

Juvenile Justice County Profile Table: Definitions and Technical Notes

(Last Updated: July 1, 2016)

INTRODUCTION

The County Profile Table was designed to provide New York State's Regional Youth Justice Teams (RJYT) with county-specific juvenile justice data and detailed information on annual trends. It reflects the collaborative efforts of juvenile justice policy makers, practitioners and researchers throughout the state. The table brings together the best available system-wide, juvenile justice data from multiple sources into a single report for each of New York State's 62 counties, as well as three summary tables for NYS, New York City and the Rest of State. Indicators are organized by case processing stages, from arrest through placement, each year from 2010 through 2014. The statistics presented include frequency and percent distributions and annual percent changes.

Definitions and technical notes for the County Profile Table are organized by the processing stages found in the table: Arrest/Criminal Activity, Detention, Probation Intake, Family Court Initial Actions, Family Court Post-Disposition Supplemental Actions, Probation Supervision, Placement Admissions/Releases, and Disproportionate Minority Contact. These definitions and technical notes were produced as a collaboration between the Division of Criminal Justice Services' Office of Justice Research and Performance and Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, the Office of Court Administration's Division of Technology, and the Office of Children and Family Services' Bureau of Research, Evaluation and Performance Analytics.

There are two juvenile classifications under New York State Law for crime-involved juveniles: Juvenile Delinquent (JD) and Juvenile Offender (JO). A JD classification is assigned at arrest to cases involving juveniles ages 7-15 charged with committing non-JO felony and misdemeanor offenses. A JO classification is assigned at arrest to cases involving juveniles age 13-15 at the time of an alleged crime commission who are charged with certain serious offenses specified in PL §30.00(2). JO cases are initially under the jurisdiction of the adult court system, but these cases can be removed or transferred to the family court where they are reclassified as JD cases. Whether cases with JO classifications (at a given processing stage) are included in the County Profile Table is indicated below in the heading for each set of processing stage definitions.

ARREST/CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (JD and JO)

The police are authorized under Family Court Act (FCA) §305.2 to take a juvenile into custody for the alleged commission of a “crime” which is defined in Penal Law as a felony or misdemeanor offense. Police may also take a juvenile into custody for a lesser offense (a violation) when authorized under other NYS laws. For example, a juvenile can be taken into police custody under laws governing Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) for the alleged possession of a small amount of marijuana (FCA §712) which is a violation offense.

- **Juvenile Arrest/Criminal Activity.** The NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) collects juvenile arrest and criminal activity data through the federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. DCJS follows the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s UCR definition of what constitutes a juvenile arrest. For UCR reporting purposes, any police contact must be reported as an arrest when a police officer has probable cause to believe that a juvenile has committed an offense and is either taken into custody or issued a family court appearance ticket. The term “taken into custody”, as defined at the federal-level for the UCR Program, means that a juvenile who has allegedly committed an offense is no longer free to leave, regardless of whether he or she has been physically restrained (handcuffed and/or placed in a police vehicle). An alleged juvenile delinquent taken into custody can be:
 - warned and released by police, with no further police action taken (a custody only event);
 - referred by police to a social services agency or diversion program, with no further police action taken (a custody only event);
 - issued an appearance ticket (an arrest event) which directs the juvenile to report to probation intake on a specified date for the purpose of determining whether the filing of a juvenile delinquency petition in the family court is warranted; or
 - taken directly to family court for a detention hearing (an arrest event) when temporary detention (1) appears warranted by the police or (2) is statutorily required under FCA §305.2(5) for certain serious offenses.

Cases falling under the first two outcome categories above – “custody-only” events – are not included in counts for New York City (NYC) counties. The New York (City) Police Department (NYPD) does not report through the UCR Program. Outside NYC, the extent to which custody-only events are included in case counts varies across agencies.

- **Felony Offense (available for NYC counties only).** A “felony offense” is the offense classification specified in NYS law for serious offenses.
- **Top UCR Offense Type (available for non-NYC counties only).** “UCR offenses” are those defined by the federal government for its national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. Only the most serious (top) UCR offense is reported when an arrest event involves multiple offense charges. For the County Profile Table, UCR offenses are collapsed into five offense categories – personal, property, weapons, drug, and “other”. High-frequency arrest offenses are broken out within the personal and property offense categories.
- **Juvenile Offender (JO) Arrest.** A JO arrest is one involving a juvenile age 13-15 at the time of the alleged crime commission who is charged with certain serious offenses specified in PL §30.00(2).

