



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20531

September 29, 1978

To the Administrator, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

I have the honor of transmitting to you the Fiscal Year 1978 Annual Report of the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, prepared pursuant to Section 246, of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended.

The Act created the Institute as the focal point at the Federal level for research and information on juvenile delinquency and youth crime. It outlines four major areas of responsibility for the Institute: Research and Information, Evaluation, Standards, and Training. This report describes the progress of the Institute during Fiscal Year 1978 toward fulfilling these responsibilities.

Although much more work remains to be done, the programs and projects undertaken this past year represent considerable progress toward meeting the need for increased knowledge necessary for dealing with this urgent social problem.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James C. Howell".

James C. Howell, Ph.D.

Director
National Institute for Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency Prevention

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE
AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1978
October 1, 1977 -- September 30, 1978

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ACQUISITIONS

INTRODUCTION

This report is organized as follows. In the main body of the report, activities of NIJJDP are briefly described in each of the program areas: 1) Basic Research and Research and Development, 2) Program Development, 3) Evaluation, 4) Training and Dissemination, and 5) Standards. Within each program area certain activities are highlighted (mainly within significant topic areas) through brief discussions of the results of activities funded prior to Fiscal Year (FY) 1978, activities undertaken over the past year, and some discussion of major new activities planned for FY 1979. This section also includes an assessment of the application of the results of work funded to date to new juvenile delinquency programs. Then, recommendations are made for future activities in each of the above program areas.

Appendix 1 contains a list of projects funded through NIJJDP since July, 1975. Projects funded since October 1, 1977 are asteriked. Purchase Orders are excluded.

Appendix 2 contains Grant Project Summary Sheets for projects funded through NIJJDP during Fiscal Year 1978 (Oct. 1, 1977 -- Sept. 30, 1978).

I. BASIC RESEARCH AND RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Over the past year, several of NIJJDP's basic research projects have produced noteworthy results that have made significant contributions to our understanding of juvenile delinquency and related factors.

Causes and Correlates of Delinquency. The landmark study of delinquency in Illinois was completed in the past year, at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago. This three-year study has involved analyzing data collected during 1972 through a statewide Illinois survey of a random sample of over 3,000

youth aged 14-18, and a field study of Illinois communities and social institutions. Delinquency involvement was measured through self-reports from the youths themselves and correlated with such factors as family, peer group, community, and school influences. The results have shed new light on the nature of delinquency. Among the major findings were the following: 1) contrary to popular conceptions based on arrest data, kids reporting delinquent behavior (other than armed robbery) are nearly as likely to be white as black, just about as likely to be a girl as a boy, as likely to live anywhere in Illinois as in highly urbanized Chicago, and just as likely to come from an intact as a broken home; 2) peer group pressure is the single most important factor in determining the presence or absence of delinquent behavior; 3) the community context serves as an important mediating influence in delinquency--particularly in the case of violent conduct; and 4) much of delinquency arises out of youths' response to contradictions or tensions displayed by authority figures in the family, school, and juvenile justice system contexts.

These findings suggest that future delinquency prevention programming ought to have a major focus on peer group dynamics and the interactions between authority figures and youth. In the latter area, this research supports the need to change the way society views youth. The application of a double standard of behavior for adults and youth causes tension which appears to increase the likelihood of delinquency.

Learning Disabilities. The Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency Research and Development Program was designed to examine the relationship between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency. The two major components of this study are 1) a comparison of the incidence of LD in groups of adjudicated delinquents and officially non-delinquent populations, and 2) an evaluation of a remediation program for adjudicated delinquents. This study is being conducted in three states: Indiana, Maryland and Arizona. The preliminary results of the incidence study show that sixteen percent of the officially non-delinquent school population are LD compared to thirty-two percent of the delinquent population. However, based on self-report measures of delinquency, it appears that LD and non-LD youth engage in similar amounts of delinquent activity. Thus the relationship between LD and delinquent behavior remains unclear at this time.

The implication of these preliminary findings is that youth with LD are disproportionately referred to the juvenile justice system. Should these preliminary findings be substantiated in the course of completion of this research, future programming in the school area should include further development of LD remediation programs therein, rather than referring youth with LD to the justice apparatus. Likewise, diversion programming should include procedures for the identification, referral and treatment of LD.

Delinquency and Drug Use. This study will provide extensive information on the incidence, distribution, and patterns and styles of drug use and delinquent behavior among a national sample of approximately 2,000 youth aged 11-17. It will also include an examination of the relationship between drug use, including

alcohol, and other kinds of delinquent behavior and the variables associated with changes in patterns of drug use and delinquency over time. Particular attention will be paid to the variables or conditions associated with the commencement of drug use, the connection between drug use and delinquency, and development sequences of drug use over time.

Serious Juvenile Crime. We have undertaken a number of studies focused on serious juvenile crime with particular emphasis on the development and maintenance of delinquent careers.

Two studies have made significant contributions to our understanding of delinquent career patterns as they relate to adult careers in criminality. The first of these is a follow-up study to the landmark Philadelphia research conducted in the early 1960's of almost all males born in that city in 1945.

The follow-up study involved gathering data up to age 30 on the offender careers of a ten percent sample of the original group. Significant findings from this effort include the following: about 15 percent of youths in the 10 percent sample were responsible for 80-85 percent of serious crime; and chronic offenders (5 or more police contacts), who made up only 6 percent of the larger group from which the 10 percent sample was drawn, accounted for 51 percent of all offenses among the total sample--including over 60 percent of the personal injury and serious property offenses.

The second of the two major offender career studies is a project currently underway at the University of Iowa, which is assessing the relationship of adult criminal careers to juvenile criminal careers. This project consists of a follow-up study of 1352 juveniles born in 1942, and 2099 juveniles born in 1949, in Racine, Wisconsin. The study is designed to 1) provide information on the nature of urban delinquent careers (including age, race, sex, and other offender characteristics such as seriousness of offense) and their relationship to later adult careers; 2) determine the extent to which various alternative decisions by juvenile justice system authorities or by the juvenile have contributed to continuing careers; and 3) evaluate the effectiveness of the juvenile justice system and other community factors in deterring or supporting continuing delinquent and criminal behavior.

The major preliminary findings to date follow: 1) about 5 percent of the white males in the 1942 and 1949 groups accounted for over 70 percent of the felony offenses (police contacts); 2) about 12 percent of the white males in these two groups accounted for all police contacts of white males for felonies; and 3) minorities (blacks and Chicanos) were disproportionately represented, in comparison with whites, among those referred to court and placed in correctional institutions.

These data make it clear that, at least in Philadelphia and Racine, Wisconsin a very small proportion of juvenile offenders account for an extremely large volume of serious and violent crime. However, the difficulty in taking the next step--that of responding appropriately to reduce crime through focusing on chronic offenders--is in predicting who will in the future be a chronic offender. A major

conclusion of the Philadelphia and Iowa research is that juveniles do not specialize in particular types of offenses nor do they necessarily progress from less serious to more serious offenses. Prediction of delinquency remains an elusive goal.

Another study recently concluded under Institute funding constitutes a seven-year evaluation of the Massachusetts experience in its statewide community-based movement. In 1969-72 Massachusetts replaced its training schools for juveniles with community-based alternatives to traditional incarceration. This is the only State that has deinstitutionalized statewide by closing its large training schools, in either the juvenile or adult areas. Only about 10 percent of the total number of youths presently committed to the Department of Youth Services are determined to require secure care.

The results of the evaluation indicated that youths did better in those regions where the new programs were firmly in place as compared to the old training schools. However, youths in the more open residential and non-residential programs did better than those in the more secure units. Youths in programs providing diversity of treatment options and extensive community linkages did much better than those in the programs which lacked these features. In addition, the community-based programs provide a much more humane and fair way of treating youth than did the large institutions previously used. A major conclusion of the study was that the important factors affecting success or failure with individual youth lay not so much in the qualities of specific individual programs to which the youth were exposed, but in the characteristics of the total social network for each youth in the community.

The results of this research and the success of the Massachusetts experience led to two other projects that we are now underway in that State. The first of these is a research effort focused on the problem of secure care in a community-based correctional system. This research involves examining how the State (particularly police, court, and correctional agencies) is making decisions about those youths who require secure treatment. (The research also involves an examination of how a few other States are addressing the secure care problem.) In Massachusetts these youths constitute about 10 percent of the total number of youths presently committed to the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services. The significance of this research is that the key to long-run success in persuading States to adopt policies of deinstitutionalization and establishment of community-based programs depends in large measure of devising means to alleviate public fears about protection in the community. The second of the two new Massachusetts projects is a rather large-scale training program. It is described below in Section IV (Training).

A high priority of the Office during FY 1979 will be to carefully review all available materials on violent juvenile crime and its prevention. Once assessed we intend to distribute it widely, not in the form of lengthy esoteric volumes that collect dust, but information tailored to the actual needs of all interested persons.

The results of the above studies in the serious juvenile crime area must be combined with information regarding the offense histories of incarcerated youth, if we are to make substantial progress toward the identification of the 85 percent (approximately) of youth presently incarcerated, who, following Congressional intent, should not be locked up.

We do not presently have reliable nationwide data on the types of offenses for which youth in juvenile correctional facilities were placed there. Our best estimate is that approximately one-third of youth presently in training schools are status offenders. One source for this estimate is the 1973-74 survey of juvenile corrections programs by the National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections (NAJC) project. That study included a survey of a sample of over 1,500 youth in correctional facilities in 16 states. Among these youth, 35 percent were committed for status offenses; 3 percent for probation or parole violation; 4 percent for misdemeanors, 9 percent for drug offenses; 34 percent for property crimes; and 15 percent for personal crimes (aggravated assault, rape, robbery, kidnapping, manslaughter, and murder). Thus, only about 15 percent of the youth in correctional facilities at the time of the NAJC survey were incarcerated for what typically would be considered serious/violent crimes.

The NAJC study also produced some other very interesting findings. For example, incredible variations in patterns of institutionalization were observed among the states. Some states committed about 20 times more youths to institutions than others (after controlling for differences in state populations). During Fiscal Year 1974, 43 reporting states spent slightly less than \$30 million to operate their community-based programs for juveniles. This sum is about one-tenth that spent on institutions, camps, and ranches, and clearly shows that community-based programs are not receiving their fair share of state juvenile corrections budgets.

That they should receive a much larger share of these funds is supported by several cost analyses which have been conducted. For example, the NAJC study found the 1974 average costs per offender-year for state institutions, camps, and ranches to be \$11,657. By contrast, the 1974 average costs per offender-year for state-related community-based residential programs were \$5,501 -- or less than one-half the cost of incarceration. NAJC project staff estimated that collectively 41 states could have realized a potential total savings of over \$50 million during 1974 through the achievement of a 50 percent level of deinstitutionalization.

A cost analysis of the Massachusetts community-based programs in comparison with the old training schools was conducted by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company. It revealed the costs of the two types of programs to be about the same. However, in interpreting this finding, one must take into account the start-up costs associated with provision of community-based service delivery. Massachusetts had very little in the way of community-based services prior to the closing of its training schools.

