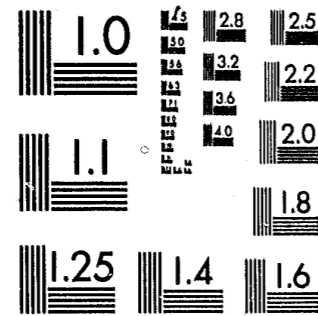


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9/02/81

Juvenile Offender Diversion
Project

Final Report
June 1, 1979 - Sept. 30, 1980

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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CATEGORICAL GRANT
PROGRESS REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD

GRANTEE | GRANT NUMBER | GRANT AMOUNT
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IMPLEMENTING SUBGRANTEE: JOHN JAY COLLEGE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE
TITLE OF PROJECT: POLICE TRAINING AND JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAM

TYPE OF REPORT (CIRCLE ONE) | REPORT NO. | DATE OF REPORT | PROJECT PERIOD
REGULAR | FINAL | |
REGULAR | FINAL | 11/21/80 | 6/1/79 - 9/30/80

SIGNATURE OF PROJECT DIRECTOR | PROJECT DIRECTOR
Anne Beller | SYDNEY C COOPER
Anne Beller, Assistant Project Director |

COMMENCE REPORT HERE (ADD CONTINUATION PAGES AS REQUIRED)

INTRODUCTION:

Following two years of operations at the Transit Police Academy in Brooklyn, the joint John Jay/Transit Police Juvenile Offender Diversion Project began its third and final year of operations in June of 1979 and concluded diversion activities on June 30, 1980. During the final year of operations, 539 juvenile offenders charged with crimes committed on the New York City Transit System were diverted from penetration into the court system. A total of 539 were offered in-house services, consisting of assessment and individual and family counseling, while 208 were offered outside referrals (including recreational, educational, and more intensive counseling services). The number of recidivists among this and previous years' clients was 260, representing a total of 1414 individuals.

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FOR PER. QUESTIONS TO: OJJDP-SPEC EMPHASIS DIV , DIAZ, MONSERRATE

ANNUAL REPORT

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FINAL REPORT
3RD YEAR
POLICE TRAINING
AND
JUVENILE OFFENDER DIVERSION PROJECT

I. SUMMARY

Following two years of operations at the Transit Police Academy in Brooklyn, the joint John Jay/Transit Police Juvenile Offender Diversion Project began its third and final year of operations in June of 1979 and concluded diversion activities on June 30, 1980. During the final year of operations, ~~539~~ juvenile offenders charged with crimes committed on the New York City Transit System were diverted from penetration into the court system. A total of 539 were offered in-house services, consisting of assessment and individual and family counseling, while 208 were offered outside referrals (including recreational, educational, and more intensive counseling services). The number of recidivists among this and previous years' clients was 260, representing a total of ~~1414~~ individuals.

II. OVERVIEW

From the outset, the project staff worked closely with Transit Police Officials and assisted in designing and implementing organizational and procedural changes in the Department. These changes not only addressed the needs of the Transit Police Chief's overall policy for decentralization of authority and increased accountability, but also provided the operational setting for the Juvenile Offender Diversion Project.

From its inception, the project's staff has worked closely with Transit Police Officials, resulting in the establishment of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit to handle and coordinate all youth-related Transit Police activities. As such, it has continuously supplied the Department's interface with the Juvenile Offender Diversion Project, provided personnel for diversion response teams, and extended numerous ancillary services to the Project. It is within the nexus of the JCPU that methods of continuing diversion services beyond the grant period have been tested and applied. And it is within this unit that diversion theory and practice are ultimately expected to be institutionalized within the Transit Police Department.

III. HISTORY OF THE PROJECT'S FINAL YEAR

The final year of the Project was overshadowed by substantial changes in the organization and policies of the host

III. HISTORY (cont.)

agency, the New York City Transit Police Department. Over the course of the year, the number of diversions might have been considerably higher had it not been for recent deployment, manpower and personnel changes in the NYC Transit Police Department. These changes followed a March 1979 mayoral directive addressing an apparent upsurge in reported crime on the subways earlier in the same year. As a result of media attention to eight homicides that had occurred during the first three months of the year, New York's Mayor directed a drastic change in Transit Police deployment. He authorized an additional \$10 million for Transit Police patrol overtime, and directed the city's regular police force to supply 200 police officers to patrol the subways. The paid overtime tours mandated by this directive added the equivalent of 640 police officers to uniformed patrol each day. The Mayor directed that every station and every train be covered by at least one uniformed police officer between 6:00 PM and 2:00 AM.

As a result, commanding officers of Transit Police units were required to cancel all but uniformed patrol assignments in order to increase visible police presence in the subway system. Detectives, juvenile officers, and all other specialized personnel were accordingly assigned to stations and train patrol. Since the highest priority was given to maintaining uninterrupted police presence, wherever police discretion permitted, officers tended to avoid making arrests that would have taken them from patrol. Moreover, the new schedules dramatically reduced the number of police present during the daytime hours when the greatest numbers of juveniles use the subways.

III HISTORY OF THE PROJECT'S FINAL YEAR (Cont.)