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources. The primary sources of information on juvenile arrests in New York State are the Uniform Crime Reporting and Incident-Based Reporting (UCR/IBR) systems maintained by DCJS. UCR arrests are reported to DCJS by individual law enforcement agencies outside NYC. NYPD does not currently report arrests through the state's UCR Reporting Program; since 2001, it has been reporting juvenile arrests to DCJS annually for each the City's five counties.

The JO arrest counts are from the state's Computerized Criminal History (CCH) System maintained by DCJS.

Data Type. Aggregate-level data are reported by NYPD and by law enforcement agencies outside NYC that use the UCR monthly reporting form. Case-level data are reported by agencies outside NYC that have upgraded to the UCR IBR system.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Unit of Count. Arrest/criminal activity counts represent the number of such events – not the number of individuals taken into police custody or arrested (i.e., an individual can be taken into custody or arrested more than once during a given year).

DETENTION (JD and JO)

Detention facilities/programs are generally used for the short-term secure and non-secure detention of youth. They provide care and maintain custody of youths during the court process when detention is deemed warranted by the court or due to after-hours police admissions.

- **Admissions/Releases.** The number of JD/JO admissions/releases during a reporting period. Furthermore, temporary releases of less than a day for the purposes of court appearances or treatment evaluations are not included in admission/release counts.
- **Juvenile Offender (JO) Admissions/Releases.** These are detention admissions involving youth charged with crimes classified as JO offenses. In 2014, the method used to distinguish between JD and JO admissions/releases changed. Prior to 2014, a number of related data elements were combined to identify the applicable category. In 2014, a new element was implemented in the database to explicitly identify these categories. Given this change in counting methods, comparison of 2014 statistics to those for previous years will not be meaningful.
- **Admission Type.**
 - **Police Admissions.** JD/JO detention admissions initiated by the police when the family court is not in session.
 - **Court Admissions.** JD/JO detention admissions ordered by the family court.
 - **Other Admissions.** JD/JO detention admissions initiated by other entities (e.g. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) in instances of illegal immigration and local probation departments in instances where probation is revoked).
- **Any Detention Time in a Secure Facility.** These are detention releases involving JD/JO youth with any time spent in a secure detention facility prior to release.
- **Detention Stays (days).** Number of days from the admission to release for JD/JO cases.
- **Average Length of Stay in Detention (days).** Average (mean) number of days from the admission to release for all JD/JO releases during a given year.
- **Median Length of Stay in Detention (days).** The median length of stay spent in detention was determined by ranking the number of days in detention, for all JD/JO releases during a given year, from low to high and then identifying the “number of days” associated with the case at the exact mid-point. This statistic is available at the state level beginning in 2014.
- **Average Daily Detention Population.** Average (mean) number of JD/JO youths in detention on any given day during the reporting period.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources.

- For 2010-2013: Admission/release data for youth detention facilities in NYC are from the NYC Administration for Children’s Services’ (ACS) Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) database. Admission/release data for youth detention facilities outside NYC are from the NYS Office of Children and Family Services’ (OCFS) Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS).
- For 2014: Admission/release data for youth detention facilities are from the NYS Office of Children and Family Services’ (OCFS) Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS).

Data Type. Admission/release data are case-level data.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Unit of Count. Counts are reported by youths' county of residence.

- Admission/release counts represent the number of episodes/stays in detention – not the number of youth detained (a youth can have multiple episodes/stays during a given year). An episode is defined as a continuous detention stay of one or more days that concludes when there is a break in detention of one or more days. Youth admitted and released on the same day are included in admission/release counts and are considered to have a length of stay of one day.
- Daily-detention-population averages represent the number of youth detained on any given day during a reporting period.

PROBATION INTAKE (JD only)

In NYS, probation departments are responsible for screening juvenile delinquency cases for the family court following an arrest to determine whether the filing of a juvenile delinquency petition is warranted (FCA §308.1). These cases are generally referred to the probation department by a peace or police officer or detention facility administrator (when a juvenile has been temporarily detained following arrest).

