

LINDA BAILY

Handwritten signature

VERA INSTITUTE
LIBRARY

1420

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM

Annual Report

October 1, 1970 -- November 30, 1971

1933 Washington Avenue
Bronx, New York 10457

731-8900



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. CASE SOURCES	2
III. PARTICIPANTS POPULATION	3
IV. PROGRAM STAFF AND SERVICES	6
A. Case Staff & Resources	6
B. Forum	10
C. In-House Activities	13
1. Recreation	13
2. Education	15
3. Junior Achievement	16
V. ASSESSMENT	17
VI. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	18
VII. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS	20
VIII. OUTLINE OF SECOND YEAR ACTIVITIES	23
IX. ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT	24
X. APPENDIXES	

THE NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM

Trustees during the Program's first year:

Honorable Thomas G. Weaver

Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, S.J.

Mr. Donald S. Harrington

Mr. Ivan Irizarry - Resigned June 1971

Mr. Leary Puryear

Mrs. Ada Quinones

Mr. Angel Robles

Mr. Anthony Rouse - Resigned November 1971

Mr. Herbert Sturz

Mrs. Rona K. Uviller

Officers:

President: The Honorable Thomas G. Weaver, Chairman of the Board
of Trustees.

Vice President: Mr. John Whalen, Program Director of the Neighborhood
Youth Diversion Program.

Secretary: Mrs. Michele Brown, Associate Director of the Vera
Institute of Justice.

Treasurer: Miss Jerilyn O. Thompson, Assistant for Administration
of the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program.

I. INTRODUCTION

The Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program was developed by the Vera Institute of Justice and Fordham University as a community-based alternative to the juvenile justice system. The Program was funded during its first year by the Mayor's Criminal Justice Coordinating Council in the amount of \$296,214. The effective date of the grant was October 1, 1970. The Program became incorporated February 1, 1971.

During its first year, the Program, which is located in the East Tremont section of the Bronx, acquired a site, hired a staff largely from the community, worked with juveniles who had been in trouble with the law, developed a Forum to mediate juvenile problems and began assessing the role of local institutions in the causes and prevention of delinquency. The efforts of the Program during its first year were evaluated by Dr. James Jones of Columbia University and his staff.

The Program gratefully acknowledges the support and cooperation of the Office of Probation, the Family Court, the New York City Police Department, the Center for Mediation and Conflict Resolution, Fordham University and the Vera Institute of Justice. The Program notes with sorrow the death of Louis Schweitzer, the founder of the Vera Institute of Justice.

II. CASE SOURCES

The Program works with juveniles who are in danger of being classified as Delinquents or Persons In Need of Supervision. The Program seeks cases from three institutions in the juvenile justice process:

1. Intake Section of the Office of Probation
2. Family Court
3. Police Department

It seeks only those cases in which there is a likelihood that additional legal steps will be taken if the Program does not intervene and in which the juvenile resides within the Program's target area boundaries. From the end of February 1971, when the Program became operational to the end of November, 1971, one hundred sixty-six cases were accepted to the Program. One hundred forty-six referrals were made from the Office of Probation, seven from the Police Department and thirteen from the Family Court. For a more complete discussion of the case sources, caseload and the boundaries of the Program target area, see Appendix A, New Boundaries for the Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program. The new boundaries discussed in this document, which define the Program's target area during its second year, were approved by the Program's Board of Trustees on November 4, 1971.

III. PARTICIPANT POPULATION*

Of the one hundred sixty-six participants accepted by the Program during its first year, one hundred eleven were referred to the Program after allegedly committing acts of delinquency; forty-eight were referred to the Program as alleged Persons In Need of Supervision and seven of the Participants were referred from the Youth Aid Division of the Police Department. The charges against the latter group involved both delinquency and PINS allegations. One hundred ten of the Participants were boys and fifty-six were girls. Ninety-two were black, seventy-two Spanish speaking and two were white. The age distribution was as follows:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Number of</u>
8	1
9	2
10	2
11	6
12	22
13	22
14	31
15+	80

*The information in this section was drawn from records of the Evaluation team as well as those of the Program.

The alleged behavior that resulted in the Participants being referred to the Program is as follows:

- o Assault & fighting.....16
- o Burglary & theft.....42
- o Criminal Trespass.....7
- o Felonious Criminal Solicitation.....3
- o Gang Activity.....10
- o Justifiable Homocide.....1
- o Malicious Mischief.....2
- o PINS.....54
- o Possession of dangerous weapons.....3
- o Possession of drugs and/or works.....6
- o Robbery.....13
- o Sexual Misconduct.....1
- o Vandalism.....1
- o Y.A.D. referrals.....7
- o Unknown.....1

After being accepted by the Program, new charges were brought against thirty Participants. These cases involved nineteen delinquency and eleven PINS charges. Twenty-two of these cases were again diverted by the Program.