As a consequence, the number of both juvenile and adult arrests decreased drastically. This condition still exists, and there has been a dramatic decrease in departmental arrests due to the resulting curtailment of activities of the pro-active non-uniformed units. Such units had provided particularly effective observation of both juvenile and adult crime in the past, and were previously a major source of summary arrests for the department as a whole.

The reason for the particularly strong decrease in Juvenile apprehensions (arrests and YD-1s) may be attributed to the following changes in Transit Police tactics:

Fewer police were assigned to duty during the day time, the hours when juveniles are most frequently on the subways.

Since all police were visible and in uniform they were in much less favorable positions to effect arrests. Crime was displaced to times and sites of low police visibility.

A significant proportion of juvenile crimes against property and against other juveniles were accordingly not observed and reported by police. In the absence of police, juvenile victims are generally reluctant to report crime and identify other juvenile perpetrators on their own.

To comply with a policy mandating maximum uniform visible presence on the transit system, the order of priorities was to minimize those police activities that would cause the patrol officer to leave his train or station posts. Officers therefore, exercised traditional police discretion in arrest, summons or YD-1 situations, with a resulting fall off in apprehensions.

III HISTORY OF THE PROJECT'S FINAL YEAR (Cont.)

The effectiveness of the new deployment strategy has been a source of intensive examination and review by police, city and transit planners, eventuating in mid-September of 1979 in major changes in the agency's leadership and overall management. Starting in March, 1979, Chief Sanford Garelik had been meeting weekly with the mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinator to assess the effects of the newly instituted deployment measures, which included the discontinuation of decoy and anti-crime patrols, extensive police overtime assignments, and New York City Police Department coverage of certain stations above ground. In response to these measures, crime complaint figures dropped throughout the months of April, May, June and July. However, in August and early September, 1979, they began to rise again. In an effort to increase police effectiveness through greater New York City Police Department/Transit Police Department coordination, the Mayor appointed a member of the New York City Police Department, Chief James Meehan, to assume leadership of the Transit Police Department, effective September 14, 1979, with another New York City Police Department veteran, Charles Henry, simultaneously assuming the leadership of New York City's Housing Police Department. With both Chief Henry and Chief Meehan reporting directly to the New York City Police Commissioner, it is expected that a closer integration of the three citywide police agencies will be forthcoming in the future, although actual changes in deployment policies and practices remain to be announced.

III HISTORY (cont.)

One result of the personnel changes at the highest levels of two of the city's major police agencies was a clearcut erosion of interest in the concept of diversion as a means of dealing with juvenile crime. Both Sanford Garelik, the former Transit Police Chief, and Benjamin Ward, the former Chief of Housing Police, were strongly committed to the theory and practice of diversion, and at the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Corrections, Chief Ward had been engaged in preliminary talks with Diversion Project staff relative to initiating a diversion project at Housing Police Department. With Garelik's removal and Ward's reassignment this commitment waned, and although the incoming Transit Police Department Chief assured Project staff of his full cooperation, within mayoral manpower limits, for the duration of the Project, he was unable to make any firm commitment beyond that date.

Under these circumstances, the Project Director sought to setup certain procedures within the JCPU that would assure some form of philosophical and administrative continuity with present diversion practices once the grant was ended.

IV. INSTITUTIONALIZATION

A. Procedural Changes:

To fulfill its third year mandate of institutionalization, the Project has spent the latter part of the final year restructuring the handling of certain YD - 1's so as to include the offer of diversion-type services to a select sample of YD - 1 cases. This initiative is envisioned as a means of institut-

INSTITUTIONALIZATION - A. Procedural Changes (Cont.)

tionalizing the diversion process by writing it into the rules and procedures of the Transit Police Department's youth division, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit, and increasing the project's outreach to juveniles who would have been arrested under normal conditions, or simply cited and released under recent deployment conditions.

All arrest cases diverted by this project are formally recorded as YD-1 (Juvenile Reports) for internal and State mandated Uniform Crime Reports. As our program developed, juveniles arrested for misdemeanors that fitted into the criteria for diversion were subject to immediate crisis intervention, assessment, and where required, were offered a wide variety of services. In the formal Uniform Crime Reporting system, these cases were categorized as Juvenile Contacts and entered in the YD-1 (Juvenile Report) files.

The decision whether or not to arrest a juvenile for a misdemeanor or other minor violation has traditionally been numbered among the wide discretionary powers permitted police in carrying out their mandated functions. Police discretion provides a flexible buffer between mandated duties and the ability to perform these duties, given constraints of manpower and the ordering and reordering of police administrative priorities.

This principle is demonstrated by the recent reordering of priorities in the Transit Police. Following the Mayoral directive of March, 1979 as mentioned earlier, the Department's highest priority has been to demonstrate

INSTITUTIONALIZATION
A. Procedural Changes, cont.

high visibility of uniformed police in the night time, and to avoid action that would require them to leave their posts except for the most serious of causes. As a consequence, misdemeanor offenses by juveniles that could be handled by the preparation of Youth Reports (YD-1's) without a need for the officer to leave his post and bring the offender to the district offices, were used in a majority of cases. This led to a situation in which certain juvenile offenders (i.e. those whose records of past offenses, and the seriousness of whose current offenses both warranted the need for remedial services,) were being processed outside the ambit of the current diversion process.