- **Probation Intake – Cases Opened.** The number of probation intake cases opened during a reporting period that involved juveniles charged by the police with delinquent acts.
- **Probation Intake – Cases Closed.** There are three possible probation intake case-closure outcomes.
 - **Successfully Adjusted.** A case is classified as successfully “adjusted” and closed when the resolution of the case is achieved (1) without court intervention or (2) following the return of the case by the presentment agency pre-petition or family court post-petition to probation intake for resolution. This includes complaints that are resolved at the initial conference or after a period of adjustment services.
 - **Referred to Petition Immediately.** The adjustment process was not commenced due to exclusionary criteria (FCA §308.1) or suitability criteria [FCR §205.22(c)]. Among the reasons for immediate referral are offense seriousness, prior delinquency history, and a person’s (e.g., police officer, victim, offender) request for access to the presentment agency for petition-filing consideration.
 - **Adjustment Terminated and Referred for Petition.** Adjustment termination and referral to the presentment agency for petition consideration occurs when the resolution of a case (complaint) cannot be reached after the commencement of the adjustment process.
- **Successful Adjustment Rate Excluding Immediate Referrals.** The adjustment rate as a percentage of all closed cases in which adjustment was attempted—those with “successfully adjusted” and “adjustment terminated and referred for petition” outcomes. Cases “referred to petition immediately” are excluded from the calculation of this rate.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Source. Probation intake data were extracted from the NYS Probation Workload System (PWS) maintained by DCJS. Data are submitted monthly by each of NYS’s county probation departments via the DP30 reporting form.

Data Type. The DP30 form collects aggregate-level (summary) intake data.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Unit of Count. The unit of count is the number of probation intake cases opened/closed – not the number of juveniles admitted to or exiting probation intake (i.e., a juvenile can be referred to probation intake more than once during a given year).

FAMILY COURT: INITIAL ACTIONS (JD only)

In NYS, the presentment agency (Corporation Counsel in NYC and local county attorneys' offices elsewhere) is the only agency allowed by law [FCA §310.1(2)] to file a family court delinquency petition. The "initial" petition is filed by the presentment agency following an arrest and charges a juvenile with the alleged commission of one or more crimes. This petition may be filed when the presentment agency determines that there is legally sufficient evidence to commence a delinquency action in family court (FCA §311.2).

- **Initial Petitions Filed.** This represents all family court petition filings initiating juvenile delinquency proceedings, including JO cases removed from the adult court to the family court pursuant to Criminal Procedure Law Article 725. JO cases removed to family court are reclassified as JD cases.
- **Felony Offense.** A "felony offense" is the offense classification specified in NYS law for the most serious offenses.
- **Top Charge Offenses.** The "top charge" is the most serious offense charge contained in a single petition. Offense seriousness rankings are determined using DCJS's Criminal Justice Coded Law File and its Office of Justice Research and Performance's supplemental ranking procedure. Top charges are collapsed into five offense categories in the County Profile Table. High-frequency top charges are broken out by Penal Law article within the personal and property offense categories.
- **Initial Petitions Disposed.** This represents all initial JD petitions disposed during a reporting period that were not transferred pre-disposition to another county; cases that were transferred pre-disposition from another county are included in these counts. A case is counted as disposed based on the date the case was favorably terminated or the JD finding disposition was ordered by the family court.
- **Juvenile Delinquency (JD) Findings.** When petition charges are established during a fact-finding hearing, a dispositional hearing is scheduled where the court determines whether a JD finding will be entered. Under FCA §352.1, a JD finding must be entered when the court determines a juvenile is in need of supervision, treatment, or confinement.
- **JD Finding Dispositions.** There are three general dispositional options when a JD finding has been entered and the juvenile has been found to be in need of treatment, supervision or confinement. In the few instances where both placement and probation were ordered, the more serious outcome of placement is reported:
 - **Conditional Discharge (FCA §353.1).** A court order for conditional discharge requires a juvenile to comply with one or more conditions specified in the order. A conditional discharge term can be up to one year in length and may include some degree of compliance monitoring by the local probation department.
 - **Probation Supervision (FCA §353.2).** A court order for probation supervision requires a juvenile to comply with conditions set forth in the order. Compliance with these conditions is monitored by the local probation department. The initial term of probation supervision can be up to two years in length and, at the conclusion of this period, can be extended an additional year if warranted by exceptional circumstances. Petitions requesting the continuation (extension) of probation supervision are discussed in the next section of the Users' Guide (Family Court – Post-Disposition Supplemental Actions).

