Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Members:

Michael Daly, Chairman

Robert Burns
Nikki Allen-Caruso
Kevin Crumb
Karen Drago
Brian Durant
Michael Elmendorf
Jessica Kye-Fredette
Laura Khoury
Patrice Lockart
Robert Maccarone
Arnold Proskin
Peter Reinharz
Karen Richmond
Flora Rothman
John Russell
Daniel Stewart
MaryEllen Stockwell
Alana Sweeny
Judy Wolfe
Lara Yambor

STATE OF NEW YORK

2006 - 2008

Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan for the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program

Eliot Spitzer, Governor

Denise E. O'Donnell
Commissioner of Criminal Justice

Sean M. Byrne
Executive Deputy Commissioner, DCJS

Beth Ryan
Deputy Commissioner, Office of Strategic Planning

NYS Division of Criminal Justice Services
Denise E. O'Donnell

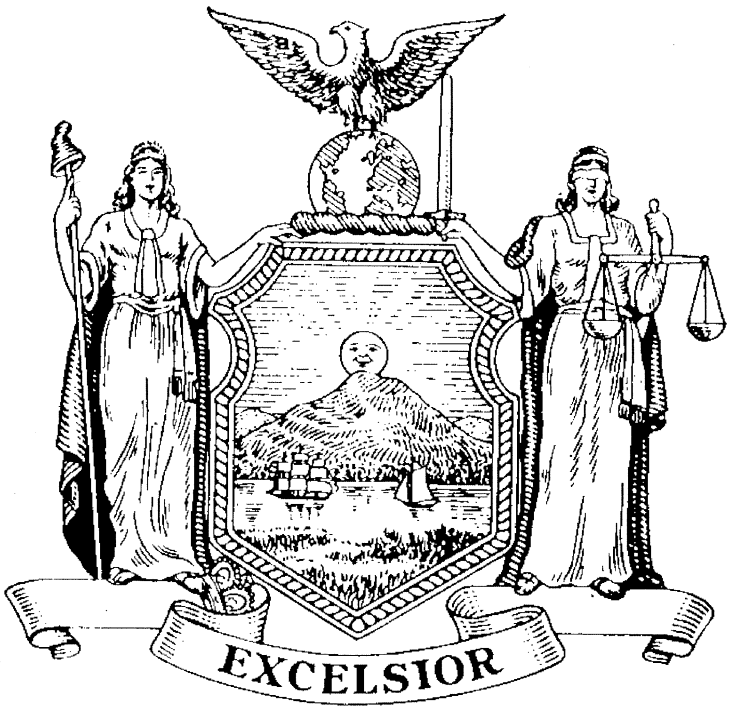
Bureau of Justice Funding
AnneMarie Strano, Director

Ron Dickens
Assistant Director

Anne Cadwallader
Juvenile Justice Program Specialist

Juvenile Justice Staff:

Trisha Connolly
Robin Farmer
Roger Kennedy
Jacqueline Lake
Ronda Ross
Schellie Tedesco



Three-Year Comprehensive State Plan for the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Program Years 2006 - 2008

Other Report Contributors:
DCJS, Bureau of Justice Research and Innovation
Marge Cohen
Tom Harig
James Seymour
Members of the NYS JJAG

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SERVICES
4 Tower Place
Albany, NY 12203
http://criminaljustice.state.ny.us

Table of Acronyms

ACD	Adjourned in Contemplation of Dismissal
ATI	Alternatives to Incarceration
CCF	New York State Council on Children and Families
DCJS	Division of criminal Justice Services
DF	Designated Felony
DMC	Disproportionate Minority Contact
DPAC	Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives
FCA	Family Court Act
JD	Juvenile Delinquent
JISP	Juvenile Intensive Supervision
JJAG	New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group
JJDP(A)	Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Act)
JO	Juvenile Offender
OCFS	Office of Children and Family Services
OFPA	Office of Funding and Program assistance
OJJDP	Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
OMH	New York State Office of Mental Health
PINS	Persons in Need of Supervision
RFP	Request For Proposals
S.A.V.E.	Safe Schools Against Violence in Education
SCOC	New York State Commission of Correction
UCR	Uniform Crime Reporting
YASI	Youth Assessment Screening Instrument

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INTRODUCTION

The 2006-2008 New York State Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention is prepared by the State of New York Division of Criminal Justice Services for submission to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the United States Department of Justice. Federal approval of this document qualifies the state to receive Formula funding under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) as amended in 2002.

