

AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST EIGHTEEN MONTHS
OF THE PROBATION JUVENILE INTAKE, SCREENING
AND DIVERSION GRANT PROJECT OF SUFFOLK COUNTY

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INTRODUCTION

In 1977, the Suffolk County Department of Probation received a federal grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to implement the "Juvenile Intake, Screening and Diversion Project". This program was developed after collaboration and close cooperation between the Suffolk County Departments of Police and Probation. This document presents the results of Suffolk Probation's efforts in evaluating the first eighteen months of this grant project.

The research and evaluation effort has been primarily directed towards determining the impact that this program has on the total juvenile justice system in Suffolk County. Subsequent program redesign when necessary has been based at least in part on these results. In addition, this Department has attempted to develop a more effective screening, referral, diversion and petition procedure based on objective criteria. One of the major objectives has been to develop and validate a differential classification system that could be used as an aid in decision making. This report presents our progress at this stage of our research. Recommendations for procedural changes will be included in the final report after project termination.

In order to present the results in the most meaningful context, this paper has been organized into the following ten major areas: Introduction, A Summary of Major Findings, Program Design, Overall Systemic Evaluation, Cost of Grant Operationalization, Disposition of Cases Referred for Adjustment, Overall Intake Workload, Development of Differential Screening Criteria and Analysis and Conclusions. A more indepth analysis of these results and subsequent data will be presented in the project's final report. Recommendations for change as well as identification of areas for future research will be presented in greater detail in the final report.

A note of caution is in order. The research methods vary according to different research questions and each section contains a description of the sample size, procedures of sampling, etc. This research effort was conducted with existing research staff which is severely limited. Sample size is often small, therefore, and inferences guarded. However, these results are consistent with the results of a two year National Institute of Corrections research grant currently in operation by Suffolk Probation. The NIC grant is investigating the adjudicated juvenile delinquent population in Suffolk County. 'Major Findings' of the NIC grant and the evaluation process of the 'Juvenile Intake, Screening and Diversion' grant are compatible and increase validity for both studies.

Essentially, the results of the 18 month evaluative analysis of the Probation Intake grant indicated that almost all of the stated objectives have been achieved. (Refer to Sections II, III, V, VI.) Additional progress much be realized in the attempt to refine and further develop objective differential screening criteria.

II. SUMMARY OF MAJOR FINDINGS

1. Timeliness of Intervention

The length of time required to take appropriate action in a juvenile delinquency case was greatly reduced by the grant project operations. The delay between juvenile arrest and petition to court was cut from an average of 4 to 6 months in the pre-grant period to 70 days in the first eight months of the grant and was further cut to 47.8 days by September, 1978. The elapsed time between arrest and referral for adjustment was reduced from an average of 109 days in 1976 to 34 days by December, 1977 and 35.5 days by September, 1978. This time period between arrest and referral should be further reduced as a result of procedural changes recently introduced by the diversion unit.

2. Paperwork Reductions

The ability of the JSS screening and diversion unit to make immediate determinations to close a case at the JSS level or to refer a case to Intake for adjustment has resulted in eliminating the necessity for complete police investigations and petition preparation for 854 cases immediately adjusted and 2,329 cases referred to Intake during the duration of the grant. This translates into a substantial paperwork reduction in 69.4% of the cases in 1977 and 60.8% of the cases in 1978.

3. Cost of Grant Operations

The total cost of the grant project operations for the past 18 month period has been \$92,304. The average cost of processing a juvenile delinquency case by the screening and diversion unit during this period was \$18.27 per case.

4. Estimated Cost Savings

The reduction in paperwork, comprehensive police investigations and administrative processing due to the number of cases closed at JSS and referred for adjustment has resulted in an estimated cost savings of \$423,940 for the 18 month period of grant operations.

5. Diversion of Cases from Family Court

During the pre-grant period in 1976, the total rate of diversion of cases from Family Court was 44.3%. Upon initial screening by the JSS diversion unit, 69.4% of the cases were closed as adjusted or referred to Intake during the first eight months of grant operations and 60.8% were diverted in the same manner in 1978. Taking into consideration those cases petitioned to court following unsuccessful adjustment, the total diversion rate during the grant period was 61.5% in 1977 and 51.5% in 1978 or 56.3% for both years. The extremely high diversion rate at the beginning of the grant was due in part to

the fact that there was a large backlog of cases at that time.

6. Adjustment of Cases Referred to Intake

The number of cases referred to Intake which were not successfully adjusted and subsequently petitioned to court increased from 15.3% in 1977 to 21.1% in 1978. The reasons for this increase are under evaluation. One finding of this evaluation is that restitution problems and the failure of respondents to appear and participate in the adjustment process accounted for 22.7% and 24.4% respectively of the unsuccessful adjustments studied. Procedural changes are under consideration which would facilitate adjustment in a greater number of these cases. The number of cases petitioned due to restitution problems also points up to the need for instituting a juvenile restitution program.

7. Incidence of Recidivism

A study of 150 juveniles arrested in January, 1978 found that in 4% of the cases closed at JSS, 26% of the cases referred to Intake and 56% of the cases petitioned directly to court, the juvenile was re-arrested during the nine-month follow-up period. The overall recidivism rate for all cases processed in January based on these figures would be 36.7%. The extremely low recidivism rate of those cases closed as adjusted at JSS indicates the success of the criteria being used to make this determination.

8. Analysis of Recidivist Population

Preliminary findings in the analysis of recidivist cases shows a significantly higher recidivism rate in cases where prior arrests have occurred and where burglary has been involved in the current or prior charges. Specifically, for those cases petitioned to court, the recidivism rate in 66.7% where prior offenses have occurred and 69.6% in those cases petitioned for Burglary. The combination of Burglary charges and prior arrests resulted in even higher recidivism rates. 92.9% of those juveniles petitioned to court, with 2 or more priors for Burglary, were arrested again. 80.0% of those juveniles petitioned for Burglary in January, 1978, who had a prior offense of any kind, were re-arrested during the follow-up period. These findings highlight the impact of Burglary offenses on the juvenile arrest rate and on the juvenile justice process.

III 1. Original Problem Definition and Program Objectives - May, 1977

A.) The timeliness of intervention in responding to delinquent activity is believed to be important in effecting a positive resolution of the problem. The Police, Probation, the Courts and Community Agencies should all be geared for timely and effective responses in dealing with delinquent activity.

An analysis of the pre-grant time duration between the date of arrest and apprehension by the Police and the date of the case being opened in Probation Intake revealed delays ranging as long as 252 days and averaging 106 days.

B.) There was apparent abundance of paperwork associated with the processing of a youth who was apprehended by the Youth Section of the Police Department which partially accounted for the delay in referrals to Intake. In addition to completing the paperwork on apprehended individuals the Youth Section Officer was responsible for the conduct of the field investigation and was required to be available to respond to calls to the field as they came in. Because of personnel shortages and the need to respond to emergency type situations, the paperwork aspects of preparation of petitions and referrals was backlogged.

C.) The decision to attempt an informal adjustment or to refer for formal court action was a complex activity that responsibly required the consideration of number of apparently competing demands. While it was desirable to avoid the potential stigmatization of youth involved in delinquent acts, it was also important to provide controls that would insure the protection of the community. A great deal of care had to be exercised in the screening process, and there had to be continued accountability to the community for those who were diverted from formal court action. If there was even the appearance of a lack of official response to serious delinquent activities, the confidence in the juvenile justice system would be further deteriorated. Not all cases are suitable for diversion.

It was important to apply consistent criteria in the decision to divert or to forward to the Family Court. We recognized that even in the Probation Department there are variations between offices and individuals regarding such decisions. Attempts to control for this are made through effective supervision of Probation Officers, training establishment of formal guidelines and procedures, and program evaluation. Even so, maintaining and applying consistent criteria and standards was difficult.

The development of the most effective screening criteria to facilitate appropriate decisions with regards to diversion was considered essential. Further research and evaluation of these factors and criteria would be a major component of this grant project.

D.) The Police Department Youth Section encountered numerous situations involving runaway youths or delinquencies in which the possibility of shelter detention exist. The need existed for immediate screening, crisis intervention counseling, and the exploration of alternative resources. Development of the most appropriate and immediate plan for youngsters was most desirable. This proposal attempted to expand the capacities of Intake to provide evening and weekend services, at least on a limited basis.

E.) Attempts in Suffolk had been initiated in 1975-77 to view the juvenile justice system in its entirety rather than in context of isolated components. This project was designed to facilitate further research and evaluation with a systems type approach. The Probation Department would work closely with the pilot project to be operated by the Huntington Youth Board providing referral resources for youngsters diverted by Probation from the Family Court, as well as with the Police Department.

Project Goals and Objectives of Original Grant

A.) To provide the fastest and most appropriate intervention for juveniles who are apprehended by the Police. A mechanism will be established to provide for immediate telephone screening of cases by a Probation Officer to determine whether informal adjustment or petition to Family Court is required.

B.) To refine and develop the most effective screening criteria to facilitate correct decisions with regard to juvenile diversion through research and evaluation.

C.) To divert from the formal court system those youngsters who may be currently petitioned because of the lack of timely intervention or inadequate screening criteria. To continue to divert those youngsters for whom the current system is reasonably effective but at an earlier point in time.

D.) To provide expanded Intake screening and evaluation on evenings and weekends through the assignment of three Probation Officers to work centrally in the western end of the County. To provide crisis intervention for PINS runaways and juvenile delinquents located by the Police Department.

E.) To study and evaluate existing methods and procedures in the Police Youth Section and Probation Department in an effort to streamline and improve the effectiveness of the initial system processing. To develop intra-departmental forms to facilitate tracking, research and evaluation.

F.) To work with available community agencies suitable for use as referral resources for youngsters diverted by Probation.

III 2. Project Performance During First Eight (8) Months According to Stated Objectives

The following objectives were realized in the first 8 months of the grant operation:

A.) 16.8% of the youngsters received immediate adjustment services resulting in precinct based problem resolution. No additional adjustment services were required. Mediation techniques were adequate. (Period Between 4/77 - 11/77)

B.) The elapsed time between juvenile arrest and date received for adjustment services by the decentralized offices was reduced from an average of 106 days in 1976 to 34 days during November and December, 1977. (The 7th and 8th months of the grant period.)