To remedy this, a procedure was established so that the officer could call in a report directly to the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit without leaving his post, giving the details of the juvenile's identity and instant offense. This report is immediately screened by a superior officer at the JCPU for follow-up by a juvenile officer, and then referred to the Project's diversion staff for an assessment and services. This permits the providing of assessment, counseling, and social services for cases that require it but would otherwise not have received it because it was not triggered by an arrest.

The present procedure is an alternative to the practice of immediate crisis intervention that had been the hallmark of our original diversion process. It can provide a model by which a youth service agency outside Transit Police could provide services to Transit Police cases in the future, if and when plans for

INSTITUTIONALIZATION - A. Procedural Changes (Cont.)

such an agency are ever finalized. Since plans for such an agency remain unrealized as of the date of this report, it appears unlikely that any such agency will be operative in time to service J.O.D.P. cases or effect a smooth transfer of fiscal responsibilities.

During the present quarter the Project's staff has therefore concentrated its efforts largely on institutionalization of the Project within the existing organizational structure of the Transit Police Department itself, without recourse to outside agencies, and without any further outlay of departmental or extra-departmental funds.

Towards this end, efforts to establish the Project within the ordinary organizational structure of the New York Transit Police Department's Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit were pursued intensively with high level Transit Police Department officials during the final quarter. Several meetings were held with Chief James Meehan of the Transit Police Department in order to clarify the role of diversion and the long range continuity of the Department's Juvenile Unit per se.

At the time he assumed office in September of 1979, Chief Meehan had requested a six month review period so that he could assess the Project's role relative to overall departmental policies and priorities. The outcome of this review was favorable to the Project as well as to the Unit; and in March, Chief Meehan endorsed the continuation of diversion activities using specially selected limited duty officers who will receive intensive training as juvenile specialists, and will perform

INSTITUTIONALIZATION
A. Procedural Changes (cont.)

duties presently performed by social workers and a cadre of regular duty full-time police officers.

The solution outlined above is responsive to basic aspects of agency (and New York City) fiscal realities, and has mandated certain changes in the current staffing procedures by replacing full time juvenile specialists with limited duty officers. These changes may affect the educational levels and career orientation of incoming police diversion staff to some extent, but every effort has been made to minimize such changes through personnel screening and staff training.

B. Alternatives to Diversion:

In addition to a continued commitment to the institutionalization of diversion as an alternative to penal and court processing of youth, it appears that alternative remedies are being conceived and tested with some success by the New York City Transit Police Department.

One of the most promising programs presently being practiced by the Transit Police Department as an alternative to diversion is financial restitution by the offender to the victim, in this case the New York City transit system. For the past five years, the transit system has sought to obtain civil restitution in certain selected cases of vandalism and criminal mischief to the surface lines. The surface lines were the target of choice for such a program, since the presence of the bus driver as a witness permitted positive identification of the person who was either seized or arrested in the instant act of vandalism.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION - B. Alternative To Diversion (Cont.)

Following its inception, in the mid-1970's, this policy remained in effect on a very limited basis for four or five years in response to acts of major and minor vandalism on some of the new surface line buses. These buses were air-conditioned and came equipped with a new form of immovable "flip-out" windows. To allow for opening in cases of emergency, these windows could be pushed out with a minimum of pressure to facilitate escape in case of an accident. Over the years, many NYC youths or young juveniles who used the System gradually came to make a game of pushing these large pieces of glass into the street. The same technique also appeared to be adaptable to some of the newer subway trains.

In response to the mounting wave of bus and subway window vandalism, the Transit Police in January of this year started a program to identify selected cases and bring them to the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit where, instead of issuing a YD-1 or diverting them, they were arrested and remanded to court. Of a total of 44 cases handled by the surface lines in 1980, the Transit Police Department has so far been effective in achieving restitution of \$9,748. Even more important is the fact that there has not been a single act of recidivism in this group since the inception of the stepped up program in January.

In the beginning of May, 1980, this type of vandalism rose to crisis proportions on the Pelham Line in the Bronx and upper Manhattan. The level of passenger and employee complaints dictated that drastic steps had to be taken, and in consequence, a special unit (Citywide Mobile Task Force) was

INSTITUTIONALIZATION - B. Alternative To Diversion (Cont.)

set up, with the following results. The new Unit effected 179 arrests, of which almost all were juveniles. In 34% of these cases, the agency has received complete restitution for the cited acts of vandalism (i.e. 55 cases out of 162). In 48 additional cases, they have received partial restitution. These are cases that involve more than one juvenile, and entail the promise of restitution from the others involved. The total amount of monies that have been collected so far under this program is in excess of \$10,000.