IV. PROGRAM STAFF AND SERVICES

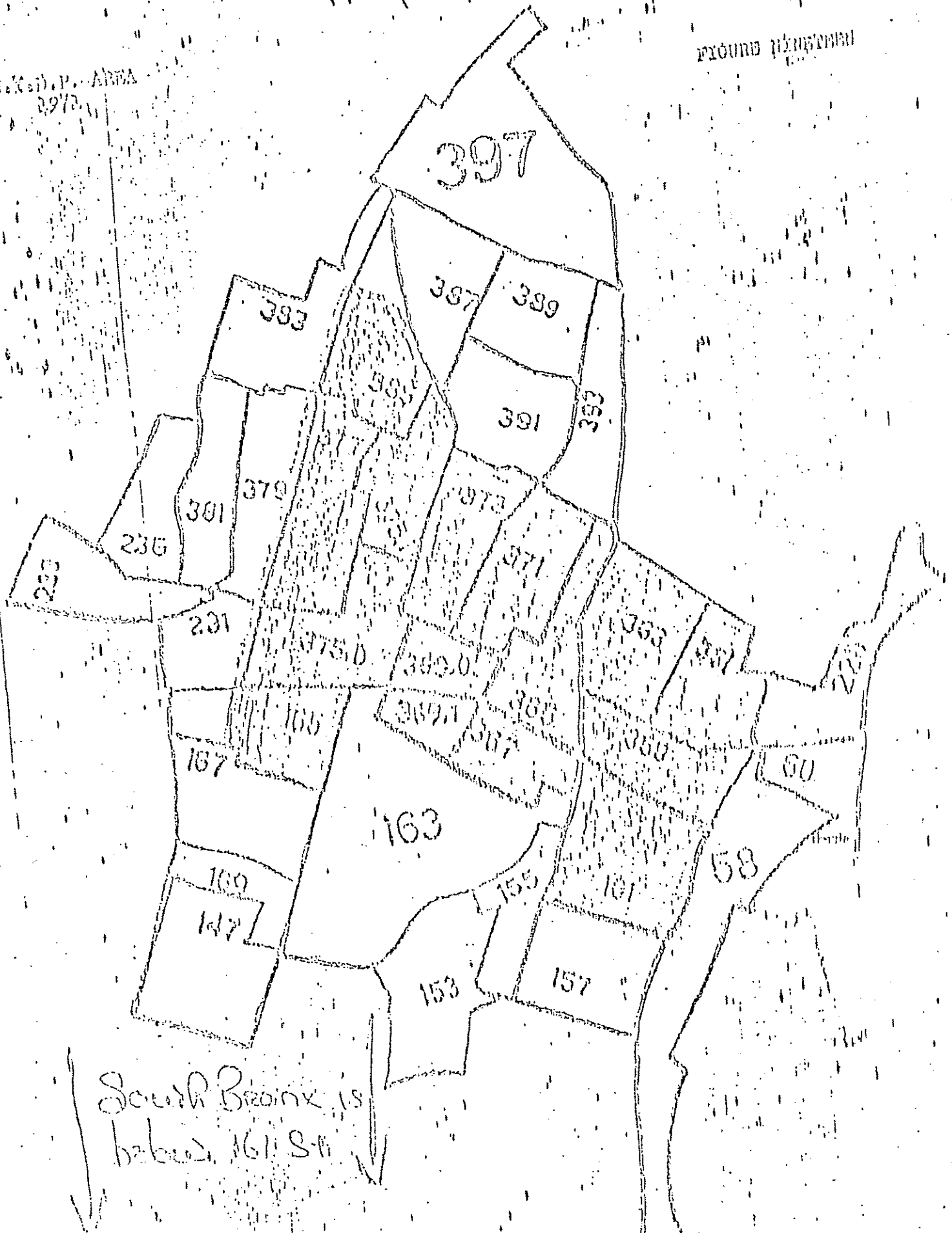
As of November 30, 1971, the Program's staff consisted of twenty-four employees: Four supervising and administrative staff, one Forum staff, one Assessment staff, eleven case staff, and four clerical staff. Eighteen staff members resided within the mid-Bronx area. At the end of the first year, the case staff consisted of: A Resource Director, Assistant Resource Director, two Supervisors, six case staff Advocates, and one Court Advocate.

A case staff Advocate is a mid-Bronx resident employed by the Project as a "counselor" and "big brother" to the juvenile in trouble; he actively seeks the assistance of service agencies for the youth and his family. At the end of the first year, each case Advocate was carrying a case load of approximately ten. The Advocate normally spent at least one hour a week with each of his cases in counselling sessions and activities which were designed to assist the Participant in resolving those problems that brought him to the attention of the court system, and at least one hour a week with the Participant's family discussing the Participant's progress and assisting the family in the resolution of problems. In addition, the Advocate often made himself available on weekends to undertake activities with the Participants and their families, particularly in time of crisis.