C.) The diversion rate from petition to Family Court increased from 44.3% in 1976 to 68.5% between May and October, 1977. (The diversion rate increased to 69.35% for the remainder of 1977.)

D.) Paperwork reduction and the need for complete investigations were reduced by 68.5% during the first 8 months of the project. (This total greatly exceeded the 20% grant objective.)

E.) For those cases that were not diverted from Family Court, the elapsed time between date of arrest to date received by Family Court for processing was reduced to an average of 70 days. Ten percent (10%) were reduced to less than 30 days, and 50% to less than 60 days. However, some backlog of petition cases still exists and 12.1% took 100 days or more.

F.) A decentralized services approach has been developed and implemented in Huntington Township in cooperation with the Huntington Youth Bureau - Project A.I.D.

G.) Although there was considerable improvement in reducing the backlog of cases to be petitioned to Family Court, more progress still had to be realized before the system was operating on a current basis.

H.) Closer cooperation coordination and communication between the Police and Probation Departments were realized during the first eight months of the grant project.

The following goals and problems still existed at this stage of the grant process:

1.) Because of lack of clerical staff, a backlog still exists in cases to be petitioned to Family Court. Although this backlog has been reduced considerably, the overall caseload increased between 1975, 1976 and 1977. One clerk typist was needed to make the probation/police component complete and totally functional. Progress

still had to be made in this area. This need was documented in September and October, 1977, the 5th and 6th month of the grant operation and temporary personnel were assigned. However, these positions were removed from other essential Departmental tasks and were only temporary in nature. The project needed one additional clerical for full complement.

2.) Runaway population reduction to secure detention. Although the grant Probation Officers have provided crisis intervention services to the various precincts regarding runaway juveniles, the goal of reducing the number of runaways to the Shelter facilities has not been realized (as stated in the original grant). Since only one Probation Officer was on line for each shift, he could not provide double coverage except during slow periods. The additional Probation Officer was needed to provide these services to a greater degree.

3.) Although the Probation evaluation component had measured the current functioning of the system in helping to identify programmatic obstacles and needs, the assessment of success of diversion criteria had not been realized. The tracking of juvenile offenders through the system including recidivism and re-entry into the system would have to be conducted during the second grant phase.

III 3. Expanded Objectives As Submitted in the Refunding Application

A.) By providing immediate intervention instead of long delays between arrest and services, we believe that we can immediately adjust or mediate at least 16% of the cases over a full year's duration.

B.) By providing differential screening and additional service, we believe that over 65% of the juvenile delinquent population will be successfully diverted from Family Court as opposed to 44.3% in 1976. This would represent a 20.7% improvement in the successful adjustment rate over 1976.

C.) One of our major objectives is to totally reduce the backlog of petitions to Family Court and, thereby, reduce the average time elapsed from arrest to petition. The current time is 70.1 days which is an improvement over the 1976 average of 4 - 6 months. We wish to reduce this time by the end of this grant to 40 days or less.

D.) To continue reducing the amount of required paperwork by continued implementation of the immediate screening mechanism. Our original objective was a 20% reduction. We now project a 40% reduction over the 1976 base year.

E.) To reduce the number of shelter remands by providing weekend, evening and holiday intervention services. In 1975, there were 101 cases requiring only one day of shelter detention. Many of these cases could have avoided secure detention with additional resources available on weekends, evenings and holidays. With the additional Probation Officer, we would provide additional crisis intervention services for runaway juveniles.

F.) To refine and develop the most effective screening criteria to facilitate correct decisions with regard to juvenile diversion.

G.) To study and evaluate existing methods and procedures in the Police Youth Section and Probation Department in an effort to streamline and improve the effectiveness of the initial system processing.

H.) To work with available community agencies suitable for use as referral resources for youngsters diverted by Probation.

I.) A major objective of this refunding grant is to comprehensively evaluate the success of these juvenile screening, adjustment and diversion procedures with the juvenile delinquent population.

J.) Another goal is to prepare a final research report that would present the results of our analysis. The juveniles will be tracked and the screening criteria evaluated and redesigned if necessary.

K.) To continue to increase the amount of cooperation, communication and coordination between the Suffolk County Departments of Police and Probation.

IV. Program Design: An Overview

The original grant proposal was designed to provide the Intake services of screening, adjustment and diversion at a critical, timely stage of the youth's involvement with the juvenile justice system. An evaluation of the pre-grant Police/Probation/Family Court system revealed that long delays existed in case processing for many juveniles. Although 44.3% of the cases were diverted in 1976, backlogs in cases-to-be-processed were large and increasing. In 1976, there were 3,626 Juvenile Delinquency cases arrested by the police and referred to Probation Intake. This sizeable caseload coupled with an over-worked Youth Section staff documented the need for an improved system of intervention.

The operational design of this grant program mandated the development of a mechanism that would provide immediate screening and crisis intervention services at the time of arrest. The Probation Officer determines whether informal adjustment or petition to Family Court is required. If informal adjustment is indicated, most of the paperwork requirements are suspended pending disposition of the adjustment process. Immediate adjustment or mediation is sometimes possible. If additional services are needed, the case is referred to the Probation decentralized intake units for counseling or to the Huntington (A.I.D.) Youth Board diversion grant for Huntington cases. Considerable paperwork is eliminated as well as enabling a subgroup of this population to be adjusted immediately. If adjustment services are unsuccessful, then a petition to Family Court is prepared. (Because of prior record, etc. some cases are immediately petitioned after arrest.)

This grant program provides services on the weekends, evening hours and holidays so that timely intervention is possible. Suffolk research revealed that 40% of the juvenile arrests occurred on the weekend.

Another service that would be offered under this project was immediate crisis intervention services for the runaway population. The Probation Officer (working weekend and evening shifts as well) would intervene upon the request of the Police Officer and attempt to locate the parents or find remand services for the youngster. Because of resource limitations, this would not be a major objective of the grant project. Essentially, the major strategy of this grant is to assign Probation Officers to work closely with the Suffolk County Police Youth Section so that immediate crisis intervention services can be provided and unnecessary paperwork and delays eliminated. This grant also provides evening, weekend and holiday coverage which was not previously available.

V. Overall Systemic Evaluation Between May, 1977 & September, 1978

As indicated in Table I, during 17 months of operation of Probation Intake, Screening, Adjustment and Diversion Project, 4,903 cases have been processed by grant personnel. Of these cases, 854 or 17.4% were adjusted immediately by the grant staff and the cases were closed with no further action required by the Police or Probation Departments. There were 2,329 cases or 47.5% of the total, which were referred to Probation Department decentralized offices or community agencies for additional adjustment services. In addition, 1,720 cases or 35.1% were petitioned directly to Family Court without further attempts at adjustment. Initial screening by the project staff diverted a total of 64.9% of the cases from Family Court by either immediate adjustment or referral for additional services.

The figures below provide a comparison of the number of cases processed and their outcome for the period of May through October, 1977 and November, 1977 through September, 1978. The information on the May through October period was contained in the grant refunding application. The figures for November through September will indicate the impact of the project operations since the refunding application was submitted.

| | Total Cases Received at JSS | Referred for Adjustment to Decent. Offices | | Closed by Adjustment at JSS | | Petitioned Directly to Court | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|------|-----------------------------------|------|------------------------------------|------|
| | # | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| May - October, 1977 | 1,600 | 889 | 55.6 | 325 | 20.3 | 386 | 24.1 |
| November, 1977 - September, 1978 | 3,303 | 1,440 | 43.6 | 529 | 16.0 | 1,334 | 40.4 |

During the first six months of grant operations, 122 cases which had been referred to the decentralized offices were unsuccessfully adjusted and were subsequently petitioned to Family Court. This number represents 13.7% of the cases referred for adjustment and brings the total number of cases petitioned during this period to 508. Thus, the number of cases successfully diverted from Family Court totalled 1,092 or 68.3% of the cases received and 31.7% were ultimately petitioned to Family Court.

From November, 1977 to September, 1978, 299 cases were petitioned to Family Court following unsuccessful adjustment at the decentralized offices. Added to those cases petitioned directly to court, this figure raises the total number of petitioned cases to 1,633 or 49.4% of all cases received. The unsuccessful adjustments make up 20.8% of cases referred for adjustment during this period. Consequently, the total number of cases successfully diverted during the months of November through September equals 1,670 or 50.6% of all cases received.

TABLE I: TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES PROCESSED BETWEEN MAY, 1977 AND AUGUST, 1978 AND OUTCOME BY MONTH

| 1977 | Total Cases Received at JSS | Referred for Adjustment to Decentralized Offices | | Closed by Adjustment at JSS | | Petitioned Directly to Court | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| | # | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| May | 32 | 16 | 50.0 | 16 | 50.0 | 0 | 0 |
| June | 296 | 218 | 73.6 | 57 | 19.3 | 21 | 7.1 |
| July | 192 | 85 | 44.3 | 27 | 14.1 | 80 | 41.6 |
| August | 307 | 185 | 60.3 | 68 | 22.1 | 54 | 17.6 |
| September | 302 | 220 | 72.8 | 1 | 0.3 | 81 | 26.8 |
| October | 471 | 165 | 35.0 | 156 | 33.1 | 150 | 31.9 |
| November | 318 | 127 | 39.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 191 | 60.1 |
| December | 444 | 197 | 44.4 | 100 | 22.5 | 147 | 33.1 |
| | <u>2,362</u> | <u>1,213</u> | <u>51.35%</u> | <u>425</u> | <u>18.0%</u> | <u>724</u> | <u>30.65%</u> |
| <u>1978</u> | | | | | | | |
| January | 311 | 96 | 30.9 | 60 | 19.3 | 155 | 49.8 |
| February | 234 | 77 | 32.9 | 74 | 31.6 | 83 | 35.5 |
| March | 302 | 152 | 50.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 150 | 49.7 |
| April | 243 | 93 | 38.3 | 59 | 24.3 | 91 | 37.4 |
| May | 293 | 129 | 44.0 | 57 | 19.5 | 107 | 36.5 |
| June | 252 | 144 | 57.1 | 26 | 10.3 | 82 | 32.5 |
| July | 195 | 51 | 26.2 | 62 | 31.8 | 82 | 42.1 |
| August | 321 | 162 | 50.5 | 45 | 14.0 | 114 | 35.5 |
| September | 390 | 212 | 54.4 | 46 | 11.8 | 132 | 33.8 |
| Sub-Total 1978 | 2,541 | 1,116 | 43.9 | 429 | 16.9 | 996 | 39.2 |
| Total | 4,903 | 2,329 | 47.5 | 854 | 17.4 | 1,720 | 35.1 |

TABLE I A: SUMMARY TABLE OF PROBATION/JSS
INTAKE GRANT TOTALS FOR 1977-78

| | <u>ADJUSTED*</u> | | <u>PETITIONED**</u> | | <u>GRAND TOTAL</u> | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|---------------------|-------|--------------------|------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 1977 | 1,453 | 61.5% | 909 | 38.5% | 2,362 | 100% |
| 1978 | 1,309 | 51.5% | 1,232 | 48.5% | 2,541 | 100% |
| 1977 - 1978 | 2,762 | 56.3% | 2,141 | 43.7% | 4,903 | 100% |

* The "Adjusted" cases include those closed as adjusted at JSS and those successfully adjusted at Intake.

