

VOLUNTEERS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
(STATUS REPORT 1976)



**ACTION**

POLICY DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Volunteers in Criminal Justice

(STATUS REPORT 1976)

The following report is an attempt to determine the state of the art in the volunteer criminal justice area. For the purpose of this report, criminal justice is defined as the entire range of justice related programs. It includes delinquency prevention, juvenile delinquency, courts, prisons, law enforcement, victim/witness assistance, and crime prevention. The research was done primarily by telephone during a 2½-month period. While only a fraction of the area was covered, nevertheless, most of the field has been assessed.

The appendices following the body of the report should be noted. Many programs mentioned in the report are described in greater detail in the appendices. In addition the reader will find individual reports from interviews in person and by telephone of a variety of people well experienced in the field. Finally, one section are reports of state volunteers in justice on a statewide basis.

Following the report itself are recommendations for ACTION's involvement in the justice area. These are conclusions after making an uncounted number of phone calls and talking to even more people in person. Whether by chance or design, we feel we have spoken with some of the most knowledgeable people in the field. Any suggestions or conclusions are our own, however, and we accept whatever credit or criticism they may warrant.

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ACTION/Policy and Planning  
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I. THE CRIME PROBLEM

It almost seems unnecessary to discuss the pervasiveness of the crime problem in America today. Dozens of commissions, committees, and task forces have been created in past years to study various aspects of crime and our criminal justice system. The Uniform Crime Reports show a steady increase in crime each year. Victimization studies indicate that the problem is far more serious than the official statistics show. In 1974, the Uniform Crime Reports showed that 10,192,034 crimes had been committed. (This number included only the seven index crimes calculated in the UCR.) The vast majority of those (9,222,211) were property crimes. That same year criminal victimization studies reported crime far exceeding those numbers. Victimizations for crimes of violence totalled 5,399,000 while the UCR showed only 969,832 violent crimes had been reported. While these figures cannot be compared exactly due to differences in methods of calculation, it is clear that crime problems far exceed our official statistics. In many cases less than half of the crimes were reported according to this victimization study. Several charts following this section offer an indication of the vast numbers of Americans who are victims of crime each year.

In addition to these crimes being committed, we must also focus our attention on the large population of our prisons. In 1975 there were 23,566 inmates in federal facilities. In 1974 an additional 187,500 prisoners were housed in state facilities. This does not include those persons confined in jails, a population of 141,588 in 1972. Juveniles in institutions numbered 45,694 in 1973. Adding to this dismal picture is the fact that a majority of these inmates are repeat offenders. (See chart following this section for the percent repeaters calculated by the Uniform Crime Reports.) It is obvious that while prison facilities may be removing these people from society, they are not deterring them from returning to a criminal life.

Table A. Percent distribution of victimizations,  
by type of crime

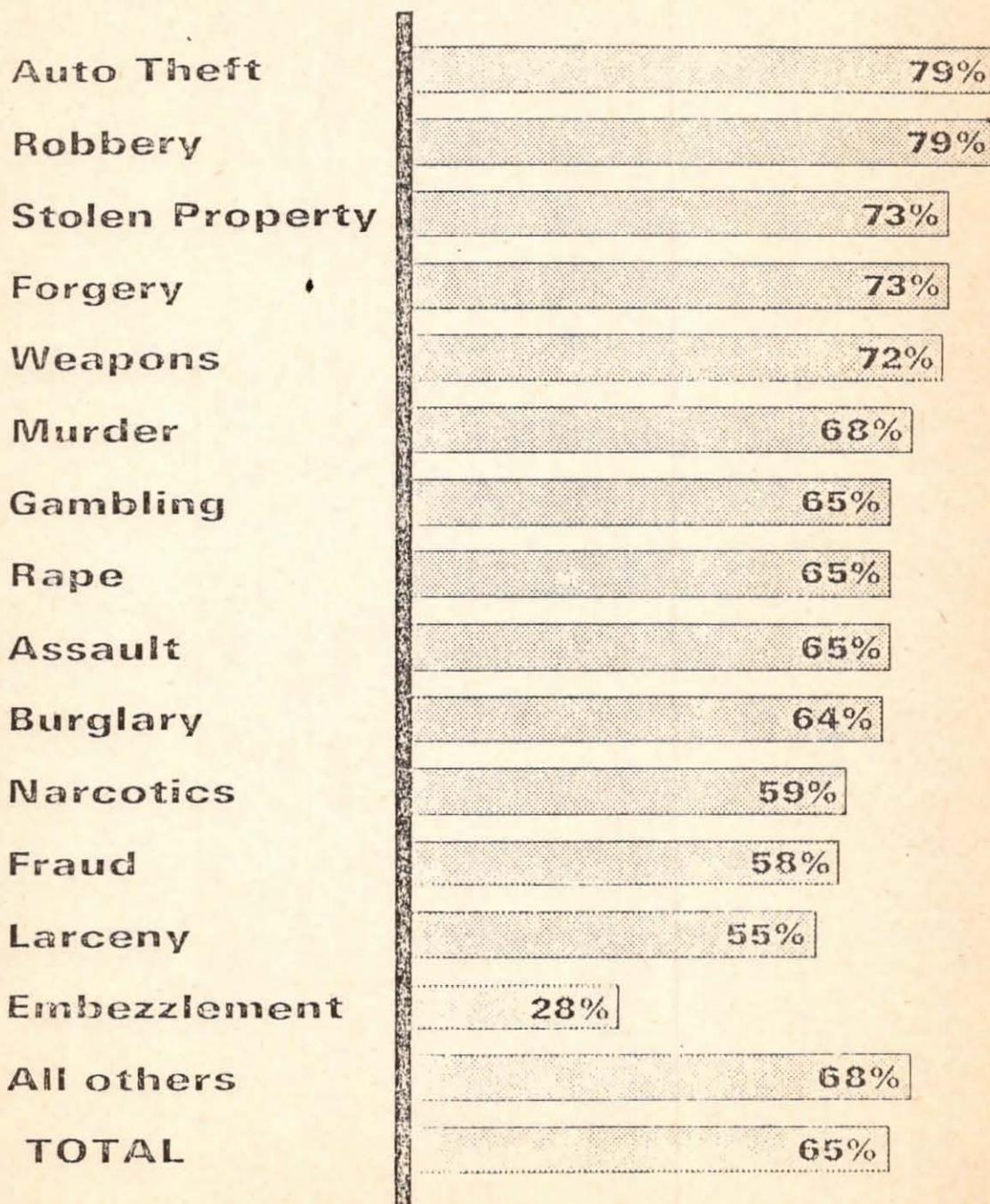
Type of crime	Percent
All crimes	100.0
Crimes against persons	54.8
Rape	0.4
Robbery	3.0
Assault	11.2
Personal larceny <sup>2</sup>	40.3
Crimes against households	40.8
Burglary	17.1
Household larceny <sup>2</sup>	20.2
Motor vehicle theft	3.5
Crimes against businesses	4.4
Burglary	3.7
Robbery	0.7

\*Taken from "Criminal Victimization in the United States:  
1973 Advance Report," National Criminal Justice Information  
and Statistics Service, May, 1975.