The method of operation or administrative procedure in such cases is not to issue a YD-1 or to effect a diversion in those selected cases of vandalism that are handled by the special squad. Instead, the juveniles are arrested, and the arrest is then processed like a typical juvenile delinquency arrest, with the arresting officer preparing a recognizance form and setting a date for appearance in court. The Transit Authority Anti-Vandalism Unit, which represents the Transit Police, sends a representative to appear in court with a schedule of the cost of the various repairs. A typical example is the replacement of a glass window. The cost of the glass is \$11.15, labor cost an additional \$19, and finally the cost of supervising the repair is added, bringing the total repair cost for the window to \$50. Other restitution schedules include the cost of removing graffiti from the inside and outer surface of trains, and the cost of repairing doors. The present figures are, at best, conservative estimates.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION - B. Alternative To Diversion (Cont.)

In court, the juvenile appears at intake with the parent, and court officials deal directly with the parent or guardian. They interview the parent, describe the program, and explain the alternative, which is to press for penal sanction. To date, it appears that in 64% of all such cases, the parent agrees to some form of restitution. Another 29% of the cases do not lend themselves to any kind of restitution. In these cases, the Anti-Vandalism Unit steps out of the picture and the case is then handled by court.

Although 98% of such cases involve broken glass or graffiti, civil penalties may also be involved for some other acts. In those cases which also involve youths who are not juveniles, the latter appear before the Criminal Court, where judges and court personnel have been highly cooperative.

Preliminary indications are that after two months of experimentation, the stepped-up restitution program has proven to be so effective that it may be slated for expansion. In cases where the parents have no funds to support restitution, the court may direct the juveniles themselves to go out and get a job and to make some form of restitution to the court. Although judges say it is too soon to gauge the success of this program, it appears that many of the Family Court justices who have been especially responsive to our initial diversion project, are equally or even more enthusiastic about restitution programs of this type.

Given this response on the part of police and court officials, it appears that programs of this sort may well represent the new wave of the future in criminal justice, including juvenile justice. Such programs must be visualized as acting in

INSTITUTIONALIZATION
B. Alternatives to Diversion (cont.)

tandem with heavy investments that the Transit Authority is presently making in upgrading its repair programs, in maintaining its physical plant and equipment, and in increasing its passenger service programs. These initiatives are especially timely as the Transit Authority responds to increasing public clamor in the wake of an increase in fares, which in the long run can only be justified by a more efficient and better maintained system.

C. Ancillary Programs

1) Y.E.T.P.

As part of an effort to provide some continuity of services to former divertees and other youthful Transit System offenders, a Youth Employment Training Program was undertaken as a spinoff of the Juvenile Offender Diversion Project in September, 1979. The purpose of the program was twofold: first, to offer a number of socially and economically disadvantaged ex-offenders the possibility of hands-on training in a field for which there is continuing and demonstrable citywide demand; and second, to rechannel the client's energies and expectations toward the world of work. The project provides for a three month automotive repair training course given by licensed instructors under the supervision of representatives of local automotive repair associations. In addition to actual repair work, trainees are assisted in acquiring operator's or chauffeur's licenses as a necessary prerequisite to being hired by most New York city garages.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION
C. Ancillary Programs (cont.)
1. YETP

Trainees received a stipend of about \$110 a week during their first six months of classroom and on-the-job training, and were subsequently placed in long term employment through the efforts of the Y.E.T.P. staff's job development specialist. To date, the project has inducted a total of 70 trainees, of whom 39 have completed classroom training and embarked on on-the-job training, while 18 are currently serving as apprentices at suitable repair shops and six are awaiting placement. An additional six students were positively motivated by the project to seek alternative positions outside the automotive field, and four have gone on to enroll in the military or to complete their educations.

2) Civilian Employee Training Grant:

In response to the need for institutionalization of the Diversion Project within the Transit Police Department's operating units, Project staff in June of 1979 was instrumental in seeking funding for a Civilian Employee Training Grant aimed at training civilians to fill clerical, support, and administrative functions now performed by police. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit, whose personnel and activities are closely coordinated with the Diversion Project, is one of the units slated for partial civilianization under such a program. On July 19, 1979, the city's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council voted favorably on this proposal, and the New York State Crime Planning Council approved it at its September 7 board meeting. However, the program awaited administrative review by the New York City Transit Police Department's incoming Chief, who

INSTITUTIONALIZATION
C. Ancillary Programs
2) Civilian Employee Training Project

finally approved a somewhat revised version of the original proposal in June of 1980. The program was subsequently resubmitted to C.J.C.C. and was acted upon at the Board's August 15th hearing. On September 16, 1980 it was approved by the Board of Estimate and started operations in the same month with J.C.P.U. staffing to be effected at some as yet undetermined date in 1981.

The program is strongly slanted toward training and contains a heavy departmental input to assure civilian identification with the problems and policies of the Transit Police Department, including those with respect to youth. At recent city and state board meetings, its design was hailed as innovative and groundbreaking for its emphasis on the development of police esprit de corps and its attempt to avoid the pitfalls that have plagued other civilianization efforts--notably, lack of sufficient training, lack of integration with police personnel, and lack of identification with the department to be served.

3) Summer Job Program:

In keeping with its program of seeking employment as a form of special services for diversion cases, the Juvenile Offender Diversion Project, through the auspices of the Transit Police Department's Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit, in May 1980 applied to act as a sponsor for a summer employment training program run by the Office of Special Services for Children under the auspices of the Department of Employment. In this initiative the Transit Police Department has agreed to sponsor 32 job slots for participating youths.