** The "Petitioned" cases include those petitioned directly to court from JSS and those petitioned to court following unsuccessful attempts at adjustment at Intake.

TABLE II: ELAPSED TIME BETWEEN DATE OF JUVENILE
ARREST AND DATE OF REFERRAL TO DECENTRALIZED
OFFICES FOR ADJUSTMENT SERVICES

| <u>Number of Days</u> | <u>Number of Cases</u> | <u>%</u> | <u>Cum. %</u> |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 0 - 9 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 10 - 19 | 24 | 11.4 | 11.9 |
| 20 - 29 | 49 | 23.2 | 35.1 |
| 30 - 39 | 52 | 24.6 | 59.7 |
| 40 - 49 | 57 | 27.0 | 86.7 |
| 50 - 59 | 19 | 9.0 | 95.7 |
| 60 - 69 | 8 | 3.8 | 99.5 |
| 70 - 79 | 1 | 0.5 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL | 211 | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The 211 cases used in this analysis were those with arrest dates in the months of June, July and August, 1978.

The average number of days elapsed between arrest and referral for adjustment services for the 211 cases studied was 35.5. This compares with an average of 34 days between arrest and referral for a sample of 79 cases analyzed in November and December, 1977, and an average of 106 days in 1976 prior to the implementation of the grant project. Of the cases with arrest dates in June, July and August, 1978, all were referred in less than 80 days and only 4.3% or 9 cases required longer than 60 days to process. In November and December, 10.2% of the cases required 60 days or longer to be referred for adjustment services.

On September 1, 1978, the intake and screening unit of the grant project implemented a streamlined procedure for handling cases to be referred for adjustment services. This should significantly reduce the elapsed time between arrest and referral. The impact of the procedure is not reflected in the current statistics, but should be evident in the data collected over the next several months.

TABLE III: NUMBER OF DAYS FROM DATE OF ARREST TO DATE THE J.D. PETITION WAS SENT TO FAMILY COURT AND THE NUMBER OF DAYS J.D. PETITIONS HAVE BEEN PENDING

| Number of Days | Petitioned Cases | | | Petition Pending | | |
|----------------|------------------|------|--------|------------------|-------|--------|
| | Cases | % | Cum. % | Cases | % | Cum. % |
| 0 - 9 | 3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 10 - 19 | 6 | 4.3 | 6.5 | 6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| 20 - 29 | 12 | 8.7 | 15.2 | 15 | 16.5 | 23.1 |
| 30 - 39 | 25 | 18.1 | 33.3 | 26 | 28.6 | 50.7 |
| 40 - 49 | 21 | 15.2 | 48.5 | 15 | 16.5 | 68.2 |
| 50 - 59 | 35 | 25.4 | 73.9 | 5 | 5.5 | 73.7 |
| 60 - 69 | 20 | 14.5 | 88.4 | 7 | 7.7 | 81.4 |
| 70 - 79 | 6 | 4.3 | 92.7 | 5 | 5.5 | 86.9 |
| 80 - 89 | 10 | 7.2 | 99.9 | 4 | 4.4 | 91.3 |
| 90 - 99 | | | | 5 | 5.5 | 96.8 |
| 100 - 109 | | | | 3 | 3.3 | 100.1 |
| TOTAL | 138 | 99.9 | 99.9 | 91 | 100.1 | 100 |

The 229 cases used for this analysis were those with arrest dates in June, July and August. The cases with petitions pending are those which will be sent directly to Family Court, for which petitions have not been prepared as of September 15, 1978.

The average number of days between date of apprehension and the date the petition was sent to Family Court was 47.8. This is a significant reduction from the average of 70 days between arrest and petition for cases processed in November and December, 1977. For those cases for which petitions had been prepared, all had been processed in 90 days or less, 73.9% required two months or less to send the petition to court. For the cases studied in November and December, 50.1% of the petitions were received in less than 60 days and 24.4% of the cases required 90 days or more to process.

Of those cases awaiting petition, the average number of days the cases have been pending (as of September 15, 1978) is 47.5 days. Most of the cases, 50.7%, have been pending less than 40 days. Eight of the cases or 8.8% have been pending 90 days or more. None have been pending for more than 109 days. For the cases studied in November and December, 12.5% required over 109 days to process. Broken down by month of arrest, 15 of the 91 cases have been pending since June, 23 since July and 53 since August.

VI. ACTUAL COST OF PROJECT OPERATIONS:

1. Amount of 1977 Expenditures - (4/18/77 - 12/31/77)

The total cost for 1977 was \$39,997.72 between 4/18/77 and 12/31/77. This amount represents the cost of the police/probation component in Yaphank that provides immediate intake, screening and diversion services including weekends and evenings. This total does not include one probation officer that works with the Huntington Youth Bureau's A.I.D. diversion project.

The actual expenditures for 1977 are as follows:

| | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 110 - | \$35,605.00 | |
| 201 - | 842.14 | |
| 202 - | 1,376.83 | |
| 301 - | 114.40 | |
| 433 - | 1,523.26 | |
| 112 - | <u>536.09</u> | |
| | \$39,997.72 | Total Expenditures - 1977 |

2. Amount of 1978 Expenditures - (1/1/78 - 9/30/78)

The total cost for 1978 as of 9/30/78 was \$52,306.22 and the increase reflects one additional probation officer which enabled additional evening, weekends, holiday, vacation time, etc. coverage. This total does not include the probation officer working with the Huntington A.I.D. project.

Actual expenditures for 1978 are as follows:

| | | |
|---------|---------------|---------------------------|
| 110 - | \$47,831.71 | |
| (112) - | | |
| 301 - | 260.18 | |
| 421 - | 102.19 | |
| 433 - | 2,833.56 | |
| 201 - | 635.08 | |
| 202 - | <u>643.50</u> | |
| | \$52,306.22 | Total Expenditures - 1978 |

3. Total Project Cost for 18 Month Duration:

The total 18 month project cost was \$92,304. Actual expenditures for the period between 4/18/77 and 9/30/78 were distributed as follows:

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|--|
| 110 - | \$83,436.71 | |
| 112 - | 536.09 | |
| 201 - | 1,477.22 | |
| 202 - | <u>2,020.33</u> | |

| | | |
|-------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 301 - | 374.58 | |
| 421 - | 102.19 | |
| 433 - | <u>4,356.82</u> | |
| | \$92,303.94 | Total Project Expenditures |

4. Cost Per Case for Program Services

A. Juvenile Delinquency Cases

| <u>Year</u> | <u>No. of Cases</u> | <u>Expenditures</u> | <u>Cost Per Case (E/No.)</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1977 | 2362 | \$38,948 | \$16.49 per case |
| 1978 | 2541 | 50,618 | \$19.92 per case |
| Combined Total | 4903 | 89,566 | \$18.27 per case |

B. PINS Runaway Cases

| <u>Year</u> | <u>No. of Cases</u> | <u>Expenditures</u> | <u>Cost Per Case * (E/No.)</u> |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1977 | 28 | \$1,050 | \$37.50 |
| 1978 | 45 | 1,688 | 37.50 |
| Combined Total | 73 | \$2,738 | \$37.50 |

*Estimate cost for 2½ hours probation officer time.

C. Total Project Expenditures - \$92,304

5. Estimate Cost Savings - Basic Indicators

In order to determine the cost savings that the project investment of \$18.83 per J.D. case realizes, the reader must compare the current operational system as compared to the pre-grant juvenile justice system. The most important objectives of this project was to reduce the time between arrest and referral which averaged between 4 & 6 months, and to significantly reduce the paper work required of the current system. Both problems were obviously inter-related.

During the pre-grant system, all juvenile delinquency arrests required full investigations, interviews with the complainant, completed typed reports, as well as the typing and submission of a legally valid petition to be included with each juvenile's record. This completed report was then sent to Probation Intake for screening, referral, adjustment or petition-to-Court services. Under the new project which includes close cooperation and communication between the Police and Probation Departments, the following indicators of cost savings must be calculated:

A) The reduction of required complete police investigations for 3,183 cases during the duration of the grant (Refer to Table I). This total includes 854 cases immediately adjusted by the project staff and 2,329 cases referred for adjustment. Even at a minimal cost estimate of \$100 per case, this would indicate a savings of \$318,300 to the Police Department. Included in the \$100 per case estimated savings are the cost of a police investigation, as well as typing costs required for the petition.

B) There were 854 cases immediately adjusted by the project staff. These cases did not have to be sent to the decentralized Probation Intake Office for counseling. At least one interview is required before a case is adjusted. Therefore, there was a cost savings of 854 interviews plus administrative screening expenditures. In addition, a case folder would have to be made with name and age and case record cards typed and filed. The cost of mailing, telephone, file space, etc., would have to be included in the calculations. Even at a conservative estimate of \$35 per case, the cost savings would total \$29,890.

C) During the project duration, the diversion rate increased from 44.3% in 1976 to 64.9% or a 20.6% increase in the overall diversion rate. This increase in diversion represents a reduction in the number of cases sent to be processed by Family Court, totalling 1,010 cases over an 18 month period. This 1,010 case total represents 20.6% of the 4,903 project cases between April 18, 1977 and September 30, 1978. Even at a conservative estimate of \$75 per case for Family Court processing, filing, development of case folder, etc., this total would represent a savings of \$75,750.

D) Crisis Intervention services for runaway (PINS) cases were offered in order to free the Police Officer and in order to reduce unnecessary detention remands. It also was an objective to discern child abuse cases from runaway cases.