A recent comparative cost analysis of OJJDP programs designed to deinstitutionalize status offenders revealed that community-based services can be provided for status offenders at about 20 percent less than the cost of juvenile justice system processing. This finding was based on a study by Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Company, using the methods developed in the Massachusetts cost analysis of 3 of 11 OJJDP status offender deinstitutionalization projects. These three projects were located in Delaware, Arizona, and the State of Washington.

Victimization. We recently awarded a grant to the Criminal Justice Research Center in Albany, the major purpose of which is to develop a comprehensive descriptive analysis of the involvement of juveniles in illegal behaviors in which victims come face-to-face with offenders (rape, personal and commercial robbery assault and personal larceny) by analyzing the National Crime Survey victimization data. Some of the more significant questions to be addressed are:

1. changes in the rate of criminal victimization by juvenile offenders;
2. changes in the nature of seriousness of crimes by juvenile offenders;
3. changes in race, sex and age of juvenile offenders; and
4. comparisons of the results from analyzing the victimization data with findings from studies using self-reported delinquency and official record studies.

The latter comparison will make possible examination of the relationship of victimization data to self-report and arrest data, thereby increasing our understanding of the relationship of these indicators of delinquency to each other, and in general, better estimates of the volume of delinquency in the United States.

II. PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

In 1975 the Office implemented a "program development process" for identification of action program areas that need addressing, and the design and implementation of them. The Institute plays an important role, that has been recognized by the Congress and others, in this program development process. Through the Institute, a comprehensive information and data gathering and assessment program has been undertaken which we are in the process of expanding. Assessments are undertaken in specific topic areas to be addressed by major action programs.

This work results in a background (state-of-the-art) paper that includes information on promising approaches. It is used in the overall design of the action program initiative and in the development of the individual projects funded thereunder. The Institute also supports the evaluation of selected sub-set of the funded projects.

We are in the process of strengthening the Office's program development process in the following ways: 1) placing more emphasis on the use of assessments in development of action programs, 2) evaluating fewer projects among the total funded, 3) placing more emphasis on examination of procedures involved in the implementation of projects--problems and obstacles encountered and solutions to them--and the use of this information in subsequent program development in other areas, 4) restructuring the reporting requirements placed on overall program evaluation projects in order to generate and make available current information regarding program implementation problems and progress, and 5) development of an extensive information dissemination capability so as to make useful information available to selected groups who need it in their efforts related to accomplishment of the mandates of the JD Act and the objectives of OJJDP.

Youth Advocacy. We recently funded a group to assume responsibility for assisting the Office in its program development work in relation to the FY 1979 Youth Advocacy Program. In addition to the background (state-of-the-art) work, this group will assist individual projects funded under the program in developing their approaches, by making available to them current information on effective youth advocacy techniques tried elsewhere, and also through monitoring and reporting their progress back to them, to OJJDP, and to others undertaking or planning to undertake youth advocacy efforts.

Restitution. The first phase of the national evaluation (Institute for Policy Analysis, Eugene, Oregon) of OJJDP's Juvenile Restitution Special Emphasis Initiative was mainly devoted to developing information on operational programs to inform the development of OJJDP Restitution Program Guidelines. A mail survey of a national representative sample of juvenile courts was undertaken to provide an overview of current restitution practices in juvenile courts. Based on the survey sample, fifteen jurisdictions were selected for site visits to develop more detailed information on what appear to be the most promising restitution program models for the juvenile justice system. This information has been summarized in a "plain english" document that we are sharing with the restitution grantees to assist them in their development of individual projects.

The Institute for Policy Analysis has also undertaken of a sample of the recipients of the Restitution Program Announcement in order to learn why some organizations did not apply and other reactions to the guideline. This information will assist us in preparing guidelines for future OJJDP programs of this magnitude.

Assessment Centers. The four Centers under the Assessment Centers Program are responsible for the collection, assessment and synthesis of research data and program experience, and the preparation of reports, on topics of interest to OJJDP. Topics completed and under preparation include:

Center on Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing: 1) An Assessment of Achievement Place: An Alternative to Incarceration; 2) An Assessment of Self-Reported Delinquency: Implications for Alternative Programs; 3) Young Women in the Juvenile Justice Process: Promising Program Alternatives; 4) Diversion Programs: Legal Issues; 5) An Assessment of Alternatives to Detention; 6) Youth Services Bureaus: An Alternative to Detention; 7) Police Diversion: An Alternative to Detention; 8) Court Diversion Programs: Alternatives to Detention; and 9) An Assessment of the Use of Detention for Juveniles.

Center on the Juvenile Justice System: 1) An Assessment of Serious Juvenile Crime (8 volumes, 996 pages); 2) The Status Offender and the Juvenile Justice System (245 pages); 3) A Preliminary Assessment of Child Abuse & Neglect & the Juvenile Justice System (154 pages); and 4) An Assessment of Case disposition and Classification in the Juvenile Justice System (3 volumes, 774 pages).

Center on Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention: 1) A Comparison of Status Offenses and Delinquent Behavior; 2) Delinquency Prevention Experiments; 3) Child Abuse: A Contributing Factor to Delinquency; 4) Genetic Aspects of Psychiatric Syndromes Relating to Anti-social Problems in Youth; 5) Descriptions of the Current Youth Population; 6) An Assessment and Evaluation of Drug Prevention Programs; 7) Delinquency Prevention: A Taxonomy of Strategies and Programs; 8) Peer Relations and Delinquency; 9) Learning Problems and Juvenile Delinquency; 10) Media Violence; 11) Projected Changes in the Youth Population and Their Impact on Juvenile Crime Rates; 12) An Assessment of Evaluations of School Prevention Programs; 13) Prevention Program Implementation: An Analysis and Assessment of the Process; 14) Prevention Program Implementation Guidelines; 15) Alternative Education and Youth Crime; 16) Washington State's New Juvenile Code: Its Delinquency Prevention Aspects; and 17) Delinquency Prevention: Some Innovative Programs.

Coordinating Assessment Center: 1) Juvenile Delinquency in America: A Comprehensive View and 2) Draft Design: OJJDP/NIJJDP Clearinghouse. This Center is also responsible for providing coordination and management support to the entire program and for preparation of a periodic summary volume on juvenile delinquency in America. The first of these volumes is now in final edited form.

We are currently refocusing the Assessment Centers Program consistent with the mandates contained in the amended JD Act and current objectives of OJJDP. At the same time, Phase II of this program has been revised in order to accomplish its integration with the Clearinghouse.

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Center on Alternative to Juvenile Justice System Processing:

- Achievement Place: A Behavioral Treatment Approach in a Group Home Setting
- Alternative Programs for Young Women
- Implications of Self-Report Studies for the Creation and Use of Alternative Programs
- Youth Service Bureau Program
- Juvenile Diversion Programs (Police and Courts)
- Legal Issues in Pre-adjudicatory Diversion of Juveniles
- Update on Alternatives to Secure Detention of Juveniles

Center on the Juvenile Justice System:

Major, comprehensive reports on:

- The Serious Juvenile Offender
- The Status Offender in the Juvenile Justice System
- Classification Factors in the Juvenile Justice System

Center on Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention

A series of reports including what is known about status offenders from self-report studies; peer relations and delinquency, school violence, media violence, delinquency prevention experiments, and others.

Coordinating Assessment Center:

This Center is responsible for providing coordination and management support to the entire program and for preparation of a periodic summary volume on juvenile delinquency in America. The first of these volumes is now in final edited form.

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Clearinghouse. In response to a specific legislative mandate, the design work is near completion for an OJJDP Clearinghouse. It will be funded during FY 1979.

Useful information for a variety of audiences is generated under basic research; program development, evaluation and standards programs. It is the purpose of the clearinghouse to actively link state and local audiences, and individuals with sources of information and assistance in order to advance OJJDP's program goals.

Residential Care Study. We anticipate awarding a grant early in FY 1979 for a replication of the landmark 1966 Census of Children Residential Institutions in the United States and territories, to be directed by Donnel M. Pappenfort. This survey will differ from the original census in that it will involve much more comprehensive coverage of residential programs (including facilities and programs for dependent, neglected, emotionally disturbed, physically disabled, retarded, status offenders, and delinquents). It will provide a valuable data base for assessing contemporary institutional care for juveniles, noting past trends and preparing for measurement of changes in residential care practices in the future.

This grant will also initiate a nationwide survey of programs for youth that serve as alternatives to juvenile justice system and traditional social services processing. The range of program alternatives will encompass those programs and services for the categories of youth listed above.

The results of these two surveys will not only provide guidance to OJJDP and other Federal agencies' action programs, but will also serve as a basis for standards development and implementation, and guidelines development in conjunction with the OJJDP formula grant program.

Information System Development. Our current work in this area consists of three major efforts. The first is maintenance and expansion of the nationwide Juvenile Court Statistics Reporting System, through which information on juvenile court handling of youth is generated. We recently awarded a new grant to the National Center for Juvenile Justice for this purpose.

The second effort in this area is the development and implementation of automated information systems for juvenile courts. Under previous grants, a national assessment of such systems was conducted and the requirements of a model system were developed. We recently awarded a new grant to the National Council of Juvenile Family Court Judges for the purpose of implementing the model system statewide in Rhode Island.

The third effort in this area is an FY 1978 grant for implementation of an automated information system in the D.C. Superior Court, which combines a court and prosecutor information system.

Due Process. A major grant was awarded during FY 1978 to the National Center for State Courts for a nationwide survey of juvenile courts. The major purpose of the survey (which will include intensive studies of 10-15 juvenile courts)

is to examine the extent to which due process procedures are followed in juvenile courts, as required by the Supreme Court's Gault decision.

Interstate Placement, Waiver, Subsidies and Non-judicial Duties of Juvenile Courts. A major grant was awarded during FY 1978 to the Academy for Contemporary Problems (ACP) in Columbus, Ohio for the purpose of nationwide studies in each of the above four areas. Each study will also include intensive case studies within 6-10 states.

The interstate placement study is based on a pilot study of this area, completed by the ACP in FY 1978. It is aimed at examining the extent of, and practices associated with interstate placement of children.

The second study will involve an examination of the extent, practices, and implications of waiver of youth from juvenile to adult court.

The third study is aimed at providing detailed information on the availability and purposes of juvenile justice subsidies at state and local levels. This information will assist states in accomplishing the purposes of the JD Act.

The fourth study will consist of an assessment of the desirability of juvenile court administration of such non-judicial responsibilities as detention, probation, and other court services.

III. EVALUATION

Consistent with the Office's "program development" approach, the evaluation activity is focused almost entirely on programs funded by OJJDP. However, we are beginning to broaden the range of evaluation activity to include other programs of LEAA funded with maintenance of effort monies (e.g., family violence) and assessments of implementation of unique state legislation (California and Washington).