Formula funds are utilized by New York State to assist units of local government, state agencies and community based organizations to improve the operations of the juvenile justice system, control crime, address delinquency reduction strategies and assure the quality of justice.

This three-year plan contains all information required by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP): a plan to deinstitutionalize status offenders; a plan to ensure that the state adheres to the sight and sound separation mandate of the JJDP Act; a plan for removal of all juveniles from adult jails and lock-ups; a plan to monitor jails and detention facilities; a plan for the reduction of disproportionate minority contact with the criminal justice system; an analysis of juvenile crime problems and delinquency prevention needs; and an enumeration of the State's funding priorities.

Sincere thanks are extended to those individuals in various state and local criminal justice agencies and planning offices, and to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group members who contributed to the preparation of this plan.

GOAL, PRINCIPLES AND STRATEGY

Goal

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Program is intended to improve the organization, operation and collaboration of the various state, local, public and private agencies that comprise the juvenile justice system.

The Formula Grant program provides seed money for new and innovative programs, or evidence-based programs that are designed to measurably reduce juvenile crime, assure the quality of justice, promote youth resiliency, and improve the operations of the juvenile justice system in New York State.

Objectives and Principles

The juvenile justice system seeks to promote community safety by deterring crime and other anti-social behavior among the state's youth. Objectives are to:

- reduce violent and serious crime,
- prevent delinquency through positive youth development,
- promote individual accountability, and
- provide effective treatment and aftercare services for youth involved in the system.

These objectives are based on the following principles:

- the rights of all citizens to public safety and protection,
- the needs and rights of victims,
- the right of the accused to a fair and impartial consideration of the facts,
- selection of an appropriate disposition, including sanctions to repair harm to the victim and community, and
- the provision of services, treatment, and/or custody for those needing intervention.

Strategy

The Formula Grant Program gives priority to projects that focus on one or more of the following elements:

- development of violent youth crime reduction initiatives based on collaboration, planning and needs assessment;

- a system of graduated sanctions that provides a full range of alternatives tailored to the seriousness of the criminal behavior and the offender's criminal history;

- encouragement of local collaboration to promote coordinated planning and case management in the delivery of comprehensive services;

- use of schools as a setting for prevention and intervention;

- family involvement in the comprehensive effort to reduce and prevent violence, recognizing the role that parental responsibility plays in addressing juvenile crime;

- development of wide community support, mobilization and education in improving the juvenile justice process; and

- provision of comprehensive aftercare services to help reduce recidivism.

All efforts to achieve these outcomes are predicated on interagency and intergovernmental cooperation among law enforcement, social services, education, youth development, health, mental health, prosecution, judicial and probation agencies. At the state level this effort includes, but is not limited to, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, Commission of Correction, Office of Mental Health, Office of Children and Family Services, Council on Children and Families, Division of Probation and Correctional Alternatives, Office of Temporary Disability and Assistance, Department of Education, New York State Police, Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse Services, and the New York State Unified Court System.

THE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Background

Since 1974, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (Public Law 93-415: the JJDP Act) has provided federal support and assistance to state and local governments and the private sector in dealing with juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency problems. The JJDP program is administered at the federal level by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) of the United States Department of Justice, which awards annual formula grants to the states.

Each state is required to designate a state planning agency that is responsible for establishing priorities, developing the annual plan, and administering the formula grant funds. The state planning agencies in turn are authorized to award these funds to local governments, state agencies, and other qualified non-government applicants to implement juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs. The Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) is the designated planning agency for these purposes in New York State.

Within DCJS, the Bureau of Justice Funding is responsible for the coordination of juvenile justice efforts: overseeing the planning process, reviewing and assessing grant applications, monitoring and evaluating funded programs, and providing technical assistance.