The actual cost savings of this service has not been calculated, but will be made available in the final research report. The current cost of detention remand services is \$66 per day in the County administered 'Deinstitutionalization of PINS program.

E) Additional cost factors include the following:

- a) Legal Aid Services
- b) Community costs due to slow processing of cases
- c) Others

F) Summary

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| a) Police Investigation & Processing | - | \$318,300 |
| b) Probation Adjustment Savings | - | 29,890 |
| c) Family Court Savings | - | 75,750 |
| d) Detention Services & Police Time | - | Unavailable |
| e) Other Cost Savings | - | Estimate Unavailable |
| Total Cost Savings | - | \$423,940 |

VII: DISPOSITION OF CASES REFERRED FOR ADJUSTMENT

The increase in the number of cases petitioned to court following unsuccessful attempts at adjustment from 13.7% in the first six months of grant operation to 20.8% in the following period indicated a need to analyze more closely the disposition of those cases referred to the Intake offices for adjustment. Tables IV and V show the disposition of those cases which were referred to the decentralized Intake offices during the months of March, April, May and June, 1978. Table IV shows a breakdown of case disposition by month and is based on the Juvenile Adjustment Record forms returned by the Intake offices with a description of the action taken on the case. The rate of unsuccessful adjustment ranges from a low of 23.2% petitioned to court in May to a high of 48.9% in June. Table V shows case disposition by Intake office for the same four-month period. These figures are based on a log of cases referred to Intake maintained at the JSS screening unit and include pending cases and those cases for which Juvenile Adjustment Record forms had not been returned from the Intake offices. The rate at which cases were being petitioned to court varied among the offices and ranged from a low of 11.8% to a high of 43.4% during the period studied.

The relatively high rate at which cases were being petitioned from Intake, 29.4% of the total 544 cases referred, led to an analysis of the reasons given for petitioning the cases to court. Juvenile Adjustment Record forms describing the action taken on each case at Intake and the reason for the disposition were reviewed. The results of this review are compiled in Tables VI and VII. The category of cases petitioned due to the "Difficult Nature of the Case" includes instances of serious behavioral and attitudinal problems on the part of the juvenile, severe family problems contributing to the delinquent behavior, cases in which subsequent offenses had occurred during the adjustment period, and cases where the serious nature of the offense was felt to warrant court action. This category represented 34.5% of those cases petitioned to court.

Cases in which the respondent did not appear for adjustment interviews and cases in which the restitution problems could not be resolved within the adjustment period constituted the second and third largest category of those cases being petitioned at 24.4% and 22.7%. It is felt that these two categories represent the areas with the highest potential for achieving successful adjustment through procedural changes, thereby increasing the overall rate of diversion from court action. Such procedural changes are now under discussion and consideration with Intake unit supervisors and administrative personnel.

A variety of other reasons, including insistence on court action by the complainant or the respondent and the fact that the co-defendants were petitioned to court, were cited in 18.5% of the petitioned cases.

Table VIII shows the workload levels for each decentralized Intake office for the period of January through July, 1978. Juvenile delinquency cases referred to Intake from the JSS screening unit comprise 15.3% of the total number of cases processed by the Intake offices. The table also shows the distribution of J.D. cases among the five offices. This information places the handling of J.D. cases in the context of the overall Family Court Intake process.

TABLE IV: DISPOSITION OF CASES REFERRED TO INTAKE BETWEEN
MARCH AND JULY 1, 1978 BASED ON THE JUVENILE
ADJUSTMENT RECORD FORMS RECEIVED
FROM THE INTAKE OFFICES

| | Total | Closed | Petitioned to Court | |
|-------|-------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| March | 88 | 67 | 21 | (23.9%) |
| April | 38 | 27 | 11 | (28.9%) |
| May | 181 | 139 | 42 | (23.2%) |
| June | 92 | 47 | 45 | (48.9%) |
| TOTAL | 399 | 280 | 119 | (29.8%) |
| | | (70.2%) | | |

1. The above cases were noted as received by the Intake offices in the months of March through June.
2. The difference in the total number of cases between this table and the one based on the JSS ledger is attributable to the number of pending cases, plus those for which the Juvenile Adjustment Record forms have not yet been received.

TABLE V:

DISPOSITION OF CASES REFERRED TO INTAKE
BETWEEN MARCH AND JULY 1, 1978

| Office | Total Referred | Closed as Adjusted | Petitioned to Court | Pending (as of 9/15/78) |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Babylon | 102 | 69 | 12 (11.8%) | 21 |
| Hauppauge | 234 | 111 | 72 (30.8%) | 51 |
| Islip | 110 | 68 | 35 (31.8%) | 7 |
| Riverhead | 15 | 10 | 5 (33.3%) | 0 |
| Yaphank | 83 | 47 | 36 (43.4%) | 0 |
| TOTAL | 544 | 305 (56.1%) | 160 (29.4%) | 79 (14.5%) |

1. Source: Ledger kept at JSS Intake on cases referred for adjustment.
2. The number of cases closed as petitioned for the months March through June is much higher than the number actually petitioned following unsuccessful adjustment during that period - 87 cases or 16.0% of the cases referred. The difference is due to the delay in petitioning the case after it has been closed by the Intake office. The case is sent back to the JSS screening unit and returned to the Police where there is still a backlog of petitions to be prepared.

TABLE VI: CASES UNSUCCESSFULLY ADJUSTED AT INTAKE
AND PETITIONED TO COURT BY REASON FOR
PETITION AND BY MONTH (MARCH-JUNE, 1978)

| | March | April | May | June | Total | |
|--|-------|-------|-----|------|-------|----------|
| Difficult Nature of the Case | 3 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 41 | (34.5%) |
| Did not Appear for Adjustment Interviews | 4 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 29 | (24.4%) |
| Restitution Problems Unresolved | 12 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 27 | (22.7%) |
| Complainant Insists on Court Action | 2 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 9 | (7.6%) |
| Respondent Wants to go to Court | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | (5.9%) |
| Co-defendants Petitioned to Court | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 | (2.5%) |
| Miscellaneous | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | (2.5%) |
| TOTAL | 21 | 11 | 42 | 45 | 119 | (100.1%) |

1. Source: Juvenile Adjustment Record Forms with referral dates of March through June, 1978
2. Note: 12 cases of the 119 involved second or multiple incidents by the same individual.
3. Note: Of the 18 cases petitioned in March and April due to restitution problems, on 8 of the cases, the fact that the 60 day adjustment period was expiring was listed as a factor in petitioning the case.

TABLE VII:

**CASES UNSUCCESSFULLY ADJUSTED AT INTAKE AND
PETITIONED TO COURT BY REASON FOR PETITION AND BY OFFICE
(MARCH - JUNE, 1978)**

| | Total | Babylon | Hauppauge | Islip | Yaphank | Riverhead |
|--|------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Difficult Nature of the Case | 41 34.5% | 3 50.0% | 19 31.1% | 5 45.5% | 10 28.6% | 4 66.7% |
| Did not Appear for Adjustment Interviews | 29 24.4% | 2 33.3% | 11 18.0% | 1 9.1% | 13 37.1% | 2 33.3% |
| Restitution Problems Unresolved | 27 22.7% | 1 16.7% | 18 29.5% | 0 | 8 22.9% | 0 |
| Complainant Insists on Court Action | 9 7.6% | 0 | 1 1.6% | 4 36.4% | 4 11.4% | 0 |
| Respondent Wants to go to Court | 7 5.9% | 0 | 6 9.8% | 1 9.1% | 0 | 0 |
| Co-defendants Petitioned to Court | 3 2.5% | 0 | 3 4.9% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous | 3 2.5% | 0 | 3 4.9% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 119 100.1% | 6 100.0% | 61 99.8% | 11 100.0% | 35 100.0% | 6 100.0% |
| | | (5.0% of all petitioned cases) | (51.3% of all petitioned cases) | (9.2% of all petitioned cases) | (29.4% of all petitioned cases) | (5.0% of all petitioned cases) |

Source: Juvenile Adjustment Record Forms

TABLE VIII: CASES PROCESSED BY FAMILY COURT
INTAKE UNITS JANUARY THROUGH JULY, 1978

| Office | Total No. of Cases | MAJOR CATEGORIES OF CASES | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | Support | J.D. | PINS | Family Offense |
| Hauppauge | 3,788 - (42.6%) | 1,621 - (39.2%) | 820 - (60.2%) | 457 - (33.1%) | 603 - (59.1%) |
| Islip | 1,800 - (20.2%) | 891 - (21.5%) | 192 - (14.1%) | 365 - (26.4%) | 120 - (11.8%) |
| Babylon | 1,485 - (16.7%) | 667 - (16.1%) | 188 - (13.8%) | 278 - (20.1%) | 119 - (11.7%) |
| Yaphank | 1,179 - (13.3%) | 583 - (14.1%) | 144 - (10.6%) | 199 - (14.4%) | 111 - (10.9%) |
| Riverhead | 645 - (7.2%) | 375 - (9.1%) | 17 - (1.2%) | 81 - (5.9%) | 67 - (6.6%) |
| TOTAL | 8,897 - (100.0%) | 4,137 - (100.0%) | 1,361 - (99.9%) | 1,380 - (99.9%) | 1,020 - (100.1%) |

AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES PROCESSED
JANUARY THROUGH JULY, 1978

| Office | All Cases | Support | J.D. | PINS | Family Offense |
|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Hauppauge | 541.1 | 231.6 | 117.1 | 65.3 | 86.1 |
| Islip | 257.1 | 127.3 | 27.4 | 52.1 | 17.1 |
| Babylon | 212.1 | 95.3 | 26.9 | 39.7 | 17.0 |
| Yaphank | 168.4 | 83.3 | 20.6 | 28.4 | 15.9 |
| Riverhead | 92.1 | 53.6 | 2.4 | 11.6 | 9.6 |
| All Offices | 1,271 | 591 | 194.4 | 197.1 | 145.7 |

TABLE IX: STAFF DISTRIBUTION & SIZE OF WORKLOAD BY DECENTRALIZED
OFFICE FOR FAMILY COURT INTAKE UNITS

| Office | Cases Per Month Jan.-July, 1978 | Permanent Staff | Effective Staff | Cases Per Worker | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|--|---|---------------------|------|
| Hauppauge | 541.1 | 5 P.O. 3 P.O.T. 2 P.A. <hr/> 10 | 8 (2 P.O.'s used for Court Liaison) | 54.1 | 67.6 |
| Islip | 257.1 | 6 P.O. 1 P.A. <hr/> 7 | 6 (1 P.O. has pre-parole caseload) | 36.7 | 42.9 |
| Babylon | 212.1 | 5 P.O. 2 P.A. <hr/> 7 | 6.6 (1 P.O. has 60% caseload) | 30.3 | 32.1 |
| Yaphank | 168.4 | 3 P.O. | 3 | 56.1 | 56.1 |
| Riverhead | 92.1 | 2 P.O. | 2 | 46.1 | 46.1 |
| TOTAL | 1,207.8 | 29 | 24.6 | 41.6 | 49.1 |

IX: DEVELOPMENT OF SCREENING CRITERIA

An important objective of the refunding grant for the Juvenile Intake Screening and Diversion project was the evaluation of the criteria being used in the screening process and the development of a valid differential classification system for juvenile offenders. The increase in the proportion of cases being petitioned directly to court and the number of cases sent to court following unsuccessful attempts at adjustment also points out a need to focus on the decision-making process at the level of the JSS screening unit and at the decentralized Intake offices. The necessary planning mechanism has been developed and implemented for this evaluation process.