The seven evaluations funded to date are briefly described below, together with preliminary findings.

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders. This evaluation will be completed about December of this year. It consists of an overall evaluation of the program and independent local evaluations of eight of the 10 individual projects (Alameda, Wash. State, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, South Carolina, Delaware, and Connecticut).

The central objectives of this evaluation are to determine:

- 1) The extent to which status offenders already in detention and in correctional institutions, as well as those newly defined as status

offenders during the life of the program, have been transferred or referred to community-based facilities and programs;

- 2) The progress achieved in the development and utilization of community-based services; and
- 3) The impact of these services on (a) the social adjustment and recidivism of program clients, (b) the acceptance and support of the program by community opinion leaders and personnel of collaborating private and public social service organizations and by the juvenile justice agencies, and (c) the fiscal, organizational and personnel aspects of the juvenile justice system.

In addition to these areas the evaluation will address such specific topics as the following: sex-based differences in status offense behavior and program effectiveness, age and maturation effects on status offense behavior, relabeling, the existence of the "widening-of-the-net" phenomenon, and a comparative cost analysis of intervention programs. The latter analysis has been completed and is discussed in the first section of this report.

One of the most significant preliminary findings to date pertains to the reluctance of foster and group homes to accept youth who have been apprehended by the police. Such programs tend to find status offenders "disruptive" to their programming. This finding points directly to the need for efforts to increase the flexibility of foster and group home programs including effective use of 24-hour intake, if significant gains are to be made in reducing the incarceration of status offenders.

Prevention. The national evaluation of the OJJDP Prevention Program Initiative is being conducted by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. It has been designed to develop information that will increase our understanding of the concept of delinquency prevention and contribute to practical improvements in prevention programming. Intensive evaluations are being conducted on a sample of 6 regional and 5 national affiliates. Management information (service delivery) data are being collected on almost all of the 43 individual projects funded under the program. Data collected on the planning and implementation phases of the prevention projects indicate that identification of the project target population and coordination with other youth-serving agencies are two of the most difficult tasks. Also, few projects seem to perform the exercise of specifying theories of delinquency causation and developing interventions which directly address the presumed causes. The result is excessive reliance on traditional services, particularly counseling.

Diversion. The national evaluation of the OJJDP Diversion Program is being conducted by the Behavioral Research Institute(Boulder, Colo.). This study has been structured to answer the following major questions: 1) What difference does diversion make for youth (as opposed to juvenile justice system referral) and the juvenile justice system? 2) What difference does service delivery make (as opposed to diversion without services)? The evaluation is also addressing such issues as the impact of diversion programs on juvenile justice system processes and procedures, and the extent to which diversion programs actually reduce the level of delinquent adjudications.

While the evaluation covers all 11 of the diversion action program sites, only 4 of these are being intensively evaluated as part of the national evaluation (Orange Co., Fla; Kansas City; John Jay College, N.Y.; and Memphis). The preliminary evidence suggests that the intensive sites are generally diverting youth who otherwise would have been referred to court.

Restitution. The national evaluation of the Juvenile Restitution Special Emphasis Initiative is designed to determine what types of restitution are most effective for what types of offenders, and under what conditions. The evaluator participated in the tentative selection of projects to be included in the national evaluation to ensure that these projects represented a variety of basic program models. The models were identified by the national evaluator through the survey and site visits to existing restitution programs to gather program information that would assist the applicants in developing their programs. About 9 of the approximately 50 restitution projects that the Office is funding in FY 78-79 will be selected for intensive evaluation. However, a management information system will be implemented at all restitution project sites in order to gather current data on their activities which will be reported to OJJDP at least quarterly. This information will be used in the Office's program development work (i.e., in the identification of areas in which TA is needed, determining the progress of implementation, etc.) and also reported back to the respective projects in order to assist them in further programming.

School Crime. OJJDP is in the second year of a large-scale evaluation (Social Action Research Center) of its Schools Initiative. The initiative is comprised of interagency agreements with the U.S. Office of Education, Teacher Corps and Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program, Division of Drug Education.

The Teacher Corps Program involves nine Teacher Corps Youth Advocacy Projects in demonstrations of student planned, implemented and evaluated efforts to reduce school crime. In the second joint program, teams of representatives of the school community (teachers, students, administrators, community members, etc.) receive intensive training and follow-on technical assistance to facilitate the design of programs which are geared to the unique needs of local schools or school districts.

The evaluation will answer four questions: 1) Are there measurable changes in the level of crime and fear of crime in the schools participating in the Initiative? 2) Were the programs carried out as intended? 3) What approaches with what underlying rationales, appear to work best under different conditions? and 4) What is involved in bringing about specific changes in the school?

Preliminary data are available on the results of classifying programs in both the Teacher Corps and School Teams Approach. An analysis of the results of student responses to a questionnaire on the extent of the crime problem and fear of victimization has also been prepared.

Family Violence Evaluation. A grant was awarded during FY 1978 for the national evaluation of the LEAA Family Violence Program, to be funded by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs. Five to seven projects will receive an intensive evaluation, and management information data will be collected on all projects funded under the overall program to allow us to follow the progress of their operations. The major objective of the evaluation is to develop information on the effectiveness of various community organizational strategies for providing services to families in which violence occurs. Data will be collected on the program planning and implementation process; and on the impact of the program on community service agencies, the criminal justice system, community residents, and program clients.

Assessment of New California Legislation. The Assessment of the Impact of the new California juvenile justice legislation (AB 3121) on the deinstitutionalization of status offenders and on the processing of serious juvenile offenders involves examining both the intended as well as unintended effects of the legislation. The assessment is focused on changes in juvenile justice system procedures at various points in the system, and changes in general processing patterns across the State, with more detailed information from selected counties. Other components are focused on juveniles' experience and attitudes. Preliminary findings indicate a statewide reduction of about 50 percent in the number of juveniles arrested for status offenses since implementation of the new legislation -- which prohibits secure confinement for such offenses.

IV. TRAINING

During the past year the Office has made significant progress in developing its training program, which previously had been given low priority. Three major areas of new activity are described briefly below: delinquency prevention, law-related education, and deinstitutionalization.

Delinquency Prevention. Three projects have been undertaken through which about 1,000 juvenile justice and youth worker personnel in both the public and private sectors are provided training in such areas as evaluation and decision-making, youth participation, and community leadership skills development.

Law-Related Education. The Office is also developing a comprehensive law-related education program for funding early FY 1979. This program will test various methods and approaches to improving youth's understanding of the juvenile, civil and criminal justice systems, their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and the lawful means of securing and enforcing those rights. This program will include grants to the following organizations: American Bar Association Special Committee on Youth Education for Citizenship, the Constitutional Rights Foundation, Law in a Free Society, the National Street Law Institute, the Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity International and the Children's Legal Rights Foundation and Training Program.

Deinstitutionalization. Through a FY 1978 grant, we have established in Massachusetts a rather large-scale training program, focused on deinstitutionalization of all youth presently incarcerated except approximately 10-15 percent (serious violent offenders). Through this project, with other OJJDP training, technical assistance, and action programs, we hope to persuade other States

to deinstitutionalize statewide their large juvenile correctional institutions. The content of the training program will draw mainly upon the results of the seven-year Massachusetts study, the new secure care study, and the results of other OJJDP research, evaluation, and action program activities in the deinstitutionalization area.

The primary trainees in this training program are State Juvenile Justice Advisory Groups, private non-profit agency youth workers, juvenile justice planners, legislators, judges, correctional workers, and other engaged in deinstitutionalization efforts.

V. STANDARDS

Since being relieved of the responsibility of staff work for the National Advisory Committee's subcommittee in Standards, OJJDP's standards program has devoted increasing attention to reviewing other related national standards developed by Federal and State agencies and national organizations as well as new State legislation for their consistency with the principles and mandates of the JJDP Act. In addition to providing continued support to the IJA/ABA Juvenile Justice Standards Project for the review and comment on the IJA/ABA draft standards, the Office is sponsoring a symposium to analyze and compare the positions taken by the three National Standards groups on the critical issues facing the juvenile justice system. The proceedings of the symposium will be available for nationwide dissemination.

An assessment of the implementation of California's revised State statute, which incorporates some of the standards recommendations was continued in FY 1978. Two other such assessments are planned for FY 79 (Washington and Maine). General areas being investigated include: provisions regarding using the least restrictive alternative to incarceration, accountability for decision-making, limiting judicial discretion through determinate sentencing, increasing the role of the prosecutor, limiting the jurisdiction of the juvenile/family court, and providing due process safeguards for the juvenile.

We have awarded a grant to Boston University for a project on the testing and implementation of standards. Two communities are participating in the development of police guidelines for the handling of juveniles. The program encourages community and police line staff involvement in the development and implementation process. The guidelines will be based on the standards developed to date which encourage diversion, due process, and accountability for police decision-making at the arrest stage.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Training

- 1) That NIJJDP develop during FY 1979, for implementation in FY 1980, a training program "designed to train enrollees with respect to methods and techniques for the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency," as mandated in Secs. 244, 248-50 of the JJDP Act, as amended.
- 2) That the OJJDP Clearinghouse, to be implemented in FY 1979, be a jointly funded and coordinated effort among the various OJJDP units. This approach will not only make the required level of funding possible, but also ensure that the Clearinghouse provides maximum support for the full range of OJJDP activities.

Program Development

- 1) That NIJJDP institute a series of "program development seminars" for OJJDP staff. The primary aim of these is to familiarize Office staff with research and evaluation results, in order to strengthen OJJDP's program development activities. The seminars would involve presentations of findings, information on promising programmatic approaches together with program development recommendations, by OJJDP/NIJJDP contractors, grantees, and others. The seminars would be followed by OJJDP staff work necessary to review, refine, and implement the recommendations determined to be appropriate for further action.

Presentations would also be made by OJJDP staff and outside consultants/grantees/contractors involved in program development activities in conjunction with the Office. Priority would be given to evaluations of OJJDP Special Emphasis Initiatives.

Standards

- 1) That OJJDP provide adequate financial support to the National Advisory Committee for completion of the work involved in the development and refinement of standards as required by Section 247(d) of the JJDP Act, as amended.
- 2) That NIJJDP develop during FY 1979, a standards implementation strategy for OJJDP and the States. Since the States are no longer required by OJJDP Formula Grant Guidelines to develop and implement standards, an alternative strategy must be developed which

encourages the development and implementation of statewide standards consistent with the principles and mandates of the JJDP Act. Priority would be given to identification and implementation of standards which promote deinstitutionalization, due process protection for juveniles and accountability for decision-making, and which can be implemented without major expenditures of funds. This approach would include the development of rules, policies and procedures at the state and/or agency level which are designed to improve the administration of juvenile justice.

Research and Evaluation

- 1) That NIJJDP develop during FY 1979 a series of special studies, for funding in FY 1980. Each series would focus on a particular program area (e.g., females, family violence, prevention). Priority would be given to topics emphasized in the JJDP Act. Each special studies series might consist of basic research, evaluation, and/or research and development projects designed to focus on a set of research questions in one program area. Taken together, these projects would contribute to developing a comprehensive understanding of that area.