Map 3

FIGURE 100000000

W.C. 500 P. AREA
1972



South Bronx is
below 161 S-N

The counseling role of the Advocate is of particular value in PINS cases which usually involve a complicated and deteriorating family relationship. These cases are generally thought to be more troublesome than delinquency situations and their resolution seems to require considerable individual attention.

One of the reasons for employing community people as Advocates is their familiarity with the problems and institutions of the area. The mid-Bronx not only lacks resources, but many of the existing resources are of poor quality or not relevant to the problems of Program Participants. Nevertheless, the Advocates were encouraged to use as many resources as possible in the diversion of cases. Changes were made in the case management procedures during the first year to provide for a more systematic use of community and city resources which the Program feels are, in many instances, a prerequisite to diversion. Streamlining of these procedures is still required and a refined system will be implemented in January 1972.

Between June and November services involving community and citywide agencies were delivered to Participants and their families as shown below. Only those situations in which a Participant or his family actually received a service are recorded. In most instances delivery was usually preceded by a number of agency contacts that did not result in delivery.

o Abortion Service.....	1
o Clothing.....	3
o Crafts - Training.....	10
o Dental Care.....	9
o Detoxification.....	1
o Drug Residential Placement.....	6
o Educational Placement.....	4
o Housing.....	4
o Job Training Program.....	2
o Legal Services.....	13
o Medical Examinations.....	32
o Mental Health Evaluation and/or Care.....	9
o Part-time Employment.....	4
o Pre-Natal Care Program.....	1
o Recreational Program.....	47
o Summer Jobs.....	28
o Summer Lunch Program.....	50
o Temporary Residential Placement.....	7
o Tutoring.....	3
o Assistance with Welfare Problems.....	16

In addition, the Case Staff works closely with school personnel in virtually every case and a variety of school related services such as counseling, class re-assignment, and school transfers were provided to Participants. Applications for Twin Parks Urban Renewal and H.D.A. housing were also completed for a majority of the families of Participants. It might also be noted that the Program has knowledge of a number of instances in which the Advocates, through their knowledge of the community, were able to provide "informal" services for Participants: e.g., an Advocate knew someone who coached a basketball team and placed the youth on the team; through a friend, an Advocate arranged for a Participant's mother to cut a demonstration record which may lead to a recording contract.

In order to assess employees for purposes of improving performance as well as making decisions concerning continued employment, the Program has developed a system of employee evaluation. This system will be implemented during the Program's second year. See Appendix B.

B. FORUM

In February 1971, fifteen community residents were selected to enter the project's Forum Judge Training Program.* Thirteen of the Trainees completed the course, and the first Forum was held April 21, 1971. During the first year, a total of thirty-two Forum hearings were held involving fifteen Participants; there were 13 first hearings, 13 second hearings, 3 third hearings, and 3 fourth hearings. There were eighty judge appearances in the course of these hearings. All of the hearings were held at the Program Center with the majority being held in the evening.

Fourteen of the fifteen cases went before the Forum on a PINS issue, although several of these cases came into the Program on delinquency charges and one Participant went before the Forum on a delinquency issue. Three of the cases are scheduled for additional hearings. Six cases resulted in the parent and child agreeing that the child should live apart from the home: through the efforts of the Program, two of these Participants were admitted to a therapeutic community, two were placed in the Eupharsian Residence, and two went to live with relatives. In two other cases, the Participant and parent resolved their differences and the youth continued living at home. Three cases were closed for the lack of cooperation: one case involved a Participant who refused to stop using heroine; the second involved a boy who refused to cooperate with the Program (he did not appear for two Forums); and in the third case, the mother stopped cooperating with the Program. In the one delinquency case, a dispute was

*For a discussion of the criteria and method used in selection of the Forum Judge Trainees, see Interim Report, 1971.

resolved between a Participant and a complaining teacher whose bicycle had been stolen.

During the first year, the Program sought to determine which kinds of juvenile problems lent themselves to the mediation process that occurs in the Forum. An effort was made to bring both PINS and delinquency cases before the Forum. The Program found it difficult to interest complainants in delinquency cases in appearing before the Forum. Once these complainants agreed to a referral to the Program, they did not wish further involvement in the case. On the other hand, the Program found that PINS cases were often well-suited for Forum hearings. During the first year it was found that successful community mediation is the need in order for the parties to maintain an on-going relationship. Most PINS cases and a small number of delinquency cases involve such an on-going relationship.

During the first year, twenty-two hearings were cancelled. Most of these cancellations were caused by the failure of the Participant or parent to appear. The chances of an appearance are greatly increased if case staff seek out the parties and bring them to the hearing. The Program has recently instituted such a policy to insure that this happens.