Periodic planning meetings are now held with the supervisors of the Family Court Intake units, the supervisor responsible for the JSS screening unit, administrative and research staff. The objective of these meetings is to integrate actual experience with ongoing research so that there is a better chance to accurately identify systemic problems for resolution. The supervisors are periodically asked to conduct pilot studies as an aid to this process. At the present time, they are analyzing a sample of delinquency cases referred for adjustment including documenting the characteristics of those cases which were successfully adjusted and those which were sent to court. The criteria used by the Probation Officers to make these decisions will also be examined.

At the same time, a sample of cases processed by the JSS screening unit in January, 1978 has been analyzed to determine the frequency of repeated offenses between January and October, 1978, a follow-up period of nine months. A total of 150 cases were used. 50 cases were selected randomly from each of the three decision categories: petitioned directly to court, referred to Intake for adjustment and closed as adjusted at JSS. The results of this analysis are presented in the following material. Our findings were that in only 2 or 4.0% of the 50 cases closed as adjusted at JSS the juveniles were arrested again during the follow-up period. Of the 50 cases referred for adjustment, 13 or 26.0% had subsequent arrests. The cases petitioned directly to court had the highest recidivism rate with 28 or 56.0% of the juveniles being re-arrested during the follow-up period.

The same sample of 150 cases is currently being analyzed on the basis of nine factors being used as "working" criteria in the JSS screening unit. From this study, the characteristics of those cases petitioned to court, referred for adjustment and closed at JSS will be defined. More importantly, the recidivist and non-recidivist sub-groups of each sample will be examined to determine if the recidivist group can be differentiated on the basis of the factors being used. The identification of those factors which appear to be characteristic of recidivist cases would provide an initial framework from which objective criteria can be developed for more effective handling of juvenile delinquency cases.

The meetings with the Intake supervisors and the evaluation of the diversion project operations are also providing valuable information on other aspects of the Family Court juvenile justice system which have an impact on the processing of juvenile delinquency cases. These include the kind of dispositions

made in cases which come before the Family Court. Of particular interest has been the number of cases receiving ACOD (Adjournment-In-Contemplation-of-Dismissal) dispositions. A secondary result of the diversion grant evaluation has been an analysis of those Family Court cases receiving ACOD dispositions in 1977 and the incidence of repeated court involvement in ACOD cases. Further studies of the impact of Family Court dispositions and policies, as well as other phases in the processing of juvenile cases, are planned.

Finally, a more laborious comprehensive analysis of approximately 1,000 juvenile Intake cases is being conducted concurrently. As the results of this research component are completed, they are included in the overall planning process.

TABLE X: INCIDENCE OF SUBSEQUENT ARRESTS
ON 150 CASES PROCESSED BY
JSS DIVERSION UNIT IN JANUARY, 1978

Total - 150 Cases Selected

- 50 - Closed at JSS Diversion Level
- 50 - Referred to Intake for Adjustment
- 50 - Petitioned Directly to Court

Cases Closed at JSS

- 1 Case - Subsequent arrests processed through JSS.
- 1 Case - Subsequent arrests processed in District Court.*
- 48 Cases - No record of subsequent arrests since January.

Recidivism rate = 4.0%

*Case had been closed without adjustment since respondent was 16 and in Suffolk County Jail on other charges.

Cases Referred to Intake

- 13 Cases - Subsequent arrests processed through JSS.
- 37 Cases - No record of subsequent arrests since January.

Recidivism rate = 26.0%

10 Cases petitioned to Court following unsuccessful adjustment - 20%

Recidivism in cases petitioned to Court: 7 cases or 70%

Recidivism in cases closed as adjusted: 6 cases or 15%

Cases Petitioned Directly to Court

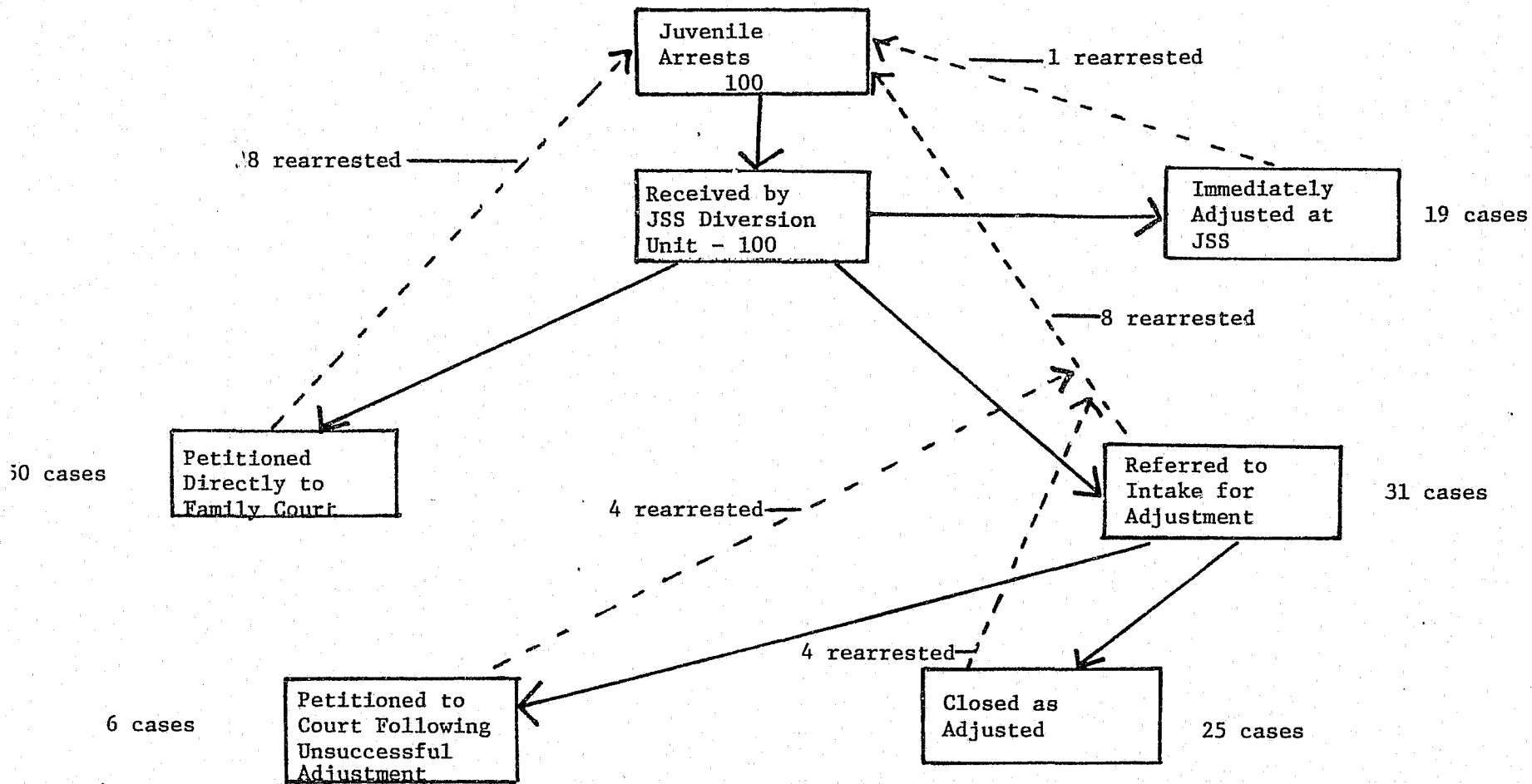
- 25 Cases - Subsequent arrests processed through JSS.
- 3 Cases - Subsequent arrests processed in District or County Court.
- 22 Cases - No record of subsequent arrests since January.

Recidivism rate = 56.0%

The 25 cases with subsequent arrests processed through JSS generated 55 subsequent petitions to Family Court, 1 referral to Intake and 1 closure without adjustment. These 25 individuals generated an average of 2.2 petitions each in the 8½ months since January.