- **Placement (FCA §§ 353.3 and 353.5).** A court order for placement generally places a juvenile under the custody of (1) the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) for placement in an OCFS facility or voluntary (private) agency or (2) a local social services commissioner for placement with a voluntary agency. The court may also place a juvenile directly in the custody of a parent, relative or other suitable private person. The initial term of non-restrictive (non-secure or limited-secure) placement can be up to 12 months for a misdemeanor adjudication, up to 18 months for a felony adjudication, and up to 60 months for a felony adjudication where a restrictive (secure) placement is ordered (a rare occurrence). At the conclusion of the initial placement term, successive one-year extensions of placement can be ordered under FCA §355.3, but cannot extend beyond a juvenile’s eighteenth birthday for non-restrictive placements or his or her twenty-first birthday for restrictive placements. Petitions requesting extensions of placement are discussed in the next section (Family Court – Post-Disposition Supplemental Actions).
- **Favorable Terminations.** The outcome for a petition that does not result in the entry of a JD finding by the family court falls under the general classification of a “favorable termination”. Three types of petition outcomes account for almost all favorable terminations: adjournment in contemplation of dismissal, straight dismissal, and withdrawn petitions.
 - **Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACD) (FCA §315.3).** An ACD court order requires a juvenile to comply with one or more of the conditions that can be specified in the order and, occasionally, can require some degree of compliance monitoring by the local probation department. An ACD adjournment period can be up to six months in length. If the petition is not brought back before the court during the adjournment period, the case is deemed to have been dismissed upon the expiration of the order; the court does not enter a formal dismissal order in such instances – dismissal, in essence, is automatic at expiration.
 - **Dismissed (Straight Dismissal).** A “straight dismissal” order is one entered by the court that requires the immediate dismissal of a petition.
 - **Withdrawn.** An outcome of “withdrawn” indicates that the presentment agency decided not to proceed with the petition.
 - **Other.** Among the disposed petitions counted under “Other” outcomes are those where (1) the only outcome reported was “petition granted” or “petition settled”, (2) a PINS finding was entered or PINS referral was made; (3) a transfer to another county/state or the NYS adult court system was ordered; or (4) a referral back to probation intake was ordered – but no final dismissal entered.
- **Average Days from Initial Filing to Initial Disposition.** This is the average number of days from a petition filing date to disposition date for all petitions disposed during a given year. Petitions with processing times exceeding 2.5 years were excluded from the analysis to remove cases with incorrect dates and cases where unusual events lead to abnormally long extensions of processing time.

- **Median Days from Initial Filing to Initial Disposition.** The median was determined by ranking the number of days from filing to disposition, for all petitions disposed during a given year, from low to high to identify the “number of days” associated with the petition at exact mid-point. Petitions with processing times exceeding 2.5 years were excluded from the analysis to remove cases with incorrect dates and cases where unusual events lead to abnormally long extensions of processing time.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources. Family court data for initial petitions are from the DCJS-Office of Court Administration (OCA) Juvenile Delinquent Family Court Database maintained by DCJS. Data from OCA’s Universal Case Management System (UCMS) are transmitted to DCJS on a quarterly basis for the most recently completed quarter. Data for prior quarters are not updated. Subsequent post-quarter changes/corrections made to data in the UCMS are not transmitted to DCJS.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Data Type. Case (petition)-level data that tracks processing activities from the point of petition filing to disposition for both initial and supplemental petitions.

Unit of Count. Counts represent the number of petitions filed/disposed – not the number of juveniles processed (i.e., a juvenile can have multiple filed/disposed cases during a given year).

FAMILY COURT: POST-DISPOSITION SUPPLEMENTAL ACTIONS (JD only)

A supplemental petition is filed subsequent to an initial disposition outcome in instances where a family court has retained legal jurisdiction over a juvenile and further case intervention is deemed warranted by the family court, probation department or custodial (placement) agency. For example, a supplemental petition might be filed if a juvenile violated conditions of an ACD or a dispositional order for conditional discharge, probation supervision or placement.