Planning functions are performed with the oversight of the New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG), which was established under Executive Order No. 80. This Group is composed of representatives of state and local juvenile justice agencies, community organizations, youth and citizen representatives. The balance of representation among members is stipulated in the JJDP Act. (See Appendix C for member information)

The duties of the JJAG include the following:

- development and review of the state's Comprehensive Plan for Juvenile Justice;
- review of all grant applications for JJDP funds;
- consideration of juvenile justice matters referred by the Commissioner of DCJS, the Legislature, or the Governor's Office, and
- oversight of any other juvenile justice issue not expressly described.

In addition, the JJAG serves as an advisory body among agencies dealing with at-risk and court-related youth, and is an important link in the process of developing juvenile justice policy for OJJDP programs.

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act
Core Requirements

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act mandates that each state participating in the Act report annually to the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) on the State's progress in achieving compliance with Sections 223 (a), (12), (13) and (14) regarding the removal of status (PINS) and non-offenders from juvenile detention and correctional facilities and the separation of juveniles from adult criminal offenders. In 1992, the issue of disproportionate minority confinement was also included as a core requirement and modified in the 2002 Act reauthorization to address issues of disproportionate minority contact with the juvenile justice system. Compliance with these four core principles determines the State's eligibility to receive JJDPA funds.

The first three core requirements are:

Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) – requires that juveniles who are charged with a status offense, or offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult (truancy, running away, possession of alcohol or tobacco, etc.), cannot be placed in secure detention facilities or secure correctional facilities.

Separation of Juveniles from Adult Offenders – requires that juveniles not be detained in facilities where they have contact with adult prisoners.

Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups – requires that no juvenile is to be detained or confined in any jail or lockup for adults.

New York's compliance with these three core requirements is monitored through contractual services delivered by the New York State Commission of Correction (SCOC), with the cooperation of the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and the NYS Office of Mental Health (OMH).

Compliance Monitoring Plan: The State's plan to ensure compliance with these three mandates of the JJDP Act includes on site visits to facilities that are monitored, regulated, certified or operated by the NYS Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) and the Office of Mental Health (OMH). In addition, these agencies report their own findings yearly to DCJS.

Additionally, SCOC staff regularly monitors jails and lockups, as well as a sampling of the following:

- shopping malls
- airports
- secure facilities operated by OCFS

- limited secure facilities operated by OCFS
- county operated secure detention facilities certified by OCFS
- OMH facilities and
- non-secure facilities (group homes) certified by OCFS

(See Appendix B – Compliance Monitoring Universe)

Monitoring of facilities is conducted on a three-year cycle; facilities are revisited within a three-year period only if corrective action to address a problem requires follow up verification. SCOC reports to DCJS quarterly with a final report annually, regarding compliance and any incidence of infractions.

SCOC has developed a training manual which it regularly revises and uses to conduct periodic trainings throughout the State, ensuring that law enforcement and facility staff are kept current and informed regarding state and federal regulations concerning the treatment and holding of youth.

OJJDP, through compliance audit visits and review of the State's annual compliance monitoring report, has determined that New York State has been in *de minimus* compliance since 1980.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

The fourth core requirement of the JJDP Act requires states to undertake efforts to reduce the proportion of juveniles of a minority group who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, if that proportion exceeds the proportion that these groups represent in the general population.

A review of DMC spreadsheet data for 28 New York counties revealed that minority youth are over-represented in the State's juvenile justice system.

New York State has focused, in particular, on the point of arrest, as successful intervention at this first contact point will presumably reduce the pool of minority youth who could be found at subsequent stages in the juvenile justice system.

The Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) has recently funded four DMC Arrest Diversion Projects in the cities of Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, and Niagara Falls. The following brief summary describes the DMC Arrest Diversion model:

In New York State, a so-called juvenile *arrest* action typically occurs when a police officer takes a child under the age of sixteen *"...into custody...for a crime"* (Family Court Act §305.2). In the DMC Arrest Diversion project, qualifying youth are considered for diversion *in lieu of arrest*. The diversion opportunity would likely be considered for a first or second offender, who is not charged with a weapon or sex offense, or an offense which resulted in serious physical injury to a victim, and is not considered an immediate threat to himself or the community.