FIGURE I

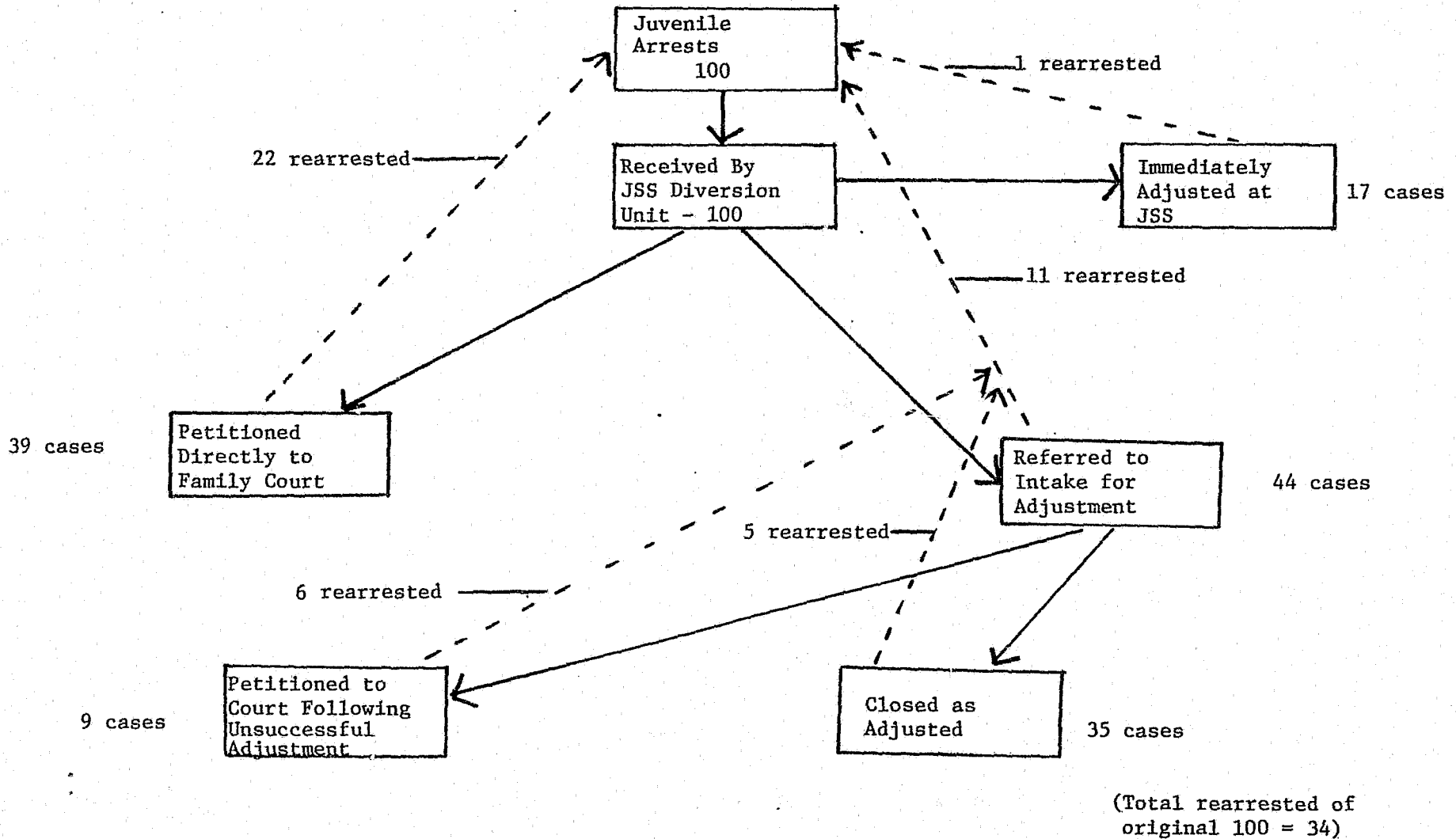
MODEL OF CASES PROCESSED IN JANUARY, 1978
(EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF EACH 100 CASES PROCESSED)



(Total rearrested of original 100 = 37)

FIGURE II

MODEL OF CASES PROCESSED - JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER, 1978*
(EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF EACH 100 CASES PROCESSED)



*Model uses the petition, referral and adjustment rates for January - September, 1978 and the recidivism rates for the January sample. It assumes the recidivism rates for January are typical.

TABLE XI: TYPE AND FREQUENCY OF CURRENT AND PRIOR OFFENSES
FOR THE RECIDIVIST AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS *

| | <u>TOTAL</u> | <u>RECIDIVISTS</u> | <u>NON-RECIDIVISTS</u> |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | 150 | 43 - 28.7% | 107 - 71.3% |
| <u>PRIOR OFFENSES</u> | | | |
| Yes | 50 - 33.3% | 32 - 74.4% | 18 - 16.8% |
| No | 100 - 66.7% | 11 - 25.6% | 89 - 83.2% |
| Number | 141 | 105 (74.5%) | 26 (25.5%) |
| Average | 0.94 | 2.44 | 0.34 |
| <u>Type</u> | | | |
| Burglary | 71 - 50.4% | 60 - 57.1% (84.5%) | 11 - 30.6% (15.5%) |
| Petit Larceny | 8 - 5.7% | 5 - 4.8% (62.5%) | 3 - 8.3% (37.5%) |
| Criminal Mischief | 10 - 7.1% | 6 - 5.7% (60.0%) | 4 - 11.1% (40.0%) |
| Criminal Trespass | 6 - 4.3% | 4 - 3.8% (66.7%) | 2 - 5.6% (33.3%) |
| U. Use Motor Vehicle | 10 - 7.1% | 7 - 6.7% (70.0%) | 3 - 8.3% (30.0%) |
| Assault | 4 - 2.8% | 2 - 1.9% (50.0%) | 2 - 5.6% (50.0%) |
| Grand Larceny | 9 - 6.4% | 7 - 6.7% (77.8%) | 2 - 5.6% (22.2%) |
| Other | <u>23 - 16.3%</u> | <u>14 - 13.3%</u> (60.9%) | <u>9 - 25.0%</u> (39.1%) |
| | 141 100.1% | 105 100.0% | 36 100.0% |
| <u>CURRENT OFFENSES</u> | | | |
| Burglary | 42 28.0% | 21 48.8% (50.0%) | 21 19.6% (50.0%) |
| Petit Larceny | 31 20.7% | 3 7.0% (9.7%) | 28 26.2% (90.3%) |
| Criminal Mischief | 12 8.0% | 3 7.0% (25.0%) | 9 8.4% (75.0%) |
| Criminal Trespass | 16 10.7% | 2 4.7% (12.5%) | 14 13.1% (85.5%) |
| U. Use Motor Vehicle | 12 8.0% | 3 7.0% (25.0%) | 9 8.4% (75.0%) |
| Assault | 8 5.3% | 2 4.7% (25.0%) | 6 5.6% (75.0%) |
| Grand Larceny | 4 2.7% | 3 7.0% (75.0%) | 1 0.9% (25.0%) |
| Other | <u>25 16.7%</u> | <u>6 14.0%</u> (24.0%) | <u>19 17.8%</u> (76.0%) |
| | 150 100.1% | 43 100.2% | 107 100.0% |

*Note: This table is a summary of the data for the three decision categories, not the statistically valid sample. The overall recidivism rate for the total sample, weighting each category properly, is 36.7%.

**TABLE XII: DIFFERENTIAL SCREENING CRITERIA FOR RECIDIVISTS & NON-RECIDIVISTS
ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT STAGES OF INTAKE PROCESS**

| CHARACTERISTIC | CLOSED AS ADJUSTED AT JSS | | | REFERRED TO INTAKE | | | PETITIONED TO COURT | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total Sample | Recidivist | Non-Recidivist | Total Sample | Recidivist | Non-Recidivist | Total Sample | Recidivist | Non-Recidivist |
| | (50) | (2) | (48) | (50) | (13) | (37) | (50) | (28) | (22) |
| 1. Age | | | | | | | | | |
| Average | 14.0 | 15.0 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 14.1 | 14.4 | 14.5 | 14.4 |
| Mode | 14 | - | 14/15 | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14/15 | 15 |
| % 14 & Under | 58.0% | 50.0% | 58.3% | 48.0% | 61.5% | 43.2% | 44.0% | 50.0% | 36.4% |
| % 15 & Over | 42.0% | 50.0% | 41.6% | 52.0% | 38.5% | 56.8% | 56.0% | 50.0% | 63.6% |
| 2. Prior Offenses | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Yes | 3 6.0% | 2-100% | 1 2.1% | 8-16.0% | 4-30.8% | 4-10.8% | 39-78.0% | 26-92.8% | 13-59.1% |
| No | 47-94.0% | 0 - 0% | 47-97.9% | 42-84.0% | 9-69.2% | 33-89.2% | 11-22.0% | 2 7.2% | 9-40.9% |
| B. Number | 7 | 5 (71.4%) | 2 (28.6%) | 11 | 6(54.5%) | 5(45.5%) | 123 | 94(76.4%) | 29(23.6%) |
| Average | 0.14 | 2.5 | .04 | 0.22 | 0.46 | 0.14 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.3 |
| Mode | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| C. Nature of Offense | (7) | (5) | (2) | (11) | (6) | (5) | (123) | (94) | (29) |
| Burglary | 2-28.6% | 2 40.0% | - | 2-18.2% | 1-16.7% | 1-20.0% | 67-54.5% | 57-60.6% | 10-34.5% |
| Petit | - | - | - | 2-18.2% | - | 2-40.0% | 6 4.9% | 5 5.3% | 1 3.4% |
| Larceny | - | - | - | 2-18.2% | 2-33.3% | - | 8 6.5% | 4 4.3% | 4-13.8% |
| Criminal Mischief | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 3.3% | 3 3.2% | 1 3.4% |
| Criminal Trespass | 2-28.6% | 1 20.0% | 1 50.0% | - | - | - | 9 7.3% | 6 6.4% | 3-10.3% |
| U.U.M.V. | - | - | - | 2-18.2% | 1-16.7% | 1-20.0% | 2 1.7% | 1 1.1% | 1 3.4% |
| Assault | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 6.5% | 6 6.4% | 2 6.9% |
| Grand Larceny | 1-14.3% | 1 20.0% | - | 2-18.2% | 1-16.7% | 1-20.0% | 19-15.4% | 12-12.8% | 7-24.1% |
| Other | 2-28.6% | 1 20.0% | 1 50.0% | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| CHARACTERISTIC | CLOSED AS ADJUSTED AT JSS | | | REFERRED TO INTAKE | | | PETITIONED TO COURT | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|------------------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | Total Sample | Recidivist | Non-Recidivist | Total Sample | Recidivist | Non-Recidivist | Total Sample | Recidivist | Non-Recidivist |
| 3. Nature of Current Offense | (50) | (2) | (48) | (50) | (13) | (37) | (50) | (28) | (22) |
| Burglary | 5-10.0% | 1 50.0% | 4-8.3% | 14-28.0% | 4-30.8% | 10-27.0% | 23-46.0% | 16-57.1% | 7-31.8% |
| Grand Larceny | - | - | - | 1 2.0% | 1 7.7% | - | 3 6.0% | 2 7.1% | 1 4.5% |
| Petit Larceny | 18-36.0% | - | 18-37.5% | 11-22.0% | 3-23.1% | 8-21.6% | 2 4.0% | - | 2 9.1% |
| Criminal Mischief | 3 6.0% | - | 3 6.3% | 6-12.0% | 1 7.7% | 5-13.5% | 3 6.0% | 2 7.1% | 1 4.5% |
| Criminal Trespass | 7-14.0% | - | 7-14.6% | 5-10.0% | - | 5-13.5% | 4 8.0% | 2 7.1% | 2 9.1% |
| U.U.M.V. | 4 8.0% | - | 4 8.3% | 3 6.0% | 1 7.7% | 2 5.4% | 5-10.0% | 2 7.1% | 3-13.6% |
| Assault | 5-10.0% | - | 5-10.4% | 0 0% | - | - | 3 6.0% | 2 7.1% | 1 4.5% |
| Other | 8-16.0% | 1 50.0% | 7-14.6% | 10-20.0% | 3-23.1% | 7-18.9% | 7-14.0% | 2 7.1% | 5-22.7% |
| 4. Co-Defendants | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Yes | 34-68.0% | 1 50.0% | 33-68.8% | 35-70.0% | 8-61.5% | 27-73.0% | 36-72.0% | 23-82.1% | 13-59.1% |
| No | 16-32.0% | 1 50.0% | 15-31.3% | 13-26.0% | 5-38.5% | 8-21.6% | 14-28.0% | 5-17.9% | 9-40.9% |
| Unk. | - | - | - | 2 4.0% | - | 2 5.4% | - | - | - |
| B. Number Mean | 59 1.2 | 1 0.5 | 58 1.2 | 81 1.7 | 15 1.2 | 66 1.9 | 59 1.2 | 33 1.2 | 26 1.2 |
| C. Prior Offense | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | - | - | - | 4-11.4% | 2-25.0% | 2 7.4% | 26-72.2% | 17-73.9% | 9-69.2% |
| No | - | - | - | 26-74.3% | 3-37.5% | 23-85.2% | 1 2.8% | 0 0% | 1 7.7% |
| Unk. | - | - | - | 5-14.3% | 3-37.5% | 2 7.4% | 9-25.0% | 6-26.1% | 3-23.1% |
| By # of Co-Defendants | | | | (81) | (15) | | | | |
| Yes | - | - | - | 4 4.9% | 5-33.3% | 2 3.0% | - | - | - |
| No | - | - | - | 60-74.1% | 7-46.6% | 53-80.3% | - | - | - |
| Unk. | - | - | - | 17-21.0% | 3-20.0% | 11-16.7% | - | - | - |
| 5. Restitution | (50) | (2) | (48) | (50) | (13) | (37) | (50) | (28) | (22) |
| Necessary | 2 4.0% | - | 2 4.2% | 14-28.0% | 4-30.8% | 10-27.0% | Restitution cited as a factor is 0 | | |
| Not Necessary | 33-66.0% | 1 50.0% | 32-66.7% | 17-34.0% | 6-46.2% | 11-2 | | | |