- **Supplemental Petitions Filed: Most Serious Action.** This represents the number of supplemental petition filings pertaining to disposed JD initial petitions. There are several types of supplemental actions that local presentment agencies, probation departments and custodial agencies (OCFS and DSS) can file with the family court. When multiple supplemental actions are filed on the same day, they are collapsed into a single petition event for family court purposes. When there were multiple supplemental actions associated with a single petition, the most serious of these actions determined the petition-type classification reported here. Multiple (same day) supplemental actions were ranked as follows to identify the most serious action: Violation of Disposition (high), Extension of Placement, Modify Disposition, Terminate Disposition, and Permanency Planning (low).
- **Supplemental Petitions Disposed: Most Serious Outcome.** This represents the number of disposed supplemental petitions pertaining to disposed JD initial petitions that were not transferred pre-supplemental disposition *to* another county; cases that were transferred pre-supplemental disposition *from* another county are included in these counts.. In instances where there were multiple outcomes (this occurs in instances where multiple supplemental petitions were filed on the same date for a single case), outcomes were ranked by seriousness to identify the most serious outcome – the outcome reported here. Supplemental petition outcomes are listed below in the order in which they were ranked to identify the most serious of multiple outcomes.
 - **Different Disposition Ordered.** Under FCA 360.3(6), which governs violation hearings, the court can revoke, continue or modify a probation or conditional discharge order. When an order is revoked, the court must order a “different” disposition.
 - **Conditional Discharge (FCA §353.1).** A court order for conditional discharge requires a juvenile to comply with one or more of the conditions that can be specified in the order. A conditional discharge term can be up to one year in length and may include some degree of compliance monitoring by the local probation department. A conditional discharge is generally ordered by the family court during a supplemental action when a child returns home from placement on a trial basis.
 - **Probation Supervision (FCA §353.2).** A court order for probation supervision requires a juvenile to comply with conditions set forth in the order. Compliance with these conditions is monitored by the local probation department. The initial term of probation supervision can be up to two years in length and, at the conclusion of this period, can be extended an additional year if warranted by exceptional circumstances.
 - **Placement (FCA §§ 353.3 and 353.5).** A court order for placement generally places a juvenile under the custody of (1) the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) for placement in an OCFS facility or voluntary (private) agency or (2) a local social services commissioner for placement with a voluntary agency. The court may also place a juvenile directly in the

custody of a parent/relative or other suitable private person. The term of placement can be up to 12 months for a misdemeanor adjudication, up to 18 months for a felony adjudication, and up to 60 months for a felony adjudication where a restrictive placement is ordered (a rare occurrence). At the conclusion of the first placement period, successive one-year extensions of placement can be ordered but cannot extend beyond a juvenile's eighteenth birthday for non-restrictive placements or his or her twenty-first birthday for restrictive placements.

- **Initial Disposition Modified.** The supplemental outcome specified was a “modified disposition order”, or the “new disposition” outcome and “initial” disposition outcome were the same. This latter event occurs when a family court judge chooses to order a new disposition rather than modify an existing one.
- **Extended Disposition.** An “extended disposition” outcome indicates that the length of placement was extended under FCA §355.3 or probation supervision was continued for up to an additional year under FCA §353.2(6).
- **Order Continued.** An “order continued” outcome indicates that the family court chose to take no action on the supplemental petition. This generally occurs when the behavior that led to the filing of a supplemental petition has been resolved. For example, an order might be continued when a juvenile with a series of failed drug tests has several clean tests by the time he or she appears in family court.
- **Probation Terminated.** The probation supervision disposition was formally ended prior to, or upon, the completion of the full probation term.
- **Returned from Placement/Placement Terminated.** A “placement terminated” outcome generally indicates that placement was ended early (prior to the completion of the full placement term). A “returned from placement” outcome generally indicates that the full term of placement was completed. However, the family courts sometimes use these terms interchangeably.
- **Permanency Planning.** A “permanency planning” outcome indicates that the foster care status of a juvenile in placement was reviewed, as well as the permanency plan developed by the placing agency (OCFS or LDSS).
- **Petition Granted/Settled.** The only outcome reported was “petition granted” or “petition settled”. The family courts sometimes use Petition Granted when a judge agrees with the petition action requested by the originator of the supplemental petition. Petition Settled will sometimes be used under the same circumstance as Order Continued.
- **Other.** Includes transfers to another county, state or the NYS adult court system and cases with unspecified outcomes.
- **Dismissed (Straight Dismissal).** A “straight dismissal” order is one entered by the court that requires the immediate dismissal of a petition.
- **Withdrawn.** The presentment agency decided not to proceed with the petition.