On several occasions, the Case Staff felt that a Participant's further involvement with the courts could be avoided by an immediate Forum hearing. The Forum Director found it difficult to put together a panel of judges in less than twenty-four hours because of the small number of judges upon whom he could call. During the summer, two Participants,

one of whom had gone before the Forum, were trained as Forum Judges. An additional 12 judges are presently being trained and it is anticipated that they will be prepared by the end of December. The additional judges will not only mean that the Program will be able to hold more hearings on short notice but will also mean that the quality of the hearings will improve, as it will be possible to be more selective in choosing the panels. During the first year, training cycles were held one night a week for an average of 10 weeks per cycle. The training was done in conjunction with the Center for Mediation and Conflict Resolution.

C. IN-HOUSE ACTIVITIES

1. Recreation

The Recreational Program began in April. Until September the Recreation Program was under the direction of an Associate Recreation Director. In October, a Recreation Director was also employed. The Recreation Program has consisted of activities at the Center, at Fordham University and in the community. The in-house activities have consisted of basketball, pool, physical fitness, sewing, table tennis, boxing and bowling. Daily attendance averaged twenty-three Participants and friends.*

On thirty-five occasions, the Program used the facilities at Fordham University; an average of twelve Participants and friends engaged in basketball, swimming, weight-lifting and track at Fordham. In addition, during the summer forty-two Participants and their friends registered for a National Collegiate Athletic Association athletic training program at Fordham University. Daily attendance averaged thirty-two Participants and friends. Fourteen of these Participants and twelve of their friends were placed on Neighborhood Youth Corps lines for the summer and the NCAA Program served as their job site.

On thirty-nine occasions, the Program Participants engaged in recreation in the community.

*Under Program rules, each Participant is allowed to invite one friend per day to the Recreation Program.

These activities included: track, basketball games, baseball games. An average of twenty Participants and friends took part in them. In addition, the Program undertook a total of fifty-two excursions to athletic, cultural and recreational events. These included: baseball games, trips to Bear Mountain, Anthony Wayne Park, movies, plays, swimming, roller skating and bowling.

2. Education

During the first months of the Program, an effort was made to develop a special school under the auspices of the Board of Education's Special Schools Division. This effort was abandoned when it became apparent that funds would not be available. The Program sought unsuccessfully to work out an arrangement with a private school whereby the private school would establish an educational unit within the Program. During the Fall of 1971, Program representatives met a number of times with representatives of the New York Urban League Street Academy. Street Academy is presently considering establishing one of its schools within the Program during its second funded year. Two-thirds of the students in the proposed Street Academy would be Diversion Participants.

A tutoring program was planned during the first year. This program will use Teacher Corps interns to tutor Program Participants. The tutoring Program is scheduled to begin in January 1972.

3. Junior Achievement

A Junior Achievement Program was initiated in November. A party was held at the Program Center for eighty Participants and their friends to stimulate interest in the Junior Achievement Program. Twenty-six Participants and four non-Participants are presently establishing a small Junior Achievement company within the Program. The company, which is named the Industrial Revolution Company, is being sponsored by the New York Telephone Company. Its first product will be psychedelic lamps.

V. ASSESSMENT

The Assessment Unit of the Program was staffed by a part-time Assessment Director, Dr. John M. Martin of Fordham University and an Assistant Assessment Director, a doctorate candidate at Fordham University. The principal objective of Assessment is to examine delinquency in the Tremont community in an effort to discern trends and patterns. Its focus is on the role of institutions in the uses and prevention of delinquency. The Assessment Unit will submit a separate report in February 1972 to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council that will contain the first year's findings. In addition to the above work, the Assessment Unit provided a quality control for the case staff and statistical analysis for the Program administrators.

VI. COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

In developing institutional links in the community during its start-up, the Program relied upon a full-time employee, the Community Liaison. In August, 1971, this position was eliminated and in September, the Program adopted a new community strategy. Community staff on all levels, were asked to develop relationships with community institutions. Staff is presently attending the meetings of the following organizations and becoming actively involved in them.

- o Community Corporation
- o District School Board #9, 10, 12
- o Fordham Hospital
- o Health Planning Council
- o Planning Board #6
- o 48th Precinct Council
- o Tremont Network Service
- o Twin Parks Association

In addition, staff members, acting in their private capacity are presently members of the Board of Directors of the following organizations:

- o Bathgate Community Association
- o Community Planning Board #6
- o Crotona Little League
- o Elsmere Tenants Council
- o Federation of Puerto Rican Volunteers
- o Fordham Hospital
- o Logos Therapeutic Community

- o Neighborhood Educational and Economic
Development
- o Tremont Community Corporation
- o Tremont Health Planning Council
- o Twin Parks Urban Renewal Corporation

In addition to the above organizations, the staff has met with members of more than 100 other community and city organizations.