IX. 7. LIST OF SCREENING CRITERIA IDENTIFIED BY PROBATION INTAKE PLANNING COMMITTEE:

Several criteria were discussed in terms of their impact on the initial screening process at the JSS Diversion Unit. Those criteria which were important factors in the decision to close, refer or petition the case at the JSS level include:

1. Age of the respondent
2. Number and nature of prior offenses.
3. Nature of the current offense.
4. Denial or admission of guilt by respondent.
5. Attitude of the complainant.
6. Status of co-defendants.
7. Restitution or other special conditions.
8. Cooperativeness of the parent, expressed in terms of:
 - a) Concern over the offense committed.
 - b) Willingness to utilize available resources, such as counseling to redirect the juvenile's behavior.
 - c) Open-mindedness concerning the extent of the child's involvement.
 - d) Degree of communication between parent and child.
9. Attitude of the juvenile, including:
 - a) An appreciation of the nature of the offense.
 - b) An ability to evaluate his or her behavior and motivation.
 - c) A desire to change the direction of his/her behavior.
10. Recommendation of the Police Officer.
11. Juvenile's adjustment in school and in the community (when available). This category is used more in the decision-making process at the Intake Decentralized Offices adjusting the case.

TABLE XIII A:

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN RECIDIVIST
AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS FOR
CASES PETITIONED TO COURT (SAMPLE 50)

| | Recidivist (28 cases) | | | Non-Recidivist (22 cases) | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|------|--------|---------------------------|------|--------|
| | # | % | Cum. % | # | % | Cum. % |
| 0 | 2 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 9 | 40.9 | 40.9 |
| 1 | 8 | 28.6 | 35.7 | 5 | 22.7 | 63.6 |
| 2 | 5 | 17.9 | 53.6 | 5 | 22.7 | 86.3 |
| 3 | 3 | 10.7 | 64.3 | 1 | 4.5 | 90.8 |
| 4 | 5 | 17.9 | 82.2 | 1 | 4.5 | 95.3 |
| 5 | 1 | 3.6 | 85.8 | | | |
| 6 | | | | | | |
| 7 | | | | 1 | 4.5 | 99.8 |
| 8 | 2 | 7.1 | 92.9 | | | |
| More than 8 | 2 | 7.1 | 100.0 | | | |

Recidivism rate of total sample = 56.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with 2 or more prior arrests = 69.2%

TABLE XIII B:

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN RECIDIVIST
AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATION FOR CASES
REFERRED TO INTAKE FOR ADJUSTMENT
(Total Sample - 50)

| | Recidivist (13 cases) | | | Non-Recidivist (37 cases) | | |
|---|-----------------------|------|--------|---------------------------|------|--------|
| | # | % | Cum. % | # | % | Cum. % |
| 0 | 9 | 69.2 | 69.2 | 33 | 89.2 | 89.2 |
| 1 | 3 | 23.1 | 92.3 | 3 | 8.1 | 97.3 |
| 2 | | | | 1 | 2.7 | 100.0 |
| 3 | 1 | 7.7 | 100.0 | | | |

Recidivism rate of total sample = 26.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 50.0%

TABLE XIII C:

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN RECIDIVIST AND
NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS FOR CASES CLOSED
AS IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AT JSU (TOTAL SAMPLE - 50)

| | Recidivist (2 cases) | | | Non-Recidivist (48 cases) | | |
|---|----------------------|----|--------|---------------------------|------|--------|
| | # | % | Cum. % | # | % | Cum. % |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 97.9 | 97.9 |
| 1 | 1 | 50 | 50 | | | |
| 2 | | | | 1 | 2.1 | 100 |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 50 | 100 | | | |

Recidivism rate of total sample = 4.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 66.7%

9. TABLE XIV. A.

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY
IN RECIDIVIST AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS
FOR CASES PETITIONED TO COURT

1. INCIDENCE OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS

| | Recidivists (28 cases) | | | Non-Recidivists (22 cases) | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | # | % of Total | % of cases w/priors | # | % of Total | % of cases w/priors |
| Prior Burglary | 18 | 64.3 | 69.2 | 9 | 40.9 | 69.2 |
| Prior Arrest - Non-Burglary | 8 | 28.6 | 30.8 | 4 | 18.2 | 30.8 |
| No Priors | 2 | 7.1 | - | 9 | 40.9 | - |

Recidivism rate of total sample - 56.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with Burglary priors - 66.7%

2. NUMBER OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS

| | Recidivists (28 cases) | | | Non-Recidivists (22 cases) | | |
|--------|------------------------|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------------|
| | # | % of Total | % of cases w/Burglary Priors | # | % of Total | % of cases w/Burglary Priors |
| 0 | 10 | 35.7 | - | 13 | 59.1 | - |
| 1 | 5 | 17.9 | 27.8 | 8 | 36.4 | 88.9 |
| 2 | 5 | 17.9 | 27.8 | 1 | 4.5 | 11.1 |
| 3 | 2 | 7.1 | 11.1 | | | |
| 4 | 3 | 10.7 | 16.7 | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 3.6 | 5.6 | | | |
| Over 5 | 2 | 7.1 | 11.1 | | | |

Recidivism rate of cases with 2 or more Burglary priors = 92.9%

TABLE XIV B:

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN RECIDIVIST
AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATION FOR CASES
REFERRED TO INTAKE FOR ADJUSTMENT

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS

| | Recidivist (13 cases) | | | Non-Recidivist (37 cases) | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | # | % of Total | % of cases w/ priors | # | % of Total | % of cases w/ priors |
| Prior Burglary | 1 | 7.7 | 25 | 1 | 2.7 | 25 |
| Prior Arrest - Non-Burglary | 3 | 23.1 | 75 | 3 | 8.1 | 75 |
| No Priors | 9 | 69.2 | - | 33 | 89.2 | - |

The recidivist and non-recidivist case with a prior Burglary arrest had one prior Burglary arrest each.

Recidivism rate of total sample = 26.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior Burglary arrests = 50.0%

TABLE XIV C:

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS FOR CASES
CLOSED AS IMMEDIATELY ADJUSTED AT JSU

INCIDENCE OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS

| | Recidivist (2 cases) | | | Non-Recidivist (48 cases) | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| | # | % of Total | % of cases w/ priors | # | % of Total | % of cases w/ priors |
| Prior Burglary | 1 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prior Arrest Non-Burglary | 1 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 1 | 2.1 | 100 |
| No Priors | 0 | 0 | - | 47 | 97.9 | - |

Recidivism rate of total sample = 4.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior Burglary arrests = 100.0%

10. TABLE XVA.:

RECIDIVIST AND NON-RECIDIVIST POPULATIONS
FOR CASES WITH BURGLARY AS THE CURRENT
CHARGE THAT WERE PETITIONED TO COURT

Total Sample - 50 cases

Cases with Burglary as the Current Charge - 23 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample - 56%

Recidivism rate of Burglary Cases - 69.6% (16 of 23 cases)

1. NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN BURGLARY CASES

| | Recidivists (16 cases) | | | Non-Recidivists (7 cases) | | |
|--------|------------------------|------|--------|---------------------------|------|--------|
| | # | % | Cum. % | # | % | Cum. % |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 42.9 | 42.9 |
| 1 | 3 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 1 | 14.3 | 57.2 |
| 2 | 2 | 12.5 | 31.3 | 2 | 28.6 | 85.8 |
| 3 | 3 | 18.8 | 50.1 | | | |
| 4 | 2 | 12.5 | 62.6 | 1 | 14.3 | 100.1 |
| 5 | 2 | 12.5 | 75.1 | | | |
| Over 5 | 4 | 25.0 | 100.1 | | | |