The project involves collaboration between city police officers and a community-based organization (CBO) which implements and manages the diversion program. The collaboration essentially begins when a police officer identifies a youngster who is about to be arrested (that is, *taken into custody*) for a crime. Assuming that the child meets basic initial eligibility criteria, the police officer will temporarily suspend arrest proceedings, and refer the case to the CBO for further screening and subsequent case management. The youth will be required to participate in a program that could include any or all of the following: mental health assessment; drug testing; restitution to the victim; curfew compliance; participation in group therapy; and the performance of community service.

Successful completion of all components would result in closure of the case, while non-compliance would result in the police officer reviving his proceedings and initiating the arrest and appearance ticket process.

The Albany, Syracuse, and Niagara Falls DMC Arrest Diversion projects have been in place since late 2005; the Rochester project was approved for

Formula Grant funds in 2006. If this DMC arrest diversion strategy is demonstrated to successfully reduce disproportionality in local communities, the model will be promoted in future Requests for Applications.

DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2006-2008

New York State's planned activities to facilitate reduction of disproportionate minority contact will continue to center around four main efforts: (a) strategic planning, (b) outreach and training, (c) technical assistance, and (d) statistical monitoring.

Strategic Planning

- The State will continue, through a contract with DCJS, to have its DMC compliance efforts managed by a full-time DMC Coordinator. The Coordinator is responsible for all aspects of compliance including preparation of the DMC section in the Three-Year Plan, preparation of the annual DMC Compliance Plan contained in the State's Formula Grant application, strategic planning, outreach and training, technical assistance, and monitoring DMC statistics across New York State.

- DCJS will continue to work with other agencies to address DMC issues. DCJS will work with the Office of Children and Family Services to explore the extent to which secure detention is used in cases where a youth has been apprehended after going AWOL from a residential institutional placement.

- DCJS hopes to expand the membership of its Statewide DMC Committee to possibly include, representatives from the State Education Department, New York State Department of Health (Office of Minority Health), and the State University of New York at Albany. In addition, the Committee will explore the feasibility of developing a self-assessment survey that could be used by local DMC Action Teams to help identify causes of DMC and possible local solutions.

Outreach and Training

- DCJS plans to continue outreach and awareness by adding a DMC information webpage to the agency's current website (www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us).

- DMC training workshops will be conducted at various conferences for audiences of juvenile justice and youth-serving professionals.

Technical Assistance

- In September 2005, DCJS and four national trainers provided DMC training to juvenile justice professionals (that is, the *DMC Action Team*) from twenty (20) counties across New York State. During 2006-2008, DCJS will engage in follow-up activities with the local teams in order to assist local DMC-reduction planning efforts. In addition, site visits will be conducted annually to meet locally with approximately 6-8 of these teams in an effort to facilitate the local planning and action process, and to increase the number of Formula Grant applications and subsequent awards for projects that address the reduction of DMC.

- Process and formative evaluation assistance will be provided to the current DMC reduction projects in Albany, Niagara Falls, and Syracuse, as well as the new project in Rochester. The objectives of this effort are to assure that these projects are effectively implemented, that they do divert minority youth away from the juvenile justice system, and that the strategies employed by these programs are disseminated for the benefit of other jurisdictions.

- Screening protocols will be developed for potential police admissions to secure detention facilities, intended to promote standardized admissions criteria and reduce unnecessary and/or inappropriate secure detention admissions.

Statistical Monitoring

- The collection of minority contact statistics from selected counties, for state monitoring and federal reporting purposes, will continue.

- DCJS will discuss with officials of the Unified Court System the possibility of making race/ethnicity required fields in the court's *Universal Case Management System* (UCMS), making UCMS a potentially viable source for petition, adjudication, and probation placement monitoring statistics.

- Continuing efforts will be pursued to obtain an upgrade for users of the Prober probation case management system to include DMC statistical reports initiated in 2005.