# PERCENT REPEATERS

## BY TYPE OF CRIME

PERSONS ARRESTED, 1970-1974



Taken from Crime in the United States 1974, Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation, November 17, 1975, p. 49.

II. VOLUNTEERS IN JUSTICE

AN OVERVIEW

In April of 1974, a U.S. Census Bureau estimated that there were 37,000,000 volunteers over the age of 13, 24% of the population. The type and extent of volunteer involvement was examined for one week of April 1974. Of the 15,455,000 people who did volunteer work during that week, only 1% were working in justice organizations. As criminal justice is herein defined, however, volunteer involvement probably exceeded that 1% during that given week. Other categories included religion (50% of volunteers), education (15%), health (15%), civic/community activities (14%), citizenship activities (12%), recreation groups (11%), and social/welfare (7%).<sup>1</sup> A number of justice activities would have been categorized under each of these areas. Citizenship activities would almost certainly include delinquency and delinquency-prevention programs.

Even assuming the justice figures have been understated, it would still be true that a rather small percentage of American volunteers are working in the justice area. Unlike many other areas of volunteerism, the justice field is often characterized by reluctance to get involved. For the justice agency, the use of volunteers is frequently viewed with a great deal of apprehension. Justice professionals commonly believe that the volunteer can be of little use or that he will create additional problems. Prison staff have felt that volunteers will often sympathize with the inmate in antagonism towards the institution and thus create additional unrest. Probation officers may feel that volunteers cannot do an effective job without professional training. Law enforcement agencies are fearful of volunteers interfering with their responsibilities or becoming hostile "watchdogs" for their behavior. A wide variety of persons contacted in the course of research for this report mentioned staff resistance as one of the major problems for volunteers in criminal justice. (See Chart A following this section for a survey on the reasons staff are reluctant to use volunteers.)

For the volunteer, also, criminal justice may be one of the less appealing opportunities in the volunteer field. According to the 1974 volunteer study, the typical American volunteer was a white, married woman with a college education in the upper income category, between 25 and 44 years of age.<sup>2</sup>

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1 "Americans Volunteer 1974", ACTION, February 1975.  
p. 1, 8 & 9

2 "Americans Volunteer 1974", p.3.

This type of volunteer may not be willing to confront the criminal who is generally from a different culture, background, and race.

The offender himself may be suspicious of the volunteer's motives or ability to understand his situation, even though most volunteer programs are designed on an offender request for service basis. For many volunteers, therefore, the criminal justice field is more intimidating than other possible areas of involvement. These problems may make the development of a trust relationship a slow and painful process.

Despite these many obstacles, the field of volunteerism in criminal justice is a reasonably well developed one. From a study done in 1972, it was estimated that 70% of all justice agencies do have volunteer programs, exclusive of law enforcement agencies and city courts. As many as 75% of the juvenile courts had developed volunteer programs. A growing interest in the field is evident by the 100% increase in justice agencies using volunteers between 1968-69 and 1971-1972.<sup>3</sup> Charts B and C following this section indicate where volunteers were working in 1972 and the types of services being provided. The largest percentage were involved in a counseling type of program.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Of course, not all of these agency programs are still in existence. This same survey estimated a failure rate for justice programs of 15 to 20% over a two year period, probably a rate similar to other areas of volunteerism.

4. Guidelines and Standards for the Use of Volunteers in Correctional Programs, Ivan H. Scheier and Judith Lake Berry, LEAA, August 1972, p. 5-10, 16.

CHART A

Insofar as Staff Dislikes and Does Not Accept Your Volunteer Programs, What Are Some of the Main Reasons for This? \*

Category	Total Responses	Percent of Response
They make it harder to control offenders	80	34%
Get to do all the "good guy" things with offenders, we become even more the "bad guys"	67	28%
Too naive, don't know what it's all about	50	21%
Take more time than output justifies, we can do job easier directly	39	16%
Interrupt the regular routines of the agency	34	14%
Too critical of the system without understanding it	27	11%
Undependable, can't count on them	27	11%
Get more credit than we do	26	11%
We feel out of touch with the volunteer program	26	11%
Other	26	11%
No response	24	10%
Get over-involved with offenders	15	6%
They'll take money away from regular salaries	12	5%

\* Taken from Guidelines and Standards for the Use of Volunteers in Correctional Programs, Ivan H. Scheier and Judith Lake Berry, August, 1272, p. 26.

## CHART B

## Types of Agencies Having Volunteer Programs \*

Agency	Total # Returned	Have Volunteer Program	Percent
Miscellaneous <sup>1</sup>	24	22	92%
Adult Institutions	41	37	90%
Juvenile Institutions	61	54	89%
Adult Probation	57	46	81%
Adult Parole	29	23	79%
Juvenile Probation	56	42	75%
Juvenile Parole	26	14	54%

<sup>1</sup> The Miscellaneous category is intended as a basis for extrapolating to classes not within the main six, yet of correctional significance, e.g. group homes.

\* Taken from Guidelines and Standards for the Use of Volunteers in Correctional Programs, Ivan H. Scheier and Judith Lake Berry, August, 1972, p. 10.

CHART C

Kinds of Work Volunteers Are Doing \*

Volunteer Job Category	Total Responses	Percent of 238 Respondents or Programs with this Job Category
Counseling and guidance	141	59%
Teaching/tutoring	130	55%
Recreation	116	49%
Sponsorship/visitation	112	47%
Contribution of materials, facilities	99	42%
Religious programs	97	41%
Entertainment	96	40%
Job placement	84	35%
Art and crafts	82	34%
Assisting offender self-help group	68	29%
Other <sup>1</sup>	60	25%
Pre-release preparation	53	22%
Vocational training	34	14%
No response	5	2%

<sup>1</sup> Most of the "other" responses could be redistributed into fixed answer categories without altering the preference ranking. Those which actually belonged in "other", in order of preference: Volunteer Probation Officer, clerical, and family assistance.

\* Taken from Guidelines and Standards for the Use of Volunteers In Correctional Programs, Ivan H. Scheier and Judith Lake Berry, August, 1972, p. 16.