Staffing

- 1) That, in order to effectively meet NIJJDP's legislative mandates, the level of staffing within NIJJDP be increased commensurate with the level NIJJDP recommended in February, 1978.

APPENDIX 1

PROJECTS FUNDED THROUGH NIJJDP

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARDED</u>
1. University of Michigan (National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections)	75-NI-99-0010	\$ 791,057
2. Institute for Juvenile Research (Delinquency in American Society)	75-NI-99-0013	358,342
3. Bowling Green State University (Impact of the Legal Process and Formal Legal Sanctions on Juvenile Delinquents)	75-NI-99-0031 76-NI-99-0050	146,710
4. Boston University (NEP-Assessment of Youth Services Bureau - Phase I)	75-NI-99-0041	245,535
5. National Council of Juvenile Court Judges (Juvenile Information Systems Requirements Analysis - Phase I)	75-NI-99-0072	124,291
6. University of Minnesota (Phase I Assessment: Topic Areas of Diversion and Alternatives to Incarceration)	75-NI-99-0081	306,178
7. Ohio State University (Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Phase I - NEP)	75-NI-99-0089	143,387
8. University of Southern California (Development of an Evaluation Plan for the Status Offender Project)	75-NI-99-0092	57,455
9. Institute of Judicial Administration (Juvenile Justice Standards)	75-NI-99-0101	347,664
10. Hudson Institute (Long-Range Planning and Law Enforcement Project)	75-NI-99-0107	100,000
11. University of Chicago (NEP-Assessment of Detention of Juveniles and of Alternatives to Its Use)	75-NI-99-0112	157,385

NI 76

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARD</u>
12. Portland State University (Development of an Evaluation Plan for Diversion)	76-NI-99-0020	\$ 109,168
13. University of Chicago(Split funding) (Evaluation of Illinois Status Offender Program)	76-NI-99-0048	51,617
14. The University of Delaware (Split funding) (Evaluation of the Delaware Status Offender Project)	76-NI-99-0049	68,783
15. Bowling Green State University (Impact of the Legal Process and Formal Legal Sanctions on Juvenile Delinquents)	76-NI-99-0050	84,825
16. Council for Educational Development and Research, Inc. (School Violence - Building an R&D Agenda - Conference)	76-NI-99-0051	5,000
17. President & Fellows of Harvard College (Youth Gang Violence)	76-NI-99-0057	72,100
18. Stanford Research Institute (Evaluation of Alameda County Status Offender Project)	76-NI-99-0072	225,000
19. Robert Rubel, Visiting Fellow (Historical Trends of School Crime and Violence)	76-NI-99-0077	42,065
20. Council of State Governments (Development of Compliance Criteria for Juvenile Facilities)	76-NI-99-0080	49,584
21. Oregon Research Institute (Juvenile Status Offender Proposal)	76-NI-99-0082	80,000
22. University of Arizona (Evaluation of Status Offender Project, Pima County, Arizona)	76-NI-99-0086	265,000

NI 76 continued

23.	University of Pennsylvania (Offender Careers and Restraint: Probabilities and Policy Implica- tions)	76-NI-99-0089	78,875
24.	National Council of Juvenile Court Judges (Juvenile Information System Requirements Analysis - Phase II)	76-NI-99-0106	128,721
25.	President and Fellows, Harvard College (Cohort Analysis)	76-NI-99-0131	305,109
26.	Creighton University (Split funding) (The Link Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delin- quency: An Incidence Study and Evaluation of a Remediation Program)	76-NI-99-0133	298,110
27.	Rutgers University (The Limits of Heterogeneity)	76-NI-99-0134	193,753
28.	University of Pennsylvania (Split funding) (Evaluation of Youth Services Center)	76-NI-99-0132	119,369
29.	ABT Associates, Inc. (Assessment Report and Evalua- tion Feasibility Study of Pennsylvania Reintegrating Offenders Project for Youth)	Contract No. J-LEAA-029-76	23,163

JN 76

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARD</u>
30. Research for Better Schools, Inc. (Planning Technical Assistance to Reduce School Violence)	76-JN-99-0002	\$ 117,913
31. University of Michigan (National Assessment of Juvenile Corrections Project)	76-JN-99-0001	350,000
32. National Center for Juvenile Justice (Collection, Analysis and Dissemination of Information Relevant to Juvenile Justice)	76-JN-99-0006	256,481
33. Rand Corporation (Survey of Intervention Techniques Appropriate for the Dangerous Juvenile Offender)	76-JN-99-0007	112,063
34. University of Iowa (Predicting Adult Careers from Juvenile Careers)	76-JN-99-0008 76-JN-99-1005	154,360
35. American Institutes for Research (A Survey of Current Theory & Practice: Learning Disabilities as Cause of Delinquent Behavior)	76-JN-99-0009	89,700
36. Arkansas Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (Evaluation of Arkansas Status Offender Project)	76-JN-99-0010 76-JN-00-1001	169,221
37. Technology Institute, Inc. (Evaluation of South Carolina Status Offender Program)	76-JN-99-0013 76-JN-99-1002	224,970
38. University of Southern California (Evaluation of National Status Offender Program)	76-JN-99-0014 76-JN-99-1004	445,285
39. University of Connecticut (Evaluation of Connecticut Status Offender Project)	76-JN-99-0015 76-JN-99-1003	211,638
40. National Council of Juvenile Court Judges (Juvenile Court Judges Training Program)	76-JN-99-0016	212,847

JN 76 continued

41. American Correction Association (Project READ)	76-JN-99-0017	\$ 210,303
42. Institute of Judicial Administration (Juvenile Justice Standards Project)	76-JN-99-0018 76-JN-99-0018(S-1)	92,964 82,969
43. Boy Scouts of America (Exploring Law Enforcement and Allied Careers)	76-JN-99-0019	31,000
44. Association for Children with Learn- ing Disabilities (Research and Demonstration Program: Investigating the Link Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency)	76-JN-99-0021	769,024
45. Pennsylvania Governor's Justice Commission (Youth Services Center)	76-JN-99-0023	351,148
(13.) University of Chicago (Split funding) (Evaluation of Illinois Status Offender Program)	76-JN-99-0011	174,380
(14.) The University of Delaware (Split funding) (Evaluation of Delaware Status Offender Project)	76-JN-99-0012	103,427
(28.) University of Pennsylvania (Split funding) (Evaluation of Youth Services Center)	76-JN-99-0005	135,576
(26.) Creighton University (Split funding) (The Link Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency: An Incidence Study and Evaluation of A Remediation Program)	76-JN-99-0023	510,000
46. Institute for Juvenile Research (Delinquency in American Society)	76-JN-99-0004	305,885
47. Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital (High Risk Early Behavior for Delinquency)	76-JN-99-0024	204,117
48. President and Fellows of Harvard College (Cohort Analysis)	76-JN-99-0003	244,478

NI 77

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARD</u>
49. Social Action Research Center (Umbrella Evaluation for the Schools Initiative)	77-NI-99-0012	\$ 525,320
50. University of Pennsylvania (Split funding) (Delinquency in a Birth Cohort - II)	77-NI-99-0006	110,000
51. Behavioral Research Institute (Split funding) (National Evaluation of Diversion Projects)	77-NI-99-0011	200,000
52. The Police Foundation (Assessing Police Juvenile Units)	77-NI-99-0002	160,907
53. Institute of Policy Analysis (Juvenile Restitution Evaluation)	77-NI-99-0005	472,697
54. Allen F. Breed, Visiting Fellow (Participant Observer for Coordinating Council)	77-NI-99-0007	67,851
55. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Split funding) (National Evaluation of Delinquency Prevention Projects)	77-NI-99-0008	200,000
56. American Justice Institute (Split funding) (Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System)	77-NI-99-0009	97,472
57. Ruth Horowitz, Visiting Fellow (Delinquency and the Gang)	77-NI-99-0066	7,251

JN 77

<u>PROJECT TITLE AND DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>GRANT NUMBER</u>	<u>AMOUNT AWARD</u>
58. University of Chicago (Center for Assessment of Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing)	77-JN-99-0002	\$ 331,085
59. National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Coordinating Assessment Center)	77-JN-99-0004	376,148
(50) University of Pennsylvania (Split funding) (Delinquency in a Birth Cohort - II)	77-JN-99-0006	290,986
(51) Behavioral Research Institute (Split funding) (National Evaluation of Diversion Projects)	77-JN-99-0009	274,327
(55) National Council on Crime and Delinquency (Split funding) (National Evaluation of Delinquency Prevention Projects)	77-JN-99-0007	493,777
(56) American Justice Institute (Split funding) (Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System)	77-JN-99-0008	502,389
60. Institute for Juvenile Research (Delinquency in Illinois Society)	77-JN-99-0005	268,629
61. University of Washington (Center for Assessment of Delinquent Behavior and Its Prevention)	77-JN-99-0017	499,017
62. National Council of Juvenile Court Judges (Juvenile Court Judges Training Program)	77-JN-99-0010	248,624
63. American Correctional Association (Project READ -II)	77-JN-99-0011	218,632

JN 77 continued

64.	University of Southern California (Utilization of Historical Juvenile Probation Records)	77-JN-99-0015	29,910
65.	Institute of Policy Analysis (Juvenile Status Offender Proposal)	77-JN-99-0013	60,636
66.	Boston College Law School (Children's Hearings in Scotland)	77-JN-99-0014	69,162
67.	University of Southern California (National Evaluation of Deinstitu- tionalization of Status Offender Program)	77-JN-99-0018	460,000
68.	President and Fellows of Harvard College (Youth Gang Violence)	77-JN-99-0016	33,697
69.	University of Iowa (Assessing the Relationship of Adult Criminal Careers to Juvenile Careers)	77-JN-99-0019	128,442
70.	Council of State Governments (The Interstate Placement of Children)	77-JN-99-0021	152,516
71.	American Institutes for Research (Evaluation of the Arkansas Project for the Deinstitutionaliza- tion of Status Offenders)	77-JN-99-0022	85,979

FY 1978

*72.	Social Action Research Center (Training for Youth Participation in Program Development)	78-JN-AX-0013	\$ 192,033
*73.	Associates for Youth Development (Training for Delinquency Prevention)	78-JN-AX-0010	88,274
*74.	Center for Human Services (Manager-Oriented Evaluation Training)	78-JN-AX-0012	178,542
*75.	Project READ (Project READ II - Prevention)	78-JN-AX-0006	467,760
*76.	Constitutional Rights Foundation (National Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Training Project)	78-JN-AX-0015	175,776
*77.	Stanford Research Institute (Design of a Study to Assess the Impact of Income Maintenance on Delinquency)	78-JN-AX-0001	155,985
*78.	Behavioral Research Institute (The Dynamics of Delinquency and Drug Use)	78-JN-AX-0003	425,204
*79.	University of Chicago (Illinois Status Offender Services Evaluation: Alternatives to Detention Program)	78-JN-AX-0004	120,549
*80.	University of Pennsylvania (Evaluation of Youth Services Center)	78-JN-AX-0005	89,557
*81.	American University (Proposal for a Study of Policy Implementation Re: Deinstitutionalization of Services for Delinquent Youth)	78-JN-AX-0007	155,760
*82.	The Pennsylvania Child Advocate, Inc. (Systemic and Personalized Accountability to Indigent and Disenfranchised Children: A Pragmatic Litigation Vehicle for Legal Service Attorneys)	78-JN-AX-0009	16,437