Coordination of Child Abuse and Neglect with Delinquency Programs

It is essential that youth serving professionals are provided with the most complete information of a child's circumstances and needs. To that end, New York has in place the following policies:

A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers. New York State will provide part of the state's allocation toward intensive supervision incentive grants to county probation departments to reduce the caseload of probation officers. This provision of resources to relieve probation officer caseloads will continue when the need is presented by individual counties.

B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records (including child protective services records) with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System. In New York State, child welfare records, including child protective services records, are included in the pre-sentence investigation forms as part of the youth's social history. This is reflected in the Department of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA) rules, Part 350 – Investigation and Reports, Section 350.5 (b) (2) as follows: "In PINS and juvenile delinquency cases the investigation shall consist of the gathering of information which is deemed relevant by the probation department conducting the investigation, including information regarding the legal history of the child, including previous conduct (and in the case of designated felony act investigation shall include particular reference to any previous findings by a court that such respondent committed an act defined as a designated felony act regardless of the age of the respondent at the time of commission of such act), the family situation, any previous psychological and psychiatric reports, school adjustment, previous social assistance provided by voluntary or public agencies and the response of the juvenile to such assistance. The investigation must include any matter directed by the court."

C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records. Pursuant to Section 223(a)(27) of the JJDP Act of 2002, the state has a policy in place (see above) to incorporate relevant child protective services records into juvenile justice records for purposes of establishing and implementing treatment plans for juvenile offenders. The DPCA works closely with county departments of social services and child protective services to make sure that relevant information is collected and included in the pre-sentence report, including recommendations for treatment programs as an alternative disposition or condition of probation where appropriate.

With regard to juvenile offenders whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act (those youth in foster care and

available for adoption), New York State provides assurance that these youth are protected under Section 471 of Act 42 U.S.C. 671, including a case plan and case plan review at 30, 60 and 90 day intervals.

D. A representative of the NYS Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance occupies a seat of the NYS JJAG to ensure that policies and approved project are practicing the necessary information sharing.

Funding Under the JJDP Act

Formula grant funds can only be awarded to projects serving at-risk and delinquent youth 7 through 15 years old and youth designated as PINS (Persons in Need of Supervision) 7 through 17 years of age.

Most formula grants awarded under this program require no local match for the first two years. The exception is for planning and administration funds, which must be matched dollar for dollar. Projects are eligible for federal funding on the following basis:

1st project period (12 months) - 100% of project costs, as approved by the JJAG
2nd project period (12 months) - 100% of first year costs, as approved by the JJAG
3rd project period (12 months) - 50% of first year costs with the condition that the project must maintain the same level of service as the first two years.

This schedule of annually renewable funding is not to exceed 36 months. These limited juvenile justice funds are intended to provide seed money for new projects, and institutionalization of successful programs is expected. Priority is given to applications utilizing blueprints or evidence based models including relevant baseline data for the comparative measurement of outcomes.

Refunding for the second project period will only be granted if the grantee has demonstrated the ability to fully implement the project in a timely and effective manner, and can show measurable progress in achieving goals and objectives. In addition, there must be a strong and specific institutionalization statement.

Funding for the third project period will only be granted under the following circumstances:

- the project has demonstrated substantial success in meeting its goals, objectives and reporting requirements,

- the project guarantees that there will be no reduction in the level of project services, and

- the project demonstrates that institutionalization is assured.

Since projects must demonstrate significant achievement of program goals and objectives to be considered for second and third year funding, project designs must include a self-evaluation component and comply with all federal and state requirements to report outputs and outcomes.

The priorities, problem statements, and programs in this plan represent input from state, local and private agencies. Units of local government, as well as state agencies involved with youth, have identified and analyzed juvenile justice and delinquency prevention problems and proposed strategies to address these problems. It is on this basis that juvenile justice priorities have been identified.

Distribution of JJDP Funds to Units of Local Government

In 2002, the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group approved a transition from distributing Formula funds based on a geographic formula allocation method to a competitive Request For Proposal (RFP) process. Applicants are notified of the availability of funds by e-mail, in publications, and on the DCJS/BJF Web Site. The RFP award method provides applicants from all geographic areas equal opportunity to request funds for programs that address local juvenile justice concerns, and enhances the quality of programs proposed to address juvenile justice and delinquency issues across the state. Applicants are given a deadline for submission, after which applications are reviewed and rated according to published criteria. In consultation with the Commissioner of DCJS, the final review and awarding of funds rests with the JJAG. All prospective applicants should visit the BJF Web Page at **http://www.criminaljustice.state.ny.us** to obtain the most current juvenile justice funding information.