IV. INSTITUTIONALIZATION
C. Ancillary Programs
3) Summer Jobs Program

The resulting program is addressed to youths from the ages of 14 to 21 whose families meet to Department of Employment's qualifications and conform to their economic criteria. Of the total of 32 cases sponsored by the Transit Police Department, nine former diversion clients have been given jobs. In addition, the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit has agreed to sponsor 23 non-Transit cases, referred to it independently by the sponsor. Young people in this program were employed for seven weeks from June 30, 1980 through August 17, 1980, at a rate of \$3.10 per hour. They performed 24 hours of work per week, doing routine clerical and support tasks in close daily contact with youth officers in a non-threatening and productive setting.

V. CUEVAS

The final year of the Project was marked by renewed activity with respect to the Cuevas stipulation, which was handed down by the U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, in 1971. This stipulation concerns the need to protect juvenile police records from unauthorized use or inspection. In Cuevas v. Leary the plaintiff took the position that, regardless of the seriousness of the initial reason for issuing a YD-1 Youth Referral Report, YD-1's were being stored in centralized data banks where they were easily accessible to various third parties in violation of constitutional rights to

V. CUEVAS (cont.)

due process and privacy. The ultimate stipulation restricted access to information to the NYPD's Youth Aid Division, its Detective Division, and to appropriate station house supervisors. It further stipulated that all such records be expunged when the youth reached his seventeenth birthday.

Since the original suit involved only the NYPD, it was silent with respect to the Transit Police Department's obligations in similar circumstances. However, the Transit Police Department traditionally generated some 60% of New York City's YD-1's, and the need to extend the Cuevas ruling to Transit Police records has been a matter of ongoing concern to the Juvenile Offender Diversion Project, whose director has been in periodic contact with the city's Corporation Counsel and the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice on this issue. It is the expectation of project staff that any new stipulation or directive arising from renewed interest in Cuevas will help to assure full due process rights to juveniles on a citywide basis, thereby fulfilling the sense of the original diversion philosophy, albeit indirectly.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In its third and final year of operations the joint Transit Police Department/John Jay College Juvenile Offender Diversion Project has continued to process diversion cases at the maximum feasible level commensurate with far reaching changes in the New York City Transit Police Department.

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS (cont.)

Deployment policies and administrative changes in the host agency resulted in serious personnel cutbacks and in procedural changes which in the past year have tended to de-emphasize pro-active strategies in favor of maximizing visible police presence. Juvenile programs were among the first to feel the effects of the new policies. Based on a vastly increased intake during the Project's second year, we had projected an average new case intake of 90-100 a month. Although we approached these figures in the last months of 1979, the drastic deployment changes in March of 1980 shortcircuited the expected increase, and in successive quarters Project activities reach a plateau of roughly 45 per month, where they have remained throughout the period covered by this report.

In keeping with the Project's commitment to institutionalize diversion theory and practice within the daily operating framework of the Transit Police Department, the Project Director and staff have mounted an uphill but ultimately successful campaign to maintain the integrity of the agency's Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit as an autonomous unit integral to the structure of the Transit Police Department. The Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit, staffed by personnel familiar with diversion procedures and fully experienced in carrying them out, has been assured continuity in its present quarters and will carry out essential service referrals and assessments as described in Section IV. Severe cutbacks in full-time police juvenile specialists will be mitigated to some degree by highly trained civilian replacements being hired under

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS (Cont.)

a civilian employee training project described in Section IV, C. 2). This program provides an in-depth eight week training program to civilian Police Administrative Aides from whom the Juvenile Crime Prevention Unit expects to select a cadre of youth-oriented trainees for its specialized work with YD-1s.

Finally, in conformity with the city and federal mandates regarding the privacy of juvenile records, the Project has indexed all cases and sealed the corresponding files. The books on the Juvenile Offender Diversion Project have been reconciled to date and will be closed as soon as all outstanding bills have been settled. Files and books are now stored at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY.

FINAL REPORT
APPENDIX A
DIVERSION STATISTICS

APPENDIX A

T A B L E S

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1	Crime Complaints, Arrests, Juvenile Reports on the New York City Subways (1978 VS 1979)	
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TABLE 1