III. THE FEDERAL ROLE

(EXCLUSIVE OF ACTION)

A quick glance at the Attorney General's Report on Federal Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance Activities, 1975, will illustrate the broad spectrum of federal involvement with the crime problem. While only a few of these many agencies utilize volunteers, several of them may be potential resources for future volunteer projects in the justice area. Using the Attorney General's report as the initial resource with follow-up telephone calls, the following agencies were selected as those with projects which are or might be using volunteers:\*

I. Administrative Office of the United States Courts:  
Division of Probation

The Division of Probation is responsible for supervising all offenders released on probation by the federal courts. With a staff of 1,468 in 213 field offices, the Division received 32,660 offenders for supervision in 1974. Assuming, that each staff member supervised a full caseload, the probation officer was responsible for 22 probationers in 1974. According to the Chief Probation Officer for the U.S. District Court in D.C., a realistic average caseload is 50 to 75 probationers or more.

While the Division of Probation does not operate a nationwide volunteer program, such projects have been widely developed on an individual basis, although the probation office has not necessarily taken the initiative in each case. The VIP (Volunteers in Probation) program is a well-known organization created by Judge Keith Leenhouts in Royal Oaks, Michigan. At the time the program was initiated, Judge Leenhouts did not have any type of probation office. The volunteer project was begun to fill this gap. The idea has since spread throughout the country and it is estimated that there are volunteer programs operating in over 700 courts. In the majority of cases, volunteers act as probation aides working on a one-to-one basis with probationers in both federal and state courts in conjunction with the probation office. Usually such a system provides much more individual attention to the probationer than the officer is able to give. Volunteers offer a variety of services from job counseling to social services referrals to companionship.

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\* Unless otherwise noted, all information was initially taken from the Attorney General's report and then verified or supplemented by a telephone call to the agency. Where information was taken from an extensive telephone conversation, a personal interview, or other literature provided by the agency, it is noted.

An example of an independently operated probation volunteer program is one run by Mr. Herbert Vogt, Deputy Chief Probation Officer in the D.C. U.S. District Court. For a number of years, the office has accepted ten to 15 students per year to work as volunteers two days a week. These students receive academic credit from local colleges and universities for their work. Several other volunteers from the community are used in addition to the students. Volunteer work ranges from office work to one-on-one counseling with matched probationers. The office supervises approximately 2,000 probationers, creating an average caseload of 50-55 persons per officer.<sup>1</sup>

## II. Community Service Administration

The Community Services Administration was created as the successor to the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), and is basically an anti-poverty agency. The bulk of the CSA funds are distributed to the 883 local CSA operations. Spending decisions are then made by the community agency. Operating projects in the criminal justice area include:

- the development of a model community corrections program
- offender rehabilitation
- drug rehabilitation
- ex-offender reentry programs, including counseling, job placement, and halfway houses

While the Washington office was not aware of volunteers being used in these projects, it is possible that they are being utilized. Regardless, the potential for the use of volunteer is obvious.

<sup>1</sup> Interview with Mr. Herbert Vogt, Deputy Chief Probation Officer for the D.C. United States District Court. See appendix for further information.

### III. Department of Health, Education and Welfare

While the Department of Health, Education and Welfare supports an Office of Volunteer Development, there seems to be no widespread or consistent policy for the use of volunteers in HEW projects. The Office of Volunteer Development staff includes Mrs. Harriet Naylor, a well-known author and advocate in the volunteer field. One of Mrs. Naylor's recent publications for the Office is a pamphlet entitled "A Volunteer Development System" outlining the developing stages and the breakdown of responsibility in initiating and planning a volunteer program. Such information is provided to local HEW programs to assist in the operation of volunteer projects. The purpose of the Office of Volunteer Development seems to be to advocate and encourage the use of volunteers as part of HEW's policy and to provide relevant information.<sup>2</sup>

HEW seems to have a clear policy of using volunteers in only two of its programs, the Runaway Youth Project and the Teacher Corps, both mandated by legislation. This is not to say that volunteers are not being used elsewhere. Many local community projects may be utilizing volunteers under HEW but such information is not readily available at the national level.

The Runaway Youth Project under HEW's Office of Youth Development (within the Office of Human Development) was authorized in 1974 under Title III (the Runaway Youth Act) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, P.L. 93-415. For 1973 the FBI National Crime Index projected that over 250,000 youths would be arrested or detained as runaways. The National Health Survey concluded that one out of every ten non-institutionalized youth between 12 and 17 years of age had run away at least once, approximately 2.3 million youths.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Interview with Mrs. Harriet Naylor, Office of Volunteer Development, HEW. See appendix for further information

<sup>3</sup> "Final Report of the Task Force on Runaway Youth", Office of Youth Development, Office of Human Development, HEW, 1975, p.i.

Interview with Mr. Stanley Anderson, Director of Division of Runaway Youth Programs, Office of Youth Development, HEW. See appendix for further information.

At the present time, the Office of Youth Development is funding 66 programs in 15 states, Guam, and Puerto Rico. Under Title III each grantee is required to use volunteers in providing various counseling services and a temporary residential facility. Under Section 1351, 14 (e) of the Act, the grant application must include a "description of the methods to be followed in utilizing youth and adult volunteers in the operation of the runaway house." Maximum awards are \$75,000 for one year, with the possibility of renewing. The grantee must be a non-profit organization outside of the criminal justice system.<sup>4</sup>

Under this same legislation, funds are also provided to Metro-Help in Chicago to support the National Runaway Switchboard. The Switchboard provides emergency referral services and act as a contact between the runaway and his parents.<sup>4</sup>

The Teacher Corps program is operating under HEW's Office of Education. Between 1973 and 1975, the Teachers Corps spent approximately \$8.5 million on 14 correctional projects under 20 U.S. Code Section 1101 (A) (4). Part of this program included a youth advocacy project in which adult offenders were used as volunteers to teach juvenile delinquents. While the juveniles were being taught to avoid a life of crime by someone who had "been there", the offenders were being trained for future employment as teachers. During 1976, ten such programs are being funded on a two-year cycle. Use of volunteers is mandated by 20 U.S. Code Section 1101 (A) (4). (An hourly wage is negotiated with the offenders for their work; therefore they may not be considered "volunteers" in the pure sense.)<sup>5</sup>

Other HEW projects which may be using volunteers or are potential resources for volunteer projects are:

- A. Office of Education: Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 93-380, as amended)

Under Title I, \$20 million was spent annually between 1973 and 1975 for the education of institutionalized, neglected, and delinquent children. Approximately 50,000 children were served at 500 state institutions. An additional \$4 million was added in 1975 to provide services to another 19,000 delinquents. Because funds were distributed by the state agencies with authority over the institutions, the federal office was unaware whether any volunteers were used in individual projects.