In 2003, DCJS convened a multi-agency work group charged with the development of a statewide strategy to reduce serious and violent juvenile crime. All subsequent RFPs have directed applicants to develop proposals that incorporate juvenile crime reduction plans consistent with the strategy.

The goal of the Youth Violence Reduction Strategy is to reduce by 10% the violent crime committed by children and adolescents in selected high crime cities. Among the violence-related behaviors to be addressed are:

- gang involvement and gang violence,
- weapons possession and weapons use,
- truancy and school dropout,
- drug abuse and underage drinking, and
- recidivism among youth on probation and youth in aftercare.

The Youth Violence Reduction Strategy (YVRS) resulted in 9 projects funded in 2005 and 14 in 2006, supported with JABG funds awarded to municipalities. However, the ongoing aggressive effort to reduce violent juvenile crime is reflected by its status as the number one priority of Formula funding as well. The guiding principles of the YVR Strategy are:

- Coordinated planning focused on reducing violent crime committed by children and adolescents.

- Intervention strategies aimed at the individual, family and community that are identified and prioritized on the basis of a local needs and resource assessment that considers all factors and resources of the community.
- Local interventions that target risk and protective factors of the individual, family and community that have been shown to influence violent crime.
- Local intervention programs that apply evidence-based models to targeted factors.
- Quality controls that are applied to assure fidelity of implementation.
- Local interventions based on valid assumptions about normal youth development and developmental pathways to serious and violent delinquency.
- A system of graduated sanctions and restorative practices that hold youth accountable for their behavior.
- Case management practices that are based on valid, standardized assessment procedures.
- Elements of the local justice and social service system that are coordinated and/or integrated for a seamless delivery of mutually reinforcing activities.
- Planning and implementation efforts which consider cultural diversity and make every effort to reduce disproportionate minority contact with the justice system.

The YVR effort encourages coordination with other federal and New York State initiatives such as Project IMPACT, Weed and Seed, Project Safe Neighborhoods, Safe Schools, Integrated County Planning, Coordinated Children's Services Initiative, and the Governor's Street Crime Enforcement Program.

Juvenile Justice Advisory Group Priority

Pursuant to Section 222(d) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, state juvenile justice advisory groups are permitted to reserve funds from the JJDP award for their own priority interest. This JJDP reserve, established by OJJDP, is deducted from the total JJDP dollars available before those funds are released. The New York State JJAG has designated disproportionate minority contact and violence reduction as their priority interest areas.

State and Local Agency Funds

Pursuant to Section 223(a)(5) of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, a state must pass through a minimum of two-thirds of its allocation to units of local government, not-for-profit agencies, or community-based organizations. The remaining one-third can be made available to state agencies for programs with statewide impact. This pass-through can be waived at the discretion of the Administrator of OJJDP for any state in which the services for delinquent or other youth are organized primarily on a statewide basis. New

York State reserves the right to apply for this waiver using unexpended funds to allow state agencies to administer programming efforts on the local level.

Federal funds granted to state and local agencies are intended to supplement, not supplant, ordinary expenditures. JJDP monies are to be used by agencies to develop demonstration projects and to encourage change in the juvenile justice system through the use of model programs that have proven to be effective. They are not meant to subsidize services currently mandated or provided.

As a general rule, indirect costs or general administrative costs will not be covered by project funds. Exceptions may be considered by the JJAG on a case-by-case basis under exigent circumstances, but in no case will indirect costs exceed ten percent of the funded amount. Such costs must be itemized in the project budget and not presented as a lump sum. Records relating to the prorating of these costs, including salaries, must be maintained by the grantee.

Formula funds are not to be used for construction, capital improvements, the purchase of vehicles, firearms, or any other category specified in an RFP that OJJDP/DCJS/JJAG may deem inappropriate.