CRIME COMPLAINTS, ARRESTS, JUVENILE REPORTS,
ON THE NEW YORK CITY SUBWAYS
1978 VS 1979

	TOTAL ARRESTS ADULTS + JUVENILES		JUVENILE ARRESTS		TCR*		YD'ls	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
APRIL								
FEL.	605	403	111	83	827	668	---	---
MISD.	1165	936	102	84	1491	1322	1066	489
VIOL.	948	50	---	---	1019	103	465	318
MAY								
FEL.	704	391	128	69	973	701	---	---
MISD.	1273	830	101	62	1600	1277	981	603
VIOL.	985	39	---	---	1004	103	509	361
JUNE								
FEL.	895	392	206	88	1242	748	---	---
MISD.	1030	771	115	63	1393	1144	747	464
VIOL.	1105	43	1	1	1182	99	442	279
JULY								
FEL.	911	431	170	68	1265	840	---	---
MISD.	972	572	75	35	1294	869	500	303
VIOL.	1142	29	1	---	1196	90	347	196
AUGUST								
FEL.	973	494	175	87	1288	901	---	---
MISD.	955	550	61	56	1320	812	594	234
VIOL.	1146	31	2	1	1213	87	270	186
SEPTEMBER								
FEL.	902	542	156	103	1276	928	---	---
MISD.	1159	654	69	48	1471	895	613	413
VIOL.	1236	48	1	2	1292	97	349	308
OCTOBER								
FEL.	739	541	151	133	1135	1067	---	---
MISD.	1095	681	92	75	1539	1022	652	510
VIOL.	995	34	---	1	1086	102	470	323
NOVEMBER								
FEL.	798	478	125	98	1105	885	---	---
MISD.	1118	637	77	84	1502	949	649	506
VIOL.	705	45	---	---	788	104	403	241
DECEMBER								
FEL.	720	451	126	109	1146	967	---	---
MISD.	1113	594	107	80	1535	982	575	629
VIOL.	664	35	---	2	752	79	352	269
NEW YORK CITY ARRESTS & YD'ls								
	1978		1979					
Total Arrests - (Fel. & Misd.) Adults & Juv.	17127		10348		-39.6%			
Total Arrests - (Fel. & Misd. & Viol.) Adult & Juv.	26053		10702		-58.9%			
Total Juvenile Arrests - (Fel. & Misd.)	2147		1425		-33.6%			
Total Juvenile Arrests - (Felonies)	1348		838		-37.8%			
Total Juvenile Arrests - (Misdemeanors)	799		587		-26.5%			
Youth Referrals - (YD'ls)	9984		6632		-33.6%			
TOTAL CRIME REPORTS	32934		17861		-45.8%			

Expl: ARRESTS Compiled according to number of defendant arrests.

*TCR (Total Crime Reports) include crime complaints and arrest incidents irrespective of number of victims or defendants arrested.

YD'ls Number of juveniles reported by police for offenses that would have resulted in arrest/summons had the perpetrator been 16 years of age or older.

CRIME COMPLAINTS, ARRESTS, JUVENILE REPORTS
ON THE NEW YORK CITY SUBWAYS
1979 VS 1980

	TOTAL ARRESTS ADULTS + JUVENILES		JUVENILE ARRESTS		TCR*		YD-1s	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
JANUARY								
FEL.	802	557	170	103	1201	937	---	---
MISD.	1303	611	121	87	1845	992	803	604
VIOL.	888	39	0	1	983	91	386	230
FEBRUARY								
FEL.	658	381	126	69	1016	719	---	---
MISD.	1152	574	85	77	1589	980	586	556
VIOL.	583	32	1	2	653	98	330	218
MARCH								
FEL.	639	392	120	69	996	767	---	---
MISD.	1217	614	144	134	1737	1025	642	403
VIOL.	474	19	0	2	556	76	467	229
APRIL								
FEL.	404	352	85	102	662	528	---	---
MISD.	936	370	84	79	1325	608	511	281
VIOL.	50	13	0	0	102	31	330	106
MAY								
FEL.	391	596	69	157	699	1195	---	---
MISD.	830	607	62	118	1278	1084	608	537
VIOL.	39	19	0	1	102	81	363	248
JUNE								
FEL.	392	629	88	148	746	1332	---	---
MISD.	771	527	63	114	1148	1058	464	538
VIOL....	43	17	1	0	95	82	743	759
					1979	1980		
Total Arrests - (Fel. & Misd.) Adults & Juv.					9495	6210	-34.6%	
Total Arrests - (Fel. & Misd. & Viol.) Adults & Juv.					11626	6349	-45.4%	
Total Juvenile Arrests - (Fel. & Misd.)					1197	1257	+ 5.0%	
Total Juvenile Arrests - (Felonies)					658	648	- 1.6%	
Total Juvenile Arrests - (Misdemeanors)					559	609	+ 8.9%	
Youth Referrals - (YD'ls)					5997	4708	-21.5%	
Total Crime Reports					16733	11684	-30.0%	

Expl: ARRESTS - Compiled according to number of defendant arrests.

TCR* - (Total Crime Reports) include crime complaints and arrest incidents irrespective of number of victims or defendants arrested.

YD'ls - Number of juveniles reported by police for offenses that would have resulted in arrest/summons had the perpetrator been 16 years of age or older.