FY 1978 continued

*83.	American Institutes for Research (A Longitudinal Study: Deinstitutionalizing the Chronic Juvenile Offender)	78-JN-AX-0014	\$ 110,372
*84.	Trustees of Boston University (Policy-Making Relating to Police Handling of Juvenile)	78-JN-AX-0008	301,848
*85.	Social Action Research Center (Umbrella Evaluation for School Crime Program: Phase II)	78-JN-AX-0016	1,372,756
*86.	University of Delaware (Evaluation of Delaware Status Offender Project)	78-JN-AX-0011	52,759
*87.	American Justice Institute (Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System)	77-JN-99-0008(S-1)	150,238
*88.	National Council on Crime and Delinquency (The Coordinating Assessment Center)	77-JN-99-0004(S-1)	81,810
*89.	Institute of Judicial Administration (Juvenile Justice Standards Project)	78-JN-AX-0002	125,870
*90.	Institute of Policy Analysis (Evaluation of Washington Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender Projects)	77-JN-99-0013(S-1)	28,383
*91.	National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges (Juvenile Information System Requirements)	78-JN-AX-0017	171,602
*92.	Blackstone Institute (Community Agencies Response to Delinquent Youths)	78-JN-AX-0018	192,682
*93.	Harvard University (Problem of Secure Care in a Community Based Correctional System)	78-JN-AX-0019	343,898

FY 1978 continued

*94.	University of Arizona (Evaluation of Status Offender Project Pima Co.)	78-JN-AX-0020	\$ 49,488
*95.	Marquette University (Residential Alternatives to Detention of Juvenile Socio- Environmental Research, Limited)	78-JN-AX-0021	99,883
*96.	Association for Children With Learning Disabilities (A Research & Demonstration Project to Investigate the Link Between Learning Disabilities & Juvenile Delinquency)	78-JN-AX-0022	492,060
*97.	Harvard U. Center for Criminal Justice (Training Program: Implications of Deinstitutionalization)	78-JN-AX-0023	361,452
*98.	National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges (Juvenile Court Judges Training Program)	78-JN-AX-0024	242,912
*99.	Institute for Criminological Research (Limits of Heterogeneity)	78-JN-AX-0025	399,749
*100.	National District Attorneys Association (Juvenile Justice Standards Symposium)	78-JN-AX-0026	79,919
*101.	National Center for Juvenile Justice (National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System)	78-JN-AX-0027	443,300
*102.	National Center for State Courts (Link Between Learning Disabili- ties and Juvenile Delinquency: An Incidence Study and Evaluation of a Remediation Program)	78-JN-AX-0028	1,098,332
*103.	Criminal Justice Research Center (The Use of Victimization Survey Data to Assess the Nature, Extent and Correlates of Serious Delin- quent Behavior)	78-JN-AX-0029	279,013

FY 1978 continued

*104.	D.C. Superior Court (Juvenile Justice Information & Management System)	78-JN-AX-0030	\$	202,237
*105.	University of Chicago (Illinois Status Offender Services Evaluation: Alterna- tives to Detention Program)	78-JN-AX-0004 (S-1)		68,845
*106.	The URSA Institute (Evaluation of LEAA Family Violence Program)	78-MU-AX-0049 (JN) 78-MU-AX-0049 (NI)		897,461 100,000
*107.	National Council on Crime & Delinquency (National Evaluation of Delin- quency Prevention Projects)	78-JN-AX-0032		999,618
*108.	University of Southern California (National Evaluation of DSO Program)	77-JN-99-0018 (S-1)		100,304
*109.	University of Notre Dame (Youth Advocacy Development Program)	78-JN-AX-0035		295,974
*110.	Hahneman Medical College (High Risk Behavior for Delinquency)	78-JN-AX-0033		247,143
*111.	Academy for Contemporary Problems (Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information & Training Project)	78-JN-AX-0038		2,493,241
*112.	Behavioral Research Institute (National Evaluation of Diversion Projects)	78-JN-AX-0037		561,336
*113.	National Center for State Courts (Study of Structural Charac- teristics, Policies & Operational Procedures in Metropolitan Juvenile Courts-Gault Revisited)	78-JN-AX-0036		727,998
*114.	University of Southern California (Implementation of New Juvenile Justice Legislation)	78-JN-AX-0034		481,739

FY 1978 continued

*115. University of Chicago 77-JN-99-0002(S-1) \$ 68,450
 (Center for the Assessment
 of Alternatives to Juvenile
 Justice System Processing)

*116. Creighton University 76-JN-99-0022(S-1) 198,605
 (Link Between Learning
 Disabilities & Juvenile
 Delinquency)

TOTAL FUNDS ALLOCATED IN FY 1978

\$15,987,154

APPENDIX 2

FY 1978 PROJECT SUMMARIES

Title: Training for Youth Participation in Program Development

Project Director: Dr. J. Douglas Grant
Social Action Research Center
18 Professional Center Parkway
San Rafael, California 94903

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0013

Grantee: Social Action Research Center
18 Professional Center Parkway
San Rafael, California 94903

Amount: \$192,033.00

Project Period: 1/18/78 thru 1/17/79

Project Summary: This project will provide training in the development of youth participation programs in education, employment, and delinquency prevention. The trainees will be interested policy level persons in education, employment, and juvenile justice agencies drawn from 15 locations. It is proposed that these persons will come together and systematically plan the steps needed to implement and evaluate youth participation programs in their own state or local jurisdictions after the training in the development of such programs.

Title: Training for Delinquency Prevention

Project Director: William A. Lofquist
Associates for Youth Development, Inc.
2125 South Torrey Pines Circle
Tucson, Arizona 85710

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0010

Grantee: Associates for Youth Development, Inc.
2125 South Torrey Pines Circle
Tucson, Arizona 85710

Amount: \$88,274

Project Period: 1/5/78 thru 1/4/79

Project Summary: This project will provide delinquency prevention training to approximately 250 community leaders throughout the nation. Through workshops the participants will systematically learn and plan the steps needed to implement and evaluate Community Development Workshops in their own jurisdictions after the training in the development of such workshops. Each would then return to their own community and organize community development workshops.

Title: Manager-Oriented Evaluation Training

Project Director: Dr. Geoffrey Wood
Center for Human Services
5530 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1600
Washington, D.C. 20015

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0012

Grantee: Center for Human Services
5530 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1600
Washington, D.C. 20015

Amount: \$178,542.00

Project Period: 1/5/78-1/4/79

Project Summary: This project will provide training in manager-oriented evaluation which is specifically tailored to delinquency prevention programs. The training will provide 800 participants with a thorough understanding of the evaluation process; how it can dovetail with the decision-making process; and how it contributes to increased program effectiveness and efficiency. Participants will leave training with actual skills in initiating sustaining manager-oriented evaluation, and in determining which youth services are most effective and should therefore lead to the development of better programs for youth. Participants will undertake a specific evaluation study and develop an evaluation design for that topic.

Title: Project READ-II-Prevention

Project Director: Dr. Janet Carsetti
Project READ
8605 Cameron Street, Suite 216
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Grant No: 78-JN-AX-0006

Grantee: READ, Inc.
Project READ
8605 Cameron Street, Suite 216
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Amount: \$467,760

Project Period: December 15, 1977-December 14, 1979

Project Summary: This project will provide training in literacy techniques to staff of 100 alternative schools, and other non institutional, community-based programs for youth. The training specifically focuses on working with youth who are functionally illiterate. The project will also (1) provide paper back books to participating schools, (2) develop a series of documents designed to improve literacy among young persons, and (3) work in the improvement of reading education in 3 to 5 selected schools of higher education.

Title: National Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Training Project

Project Director: Vivian Monroe
Constitutional Rights Foundation
6310 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 402
Los Angeles, California 90048

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0015

Grantee: Constitutional Rights Foundation
6310 San Vicente, Suite 402
Los Angeles, California 90048

Amount: \$175,776

Project Period: 2/17/78 - 2/16/79

Project Summary: This program involves provision of law-related education for program coordinators and juvenile justice agency representatives from ten (10) urban school districts from each of five (5) states. The training experience would serve to provide these participants with a formal and systematic way of conducting qualitative and economically feasible law-related education programs which will be implemented in a minimum of one school in each of the school districts trained.

Title: Design of a Study to Assess the Impact of Income Maintenance
on Delinquency

Project Director: Dr. Lyle Groeneveld
Center for the Study of Welfare Policy
Stanford Research Institute
333 Ravenswood
Menlo Park, California 94807

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0001

Grantee: Stanford Research Institute
333 Ravenswood
Menlo Park, California 94807

Amt: \$155,985

Project Period: November 7, 1977-June 6, 1978

The Proposed seven month study will develop an evaluation plan which would be implemented in a subsequent phase to assess the impact of the income maintenance experiments funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over the last six years in Seattle (SIME) and Denver (DIME). The tasks to be conducted during the planning phase include: 1) development of theoretical models; 2) evaluation of the existing SIME/DIME data base; 3) review of official police and court records; and 4) determination of additional data collection needs.

Title: The Dynamics of Delinquency and Drug Use

Project Director: Dr. Delbert Elliott
Behavioral Research Institute
2305 Canyon Boulevard
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0003

Grantee: Behavioral Research Institute
2305 Canyon Boulevard
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Amount: \$425,204

Project Period: November 7, 1977 through November 6, 1979

Project Summary: This project represents the first phase of a proposed three year study which has two major purposes: 1) to provide descriptive statistical information on the incidence, geographical distribution, patterns and styles of drug use and delinquent behavior in a normal youth population across time, and 2) to conduct an empirical examination of the relationship between drug use and other kinds of delinquent behavior, and of the relationship of those variables which account for and are associated with, changes in the levels and patterns of drug use and delinquent behavior over time. Particular attention will be devoted to the examination of those variables associated with the onset of drug use, the connection between drug use and delinquency, and to the examination of developmental sequences of patterns of use over time.

Title: Illinois Status Offender Services Evaluation: Alternatives to Detention Program

Project Director: Dr. Irving Spergel
School of Social Service Administration
969 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0004

Grantee: University of Chicago
5801 S. Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Amount: \$120,549

Project Period: 12/13/77 thru 7/12/78

Project Summary: This project will bring to completion the evaluation of the Illinois Alternatives to Detention Program, funded by the OJJDP in 1976 as part of the National Evaluation of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender Program (DSO). The major purposes of this evaluation are to determine the impact of the Illinois DSO project on: 1) removing status offenders from detention and diverting them to community-based programs; 2) reducing law violations and improving social adjustment among status offenders; and 3) the operations of the juvenile justice system and on the private and public youth serving agencies.