Applicants will be required to describe an evaluation process for their projects. This process must include more than anecdotal evidence of success, and must demonstrate quantified progress in accomplishing the stated goals and objectives of the application. When appearing at Juvenile Justice Advisory Group meetings, grantees should also be prepared to defend refunding applications based on relevant juvenile justice studies as well as their own data.

During the period of the federal award, contract modifications may be made to reflect the availability of additional funds from other sources, changes in procedures and funding cycles, and state and local agencies' priorities.

All applications are subject to review by the Juvenile Justice Unit of DCJS to ensure their consistency with the requirements of this plan and any other applicable policies, rules and regulations, prior to submission to the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group for consideration. The JJAG makes the final funding decision. An invitation to present a grant application to the JJAG does not guarantee funding and may result in changes to the original grant application. Reimbursement of grant expenditures will be based on incremental achievement of standard performance indicators included in each contract for purposes of providing DCJS and OJJDP with aggregate data demonstrating funding impact.

Priority Areas for JJDP Funding

Requests for funding must be consistent with the priority areas established in this plan. Preference will be given to projects that show interagency planning

and collaboration, and that provide documentation of such, e.g., letters of agreement or memoranda of understanding.

Preference will also be given to those applicants who have researched and documented the current literature regarding "what works" in their stated problem area, and who propose replicating model programs that address the reduction of juvenile crime. Information regarding model programs and projects designated as Blueprints for Violence Prevention can be found on the following website: http://www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/index.html.

The funding priority areas presented in this plan represent a synthesis of the priorities identified by localities and state agencies as well as the Division of Criminal Justice Services in the State of New York, the JJAG and trends revealed by statistical data regarding juvenile crime in the state. For each juvenile justice need identified, the following information is presented:

- a brief discussion of the nature and dimensions of the problem,
- a program description including program objectives and planned activities to address the need, and
- performance measures that must be reported

The New York State Juvenile Justice System

Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS)

PINS is a term that refers to youth under the age of 18 who exhibit behaviors such as running away, truancy and other habitual, ungovernable disobedience beyond the lawful control of their parents or guardians. As opposed to acts of juvenile delinquency, PINS behaviors (or status offenses) refer to generally incorrigible behavior on the part of the child that would not be considered criminal if committed by an adult. Although not crimes, the actions may be violations under New York State law.

Historically, the formal family court processing steps for PINS paralleled those for juvenile delinquents. Since April 1, 2005, however, the state has required that prior to the filing of any PINS petition, mandatory diversion services must be afforded every child and petitioning parent. When a petition is filed it means that diversion services have failed.

Probation intake or, in some counties a Department of Social Services intake, is required as a preliminary procedure prior to the petition being filed. Diversion services will be offered at this initial conference, and such services may include up to 21 days of respite care, family counseling and/or a referral to an alternative dispute resolution program. Absent the limits on respite care, there are no time limits for diversion, and the determination to file a petition will be made when probation or DSS decides that the diversion process has failed.

In cases where diversion alternatives have failed, the probation department or the local DSS may authorize the filing of a PINS petition. At this point, the case processing is similar to the juvenile delinquency case model: an initial appearance (arraignment on the PINS petition), fact-finding, and the dispositional hearing. There are, however, several noteworthy differences. Because PINS cases primarily involve family and school behavioral issues, PINS cases are usually initiated by parents or school officials. Delinquency complaints come mostly from law enforcement officials. The criteria applied at the dispositional hearing in order to adjudicate a youth as a PINS or a Juvenile Delinquent are different, and the dispositional alternatives available to the court are different as well. During the course of the proceedings, the most noteworthy difference is that PINS matters do not permit the detention of a youth within a secure facility. Only non-secure facilities like group homes and foster homes are available for detention purposes in PINS proceedings.

As with juvenile delinquency cases, PINS youth cannot be removed from the home without the proper ASFA (Adoption and Safe Families Act) requirements being met. Agencies must demonstrate that all available options to avoid placement have been explored prior to the removal of a youth from his or

her home. Similarly, state requirements for permanency planning mandate that children in placement have individual permanency plans established by the court. Annual reviews of the plans are also mandated.