VII. ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS

The Program maintains a bank account with Chemical Bank at 601 East Tremont Avenue, Bronx, New York; the Chemical Bank processes the Program's payroll on a bi-weekly basis. Through its broker, Marsh & McLennan, Inc., the Program carries the following insurance:

Comprehensive general liability

Fire

Boiler

Employee dishonesty

Automobile non-owner

Athletic

Workmen's compensation

New York State Disability

In addition, the Program also carries Unemployment Insurance, but was unable to obtain vandalism and theft insurance. There was only one accident reported during the first year; a Participant's friend fractured his leg on the stairs. The Program's accountant is Donald J. Stukes & Co., 103 East 125 Street, New York, New York 10038; his report is attached in the next section.

The Program reported nine break-ins to the Police Department. There were six additional break-ins that were not reported because they did not result in theft or the destruction of property. Items stolen from the Program were: a manual typewriter, tape recorder, two televisions, record player, and recreation supplies. Stolen employee property included: personal papers, cash, an attache case, camera

and a tape recorder. As a result of vandalism, the following occurred: water damage to four floors of the building, two broken thermostats, cut telephone wires, fire extinguisher spray on desk and files, destroyed windows and doors, broken windows, riffled files.

The Program took a number of steps towards achieving adequate security: inside doors are locked, files are chained, steel gates have been placed on windows and some steel doors have been installed. The Police Department's Security Squad, the 42th Precinct Police and private security specialists have informed the Program that an adequate security system would require an expensive alarm system, accompanied by guards and dogs. The cost of an alarm system is prohibitive. The Program is investigating the use of trained dogs. The use of dogs, however, would also be expensive and raises insurance questions that have to be resolved before dogs could be employed.

During the first year, the Program was hampered in its operation by a serious cash flow problem. There were several reasons for this. Because of legal difficulties, the Program did not become incorporated until February. Until the Program was incorporated, the City could not enter into a contract with it nor disburse funds to it. The Program borrowed \$63,086.32 from the Vera Institute to meet expenses until the contract was signed. The Program had anticipated repaying Vera with a \$74,053.50 advance that the Program anticipated receiving from the City after the NYDP-CJCC contract was signed on December 1, 1971. Unfortunately, the advance was not forthcoming and the Program was unable to repay Vera. In

fact, because of the slow processing of vouchers by the City and State (there are two City audits and two State audits for each monthly voucher), the Program was forced to curtail spending and borrow five more times from the Vera Institute. At the end of the first grant period, the Program owed the Vera Institute \$85,086.32.

VIII. OUTLINE OF SECOND YEAR ACTIVITIES

During its second year, the Diversion Program anticipates completing the following:

Accepting approximately 350 juvenile referrals

Holding approximately 200 Forum hearings

Continuing and expanding the Assessment process

Increasing the community role in the management of the Program

Implementing a more streamlined method of case management

Utilizing a greater number of community and City resources

in the diversion of juveniles

Establishing a tutoring Program and Street Academy within

the Program

Expanding and further structuring the Recreation Program

Conducting discrete activities within the Program, e.g.

Junior Achievement, group sessions for Participants

and their families.

APPENDIX A

IX. ACCOUNTANT'S REPORT

The Accountant's Report will be submitted in
February, 1972.

NEW BOUNDARIES FOR THE NEIGHBORHOOD
YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAM

November, 1971

INTRODUCTION

This report is divided into two sections:

- I. A discussion of the NYDP's primary cases sources and the referral procedures. Pages 1-7
- II. A discussion statement of the new proposed boundaries. Pages 8-13.

THE PRIMARY SOURCES OF CASES AND THE REFERRAL PROCESS

The Neighborhood Youth Diversion Program seeks referrals from three sources: Office of Probation, Family Court, and the Youth Aid Division of the Police Department. The majority of the cases are referred from the two branches of the Office of Probation: Arthur Avenue which handles PINS (Persons In Need of Supervision) and cases from Carroll Place which handles delinquent cases.

OFFICE OF PROBATION - CARROLL PLACE

88 cases were referred to the Program from the Carroll Place branch office between February and September 1971. Cases processed at Carroll Place are handled in the following fashion: An Intake Clerk gathers information from the complainant and the juvenile's guardian and enters it onto an Office of Probation face sheet. This information includes the child's name and family name, mother's maiden name, address, telephone number, child's sex, birth date and grade, and the complainant's name and address. A probation number is then assigned to each case.

Before entering the above information on the face sheet, the Intake Clerk reviews a card file to see if the child or any of his siblings have been previously processed by Carroll Place Intake. If not, a carbon or "skin sheet" is placed under the face sheet. If the family has had previous contact with Intake, a skin sheet is not used; instead most of the information that is placed on the face sheet is also entered on the family card.