Recidivism rate for Burglary cases with prior arrests - 80.0%

2. NUMBER OF PRIOR BURGLARY ARRESTS IN BURGLARY CASES

| | Recidivists (16 cases) | | | Non-Recidivists (7 cases) | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------|
| | # | % of Total | % of cases w/priors | # | % of Total | % of cases w/priors |
| Burglary Priors | 13 | 81.3 | 81.3 | 3 | 42.9 | 75.0 |
| Non-Burglary Priors | 3 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 1 | 14.3 | 25.0 |
| No Priors | 0 | 0.0 | - | 3 | 42.9 | - |

Recidivism rate for Burglary cases with prior Burglary arrests = 81.3%

TABLE XVE:

RECIDIVISM FOR BURGLARY CASES AS THE CURRENT CHARGE THAT WERE REFERRED TO INTAKE FOR ADJUSTMENT

Total sample = 50 cases

Cases with Burglary as the current charge = 14 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 26.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with Burglary as the current charge = 28.6% (4 of 14 cases)

1. NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN BURGLARY CASES

| | Recidivist (4 cases) | | | Non-Recidivist (10 cases) | | |
|---|----------------------|----|--------|---------------------------|----|--------|
| | # | % | Cum. % | # | % | Cum. % |
| 0 | 3 | 75 | 75 | 8 | 80 | 80 |
| 1 | 1 | 25 | 100 | 1 | 10 | 90 |
| 2 | | | | 1 | 10 | 100 |
| 3 | | | | | | |

Recidivism rate of Burglary cases with prior arrests = 33.3%

(Only one of the cases had a Burglary prior and this was a non-recidivist case.)

TABLE XVC:

RECIDIVISM FOR BURGLARY CASES THAT WERE CLOSED AS ADJUSTED AT JSU

Total sample = 50 cases

Cases with Burglary as the current charge = 5 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 4.0%

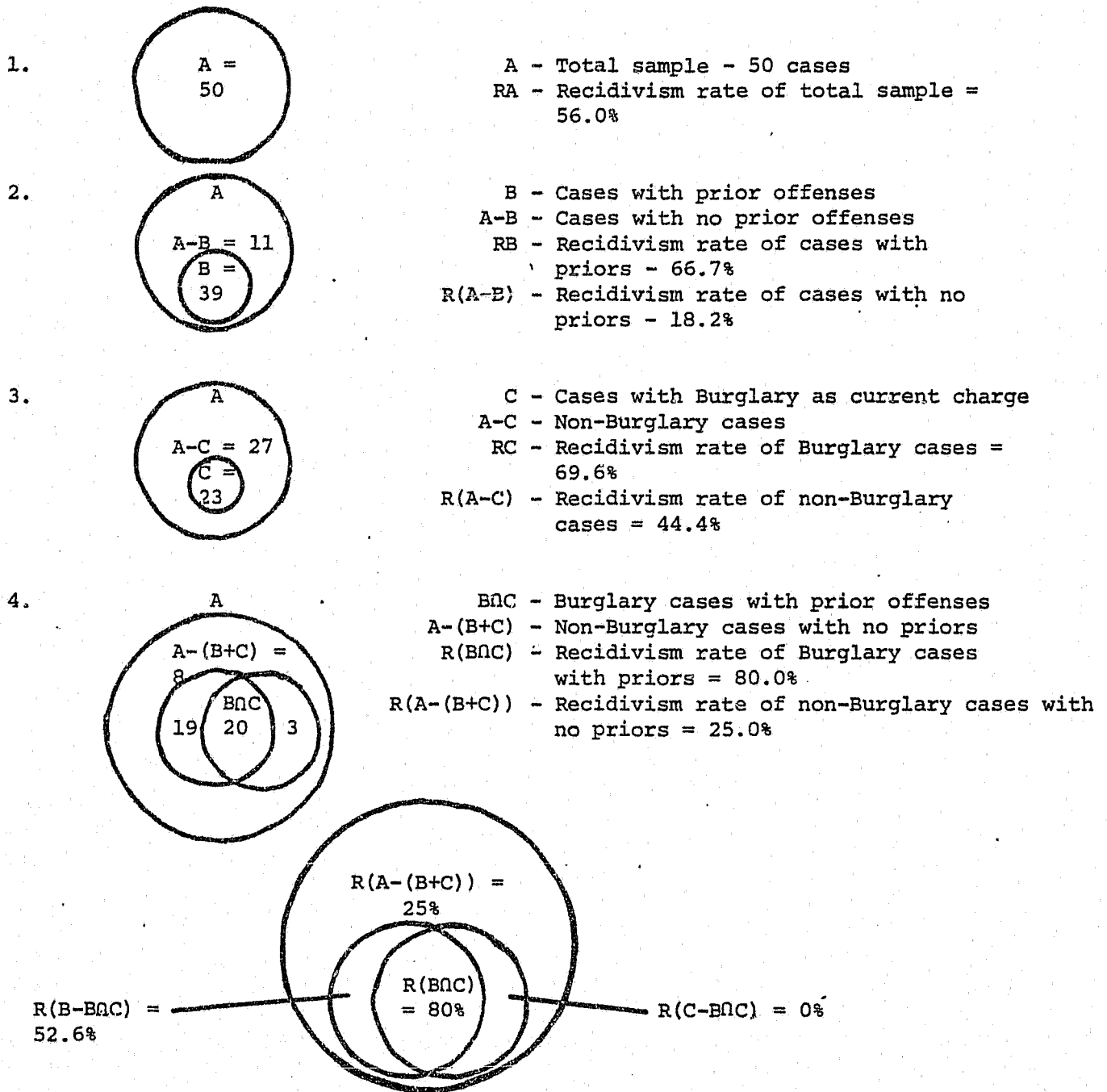
Recidivism rate of cases with Burglary as the current charge = 20.0% (1 of 5 cases)

1. NUMBER OF PRIOR ARRESTS IN BURGLARY CASES

| | Recidivist (1 case) | | | Non-Recidivist (4 cases) | | |
|---|---------------------|-----|--------|--------------------------|-----|--------|
| | # | % | Cum. % | # | % | Cum. % |
| 0 | | | | 4 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 100 | 100 | | | |

Recidivism rate in Burglary case with prior arrests = 100%

11.: CASES PETITIONED TO COURT



12. SUMMARY OF RECIDIVISM FINDINGS ACCORDING TO SYSTEMIC DECISION CATEGORIES:

Cases Petitioned to Court:

Total Sample = 50 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 56.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with 2 or more prior arrests = 69.2%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests for Burglary = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with 2 or more prior arrests for Burglary = 92.9%

Number of cases in which Burglary was the current charge = 23

Recidivism rate of Burglary cases = 69.6%

Recidivism rate in Burglary cases with prior arrests (for any offense) = 80.0%

Recidivism rate in Burglary cases with prior arrests for Burglary = 81.3%

CASES REFERRED TO INTAKE FOR ADJUSTMENT:

Total Sample = 50 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 26.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 50%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior Burglary arrests = 50%

Recidivism rate for cases in which Burglary was the current charge = 28.6%

Recidivism rate for Burglary cases with prior arrests (for any offense) = 33.3%

CASES CLOSED AS ADJUSTED AT JSS

Total Sample = 50 cases

Recidivism rate of total sample = 4.0%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests = 66.7%

Recidivism rate of cases with prior arrests for Burglary* = 100.0%

Recidivism rate of cases in which Burglary was the current
charge = 20.0%

Recidivism rate of Burglary cases with prior arrests* (for any
offense) = 100.0%

* One case was in this sub-group.

3. HIGHLIGHTS OF ANALYSIS OF RECIDIVIST POPULATION IN THE THREE DECISION CATEGORIES:

1. In those cases petitioned to Court, the existence of prior arrests significantly increased the rate of subsequent involvement in delinquent behavior. 66.7% or two-thirds of the juveniles petitioned to Court, who had prior offenses, were arrested again during the nine month follow-up period.
2. Of those youngsters petitioned to Court on any charge who had 2 or more prior arrests for Burglary, the recidivism rate was 92.9%. This is dramatically higher than the already serious recidivism rate of 69.2% for those cases petitioned to Court with 2 or more priors for any offense.
3. The frequency of repeated arrests in those cases petitioned for Burglary, at 69.6%, is also significantly higher than the 56.0% recidivism rate for the total sample of cases petitioned to Court.
4. The existence of prior arrests for any offense raised the proportion of re-arrests among those cases petitioned for Burglary to 80.0%. Four out of every five youngsters who were petitioned to Court for Burglary and who had at least one prior arrest for any offense were arrested again in the follow-up period.
5. In those cases petitioned to Court for Burglary, the cases with prior arrests for Burglary did not have a significantly higher recidivism rate than those with priors of any kind. The rate of re-arrests in this sub-group was 81.3%.
6. In the category of cases referred to Intake for adjustment, the rates of re-arrest in the follow-up period are much lower. However, again the existence of prior arrests raises the likelihood of subsequent involvement with the law. Half or 50.0% of those juveniles referred to Intake who had prior offenses were arrested again during the follow-up period, as compared with 26.0% of the total sample.
7. The fact that the current or prior charges were for Burglary did not significantly affect the recidivism rates in the cases referred for adjustment. The recidivism rate for cases with Burglary priors at 50% was the same as the rate for cases with prior arrests for any offense. The re-arrest rate among cases referred for current Burglary offenses at 28.6% was only slightly higher than the rate for all referred cases at 26.0%.
8. The small number of recidivist cases, 2 out of a total sample of 50, in those cases closed as adjusted at JSS, makes a valid statistical analysis of the recidivist population in this category impossible. However, it can be noted that the recidivism rate in those cases in this sample with no prior offenses was 0%.

X. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

A comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the grant project and the implications of the project operations for the juvenile justice system will be included in the final report following project termination. The reader is directed to the Summary of Major Findings and the Highlights of Analysis of the Recidivist Population for the significant aspects of the evaluation of the project activities to date. In general, we have found that the grant has made substantial improvements in the screening and intake process, which have a positive impact on the effectiveness of the entire juvenile justice system. Initial steps have been taken to identify remaining weaknesses in the intake and adjustment processes and to develop objective criteria to be used in decision-making on the handling of juvenile delinquency cases. The progress made in these areas over the last six months of grant operations will be presented in the final report.

END