Title: Evaluation of Youth Services Center

Project Director: Mr. Thomas Gilmore
Management Behavioral Science Center
3733 Spruce Street
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa. 19174

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0005

Grantee: University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19174

Amount: \$89,557

Project Period: 12/26/77-12/25/78

Project Summary: This award provides third year funding in order to complete the evaluation of the Youth Services Center project (YSC), located in South Philadelphia. The YSC provides direct and referral services to youth. It aims to prevent delinquency for those youths who have entered the juvenile justice system and to reduce delinquency among those youths referred to the project from the juvenile justice system.

The evaluation of this project consists of three parts: 1) impact assessment; 2) process evaluation and 3) interorganizational analysis.

A Series of interim reports have been produced including an analysis of the advocacy mission and client perceptions of the program. The final impact assessment will be completed by December, 1978.

Title: Proposal for a Study of Policy Implementation Re:
Deinstitutionalization of Services for Delinquent Youth

Project Director: Dr. Jerome G. Miller
American University
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0007

Grantee: American University
Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20016

Amount: \$155,760

Project Period: 1/5/78 to 1/4/79

Project Summary: The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the experiences of four states in deinstitutionalizing services for juvenile offenders--Ohio, Florida, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Its major aim is to examine theoretical approaches to deinstitutionalization. This will be accomplished through case studies of each state.

Title: Systemic and Personalized Accountability to Indigent and
Disenfranchised Children: A Pragmatic Litigation Vehicle
for Legal Service Attorneys

Project Director: Richard Stephen Levine Esq.
The Pennsylvania Child Advocate, Inc.
Suite 517 Frick Building
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15219

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0009

Grantee: The Pennsylvania Child Advocate, Inc.
Suite 517 Frick Building
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania 15219

Amount: \$16,437

Project Period: 1/12/78-7/11/78

Project Summary: This study involves a review of "right to treatment" litigation and an exploration of new techniques for assuring personalized accountability to children from juvenile justice and social service personnel. It describes new litigation strategies and techniques, and develops flexible litigation techniques for insuring accountability to youth that enable non-expert legal services practitioners and paraprofessionals to participate in law reform efforts that have been reserved for elitest reform specialists.

Title: A Longitudinal Study: Deinstitutionalizing the Chronic Juvenile Offender

Project Director: Dr. Charles Murray
1055 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0014

Grantee; American Institutes for Research
1055 Thomas Jefferson Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

Amount: \$110,372

Project Period: 2/6/78-12/5/78

Project Summary: The purpose of this project is to expand the local evaluation of the Unified Delinquency Interventions Services Program (UDIS) in Chicago, Illinois, in order to test the proposition that serious juvenile offenders can be handled effectively by means other than incarceration. UDIS is a deinstitutionalization program for chronic inner-city juvenile offenders who would otherwise be committed to the Department of Corrections. The basic evaluation design consists of a longitudinal quasi-experimental approach involving comparisons among three groups: juveniles who were committed to the Department of Corrections, juveniles who entered UDIS between 1974 and 1976 and a sample of juveniles selected from the general population who did not necessarily become committable.

Title: Policy-Making Relating to Police Handling of Juveniles

Project Director: Sheldon Krantz, Director
Center for Criminal Justice
Boston University
209 Bay State Road
Boston, MA 02215

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0008

Grantee: Trustees of Boston University
Center for Criminal Justice
881 Commonwealth Avenue
Boston, MA 02215

Amount: \$301,848

Project Period: 4/1/78-9/30/79

Project Summary: The purpose of this project is to develop, implement and evaluate guidelines for the use of discretion by police officers in matters involving juveniles. These guidelines will cover such questions as the decision whether to intervene in the life of a child, whether to refer a child to the juvenile court, and whether to take a child into custody, as well as the rights and procedures which should apply following these decisions. Among the primary sources to be used in developing these guidelines are the standards which have been recommended by the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Institute of Judicial Administration/American Bar Association Joint Commission on Juvenile Justice Standards, and the Task Force to Develop Standards and Goals for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

During the first eighteen-month phase of the project, project staff will work with the police departments in two jurisdictions to analyze the relevant standards, analyze local needs, problems and priorities, and develop the guidelines. An intradepartmental task force and a community task force will be established in each jurisdiction to assist in this process. During a separate second phase of the project, the guidelines would be implemented and their impact assessed. The Phase I products will include two sets of guidelines which could serve as models for other police departments, an analysis of the policy-making process, an implementation plan and an evaluation plan.

Title: Umbrella Evaluation for the Schools Initiative: Phase 2

Project Director: Dr. Joan Grant
Social Action Research Center
18 Professional Center Parkway
San Rafael, California 94903

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0016

Grantee: Social Action Research Center
San Rafael, California 94903

Amount: \$1,372,756

Project Period: April 18, 1978 thru April 19, 1980

Project Summary: The two-year project represents the continuation of a large scale evaluation of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) Schools Initiative. The Initiative has three components: two demonstration programs, both developed through Interagency Agreements with the U.S. Office of Education (OE), and the development of a national resource and training center.

The objectives of the evaluation are to answer four questions:

1. Outcome: Are there measurable changes in the level of crime and fear of crime in the schools participating in the Schools Initiative Program?
2. Quality Control: Were the programs funded by OJJDP through the Office of Education carried out as intended?
3. Model Development: What approaches, with what underlying rationales, appear to work best under different conditions or in different school settings?
4. Developmental Process: What is involved in bringing about specific changes in the schools (obstacles encountered, resources used, interventions which can be implemented most readily, etc.)?

Title: Evaluation of Delaware Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender
Project

Project Director: Dr. Frank Scarpitti
Department of Sociology
Smith Hall
University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19711

Grant No. 78-JN-AX-0011

Grantee: University of Delaware
Newark, Delaware 19711

Amount: \$52,759

Project Period: 1/17/78-7/16/78

Project Summary: This six month continuation grant is designed to bring to completion the Evaluation of the Delaware Status Offender Project which was initially funded in 1976 under OJJDP grants 76-JN-99-0012 and 76-NI-0049. The major objectives of this study include: 1) to conduct a local evaluation of the Delaware Status Offender Project, funded under the OJJDP Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender Program (DSO) and 2) to participate in the national evaluation of the entire DSO program, which includes the Delaware project.

TITLE: Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Charles Smith
American Justice Institute
1007-7th St.
Sacramento, California 95814

GRANT NO: 77-JN-99-0008(S-1)

GRANTEE: American Justice Institute
1007-7th St.
Sacramento, California 95814

AMOUNT: \$150,238

PROJECT PERIOD: 11/1/76 thru 7/31/78

PROJECT SUMMARY: The purpose of this supplemented award is to provide support for Phase I activities of the Center for the Assessment of the Juvenile Justice System during a three-month period in which Phase II of the overall Assessment Centers Program of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will be reviewed and refocused.

The grantee will complete a report on the status offender in the juvenile justice system and continue a major assessment of the serious juvenile offender.

TITLE: The Coordinating Assessment Center

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Robert Emrich
NCCD
411 Hackensack Ave.
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

GRANT NO: 77-JN-99-0004(S-1)

GRANTEE: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
411 Hackensack Ave.
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

AMOUNT: \$81,810

PROJECT PERIOD: 11/1/76 thru 7/31/78

PROJECT SUMMARY: The purpose of this supplemental award is to provide support for the Coordinating Assessment Center during a three month period in which Phase II of the overall Assessment Centers Program of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention will be reviewed and refocused. The Coordinating Assessment Center is one of four centers in the OJJDP Assessment Centers Program.

The Coordinating Assessment Center will complete final editing of Fact Book One (the first annual volume on juvenile crime and delinquency in America) complete plans for Fact Book Two, provide coordination assistance and prepare several assessment center products for publication during the supplemental period.

TITLE: Juvenile Justice Standards Project

PROJECT DIRECTOR: David Gilman
1 Washington Square Village
New York, New York 10012

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0002

GRANTEE: Institute of Judicial Administration
1 Washington Square Village
New York, New York 10012

AMOUNT: \$125,870

PROJECT PERIOD: 3/1/77 thru 1/31/79

PROJECT SUMMARY: The purpose of the Juvenile Justice Standards Project is to develop legal and administrative standards to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and fairness of the juvenile justice system. The standards will be guidelines for action which will be relevant for judges, administrators, legislators, planners and other persons responsible for juvenile justice at the Federal, State and local levels. Some standards may be readily converted into legislation and court rules; others will present criteria which should be considered in determining policy alternatives.

This award provides support for the project during review of the IJA/ABA Standards by the American Bar Association House of Delegates. During the award period, the comment of the various ABA Sections reviewing the IJA/ABA Standards will be compiled by project staff, comments will be obtained from other organizations representing persons actively working in and concerned with the juvenile justice system, planning for possible training programs and seminars will be undertaken, and the project staff will serve as a center for information regarding the IJA/ABA Standards. The Executive Committee of the IJA/ABA Joint Commission will meet during the award period to review the comments and make any necessary modifications in the IJA/ABA Standards.

TITLE: Evaluation of Washington Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender (DSO) Projects

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Anne L. Schneider
Institute of Policy Analysis
777 High St., Suite 222
Eugene, Oregon 97401

GRANT NO: 77-JN-99-0013(S-1)

GRANTEE: Institute of Policy Analysis
777 High St., Suite 222
Eugene, Oregon 97401

AMOUNT: \$28,383

PROJECT PERIOD: 4/1/78 thru 6/30/78

PROJECT SUMMARY: This is a supplemental award to Grant No. 76-NI-99-0082. The principal purposes of the original award were: 1) to conduct local evaluations of the Washington (Clark County and Spokane County) Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) projects, funded under OJJDP's DSO program; and 2) to participate in the national evaluation of the DSO program, conducted by the University of Southern California. This award makes possible completion of the evaluations of the two Washington State projects.

Title: Juvenile Information System Requirements Analysis (JISRA)
- Phase III

Project Director: Larry Boxerman
NCJFCJ
P.O. Box 9878
Reno, Nevada 89507

Grant No. 78-JN-AX-0017

Grantee: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, Inc.
P.O. Box 8978
Reno, Nevada 89507

Amount: \$171,602

Project Period: 6/7/78-6/6/79

Project Summary: This program is aimed at the development of automated juvenile justice information systems which will produce data on the handling of youths by the nation's juvenile justice systems.

The purpose of this project (JISRA -- III) is to install and document the operations of a model juvenile court information system (developed during Phase II of JISRA) in a single jurisdiction, in order to substantiate the applicability of the model system and promote its transferability.