After the Intake Clerk has gathered the requisite information, he assigns the case to an Intake Probation Officer and delivers the face sheet to him for completion. The Intake Clerk then places the skin sheet or card in a box on her desk. Several times during the morning the Court Advocate goes to the box in which the skin sheets and cards are placed. He takes the cards and skin sheets to his office and checks the addresses against the NYDP Street Directory. If the juvenile resides within the Program area, he informs the Intake Officer that he would like to be present during the Intake Interview and, where appropriate, attempt to interest the parties in an NYDP referral.

Most cases are processed by the Intake Clerk between 9:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M. On those days when the Court Advocate stays at court during the afternoon to represent NYDP cases that are going to court, he checks the Intake Clerks' box to see if new skin sheets or cards have been deposited. If the Court Advocate has returned to the Program in the afternoon or if he should be in court, the Intake Clerks, who have both Program maps and directories, are asked to get in touch with him by telephone. It may be that during the afternoon, the Intake Clerk fails to recognize that a case is from the Program area and that as a result, the project may miss some cases.

INTAKE OFFICER

The Intake Officer serves two principal functions: he interviews the juvenile, his guardian and the complainant to determine if the

case can be adjusted or if legal steps are necessary: he gathers information that is used by the Office of Probation in making disposition recommendations to the judge if the case is processed through the Family Court. The Court Advocate seeks and generally is granted permission to attend interviews concerning juveniles from the Program area. During these interviews, the Court Advocate tries to determine if it appears likely that legal steps will be taken if the juvenile is not referred to NYDP; he relies heavily upon the recommendation of the Intake Officer in making this determination. The Intake Officers are generally well disposed to the Court Advocate's playing an active role in these interviews.

Although, there was a considerable variation in case disposition among Intake Officers during the first months of operation (see Preliminary Evaluation Report, July 1971), cases are now being referred at a substantial rate. To help monitor caseload flow the Vera Institute has recently provided the Program with a part-time employee. Additional caseload information will also be contained in the final Evaluation Report for the first year's operations. These two sources will make it possible for the Program to determine if it is diverting every appropriate case.

The Court Advocate plays an important role in the operations of Family Court and the Office of Probation. In addition to the role described above, he serves as an interpreter for Probation and Legal Aid. He plays a role in getting an estimated three or four cases a week adjusted immediately, which means that the juvenile is not referred to NYDP since there is no likelihood of legal steps being taken. He also works on an informal basis with youth from outside the Program area, both by assisting in their diversion and by helping the juvenile identify and procure appropriate services.

REFERRAL

The Intake Officer can only recommend that a case be adjusted or held open for 60 days pending adjustment. If the complainant insists that a petition be drawn and that a case be processed through the courts, then a case is processed even if the offense involved is a minor one. Normally when a case is referred to NYDP, the Intake Officer holds the case open for 60 days and requests that NYDP send him 30 and 60 day progress reports. If the Intake Officer wishes to keep the case open for an additional 30 days he may do so by petitioning a Family Court judge for an extension; this has not occurred in any of the NYDP cases. In addition to seeking cases from the Intake Officers, the Diversion Program staff has also arranged to meet with them in an effort to bring delinquent cases before the Forum. The Program has had difficulty in getting these cases before the Forum for two reasons:

1. D.C. cases often involve only a police complainant and, at this stage of the Program's development, the Police have not agreed to come before the Forum.
2. In those cases in which there is a civilian complainant, the complainant often does not appear at court or, according to the Court Advocate, if he does, and if he agrees to a referral to NYDP, he generally seems anxious to end his involvement with the case.

FAMILY COURT JUDGES - CARROLL PLACE

If a complainant insists upon having a petition drawn and having a case processed through the court or if the Probation Officer feels that the nature of the case requires court attention, (e.g. homicide offense, juvenile addict, parent does not want the

juvenile to remain at home), a petition is drawn and the case goes to court. The Court Advocate has followed these cases to court. In some of these cases, the Judge has asked Diversion staff to play a probation-like role, by working with the juvenile between the adjudication and disposition hearings. At the dispositional hearing, the judge asks the NYDP representative present to give an oral progress report.

Initially, the judges were somewhat reluctant to refer cases to the Program, but after a meeting in the spring with members of the Program's Board of Trustees and staff representatives, the judges have begun to use the Program more frequently. Whenever Program participants return to court, whether on a former pending charge or a new one, an advocate accompanies them.

OFFICE OF PROBATION - ARTHUR AVENUE

The juvenile process at Arthur Avenue is much simpler than at Carroll Place. One juvenile Intake Officer is assigned to this office to process PINS cases.* Between February and September, 144 PINS cases from the Program area were screened by the Intake Section at Arthur Avenue: 33 were referred to NYDP.