- **Average Days from Supplemental Filing to Disposition.** This is the average number of days from a petition filing date to disposition date for all disposed cases. Petitions with processing times exceeding 2.5 years were excluded from the analysis to remove cases with incorrect dates and cases where unusual events lead to an abnormally long extension of processing times.
- **Median Days from Supplemental Filing to Disposition.** The median was determined by ranking the number of days from filing to disposition for all petitions disposed during a given year from low to high and then identifying the “number of days” at exact mid-point. Petitions with processing times exceeding 2.5 years were excluded from the analysis to remove cases with incorrect dates and cases where unusual events lead to an abnormally long extension of processing times.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources. Family court data for supplemental petitions are from the DCJS-Office of Court Administration (OCA) Juvenile Delinquent Family Court Database maintained by DCJS. Data from OCA’s Universal Case Management System (UCMS) are transmitted to DCJS on a quarterly basis for the most recently completed quarter. Data for prior quarters are not updated. Subsequent post-quarter changes/corrections made to data in the UCMS are not transmitted to DCJS.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Data Type. These are case (petition)-level data that track case-processing activities from the point of petition filing to disposition for both initial and supplemental petitions.

Unit of Count. Counts represent the number of petitions filed/disposed – not the number of juveniles processed (i.e., a juvenile can have multiple filing/disposed cases during a given year).

PROBATION SUPERVISION (JD only)

A probation supervision disposition imposed by the family court allows a juvenile to remain in the community under conditions specified by the court and local probation department supervision. During a period of probation supervision, a juvenile's compliance with the conditions of probation specified in the court's disposition order are monitored by a probation officer and appropriate services/treatments, based upon risk (actuarial) assessment results and through the use of effective case planning, are provided to reduce the likelihood of recidivism.

- **Probation Supervision – Cases Opened.** Total number of juvenile probationers received for supervision. This count includes juvenile supervision cases transferred from another county or state.
- **Probation Supervision – Cases Closed.** There are four case closure types for probation supervision cases.
 - **Probation Completed – Maximum Expiration.** A “maximum expiration” case closure is considered a successful outcome. It means that a probation supervision term was successfully completed after the full term of the court-ordered probation supervision was served.
 - **Probation Completed – Early Discharge.** An “early discharge” case closure is considered a successful outcome. An early discharge is requested by a probation department and granted by a court when a juvenile demonstrates – through successful compliance with the conditions of probation and probation case plan – that continued supervision would serve no constructive purpose *and* public safety would not be compromised by the early discharge.
 - **Discharge or Revocation.** Cases that were closed before the probation supervision term was completed due to reoffending or non-compliance with the conditions of probation supervision.
 - **Transferred Out.** The number of juvenile probationers that were transferred to another county or state probation department.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Source. Probation supervision data were extracted from the NYS Probation Workload System (PWS) maintained by DCJS. Data are submitted monthly by each of NYS's county probation departments via the DP30 reporting form.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Data Type. The DP30 form collects aggregate-level (summary) probation supervision data.

Unit of Count. The unit of count is the number of probation supervision cases opened/closed – not the number of juveniles admitted to or exiting probation supervision (i.e., a juvenile can receive more than one probation supervision disposition during a given year).

PLACEMENT ADMISSIONS/RELEASES (JD only)

Youth with placement dispositions ordered by the family court at either an initial disposition or post-disposition proceeding are generally placed in the custody of either the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) or a local Department of Social Services' (LDSS) commissioner for the term of their placement. Youth placed in OCFS custody will usually be placed in an OCFS-run facility unless the court specifies a youth should be placed in a voluntary (privately operated) facility or OCFS determines a youth's needs would be better met by a voluntary facility (referred to as an OCFS- voluntary agency cooperative agreement). Youth placed in OCFS-run facilities are usually initially placed in non-secure or limited secure facilities; a very small number of JDs receive restrictive placement dispositions and are placed in secure facilities. Beginning in 2014, counts include JDs placed in secure facilities. All youth placed in the custody of an LDSS commissioner are placed in voluntary agencies which operate only non-secure facilities.