TITLE: Community Agencies Response to Delinquent Youth

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Richardson White, Jr.
Blackstone Institute
2309 Calvert Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0018

GRANTEE: Blackstone Institute
2309 Calvert Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

AMOUNT: \$192,682

PROJECT PERIOD: 6/8/78 thru 6/7/79

PROJECT SUMMARY: This research is designed to inform the current widely promoted strategy of diverting youths from the juvenile justice system and returning them to the community for services. Two major questions will be addressed:

- 1) What types of services are provided to what types of youth?
- 2) How are characteristics of youth and agencies related to the quality of services provided to youth?

The study will be conducted in two Boston communities which correspond to two community-types (Spergel, 1976): East Boston, a "Communal" community characterized by strong ethnic and primary group ties, and Allston-Brighton, a "Pluralistic" community with a mixture of racial/ethnic and socio-economic groups.

TITLE: The Problem of Secure Care in a Community Based Correctional System

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Lloyd Ohlin
Center for Criminal Justice
Harvard University
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0019

GRANTEE: President and Fellows of Harvard College
458 Holyoke Center
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

AMOUNT: \$343,898

PROJECT PERIOD: 6/7/78 - 5/6/79

PROJECT SUMMARY: This project addresses a central issue regarding the juvenile deinstitutionalization movement: how to alleviate public fears about protection in the community while providing treatment for the juvenile correctional offender population in a community based (CB) fashion.

The major aim of this study is to examine how Massachusetts (which has deinstitutionalized its juvenile offenders by closing its training schools) is dealing with juveniles in a CB manner. In addition, the experience of 6-10 other States will be examined in less detail. The main focus of the research will be on interagency (court, correctional, welfare, mental health, etc) relationships in the context of decision-making regarding the handling of juveniles requiring secure care.

TITLE: Evaluation of Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) Project:
Pima Co., Arizona

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Maynard Erickson
Department of Sociology
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0020

GRANTEE: University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721

AMOUNT: \$49,488

PROJECT PERIOD: 6/8/78 thru 12/7/78

PROJECT SUMMARY: This is a continuation award to grant #76-NI-99-0086. The principal purposes of the original award were: 1) to conduct a local evaluation of the Pima Co. DSO project funded under OJJDP's DSO program; 2) to participate in the national evaluation of the DSO program being conducted by the University of Southern California. This award makes possible completion of the Pima Co. evaluation.

TITLE: Residential Alternatives to Detention of Juveniles

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Richard D. Knudten
Dr. Mary S. Knudten
Socio-Environmental Research Center, Ltd.
735 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Rm. 1011
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0021

GRANTEE: Socio-Environmental Research Center, Ltd.
735 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Rm. 1011
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233

AMOUNT: \$99,883

PROJECT PERIOD: 6/19/78 thru 6/18/79

PROJECT SUMMARY: The purpose of this grant is to develop a Program Models document dealing with residential alternatives to detention of juvenile offenders. The report will provide a detailed definition and description of the various types of residential alternatives which have proven successful and those which appear to hold promise. The focus of this effort will be on program management (rather than on treatment modalities) and will address a variety of management issues such as client selection and placement, operational policies and their development, record keeping requirements, provision of services by formal or informal agreements, community involvement issues, and evaluation outcomes, including their implications for management decisions.

The grantee will synthesize the operational experience of a select sample of alternative programs and the relevant case law in order to develop program models which will provide juvenile justice administrators with options for detention alternatives which meet the legal and social constraints of their jurisdiction.

TITLE: A Research and Demonstration Program: Investigating the Link
Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dorothy Crawford
ACLD-R&D Project Headquarters
2701 E. Camelback Road, Suite 450
Phoenix, Arizona 85016

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0022

GRANTEE: Association for Children with Learning Disabilities
4156 Library Road
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15234

AMOUNT: \$492,060

PROJECT PERIOD: 10/1/78 thru 9/30/78

PROJECT SUMMARY: This project is designed to complete the Research and Development Program funded under grant No. 76-JN-99-0021. The major purpose of this project is to systematically investigate the possibility of a relationship between learning disabilities (LD) and juvenile delinquency. The three major components of the R&D project are:

- (1) The determination of the incidence of LD in groups of adjudicated delinquents and officially non-delinquent populations.
- (2) A remediation (treatment) program for selected groups of adjudicated delinquents who are judged LD.
- (3) An evaluation of the effectiveness of the remediation.

The study is being conducted in Baltimore, Md; Phoenix, Az.; and Indianapolis, Ind.

This award is in support of the remediation component of the R&D project.

TITLE: Training Project: Implementation of Deinstitutionalization

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Dr. Lloyd Ohlin
President & Fellows of Harvard College
Center for Criminal Justice
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0023

GRANTEE: President & Fellows of Harvard College
458 Holyoke Center
Cambridge, Mass 02138

AMOUNT: \$361,452

PROJECT PERIOD: 7/1/78 thru 1/31/80

PROJECT SUMMARY: This project will make possible a rather comprehensive program of training in the deinstitutionalization area, consistent with the mandates of the JJDP Act and the objectives of OJJDP. Its contents will mainly be based on 1) the results of the applicant's seven year evaluation of the Massachusetts community-based (CB) experience (since this is the only State that has, on a state-wide basis, closed its juvenile training schools in favor of CB programs); 2) a study by the applicant (Grant #78-JN-AX-0019) of secure-care issues in Massachusetts, and 3) other deinstitutionalization materials.

The general aim of the project is to assist other States that are moving in the direction of CB juvenile corrections, through the provision of practical information regarding what approaches will and will not work in particular States.

TITLE: Juvenile Court Judges Training Project

PROJECT DIRECTOR: Louis W. McHardy
National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges
P.O. Box 8978
Reno, Nevada 89507

GRANT NO: 78-JN-AX-0024

GRANTEE: National Council of Juvenile & Family Court Judges
P.O. Box 8978
Reno, Nevada 89507

AMOUNT: \$242,912

PROJECT PERIOD: 7/1/78 thru 6/30/79

PROJECT SUMMARY: The purpose of this project is to provide training to juvenile court judges and other court-related personnel so that they can meet their individual responsibilities to children in an enlightened, effective, and knowledgeable fashion. The training sessions will be offered to judges and juvenile justice system personnel from a minimum of 35 States.

Title: The Limits of Heterogeneity

Project Director: Dr. Jackson Toby
Institute of Criminological Research
Department of Sociology
Rutgers College
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0025

Grantee: Institute for Criminological Research
Department of Sociology
Rutgers College
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

Amount: \$399,749

Project Period: 7/1/78 - 6/30/80

Project Summary: This project will complete a longitudinal study of nearly every juvenile who entered the New Jersey State correctional system between October 1, 1977 and July 31, 1978 (begun under grant #76-NI-99-0134). It is designed to address issues pertaining to deinstitutionalization by developing information on the effects of mixing dangerous, violent offenders and less serious offenders in a variety of correctional programs (ranging from community-based to more traditional institutional programs). This study also involves an assessment of the effects of separating juvenile and adult offenders.

Title: Juvenile Justice Standards Symposium

Project Director: James P. Manak
National District Attorneys Association
211 E. Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0026

Grantee: National District Attorneys Association
211 E. Chicago Avenue, Suite 1515
Chicago, Illinois 60611

Amount: \$ 79,919

Project Period: 7/7/78 - 1/6/79

Project Summary:

The purpose of the "Juvenile Justice Standards Symposium" is to engage representatives from the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA), the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), the Judicial Administration Division of the American Bar Association (JAD), and the National Legal Aid and Defenders Association (NLADA), in the identification, analysis and discussion of approximately 16 critical issues which are addressed by IJA/ABA Standards, the Task Force Standards and the National Advisory Committee Standards. The three-day Symposium would have a limited audience and the format of the conference would proceed as follows: presentation of the lead position paper on the topic, followed by rebuttals from other consultants, and then a brief discussion. The involvement of these four national organizations in a structured situation is intended to provide an articulate, reasoned analysis of these issues from different perspectives from within the juvenile justice system by professionals familiar with current juvenile court practices and procedures. The symposium proceedings, including the position papers, responses and the discussions at the symposium itself would be compiled and published for nationwide dissemination.

Title: National Uniform Juvenile Justice Reporting System

Project Director: E. Hunter Hurst
National Center for Juvenile Justice
3900 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0027

Grantee: National Center for Juvenile Justice
3900 Forbes Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260

Amount: \$443,300

Project Period: 7/12/78-1/11/80

Project Summary: The major aim of this project is the maintenance and improvement of the nationwide Juvenile Court Statistical Reporting System. This reporting system is the only nationwide source of systematic data on juvenile court handling of youth. The major goal of the project is the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information concerning this nation's young people as they find themselves involved in and dealt with by this nation's courts with juvenile jurisdiction.

Title: The Link Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency:
An Incidence Study and Evaluation of a Remediation Program

Project Director: Dr. Paul Broder
National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0028

Grantee: National Center for State Courts
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Va. 23185

Amount: \$1,098,332

Project Period: 9/1/78-8/31/80

Project Summary: This project will involve a completion of the Research and Development Program funded under grant numbers 76-JN-99-0022 and 76-NI-99-0133. The major purpose of this project is to systematically investigate the possibility of a relationship between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency. The NCSC will compare the incidence of learning disabilities among delinquent and officially non-delinquent populations, and compare the level and type of delinquent behavior reported by learning disabled and non-learning disabled youth. Finally, they will evaluate the effects of a remediation program on delinquent learning disabled youth.

This program is being conducted in Baltimore, Maryland; Phoenix, Arizona; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Title: The Use of the NCS Victimization Survey Data to Assess the Nature, Extent and Correlates of Serious Delinquent Behavior

Project Director: Dr. Michael Hindelang
Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc.
One Alton Road
Albany, New York 12203

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0029

Grantee: Criminal Justice Research Center, Inc.
One Alton Road
Albany, New York 12203

Amount: \$279,013

Project Period: 8/14/78/ - 8/13/80

Project Summary:

The major purpose of this research is to develop a comprehensive descriptive analysis of the involvement of juveniles in illegal behaviors in which victims come face-to-face with offenders (rape, personal and commercial robbery, assault and personal larceny) by analyzing the National Crime Survey (NCS) Victimization data. Some of the more significant questions to be addressed are:

- 1) Changes in the rate of criminal victimization by juvenile offenders.
- 2) Changes in the nature of seriousness of crimes by juvenile offenders.
- 3) Changes in race, sex and age of juvenile offenders.
- 4) Comparisons of the results from analyzing the victimization data with findings from studies using self-reported delinquency and official record studies.

Title: Juvenile Justice Information and Management System

Project Director: Mr. John Bischoff
D.C. Superior Court
4th and F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0030

Grantee: D. C. Superior Court
4th and F Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Amount: \$202,237

Project Period: 8/16/78 ~ 8/15/79

Project Summary

This project involves the development and implementation of an automated juvenile justice information system for the District of Columbia. The system will initially serve the District's Superior Court and the Corporation Counsel.