*The Arthur Avenue office handles those PINS cases from the present target area; PINS cases from the lower Bronx are handled by the Carroll Place Intake Section. Thus, none of the PINS cases mentioned above was in the NYDP existing target area. If the NYDP boundaries are enlarged, some PINS cases may also be received from Carroll Place.

REFERRAL PROCEDURE

The Intake Officer has in his office both a map of the NYDP target area and a street directory. When he identifies a case from the target area and believes it to be an appropriate referral, he calls the Program and an Advocate or Supervisor attends the Intake interview. This office is located four blocks from the NYDP center. Case staff personnel call the Arthur Avenue office on a daily basis to see if the appointments are being arranged with potential PINS. During the early months of the Program, the Intake Officer showed some reluctance to refer cases to NYDP because he felt that most PINS situations involved such difficult problems that they should receive the attention of a Family Court Judge. To resolve this problem, NYDP staff met with him and his supervisor on several occasions during the summer. As a result, 12 of the 15 PINS cases screened by this Office in September were referred to NYDP. A new Intake Officer is scheduled to begin working with Probation during November and plans have been made to meet with him.

YOUTH AID DIVISION - POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Program has received six cases from the Youth Aid Division of the New York Police Department. These cases come from the 7th Unit which includes the 48th Precinct. In discussing the low number of referrals with YAD, representatives of the 7th Unit have stated that the bulk of the juvenile activity is to the south of the Program area. Unfortunately, however, even when cases involving serious allegations can be identified, the allegations have usually occurred a month or two earlier, thus making it more difficult to procure the cooperation of the juvenile and his guardian. During its second year, the Program will continue

to seek cases from YAD, in addition to becoming more actively involved with the 43th and 46th Precincts, portions of which are in the Program's target area.

A. Proposed New Boundaries

Present Target Area

- NORTH: 187th Street from Webster Avenue to Third Avenue. Third Avenue from 187th Street to 183rd Street. 183rd Street from Third Avenue to Southern Boulevard. Southern Boulevard from 183rd Street to Bronx Park South. Bronx Park South from Southern Boulevard to Bronx River.
- SOUTH: 173rd Street from Webster Avenue to Fulton Avenue. Fulton Avenue from 173rd Street to Crotona Park North. Crotona Park North from Fulton Avenue to Southern Boulevard. Southern Boulevard from Crotona Park North to 173rd Street. 173rd Street from Southern Boulevard to Sheridan Expressway.
- EAST: Bronx River down to where it intersects with the Sheridan Expressway to 173rd Street.
- WEST: Webster Avenue from 187th Street to 173rd Street.

Expanded Target Area

- NORTH: Same as Present
- SOUTH: 169th Street from Webster Avenue to Fulton Avenue. Fulton Avenue from 169th Street to Crotona Park North....The remaining southern boundaries would remain the same.
- EAST: Same as Present
- WEST: Webster Avenue from 187th Street to 169th Street.

B. Justification

During its second year, the Diversion Program anticipates working with 350 juveniles. The Program will continue to accept only those cases in which there is a likelihood that legal steps would be taken but for the intervention of the Program. According

to Evaluation and Assessment figures for the period of February 1, through September 1971, approximately 500 cases from the present target area were processed by the Intake Sections of the Office of Probation at Carroll Place and Arthur Avenue. Approximately 100 of these cases were referred to the Program*.

If it is assumed that the rate of Probation's Intake would remain the same during a full 12-month period, approximately 750 cases would be processed from the present target area. Although this figure is more than double the Program's projected caseload of 350 for the second year, it cannot, on the basis of the Program's experience, be assumed that 50% of them would meet its intake criteria. Therefore, based on an approximate referral rate of between 30-40 percent, it is estimated that the Program will accept about 265 eligible cases from the present East Tremont area.

The proposed expansion of the NYDP boundaries is based on data collected by the Evaluation and Assessment Units. Their work indicates that an expansion of the southern and western boundaries which would move the Program further into Morrisania, would place the Program in areas with three of the highest delinquency rates in the Bronx. A survey of the area shows that during the 8-month period, February through September 1971, 165 delinquency and PINS cases were processed from this area. Again assuming that the intake rate would remain the same over a full 12-month period, the

*22 additional juveniles were referred from Probation and Family Court but they resided outside the project area. These cases were accepted: (1) when there were a group of juveniles involved in an offense, the office of Probation sometimes stipulated that juveniles from the target area would be referred to the Program only if the juveniles from outside the area were also accepted by the Program; (2) Intake Officers asked the Court Advocate to accept juveniles whose residence was near the target area.

Program would have an additional pool of 250 cases from which to seek the additional 85 cases needed.