- **Placement Admissions.** This count represents the number of new JD placement admissions of youth placed by a family court order into the custody of the OCFS or local DSS commissioners. This count does not include (1) readmissions due to temporary releases for the purposes of court appearances or treatment purposes; (2) admissions due to transfers between service settings during a single custody stay; and (3) interstate admissions.
- **Conditional Releases from OCFS-Run Facilities to Community Supervision.** This count represents the number of JD youth conditionally released from OCFS-run facilities to aftercare supervision in the community during the reporting period. These are youth released to a community on a "condition of release" or "condition of participation". Aftercare helps a youth to successfully reintegrate into community living after facility placement and provides supervision during this period. In addition, aftercare workers provide or arrange for a youth to receive needed services such as counseling or substance abuse treatment as well as other necessary services. This count does not include JD releases involving youth in OCFS custody who were placed in voluntary agencies.
- **Direct Discharges from OCFS-Run Facilities.** The number of JD youth released from OCFS-run facilities because OCFS custody was ended due to court order or placement term completion. Consequently, these youth did not receive aftercare supervision. This count does not include discharges of youth in OCFS custody who were placed in voluntary agencies.
- **OCFS Custody in Care (OCFS-Run/ Voluntary) on 12/31.** This is the number of JD youth in OCFS custody in OCFS-run facilities or voluntary agencies, under aftercare supervision, or in day programs on 12/31 of the calendar year.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Data Sources. Placement admission/release data for youths in OCFS custody (OCFS-run and OCFS- Voluntary placements) are from the OCFS Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and Child Care Review Service (CCRS) System.

Data for NYC 2013 LDSS placement admissions were provided by the NYC Administration for Children's Services and are from OCFS's CONNECTIONS and CCRS systems. Data for NYC 2010-2012 LDSS placement admissions are from the NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) and NYS Office of Court Administration's (OCA) DCJS-OCA Juvenile Delinquent Family Court Database.

Data Contact. Please email comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Data Type. Placement data are case-level data.

Unit of Count. Data are reported based on youths' county of residence. Placement admission counts represent the number of admissions – not the number of youths admitted (a youth may be admitted more than once during a given year to these facilities). Conditional release, direct discharge and custody-in-care counts represent the number of youth released/discharged/in care.

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT (JD and JO)

- **Arrest “Relative Rate Index”.** The “Relative Rate Index” (RRI) is the statistical measure the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) uses to nationally monitor the extent to which minority youth are more likely to be processed than White (majority) youth. The **Arrest RRI** is obtained by (1) calculating the annual juvenile arrest rate per 1,000 juveniles (in NYS, juveniles ages 7-15) separately for Whites, Blacks (non-Hispanic) and Hispanics; and (2) dividing the annual arrest rate calculated for Black and Hispanic juveniles by that for White juveniles.

TECHNICAL NOTES – Arrest RRI

Data Sources. Arrest data are from DCJS’ Uniform Crime Reporting and Incident-Based Reporting (UCR/IBR) System (see “Arrest/Criminal Activity” section). Juvenile population data are from OJJDP’s Easy Access to Juvenile Populations (EZAPOP) website at <http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop>. Population data for 2013 was not available via EZAPOP at the time of report production; 2013 RRIs were calculated based on 2012 population data.

Data Contact. Please email Arrest RRI comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.

Unit of Count. The arrest data is aggregate, event-based data and the population data is person-level.

- **Detention “Disparity Rate”.** The Detention “Disparity Rate” (DR) compares the minority populations of detained Black and Hispanic juveniles aged 10 to 15-years-old to the White (majority) population of detained juveniles of the same age. The formula’s numerator is the rate per 1,000 of minority (black and Hispanic, separately) juveniles admitted to detention during a given year and the denominator is the rate per 1,000 of white juveniles admitted to detention during that same year. The resulting ratio is the DR.

TECHNICAL NOTES – Detention Disparity Rate

Data Sources. Secure detention data are from the OCFS Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS). Juvenile population data are from Woods and Poole Economics Inc.

Unit of Count. The detention data is person-level and the population data is person-level.

Data Contact. Please email Detention Disparity Rate comments and questions to dcjsjuvenilejustice@dcjs.ny.gov.