<sup>4</sup> Interview with Mr. Stanely Anderson, Director of Division of Runaway Youth Programs, Office of Youth Development, HEW. See appendix for further information.

<sup>5</sup> Office of Teacher Corps, Office of Education, HEW.

B. Office of Education: Bureau of Adult, Vocational, and Technical Education

Under the Vocational Act, \$62 million was allocated annually between 1973 and 1975 to be used for vocational education and instructional programs for offenders, ex-offenders, and juvenile delinquents. Again the money was distributed by state grants and the federal office is unaware of any involvement of volunteers.

C. National Institute of Education

The Career Intern Program under the National Institute of Education is a project concerned with eleventh and twelfth grade drop-outs or potential drop-outs. Youths from 15-21 year of age provided with counseling and aided in continuing their education to complete high school or to obtain vocational training. The federal office is unaware of any volunteers in the project.

D. Public Health Service: National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

In 1975 the Institute spent \$2.5 million for twelve major projects in the Criminal Justice Alcoholism Program. Projects were directed at offenders with alcohol problems at the pre-trial stage, the incarceration stage, and the parole and probation stage. Although the federal office had no specific information on the use of volunteers, at least one project is using volunteers extensively. The Boys' Clubs of America is receiving its second year of funding for an alcohol abuse prevention program. The Boys' Clubs structure includes a nucleus of professional staff supplemented by volunteers.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to providing project grants, the Institute operates a clearinghouse with computerized data on alcohol abuse programs and the relevant literature. Computer searches are done at no charge.

E. Public Health Service: National Institute of Drug Abuse

Through the Drug Abuse Service Grants, the Institute is funding 332 drug abuse projects serving 85,000 persons.

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6 Mr. Russel Insera, Boys' Clubs of America National Office. See appendix for further information.

Another \$12,882,000 has been spent on 29 demonstration and experimental projects. Under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, \$1,194,000 was allocated last year for 28 community based projects reaching 535 patients who had been civilly committed.

Like the National Institute on Alcoholism, the National Institute on Drug Abuse also operates a clearinghouse which provides computer searches free of charge. Data on drug abuse programs and related literature is available.

While there is no specific information on the use of volunteers in the Institute's projects, this seems to be an area where volunteers are likely to be found.

F. Public Health Service: National Institute of Mental Health

The National Institute of Mental Health includes the Center for Studies for Crime and Delinquency. The grants available from the Center are directed towards research rather than the development of direct services, and the program often studies the effectiveness of programs in the criminal justice area. The Center could potentially be a valuable resource for evaluation purposes. Examples of existing studies indicating the type of projects which could be relevant are: (1) a study of the impact of diversion on juvenile offenders (University of Southern California, 1/75-12/76), (2) an evaluation of group homes for delinquent youths (Western Carolina Center, Morganton, N.C., 5/74-4/77), (3) a study of community based treatment and prevention of juvenile delinquency (Oregon Research Institute, 6/74-5/78), and (4) a study of rape victims to develop more effective immediate and follow-up care (Philadelphia General Hospital, 4/72 - 3/76).<sup>7</sup>

G. Office of Child Development: The National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect

The problem of child abuse has been an area of increasing concern in recent years. Estimates of cases of child abuse range between 60,000 and 500,000 per year. In 1974 the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247) created the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Approximately \$19 million was allocated in 1975 to address the problem.

<sup>7</sup> "National Institute of Mental Health Center for Studies of Crime and Delinquency: Active Research Grants," March 1, 1976

The Center provides several functions:<sup>8</sup>

- developing demonstration and research programs
- providing training and technical assistance to local projects
- gathering information for a clearinghouse on child abuse
- awarding grants for the development of child abuse programs

At the present time there are 12 demonstration program in progress. Four are hospital oriented, three are state agency related, and five are operated by public/private agencies. An additional eight "innovative programs" are being funded involving the military, rural areas, and Indians. The federal office has no documented information on the use of volunteers, but at least one project in Belton, Texas uses ACTION RSVP volunteers to work with neglected and abused children.<sup>9</sup>

A major recipient of grant money from the Center is Parents Anonymous. The organization is "volunteer" in the sense that parents are meeting together to help themselves and each other better understand why they have abused their children and to prevent such incidents in the future, a concept very similar to Alcoholics Anonymous. With this aid of federal funding beginning in June 1974, Parents Anonymous has expanded to 450 chapters with over 4,000 parents as members.<sup>10</sup>

Some of the other funded projects are using volunteers, although to what extent is unknown. In Albuquerque, New Mexico, for example, The Family Resource Center uses volunteers for a variety of intervention services and a 24-hour hotline.

#### H. Social and Rehabilitation Services

Under Title XX (Drug Abuse and Alcohol Prevention Related Social Services), \$87.5 million was allocated in 1975 for alcohol and drug abuse projects. Under the Community Adjustment program approximately \$53,934,000 spent in 1975 to purchase services from state and local correctional agencies to assist probationers and parolees. Again there is not specific knowledge of volunteer involvement.

8 "U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare Activities on Child Abuse and Neglect", National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, Publication # 76-3004

9 Mr. Roland Sneed, Office of Child Development, HEW

10 "Child Abuse and Neglect Reports", National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, June 1976, Publication #76-30086, p.3

#### IV. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Like much of the other federal money in criminal justice, funds from the Department of Housing and Urban Development are primarily appropriate through grants. Thus the use of volunteers has not been documented, although it seems likely that volunteers are used in at least some projects. Between 1969 and 1972, \$85,208,646 was spent on criminal justice projects through the HUD Model Cities Program. (Most of this money actually came from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and other federal agencies, but was coordinated through the Model Cities program). The Model Cities program was replaced by the Community Development Block Grant Program. Funds are appropriated to communities in block grant for specified uses, one of which is for public services and facilities for drug abuse, delinquency, and crime prevention. Grants for a given project are only available, however, if money can not be obtained from another source. Thus a criminal justice project might only be funded after being rejected by LEAA.<sup>12</sup>

#### IV. Department of Justice

##### A. Bureau of Prisons

The Bureau of Prisons maintains 50 federal institutions including six penitentiaries, 22 correctional institutions, four prison camps, two detention centers, one medical center, three metropolitan correctional centers, and 12 community treatment centers. At the end of FY'75, 23,566 inmates were housed in those facilities.<sup>13</sup>

There are several official projects of the Bureau of Prisons which potentially use volunteers, although no specific information is presently available. In 1974 \$4.7 million was spent on vocational training programs for approximately 8,000 inmates. Under Title II of Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, drug treatment projects were initiated within the prison, followed by community aftercare treatment programs available to released offenders.