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVERSION CASES BY MONTH AND
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES PER WORKING DAY
(June 1, 1979 thru June 30, 1980)
Population 539 cases

QUARTER	MONTH	DIVERSION WITH SERVICES	# OF WORKING DAYS	AVERAGE CASE PER DAY
<u>1 st.</u>	June	86	30	2.9
	July	46	31	1.5
	Aug.	31	31	1.0
	Sept.	21	30	.7
	Quarter Total	184	122	1.5
<u>2 nd.</u>	OCT.	46	31	1.5
	Nov.	41	30	1.4
	Dec.	43	31	1.4
	Quarter Total	130	92	1.4
<u>3 rd.</u>	Jan.	66	31	2.1
	Feb.	41	29	1.4
	Mar.	42	31	1.4
	Quarter Total	149	91	1.6
<u>4 th.</u>	April	15	30	.5
	May	20	31	.6
	June	41	30	1.4
	Quarter Total	76	91	.8
GRAND TOTAL		539	396	1.4

TABLE 4

AGE DISTRIBUTIONS
June 1, 1979 - June 31, 1980
(Population 539)

AGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
8	4	.7%
9	11	2.0%
10	15	2.8%
11	19	3.5%
12	55	10.2%
13	102	18.9%
14	140	26.0%
15	193	35.8%
GRAND TOTAL	539	99.9%*

* Error due to rounding

TABLE 5

COMPARISON OF CASES WITH PRIOR POLICE CONTACTS*
June 1, 1979 - June 31, 1980
(Population 539)

NUMBER OF CASES	539
NUMBER WITH PRIORS	99
PERCENTAGE	18.4%

* Does not include prior NYPD (YD1 contacts) which are estimated to be equal to Transit Police contacts(YD1's)

TABLE 6

ETHNIC DISTRIBUTIONS
June 1, 1979 - June 31, 1980
(Population 539)

RACE	NUMBER	PERCENT
BLACK	222	41.2%
WHITE	111	20.6%
HISPANIC	205	38.0%
OTHER	1	.2%
GRAND TOTAL	539	100%

TABLE 7

SEX DISTRIBUTIONS
June 1, 1979 - June 31, 1980
(Population 539)

SEX	NUMBER	PERCENT
MALE	525	97.4%
FEMALE	14	2.6%
GRAND TOTAL	539	100%

TABLE 8

BOROUGH'S OF APPREHENSION:
June 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980
(Population 539)

BOROUGH	NUMBER	PERCENT
<u>BROOKLYN</u>		
Dist. 30	49	
Dist. 32	23	
Dist. 33	41	
Dist. 34	141	
	254	47.1%
<u>MANHATTAN</u>		
Dist. 1	17	
Dist. 3	26	
Dist. 4	23	
	66	12.2%
<u>BRONX</u>		
Dist. 11	95	
Dist. 12	71	
	166	30.8%
<u>QUEENS</u>		
Dist. 20	27	
Dist. 23	26	
	53	9.9%
GRAND TOTAL	539	100%

TABLE 9

CHARGES AT APPREHENSION:
June 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980
(Population 539)

CHARGE	NUMBER	PERCENT
Criminal Mischief/Tampering	229	42.5%
Reckless Endangerment	73	13.5%
Petit Larceny	29	5.4%
Criminal Trespass	80	14.8%
Criminal Possession Stolen Property	8	1.5%
Misc. Non-Photographable Misdemeanors	86	16.0%
Decoy Felonies (Grand Larceny)	1	.2%
Misc. Photographable Misdemeanors	7	1.3%
Misc. Violations	26	4.8%
GRAND TOTAL	539	100%

TABLE 10

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR DIVERSION CASES RANDOMLY ASSIGNED
TO SERVICE CATEGORIES*
AS OF JUNE 30, 1980
(Population 557)

	DIVERSION WITH SERVICES	DIVERSION NO SERVICES	REFERRED TO COURT	TOTAL
TOTAL CASES	187	208	162	557
NUMBER OF RECIDIVIST	43	50	41	134
PERCENT	22.9%	24.0%	25.3%	24.1%

Note: Only those cases randomly assigned to service categories for the purpose of the BRI National Study are compared here - that is, all cases entering the project between October 11, 1977 and July 19, 1978.

* Recidivism is here defined as police contacts following diversion. The figures are based on Transit Police Department arrests and Juvenile Reports, as well as New York City Police Department arrests only.

TABLE 11

RECIDIVISM RATES FOR DIVERSION CASES
ASSIGNED TO SERVICE CATEGORIES*
(Population 1414)

	DIVERSION WITH SERVICES	DIVERSION NO SERVICES	REFERRED TO COURT	TOTAL
TOTAL CASES	1414	208	162	1784
NUMBER RECIDIVISTS	169	50	41	260
PERCENT	12.0%**	24.0%	25.3%	14.6%

** Since July, 1978 all cases have been diverted with services. As a result, the total number of diversion with service clients has increased inordinately in comparison to the other two groups. The new cases have had less time to recidivate than older cases and may therefore be under represented among the total population's recidivists.

* Recidivism is here defined as police contacts following diversion. The figures are based on Transit Police Department arrests and Juvenile Reports, as well as NYPD arrests only.

NUMBER OF TIMES RECIDIVIST BY SERVICE CATEGORY*
(Population 1414 cases)

TIMES RECIDIVIST	DIVERSION WITH SERVICES	DIVERSION NO SERVICES	REFERRED TO COURT	TOTAL
1	121	27	25	173
2	29	12	10	51
3	11	4	3	18
4	3	0	2	5
5 or more	5	7	1	13
TOTAL	169	50	41	260

* This table refers to the population given in the preceding table. The same definition and data sources apply.

