albuquerque, NM 87106  
 505/262-1515

New Mexico Council on Crime and  
 Delinquency  
 PO Box 1842  
 Albuquerque, NM 87103  
 505/242-2726

**New York**

Advocates for Children of New York  
 24-16 Bridge Plaza South  
 Long Island City, NY 11101  
 212/729-8866

Committee on Youth and Correction  
 Community Service Society  
 105 East 22nd Street  
 New York, NY 10010  
 212/254-8900

**North Carolina**

Child Advocacy Commission of  
 Durham, Inc.  
 PO Box 1151  
 Durham, NC 27702  
 919/682-1129

Governor's Advocacy Council on  
 Children and Youth  
 121 West Jones Street  
 Raleigh, NC 27603  
 919/733-6880

**North Dakota**

Fargo Youth Commission  
 Box 549 (mail)  
 914 Main Street (street)  
 Fargo, ND 58107  
 701/235-2147

Mountain Plains Youth Council  
 PO Box 1242  
 Pierre, SD 57501  
 605/224-8696

**Ohio**

Ohio Youth Advocate Program, Inc.  
 PO Box 35  
 Wapakoneta, OH 45895  
 800/472-4943

Ohio Youth Services Network  
 50 West Broad Street, Suite 2420  
 Columbus, OH 43215  
 614/461-1354

**Oklahoma**

Institute for Child Advocacy  
 Fidelity Bank Plaza, Suite 1208  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73102  
 405/236-2789

Juvenile Services, Inc.  
 PO Box 1363  
 Norman, OK 73070  
 405/364-1420

Legal Aid of Western Oklahoma, Inc.  
 980 Court Plaza  
 228 Robert S. Kerr Avenue  
 Oklahoma City, OK 73102  
 405/272-9461

**Oregon**

Oregon Council on Crime and  
 Delinquency  
 718 West Burnside, Room 208  
 Portland, OR 97209  
 503/228-5397

Oregon Youth Work Alliance  
 PO Box 827  
 Salem, OR 97308  
 503/362-9092

**Pennsylvania**

Juvenile Justice Center of  
 Pennsylvania  
 2100 Locust Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19103  
 215/735-7333

Parents Union Youth Advocacy Project  
 401 North Broad Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19108  
 215/574-0337

**Rhode Island**

Rhode Island Legal Services, Inc.  
77 Dorrance Street  
Providence, RI 02903  
401/274-2652

**South Carolina**

Alston Wilkes Society  
2215 Devine Street  
PO Box 363  
Columbia, SC 29202  
803/799-2490

Family Services of Charleston County  
30 Lockwood Drive  
Charleston, SC 29401  
803/723-4566

**South Dakota**

Mountain Plains Youth Council  
PO Box 1242  
221 South Central  
Pierre, SD 57501  
605/224-8696

Pierre Area Referral Service  
115 1/2 South Pierre Street  
Pierre, SD 57501  
605/224-8731

**Tennessee**

Institute for Children's Resources  
Box 5, 250 Venture Circle  
Nashville, TN 37228  
615/256-6838

Family and Children's Services  
323 High Street  
Chattanooga, TN 37403  
615/629-0039

**Texas**

Texas Coalition for Juvenile Justice  
2906 Maple Avenue, Suite 204  
Dallas, TX 75201  
214/651-9084

Texas Migrant Council  
516 Cherry Hill Drive  
Laredo, TX 78041  
512/722-5174

**Utah**

Children's Aid of Utah  
652 26th Street  
Ogden, UT 84401  
801/393-8671

**Vermont**

Advocacy Rights Council  
73 Church Street  
Burlington, VT 05401  
802/863-3456

**Virginia**

Friends Association for Children  
1004 St. John Street  
Richmond, VA 23230  
804/644-2357

**Washington**

Association of Washington Community  
Youth Services  
1331 3rd Avenue, Suite 719  
Seattle, WA 98101  
206/447-0340

Washington State Council on Crime  
and Delinquency  
Towman Building  
107 Cherry Street, Room 1008  
Seattle, WA 98104  
206/624-3421

**West Virginia**

Juvenile Advocates, Inc.  
318 1/2 Chestnut Street  
Morgantown, WV 26505  
304/291-5156

**Wisconsin**

Youth Policy and Law Center  
30 West Mifflin Street, Room 904  
Madison, WI 53703  
608/263-7197

**Wyoming**

Office of Youth Alternatives  
1328 Talbot Court  
Cheyenne, WY 82001  
307/637-6480

**National Youth Advocacy Groups**

American Bar Association  
National Legal Resource Center for  
Child Advocacy and Protection  
1800 M Street NW, 2nd Floor South  
Washington, DC 20036  
202/331-2250

American Civil Liberties Union  
Children's Rights Project  
132 West 43rd Street  
New York, NY 10036  
212/944-9800

American Friends Service Committee  
1515 Cherry Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19102  
215/241-7000

Association of Junior Leagues, Inc.  
825 3rd Avenue  
New York, NY 10022  
212/355-4380

Association on American Indian  
Affairs, Inc.  
432 Park Avenue South  
New York, NY 10016  
212/689-8720

Boys Clubs of America  
771 First Avenue  
New York, NY 10017  
212/557-7755

Child Welfare League of  
America, Inc.  
Center for Governmental Affairs  
1346 Connecticut Avenue NW  
Suite 310  
Washington, DC 20036  
202/833-2850

Children's Defense Fund  
122 C Street NW, 4th Floor  
Washington, DC 20001  
202/627-8787

John Howard Association  
67 East Madison Street  
Chicago, IL 60603  
312/263-1901

National Association of Blacks in  
Criminal Justice  
8121 Georgia Avenue, Suite 608  
Silver Springs, MD 20910  
301/823-0690

National Association of Counties  
440 First Street NW  
Washington, DC 20001  
202/393-6226

National Center for Action on  
Institutions and Alternatives  
814 North St. Asaph Street  
Alexandria, VA 22314  
703/684-0373

National Center for Missing and  
Exploited Children  
1835 K Street NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20006  
202/634-9821  
800/843-5678



National Coalition for Jail Reform  
1828 L Street NW, Room 1200  
Washington, DC 20036  
202/296-8630

National Council of Jewish Women  
15 East 26th Street  
New York, NY 10010  
212/246-3175

National Council of Juvenile and  
Family Court Judges  
University of Nevada, PO Box 8978  
Reno, NV 89507  
702/784-6012

National Council of the Churches of  
Christ  
Child and Family Justice Project  
475 Riverside Drive, Room 560  
New York, NY 10027  
212/870-2511

National Council on Crime and  
Delinquency  
760 Market Street, Suite 433  
San Francisco, CA 94102  
415/956-5651

National Juvenile Law Center, Inc.  
3701 Lindell Boulevard  
PO Box 14200 (mail)  
St. Louis, MO 63178  
314/652-5555

National Legal Aid and Defender  
Association  
2100 M Street NW, Suite 601  
Washington, DC 20037  
202/452-0620

National Network of Runaway and  
Youth Services, Inc.  
905 6th Street SW, Suite 612  
Washington, DC 20024  
202/488-0739

YMCA of USA  
101 North Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606  
312/977-0031

Youth Law Center  
1663 Mission Street, 5th Floor  
San Francisco, CA 94103  
415/543-3379

**END**