<sup>11</sup> Federally Funded Child Abuse and Neglect Projects 1975, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, HEW, Publication #76-30076

<sup>12</sup> Mr. James Shumore, HUD

<sup>13</sup> "Federal Prison System Facilities, 1976", Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice

The Community Services division operates the Bureau's community treatment center as halfway house programs to ease the offender's re-entry into the community. Inmates may spend the last three to four months of their sentence in these facilities. In addition, the Community Services division contracts with 243 local facilities in 200 cities to provide community-based programs. It is probable that at least some of these programs utilize volunteers. Finally the division supported 48 community program officers in 1974 who were responsible for locating 3,600 jobs for ex-offenders. Again the role for the volunteer is apparent.<sup>13</sup>

As part the research for this report, the Community Services division agreed to send a questionnaire to all federal wardens asking them to report all volunteer programs presently operating within each facility. Results were as follows: The willingness of the office to distribute this questionnaire with their endorsement is perhaps a favorable indication of the Bureau's attitude towards the use of volunteers within corrections.

#### B. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

As would be expected, LEAA is the largest supporter of volunteer criminal justice programs in the federal government. LEAA was created in 1968 by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act as a response to the growing national concern with crime. From 1969 to 1974, LEAA spent almost \$2 billion in block action grants administered by the states for law enforcement activities, and \$371 million in corrections. Total budget for the organization in 1974 was \$870,675,000. Of that amount, \$480,250,000 was distributed to the states in action grants. Another \$88,750,000 was spent in discretionary grants.<sup>15</sup> Money to correctional institutions totalled \$113,000,000.<sup>15</sup> In addition to these programs, LEAA also funds a number of research projects.

Of the vast number of LEAA funded projects, many have included the use of volunteers, particularly in the areas of crime prevention, parole and probation counseling, and juvenile delinquency. Volunteer projects have also been funded within corrections, although these are evidently far less numerous. From a computer search done of LEAA community involvement project grants between 1972 and 1976, abstracts were selected which specifically mentioned the use of volunteers in the program.<sup>16</sup> Those 336 projects represented an expenditure of

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14 Mr. Stan Lay, Community Programs Administrator, Bureau of Prisons

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15 Sixth Annual Report of LEAA, LEAA, Department of Justice, Fiscal Year 1974, p. 4.

\$15,342,132. This is far from the actual number of projects which used volunteers but were not coded as volunteer projects when computerized. The figure also fails to include a substantial number of projects which did not report at all.

Understanding that these 336 projects do not represent a comprehensive picture of LEAA's support of volunteers in criminal justice, the list may be valuable as a general overview of the types of projects funded. A rough survey of these computer abstracts shows that the large majority of grants were given to local private organizations (such as a community Jaycee chapter) and to local city or county governments. Several grants were given to large national organizations, such as the Junior League, to develop nationwide projects. Almost half of those 336 projects were concerned with juveniles, with the area of delinquency prevention having the greatest number of projects. In the category of non-juvenile projects, the two largest program areas were counseling and aid for parolee, probationers, and ex-offenders, and crime prevention programs. See Chart A.<sup>17</sup>

At least one volunteer project was one of thirteen to achieve the LEAA status of an "exemplary program." These projects are chosen on the basis of their effectiveness, their adaptability to other areas, their objectively evaluated achievement, and their cost effectiveness. The Volunteer Probation Counselor Program in Lincoln, Nebraska was selected for its success in reducing recidivism for probationers. Volunteers were trained and matched for one-to-one counseling with high risk misdemeanants between the ages of 16 and 25 for a one-year probationary period. Of the 40 participants during that year, only 15% committed additional non-traffic offenses, compared to 63.7% of the control group on regular probation. See Chart B.

It is difficult to determine any specific policy in LEAA towards the use of volunteers in criminal justice. Many of these decisions are made on the state level as each state planning agency determines the allocation of its share of LEAA funds. By law 85% of the LEAA funds must be marked for state distribution. Only 15% is retained by the national office to be used for discretionary and demonstration projects. It appears that the national office neither encourages nor discourages the use of volunteers at this level.

16 These selected abstracts were provided by Ms. Nan Shute of LEAA as part of her own research in this area. The analysis of those abstracts is the writer's.

17 The categorization of projects was done using the writer's labels and definitions. It is not meant to be read as any type of survey to be generalized to all LEAA grants in this area. Its purpose is only to provide a very general picture of the types of programs LEAA has funded in the volunteer area.

In terms of the expenditure of national discretionary and demonstration funds, LEAA policy is somewhat more discernable. According to Mr. Nick Pappas in LEAA's Community Involvement division, the national office is not interested in the funding of volunteer programs in the corrections field. The apparent reasoning for this policy is that volunteers in corrections have been in existence for a number of years and LEAA would rather concentrate on newer and more innovative areas. A number of probation and parole services projects have been funded in the past, however. The Offender Aid in Restoration program headquartered in Virginia is presently being funded because it cuts across regional boundaries (New York, Maryland and Virginia).

LEAA's primary focus on the volunteer is in the area of crime prevention. The National Sheriff's Association Neighborhood Watch program is an important example. (See appendix for further information.) These are not "volunteer" programs in the usual sense of the word, but rather are projects which concentrate on self-help through crime education and block watches. Fifteen million dollars was earmarked in 1967-77 for community crime prevention. Victim assistance is a second area of volunteer involvement which seems to be rapidly developing.<sup>18</sup> (Although not specifically mentioned by Mr. Pappas, LEAA seems to spend a sizable amount in volunteer programs for juveniles also.) Because of the variety of needs of LEAA funded programs, the national office offers little or no technical assistance beyond routine project monitoring. Occasionally some assistance may be provided through independent contractors. The U.S. Senate has recently passed an amendment to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Acts of 1968 which may change this situation (S. 2212, reported May 13, 1976). An amendment to Title I, Section 2 (a) requires that financial and technical resources be used to assist state and local governments in criminal justice programs. Technical assistance is also mandated by an amendment to Section 2(b) and again in Section 515 (b) (2) authorizing the administrator to provide this assistance.

A book on volunteers in law enforcement is being written by Ms. Nan Shute in the Office of Management and Planning. (See appendix for further information.)

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18 Interview with Mr. Nick Pappas, Community Development, LEAA

## VI. Department of Labor

The Department of Labor is involved in the criminal justice area through the Manpower Administration. The two major projects are in pre-trial intervention and ex-offender employment. Individual projects operate under grants from DOL and may or may not be using volunteers. (The national office thought that at least one project in Tennessee was using volunteers. While this did not turn out to be the case, the potential role of the volunteer is evidently recognized.)<sup>19</sup>

At least one DOL project used volunteers. In California, The Oakland Youth Work Experience operated under a contract from DOL by the National Office of Social Responsibility. Approximately 200 delinquent and pre-delinquent youth were involved in a 26 week program of counseling, classroom training, and work experience. Each youth was then placed in continued education, specialized training, a job, or in the military service. Volunteers were used in both the counseling and the placement services.<sup>20</sup>

(ACTION funded 45 of these clients to be full-time PLS Volunteers for one-year.)