Since it cannot be presently verified what percentage of cases can or should be referred to the Program, it could be argued that the Program should consider an even larger expansion of its boundaries. But in view of the political and practical considerations discussed below, it is the Program's position that it is desirable for a time to limit its expansion to the boundaries described above. Case flow will be monitored so that, if at the end of the first four months of the second year the Program's intake rate is insufficient, the boundaries can be enlarged again.

A. Because of the community nature of NYDP, it is desirable to limit the number of political units within which it operates. The present southwest center of the Program area is already in Morrisania (see Map 1) and the proposed expansion would take the Program a little deeper into Morrisania. The expansion would not take the Program into Huntspoint or the South Bronx (see maps 2 and 3).

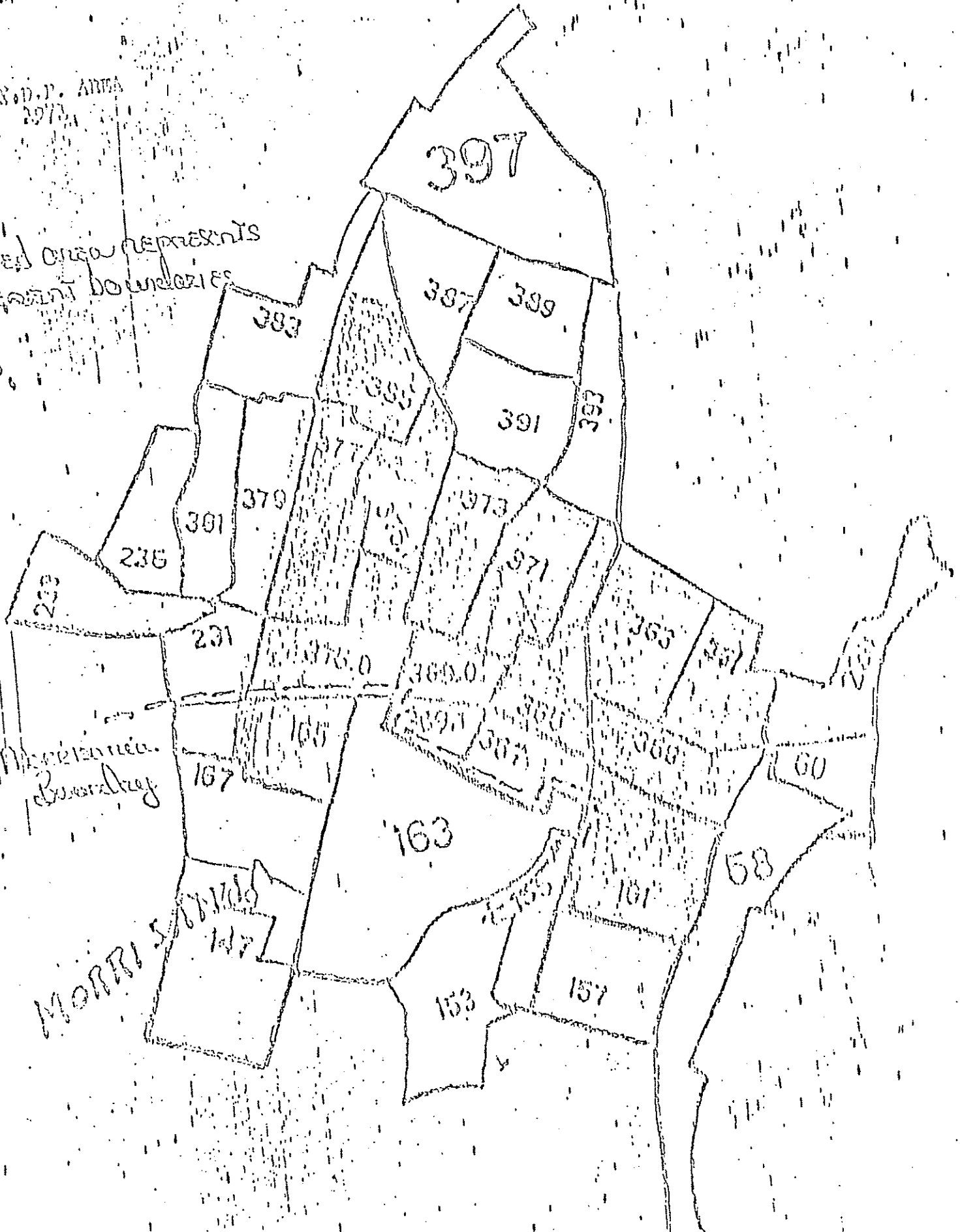
B. NYDP operates principally within the 48th Precinct. The primary reason that 169th Street has been chosen as the new southern boundary is because it is the southern boundary of this Precinct.

116p

FIGURE SEVENTEEN

U.S.D.P. AREA
1973

Shaded area represents
present boundaries



Map 2

LAND AREA
1970

PLANT TWENTY-ONE