TABLE 12

DISPOSITION OF ALL DIVERSION WITH SERVICES CASES TO DATE:
October 11, 1977 - June 30, 1980
(Population 1414)

DISPOSITION	NUMBER	PERCENT
Closed at Point of Contact <u>In-House Services</u>	139	9.8%
Open Cases	0	
Closed Cases	881	62.3%
Summer Job Program 1978	29	
Summer Job Program 1980	13	
	42	3.0%
<u>Agency Referrals</u>		
Open Cases	0	
Closed Cases	352	24.9%
GRAND TOTAL	1414	100%

TABLE 13

REFERRALS OF DIVERTED YOUTHS
June 1, 1979 - June 30, 1980
(Population 208)

AGENCY	NUMBER REFERRED
Alpha School	1
Air Force Recruiting Facility	1
Art & Design H.S.	1
BASH	1
Bedford Mental Health	1
Black Family Life Center	2
B.of Ed. Committe on the Handicapped	4
B.of Ed. Bureau of Attendance	2
Boys Club of N.Y.	1
Brandies H.S.	1
Brownsville Recreation Center	1
Bronx Psychiatric Center	1
Bureau of Child Welfare	10
Bushwick - Hylan Community Center	1
Catholic Big Brothers	1
Catholic Charities	1
Center for Family Life	8
Charles Evans Hughes H.S.	1
Child Advocate Center	1
Claremont Neighborhood Center	1
Coney Island Hosp. Psychiatric Center	1
Corona-East Elmhurst Corp.	2
Court Referral Project	3
Crispus Attucks Community Center	1
Crown Heights Co-Ed. Forth Center	1
Daytop Village	8
DeBruce Enviornmental Ed. Camp.	2
Dept. of Employment	2
Dewey H.S.	1
Dist. #27 Hearing Board, P.S.#63	1
Division of Special Ed.	1
Downtown Welfare Advocacy Center	5
East Side Settlement House	3
Eastern District H.S.	1
E.N.Y. Mental Health Center	1
Evander Childs H.S.	1
Family Reception Center	3
Fellowship Chapel	1
Flatbush Boys Club	1
Flushing H.S.	1
Franklin K Lane H.S.	4

- continued -

TABLE 13

REFERRALS OF DIVERTED YOUTHS
- continued -

AGENCY	NUMBER REFERRED
Gay and Young Youths	1
George Westinghouse H.S.	1
Grady H.S.	2
Grover Cleveland H.S.	1
Harlem Diversion Project	4
Harry S. Truman H.S.	1
High School Placement Office	1
Inter-Faith Neighbors	1
I.S. #320 Jackie Robinson	1
James Weldon Johnson Center	1
Jewish Board of Family & Childrens Services	1
J.H.S. #13	3
J.H.S. #35	1
J.H.S. #80	1
J.H.S. #111	1
J.H.S. #324	1
Jim Thorpe H.S. Special Ed.	1
Job Corp	1
Joseph B. Cavallaro School	1
John Erickson H.S.	1
Julia Richmond H.S.	2
Kings Co. Hosp. Child Psyc. Social Unit	1
Kips Bay Boys Club	1
Leonardo da Vinci J.H.S.	1
Lincoln Community Mental Health Center	1
L.I.C. H.S.	2
Livingston H.S.	1
Lower East Side Alternative H.S.	1
Louise Wise Services, NYC	1
Luthran Medical Center	1
Manhattan Family Court	1
Manhattan Vocational H.S.	2
Martin Luthor King H.S.	1
Metro Rod & Gun Club	1
McKinley H.S.	2
Mobilization For Youth NYC	1
Mt. Sini Adolescent Health Center	1
Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program Bx.	1
Newtown H.S.	1
New Hope Guild Center	1
Nevins Street Neighborhood Center	2
N.Y.C. Housing Authority	2
North Bronx Family Service Center	3
Ocean Hill Brownsville Community Mental Health	1
Our Lady of Angels Youth Center	1

- continued -

TABLE 13

REFERRALS OF DIVERTED YOUTHS
- continued -

AGENCY	NUMBER REFERRED
Police Athletics League	5
Paragon Progress Society	1
Pershing J.H.S.	1
Power Memorial Academy	1
Project Reach Youth	2
Puerto Rican Family Institute	7
Queens Adolescent Diversion Project	1
Queens Childrens Hospital	1
Queens Family Court, Probation Dept.	1
Queens Vocational H.S.	1
Ressurrection Youth Center	2
Rheedeim Foundation	1
Rockaway Youth Center	1
Roosevelt H.S.	1
Rothschild J.H.S.	1
Salvation Army	3
Sports Alternative School	1
St. Johns Mental Health Clinic	1
St. Marys Recreational Center	1
St. Peters Luthran Community Center	2
Taft H.S.	1
United Community Center	3
University Consultation & Treatment Center	1
Washington Irving H.S.	1
William Garner I.S.#49	1
Williamsberg Mental Health Clinic	2
Williamsberg Community Center	1
Wycoff Gardens Community Center	3
Y.M.C.A.	6
Youth Counseling League	1
Youth Training Service Center & School	4
68th.Pct. Pony League	1
110th Pct. Comunity Counsil	1
TOTAL	208

END