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<sup>19</sup> Ms. Irene Tindel, Manpower Administration, DOL

<sup>20</sup> Mr. Al Boren, National Office of Social Responsibility, Washington, D.C.

CHART A

Sample of the Types of Programs Funded by LEAA Between 1972 and 1976 in Community Involvement

ADULTS		JUVENILES	
Court aides	10	Counseling for parents	3
Crime prevention	49	Court aides	8
Diversion	4	Crisis services	3
Evaluation	5	Delinquency prevention	66
Legal aid	9	Diversion	36
Offenders as volunteers	2	Drug abuse	5
Parole, probation, and ex-offender services	66	Projects within institutions	4
Police aides	7	Parole and probation counseling	44
Pre-trial supervision	1		—
Projects in corrections	14		
Survey or monitoring of courts	7		
Victim assistance	<u>8</u>		
 TOTAL	 182*		 169*

\*Total number of types of projects exceeds the total number of 336 grants surveyed. Some projects were counted twice when several different services were provided.

CHART B

The Volunteer Probation Counselor  
Program

Recidivism During the Probationary Year \*

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	Volunteer Probation (N=40)	Regular Probation (N=44)
Additional offenses	55.5%	70.5%
Additional non-traffic offenses	15.0%	63.7%
More than one additional offense	10.0%	52.5%

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\*Chart taken from "The Volunteer Probation Counselor Program, Lincoln, Nebraska: An exemplary Program", National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA, p. 15.

IV. ACTION JUSTICE ACTIVITIES

While ACTION has done very little in the criminal justice area on a national level, it would not be accurate to say that ACTION has had no involvement with volunteers in justice. A number of ACTION programs have used volunteers in criminal justice on an individual basis. Projects involved in this area include Volunteers in Service to American (VISTA), Program for Local Services (PLS), Foster Grandparents Program (FGP), University Year for Action (UYA), Mini-Grants, Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), ACTION Cooperative Volunteers (ACV), and Youth Challenge Program (YCP). Services provided by these volunteers cover the entire range of volunteer work done in this area from delinquency prevention projects to counseling for the ex-offender. In 1974, for example, UYA had placed 396 volunteers in seventy-six justice projects. (See appendix for a list of those projects.) Of those 396 volunteers, 187 (46%) were providing legal services while 129 (32%) were counseling juveniles.<sup>1</sup>

Following this report are charts of ACTION justice projects by region prepared from region reports submitted in January 1976. These reports were prepared in answer to a request from the national office for information on ACTION projects in recidivism. Therefore all of the justice projects may not have been included. It is also likely that the regional office may not have been aware of every ACTION volunteer in a justice project. Thus these charts are not meant to represent a complete list of ACTION volunteers in criminal justice. They may be useful, however, as an indication of ACTION's involvement through individual programs and the type of services being provided. The completeness of each chart was dependent on the extent of detail provided in the regional reports.

Besides the work of these individual volunteers, ACTION has developed two criminal justice programs in recent years. The Volunteers in Justice (VIJ) project was developed and initiated in 1973 with 18 full-time volunteers. These volunteers were placed in justice projects throughout the country in both government and private agencies. Placements included probation departments, correctional facilities, and private volunteer agencies. Although this program is no longer in existence, an evaluation of the project indicated that both sponsors and volunteers were satisfied with the work accomplished. Of 12 volunteers surveyed, most found the program very valuable in terms of personal development

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<sup>1</sup> "University Year for Action Administration of Justice Projects", prepared by Mary Hayes, OPP/P, Justice Task Force, Feb. 1974.

and felt they had been effective. Eleven said that they would volunteer if they had it to do over again, and 10 responded that the experience had changed their life plans. Of the 11 sponsors surveyed, most felt that the program was effective and valuable. There was also some indication from both volunteers and sponsors that the ACTION office was only somewhat helpful in terms of support.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, it would seem that the discontinuation of the VIJ project was due to administrative and structural problems rather than the experiences of the volunteers.

ACTION's second major venture into the criminal justice area was the Labor in Action Demonstration Project. This was developed in conjunction with the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCD) and the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL/CIO). Projects were located at Kansas City, Missouri, Cleveland, Ohio, and New York City. (Atlanta, Georgia was a "bonus" site in that it did not receive an ACTION grant.) The goal of the program was to utilize organized labor (100 volunteers per site) to provide services and counseling for juvenile offenders, pre-release offenders, and ex-offenders. See Chart following this section for the status of each project as of March 1976.

Currently, ACTION is conducting an Ex-Offender Rehabilitation Demonstration involving the U.S. Jaycees. The purpose of this program is to provide the ex-offender with a meaningful job and the necessary support to make the offender's re-entry into society a successful one. Other participants in the project are Job Therapy, Heart of America, Inc., the Kansas City Central Labor Council, and the AFL/CIO.

ACTION is also funding a program of state volunteer coordinators, many of whom have become involved in the justice area. See appendices for reports from some of these coordinators concerning volunteer justice activities in each state.

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2 "An Evaluation of the NICOV/ACTION Volunteers in Justice (VIJ) Project Year One", October 3, 1973-October 4, 1974, by Robert A. Presson and Robert M. Cooper.

Region I

## Criminal Justice Projects

1/76

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
District I				
Mini-Grant	Buffalo, N.Y.	Dept. of Human Resources, City of Buffalo	Unknown	works with ex-offenders
PLS	Rochester, N.Y.	Genesee Ecumenical Ministries	"	works with ex-offenders
VISTA	Syracuse, N.Y.	Literacy Volunteers of America	"	works with ex-offenders
ACV	Syracuse, N.Y.	YMCA	"	works with ex-offenders
29 VISTA			"	youth offender alternative
District II				
VISTA	Bronx, N.Y.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	"	works with ex-offenders, families of offenders, and prospective employers of offenders
VISTA	New York, N.Y.	Hamilton-Madison House	"	works with street gangs
VISTA	New York, N.Y.	John Jay College of Criminal Justice	"	works with street gangs

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
UYA	New York, N.Y.	Community Ser- vices Society	"	prevention of juvenile delinquency
UYA	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Marist College	"	works with juvenile crime reintegrates ex-offender into community
RSVP	N.Y.	RSVP/Family Court	"	works with juveniles in halfway house
VISTA	Staten Island, N.Y.	N.Y. Drug Abuse Control Commission	"	group home for wayward youth
Mini-Grant	N.Y.		"	works with ex-drug addicts
District III				
UYA	Somerset, N.J.	Somerset Com- munity Action	"	rehabilitative education for inmates at Lees- burg State Prison
VISTA	Camden, N.J.	Camden Legal Services	"	works with ex- offenders