Title: Illinois Status Offender Services Evaluation

Project Director: Dr. Irving Spergel
University of Chicago
School of Social Service Admin.
969 E. 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0004(S-1)

Grantee: University of Chicago
School of Social Services Administration
969 E. 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Amount: \$68,845

Project Period: 12/13/77 - 12/12/78

Project Summary:

This is a supplemental award which also extends the project period an additional five months.

The general objectives of this project are: 1) to conduct a local evaluation of the Illinois Alternatives to Detention Program, funded under the OJJDP Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender (DSO) Program; and 2) to participate in the national evaluation of the entire DSO program, which includes the Illinois project.

Title: Evaluation of LEAA Family Violence Program

Project Director: Mr. Jeffrey Fagan
The URSA Institute
Pier 1 1/2
San Francisco, California 94111

Grant Number: 78-MU-AX-0049

Grantee: The URSA Institute
Pier 1 1/2
San Francisco, California 94111

Amount: \$997,461

Project Period: 9/15/78 - 9/14/80

Project Summary

This project involves an evaluation of the LEAA Family Violence Program (eleven projects) and of six LEAA Victim-Witness Assistance projects focused on family violence. It is designed to provide information on the most effective strategies for preventing and treating family violence and sexual exploitation of juveniles. Information will also be developed regarding the most efficient methods of organizing to provide services to families at the community level. Finally, this evaluation will provide an opportunity to assess the relationship of the nature of family characteristics and interactions to violence and the impact of family violence on delinquency.

Title: National Evaluation of Delinquency Prevention Projects

Project Director: Dr. Barry Krisberg
National Council on Crime and Delinquency
760 Market Street, Suite 433
San Francisco, California 94102

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0032

Grantee: National Council on Crime and Delinquency
Research Center
411 Hackensack Avenue
Hackensack, New Jersey 07601

Amount \$999,618

Project Period: 11/1/78 - 10/31/80

Project Summary

This project, to be supported by Juvenile Justice (JN) funds, will involve completion of a national evaluation of the OJJDP Prevention through Youth-Serving Agencies Initiative. This evaluation is designed to develop information concerning the most effective delinquency prevention strategies. It is also aimed at determining the most efficient methods for developing and expanding youth service delivery systems.

The evaluation consists of both a process and an impact component. The study of project implementation processes is organized around five elements of program development adopted from the conceptual framework of the National Evaluation Plan Phase I (NEP) on Delinquency Prevention: Context, Identification (of the target population), Intervention, Goals, and Linkages (with other agencies and organizations). The process evaluation will involve an examination of how projects change along these five dimensions and a comparison across projects within each dimension.

Title: National Evaluation of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender Program (DSO)

Project Director: Mr. Frank Hellum
University of Southern California
950 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90007

Grant Number: 77-JN-99-0018(S-1)

Grantee: University of Southern California
Social Science Research Institute
950 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90007

Amount: \$100,304

Project Period: 9/1/77 - 12/31/78

Project Summary

This supplemental award is required to bring to completion the National Evaluation of the Deinstitutionalization of Status Offender Program (DSO) study which was initially funded by NIJJDP/OJJDP in 1976 under LEAA grants #76-JN-99-0014 and 76-JN-99-1004, and continued in 1977 under grant #77-JN-99-0018.

The continuation of this grant is required because the collection of evaluation data will continue into the Summer of 1978, at many of the sites, requiring continued data processing time and time for analysis at USC until the end of 1978.

Title: Youth Advocacy Program Development

Project Director: Dr. Thomas F. Broden
Director
Institute for Urban Studies
Box 606
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0035

Grantee: University of Notre Dame du lac
Box 606
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Amount: \$295,974

Project Period: 10/1/78 - 9/30/79

Project Summary: The purpose of this project is to assist OJJDP in the development and assessment of its Youth Advocacy Initiative (YAI). The major activities of this project include the following: 1) provision of assistance to OJJDP in the development of a major action program focused on youth advocacy; 2) the conduct of an assessment of program activities through on-going assessment/monitoring of the action projects; and 3) feeding the assessment/monitoring information about the program operations back to the action projects for the purpose of improving them.

Title: High Risk Early School Behavior for Later Delinquency

Project Director: Dr. George Spivack
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital
230 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0033

Grantee: Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital
Department of Mental Health Sciences
230 N. Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Amount: \$247,143

Project Period: 10/12/78 - 10/11/80

Project Summary:

This project, to be supported by Juvenile Justice (JN) funds, consists of the third and fourth years of a five-year longitudinal study, funded under grant #76-JN-99-0024. The major purpose of this effort is to identify early behavioral problems that would indicate that a child is especially high risk for subsequent delinquent behaviors in the general school environment, in the classroom specifically, and in the community. Information is being developed on patterns of behavior and school achievement which are predictive of academic failures, emotional disturbance and delinquency.

Title: Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training
Project

Project Director: Mr. Joseph L. White
Academy for Contemporary Problems
1501 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0038

Grantee: Academy for Contemporary Problems
1501 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43201

Amount: \$2,493,241

Project Period: 11/1/78 - 10/31/80

Project Summary:

This award constitutes an umbrella grant to the Academy for Contemporary Problems for the conduct of four studies: 1) interstate placement of juveniles, 2) juvenile justice subsidies; 3) waiver of juveniles to adult court, and 4) non-judicial duties of juvenile courts. Each of these studies is nationwide and also includes intensive studies of 6-10 states.

The aim of the interstate placement study is to determine how many youth are placed out-of-state in residential facilities, circumstances surrounding such placements, and methods used to regulate public and private facilities receiving out-of-state placements.

The subsidies study will identify the types and sizes of state-funded subsidies and other grant-in-aid programs used to support local juvenile justice programs. The case studies will include analytic assessments of the combined impact of both federal and state funding on local governments within the programmatic areas described by the selected subsidies.

The waiver study is aimed at determining nationwide trends, and the numbers and types of juvenile who are tried as adults for alleged commission of serious crimes. It will include an analysis of social policy issues surrounding the use of waivers as an alternative to treatment and also the relative advantages and injustices resulting from the use of waivers.

The study of non-judicial duties will involve an examination of the powers of juvenile courts to operate such non-judicial programs as detention, probation, counseling, prevention, diversion, and "unofficial probation. The case studies will be focused on states employing particularly innovative alternatives to traditional operation of such programs by juvenile courts.

Title: National Evaluation of Diversion Projects

Project Director: Delbert S. Elliott
Behavioral Research Institute
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0037

Grantee: Behavior Research Institute
2305 Canyon Blvd., Suite 105
Boulder, Colorado 80302

Amount: \$561,336

Project Period: 10/1/78 - 5/31/80

Project Summary:

This project, to be supported by Juvenile Justice (JN) funds, involves completion of a national evaluation of OJJDP's discretionary program to divert youth from the juvenile justice system. The evaluation is designed to produce information on the effectiveness of diversion programs for three audiences: services deliverers, juvenile justice personnel, and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The evaluation consists of three major components: a process analysis, an analysis of impact on the juvenile justice system and an analysis of impact on youth. The third component involves a recidivism analysis of all sites. Further, at four sites a more comprehensive, intensive and potentially definitive assessment of impact on youth is underway. An experimental research design involving random assignment to three possible dispositions (diversion with services, diversion without services, or traditional processing) is in process at these sites: Kansas City, Missouri; New York City, New York; Memphis, Tennessee; and Orange County, Florida. A local field coordinator is supported by project funds at each of the four intensive analysis sites.

Title: Study of Structural Characteristics, Policies and Operational Procedures in Metropolitan Juvenile Courts -- Gault Revisited

Project Director: Judge Orm Ketcham
National Center for State Courts
Programs Division

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0036

Grantee: National Center for State Courts
Programs Division
300 Newport Avenue
Williamsburg, Virginia 23185

Amount: \$727,998

Project Period: 10/1/78 - 9/30/80

Project Summary:

The major purpose of this project is to develop baseline data regarding the characteristics, policies and procedures of juvenile courts. It will be focused on the relationships among court structural and operational characteristics, due process of law, dispositional decisions and administrative efficiency. The specific objectives are:

1. To measure the effects of the Gault decision on juvenile court operations.
2. To analyze the relationship between adjudication and disposition outcomes, and juvenile court characteristics.
3. To identify factors which are related to court processing delays.

Title: Implications of New California Juvenile Justice Legislation

Project Director: Dr. Kathleen Teilmann
Social Science Research Institute
University of Southern California
950 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90007

Grant Number: 78-JN-AX-0034

Grantee: University of Southern California
Social Science Research Institute
950 W. Jefferson Blvd.
Los Angeles, California 90007

Amount: \$481,739

Project Period: 10-1-78 to 3-31-80

Project Summary:

This project, to be supported by Juvenile Justice (JN) funds, completes a comprehensive assessment of the impact of California juvenile justice legislation which promotes statewide deinstitutionalization of status offenders and diversion to community based non-secure programs, and more stringent handling of serious juvenile offenders. The study is comprised of eight (8) separate but interdependent components designed to identify and examine: the unintended consequences of the legislation, levels of compliance with major provisions of the legislation, impediments to implementation and broader generalizations of the legislation. Information will be gathered on changes in system processing rates statewide and trends in three southern California counties will be examined in detail. The study will also focus on the role of the prosecutor in the adjudication process and the role of parents and police in the intake process for status offenders.

Title: Center for the Assessment of Alternatives to Juvenile Justice
System Processing

Project Director: Thomas M. Young
University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Grant Number: 77-JN-99-0002(S-1)

Grantee: University of Chicago
School of Social Service Administration
5801 South Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Amount: \$68,450

Project Period: 6-1-78 to 7-31-78

Project Summary:

The purpose of this supplemental grant application from the University of Chicago is to provide continued support for the Phase I activities of the Center for the Assessment of Alternatives to Juvenile Justice System Processing during a two month period in which Phase II of the overall Assessment Centers Program will be reviewed and refocused.

Eight reports will be completed in the supplemental period. The reports are based on literature assembled from published sources, a search of specialized libraries, and a telephone survey of State Planning Agencies and other organizations in the 50 United States.

Title: The Link Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency:
An Incidence Study and Evaluation of a Remediation Program

Project Director: Dr. Joel Zimmerman
Institute for Business, Law, and Social Research,
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Grant Number: 76-JN-99-0022(S-1)

Grantee: Institute for Business, Law and Social Research
Creighton University
Omaha, Nebraska 68178

Amount: \$198,605

Project Period: 11-4-77 to 12-3-78

Project Summary: This award provides supplemental funds for the OJJDP grant "The Link Between Learning Disabilities and Juvenile Delinquency: An Incidence Study and Evaluation of a Remediation Program (76-NI-99-0133 and 76-JN-99-0022). The supplemental funds will enable the grantee to continue the original objectives of the project which included: 1) determining the incidence of learning disabilities among public school males and adjudicated delinquent youth in Maryland, Indiana and Arizona and 2) evaluating the impact of remediation programs for the adjudicated youth in the three sites in terms of ameliorating learning disabilities and reducing delinquency.

END