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Atlantic City, N.J.	Atlantic Human Resources	"	works with ex- offenders
FGP	N.J.		"	works with ex- offenders

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Newport News, Richmond, Char- lottesville, Fairfax, Roanoke, and Abingdon, Va.	OAR (Offender Aid and Restoration)	30	working with OAR staff in recruiting and matching volunteers to provide supportive services for offenders at pre and post release stages, volunteers also work with juvenile in half-way house and Wilderness Ventures program
VISTA	Richmond, Va.	Richmond Community Youth Homes	5	working with three resi- dential alternatives for juveniles, job development and counseling
VISTA	Alexandria, Va.	Dismas House	Unknown	working in a half-way house for juveniles in need of supervision
VISTA	Philadelphia, Pa.	Public Interest Law Center	Unknown	work on legal reform
VISTA	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Perry Hilltop Citizens' Council	17	developing alternative learning center for juveniles referred by schools and law enforcement
Mini-Grant	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Pa. Program for Women and Girl Offenders	100	provide one-to-one coun- seling and job place- ment for women offenders

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Mercer Co., W.Va.	Mercer County Economic Opportunity Corporation	7	working with probation department doing case work and counseling for juvenile offenders
VISTA/ACV	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Neighborhood Legal Services Association	5 VISTAs 2 ACVs	legal aid and counseling
VISTA		One America		one-to-one aid for female ex-offenders
VIJ	Occoquan, Va.	Mission of Community Concern	7	program for inmates who volunteer for commun- ity projects outside of the prison

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Jefferson Co., Ala.	Miles College	1	pre-trial release for first offenders
VISTA, ACV, UYA	Fulton Co., Ga.	Fulton County Probation	14 VISTA 2 ACV 1 UYA	counseling and other services to parolees and their families
VISTA	Ga.	Ga. Dept. of Offender Rehabilitation	14	alternative service for first offenders
ACV	Fla.	Florida Probation and Parole		volunteers recruit community volunteers to provide one-to-one services to parolees
VISTA	Fla.	Division of Youth Services	68	serving in 35 juvenile homes and detention centers arrange community volunteers to work with juveniles
VISTA	N.C.	Dept. of Corrections	16	volunteers will help in developing a systematic volunteer program in prisons and for families of inmates

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Fayetteville, N.C.	Office of the Public Defender	1	representation of indigent persons, to reduce recidivism

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
Mini-Grant	Chicago, Ill.	Black Big Brothers	150	providing "big Brothers" for low-income black children
FGP			230	working with institutionalized juvenile delinquents
RSVP				part-time probation officers
Mini-Grant	Red Wing, Minn.	Goodhue County Information and Voluntary Action Center	Unknown	recruits community volunteers, some of which work is justice projects
VISTA/ Mini-Grant	Valparaiso, Ind.	American Friends Service Committee	50	VISTAs provide para-legal counseling and recruit community volunteers for one-to-one matching with ex-offenders operate an ex-offender speakers' bureau and newsletter
Mini-Grant	Akron, Ohio	Akron YMCA	5,000 hrs.	recruitment of members of labor organizations to work with YMCA projects for the delinquent and pre-delinquent

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
Mini-Grant	Flint, Mich.	Michigan Volunteers in Correction	150	develop a state-wide agency to encourage the use of volunteers training volunteers to work one-to-one with offenders
VISTA	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio Council of Churches	1 VISTA 30+ volunteers	VISTA volunteer will educate community and recruit volunteers to be matched with persons in justice system
Mini-Grant VISTA RSVP	Duluth, Minn.	Duluth Indian Action Council	20	working with the Indian group home for boys
Mini-Grant	Portsmouth, Ohio	Scioto County Volunteers in Probation	100	one-to-one counseling for juveniles on probation
VISTA	Chicago, Ill.	Operation DARE (Direct Assistance for Rehabilitation and Employment)	15	volunteers (many ex-offenders) working with business to find employment for ex-offenders, counseling (approximately 1060 persons helped)
Mini-Grant	Godfrey, Ill.	Lewis and Clark Community College	Unknown	Survival Project for delinquent youths (patterned after Outward Bound)

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Des Moines, Io.	South Central Iowa Federa- tion of Labor Task Force on justice	9	job orientation and job placement for ex-offenders
VISTA	St. Louis, Mo.	Magdala Foundation	5	counseling and job placement for ex-offenders
VISTA	Kansas City, Mo.	U.S. Bureau of Prisons, Com- munity Treat- ment Center	5	recruiting community volunteers to assist offenders in counsel- ing, job placement, and continuing educa- tion
VISTA	Festus, Mo.	Community Treatment Center	7	recruiting community volunteers to assist offenders in counsel- ing, job placement, and continuing educa- tion
LABOR IN ACTION	Kansas City, Mo.	NCCD/Kansas City Central Labor Council	100 (trained)	employment for ex- offenders juvenile diversionary program

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
UYA	Utah	University of Utah	5	one-to-one counseling for offenders
			3	developing more effective programs for dealing with the juvenile offender and for police apprehension methods
			5	working with institutionalized juveniles
			5	legal counseling for inmates in the Utah State Prison
UYA	Montana	University of Montana	18	working with the Board of Pardons assisting parole and probation officers dealing with adult and juvenile offenders
VISTA	Rapid City, So. Dakota	YMCA	18	one-to-one counseling for juvenile delinquents and their families
UYA	No. Dakota	No. Dakota State	13	working within institutions for juvenile offenders

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
VISTA	Wyoming	Girl Scout Council	9	delinquency prevention programs for the potential offender
VISTA	Denver, Colo.	Southwest Den- ver Youth Services Bureau	7	one-to-one counseling for juvenile offenders
VISTA	Colorado	Spanish Peaks Mental Health	13	supportive services for troubled youth, develop alternative programs for the juvenile offender

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
UYA	Tuscon, Arizona	University of Arizona	10	counseling and job placement for inmates
			15	temporary counseling and shelter for runaway youth
VISTA	Phoenix, Arizona	LEAP	4	education continuation in city and county jails, classes in English as a language
VISTA	Clark County, Nevada	Poor People Pulling Together Pre-trial Program	1	preparation of cases on incarcerated persons to qualify them for release
UYA	Las Vegas, Nevada	Pretrial Program of Clark County	6	counseling in county jail in hopes of reducing jail intake
			5	reunite runaway youth and families without the court
			2	preventive services to divert troubled youth from the justice system

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
FGP	Las Vegas, Nevada	Economic Oppor- tunity Board of Las Vegas FGP	5	work with juveniles in the Juvenile Detention Hall
RSVP	San Mateo, Ca.	Catholic Social Services	5	counseling for juvenile delinquents
RSVP	Fresno, Ca.	Central Valley YMCA	6	counseling for juvenile delinquents
RSVP	Menlo Park, Ca.	Canada College	3	counseling for juvenile delinquents
RSVP	Red Bluff, Ca.	Superior Ca. Senior Services	2	counseling for juvenile delinquents
RSVP	Sacramento, Ca.	Friends Outside House	4	working with families of prisoners
FGP	Stockton, Ca.	Ca. Youth Authority	53	working as counselors to inmates

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
FGP	Redding, Ca.	Golden Umbrella	4	counseling and supportive services for delinquent girls
FGP	San Jose, Ca.	Catholic Social Services	5	working with delinquent children in institutions
VISTA	Sacramento, Ca.	Dept. of Corrections	4	assisting ex-offenders in finding employment
VISTA	San Francisco, Ca.	Social Advocates for Youth	2	aid for juveniles referred from courts in finding employment, continuing education, etc.
ACV	San Mateo, Ca.	San Mateo Sheriff's Dept.	2	tutoring prisoners in San Mateo jail
VIJ	Fresno, Ca.	Fresno Co. Probation Dept.	1	aid for victims of crime
UYA	San Francisco, Ca.	New College	38	assistance and counseling for inmates of county jails
UYA	Redlands, Ca.	Johnston College	5	counseling and assistance to Probation Dept. of San Bernardino Co.

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT	
FGP	Whittier, Ca.	Fred C. Nelles School for Boys	60	counseling and friend- ship for 300 juveniles was wards of the state	
FGP	Los Angeles, Ca.	Pepperdine Univ	7	training and tutoring for juvenile girls referred by the courts and other agencies	
FGP	Los Angeles, Ca.	Resthaven Mental Health Facili- ty	13	tutoring for juveniles assigned by the justice system	
44	RSVP	San Luis Obispo Co., Ca.	YMCA	40	counseling and assistance at Atascadero State Hospital for the criminally insane
ACV	Phoenix/Tuscon, Arizona		2	counseling for employment for adult parolees	
FGP	Flagstaff, Ari- zona	Coconino Co. Court system	10	counseling for parolled juveniles	
UYA	Honolulu, Hawaii	Chaminade College	20	assistance, counseling, and tutoring for proba- tioners and inmates, both juveniles and adults	

Region X

Criminal Justice Projects

1/30/76

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
UYA	Alaska	University of Alaska	Unknown	working with drug rehabilitation at Family House job counseling and placement for ex-offenders at New Start Center rehabilitation of alcoholics at Social Development Center referrals of delinquents at McLaughlin Youth Center youth and adult probation counseling recruiting volunteers for correctional institution alcoholism counseling within correctional center
VISTA	Idaho	Idaho Volunteers in Correction	5	developing alternatives for juvenile parole violators pre-release services and counseling for inmates
UYA	St. Anthony, Idaho		Unknown	working with juvenile offenders in connection with the juvenile facility
FPG	St. Anthony, Idaho		Unknown	working with juvenile offenders on parole

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
UYA	Oregon	Lewis and Clark College	Unknown	rehabilitation, coun- seling, and diversion services with adult and juvenile offenders working with prisoners' families
ACV	Washington	The Defender Association Olympic Legal Services	"	legal representation and advice to indigent; particularly repeat offenders develop support services as alterna- tives
VISTA	Washington	Clark Co . Legal Defender Ass. Ben Franklin Legal Aid Northwest Wash. Legal Services Spokane Co. Legal Services Pudget Sound Legal Aid	"	legal representation and advice to indi- gents, particularly repeat offenders develop support services
Mini-Grant	Washington	Washington State Reform- atory Purdy Center	"	pre-release employment training and place- ment

ACTION PROGRAM	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
YCP	Auburn, Wash.		Unknown	court referrals for delinquents and pre-delinquents
RSVP	Tacoma, Spokane, Yakima, Vancouver, Seattle, Snohmish Co., Bellingham, and Aberdeen in Washington		"	working with recidivists
UYA	Washington	Eastern Wash. State College Western Wash. State College	"	working with county probation and parole departments

Labor in Action Program 3/18/76

Project Site	Termination Date	Vols. Working	Vols. Trained	Vols. in Training	Projects
Cleveland, Ohio	5/5/76	40	125	35	recreation therapy with juveniles Remotivation Center for ex-offenders
New York City	6/30/76	6	75	25	job development and training counseling school adjustment for juveniles
48 Kansas City, Missouri	2/24/76	30	45		job development and referral counseling and social services referrals
Atlanta, Georgia	6/30/76	36	93		job counseling and referral social services referral transportation for ex-offenders

PROGRAM FOR LOCAL SERVICES:

CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROJECTS

Total # PLS grantees:	17
# of grantees with criminal justice projects:	9
Total # PLS volunteers in criminal justice:	124

REGION	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
II	Buffalo, N.Y.	Dept. of Human Resources	5	ex-offenders are recruited as volunteers to work in criminal justice agencies
III	Baltimore, Md.	Maryland Service Corps	8	volunteers work with persons in Baltimore City Jail
	Charlestown, W.Va.	Governor's Manpower Office	2	rape center
IV	Jackson, Ms.	Allied Services	1	serving on the Mississippi Prisoner's Defense Com.
V.	Lansing, Mi.	Michigan Amer. Revolution Bicentennial Commission	7	4 vols. work in alcoholism related programs, 1 vol. works in ex-offender and pre-release aid and counseling, 2 vols. work as court watchers concerned with racial justice
VII	Kansas City, Mo.	city government	13	8 vols. work in the local legal aid office, 2 work with the Council on Crime Prevention, 2 work with Elderly Victimization Assistance, and 1 works with the Westport Community Council which has developed a block watcher program
	Topeka, Ks.	Office of the Mayor	7	1 vol. works in the sheriff office, 6 vols. provide counseling and assistance in half-way houses

REGION	CITY, STATE	SPONSOR	NO. OF VOLUNTEERS	PROJECT
IX	Oakland, Ca.	National Office for Social Responsibility	45	volunteers are students who had participated in the Oakland Youth Work Experience as "clients", students work with a variety of community organizations directed at delinquency and delinquency prevention projects.
	Sacramento Ca.	Ca. Youth Authority		working in the area of delinquency and crime prevention for youth, the project is concentrating on a systems impact by tapping power bases in community private organizations