During 2004, 20,820 PINS cases were opened at probation intake. Of these, 11,552 (55%) were diverted from family court through termination—matter not pursued—or adjustment. A total of 3,168 PINS youth were received for probation supervision, demonstrating that petitions are filed only as a last resort.

Juvenile Delinquency

For youth who commit an act which would constitute a crime (misdemeanor or felony) if committed by an adult, the first step in the juvenile justice process is the police decision whether to arrest the youth. The police exercise informal discretion in disposing of juvenile cases either before or after an arrest, without referring the case for further action. This process is known as police diversion. The purpose of pre- or post arrest diversion by the police is to keep young people from penetrating the juvenile justice system, while at the same time providing some level of intervention aimed at maintaining community safety while preventing future criminal behavior. Diversion takes many forms, ranging from a lecture by a police officer to referral to a social service program. The number of juvenile contacts and informal diversions is unknown since such data are not collected statewide.

Following the arrest of a juvenile, police may release the youth to the custody of the parents or guardian and issue a family court appearance ticket (FCAT) returnable to the intake section of the county probation department. If the police do not release the child, they must take the child directly to family court, or if the court is closed, to a detention center.

In most cases, the probation department holds a preliminary conference with the appropriate parties, including the victim, at which time probation intake determines if the matter can be diverted from formal family court action in a process called "adjustment." When a case is deemed appropriate for diversion services, the probation department has up to 60 days to adjust the case, and may request an extension from the family court. At probation intake, a wide variety of services for juveniles can be provided, either directly through probation or by social service agencies. Diagnostic testing for mental, learning and other disabilities may take place at this stage. Probation's discretion to adjust cases or refer them for services is authorized and governed by state statutes, rules and regulations, and by local procedures. According to the Department of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA) Monthly Report Family Workload statistics, during 2004, probation departments statewide opened 24,873 JD cases at intake, and adjusted 7,946 of those cases (32%) from formal family court action.

Juvenile cases not adjusted by the probation department are referred to the presentment agency, which acts as the prosecutor in juvenile cases. The presentment agency may be the office of a county attorney, corporation counsel or district attorney. Upon review of the probation department referral, the presentment agency decides whether to file a petition (the accusatory instrument containing the charges against the juvenile) with the court. The presentment agency has total discretion in determining whether to decline prosecution or to bring a case to court. During 2004, 14,093 JD cases were referred by probation to presentment for petition.

In a juvenile delinquency case, the family court process begins with fact-finding and an initial appearance by the juvenile. The purpose of fact-finding is to determine the petition charges. At the first appearance in family court, the youth is arraigned on the petition charges, and matters such as detention status and the appointment of counsel are determined. Motion practice and plea bargaining also take place at this stage, and a court may refer the case back to probation for adjustment services. If the delinquency allegations charged in the petition are not established beyond a reasonable doubt, the case is dismissed. During the fact-finding stage, the judge may also dismiss the case for many legal reasons, including instances where allegations are proven, but the judge determines that a dismissal would be in "the furtherance of justice."

If the allegations of fact are established, the second phase of the court process occurs: the dispositional hearing at which time the family court judge determines the appropriate sanction or treatment. The court can also dismiss the case at this point, despite the fact-finding, if it is determined that the juvenile does not require "supervision, treatment, or confinement." Alternatively, if the court finds that supervision, treatment or confinement is necessary, a JD (Juvenile Delinquency) finding is entered and a dispositional order is filed specifying the sanction. Typical dispositions are conditional discharge, probation supervision or placement.

Probation supervision is the disposition used most frequently in delinquency cases. Probation supervision is designed to monitor the behavior of probationers in the community in order to discourage the commission of additional criminal and delinquent acts, while assisting the probationer in lawfully meeting his or her needs and addressing the problems he or she encounters while living in the community. Probation supervision includes monitoring, services and sanctions that promote public safety, accountability, and the development of competencies that reduce risk and increase protective factors. The period of supervision is generally for one year, but may be up to two years. During 2004, 4,992 JDs were received for probation supervision in New York State.

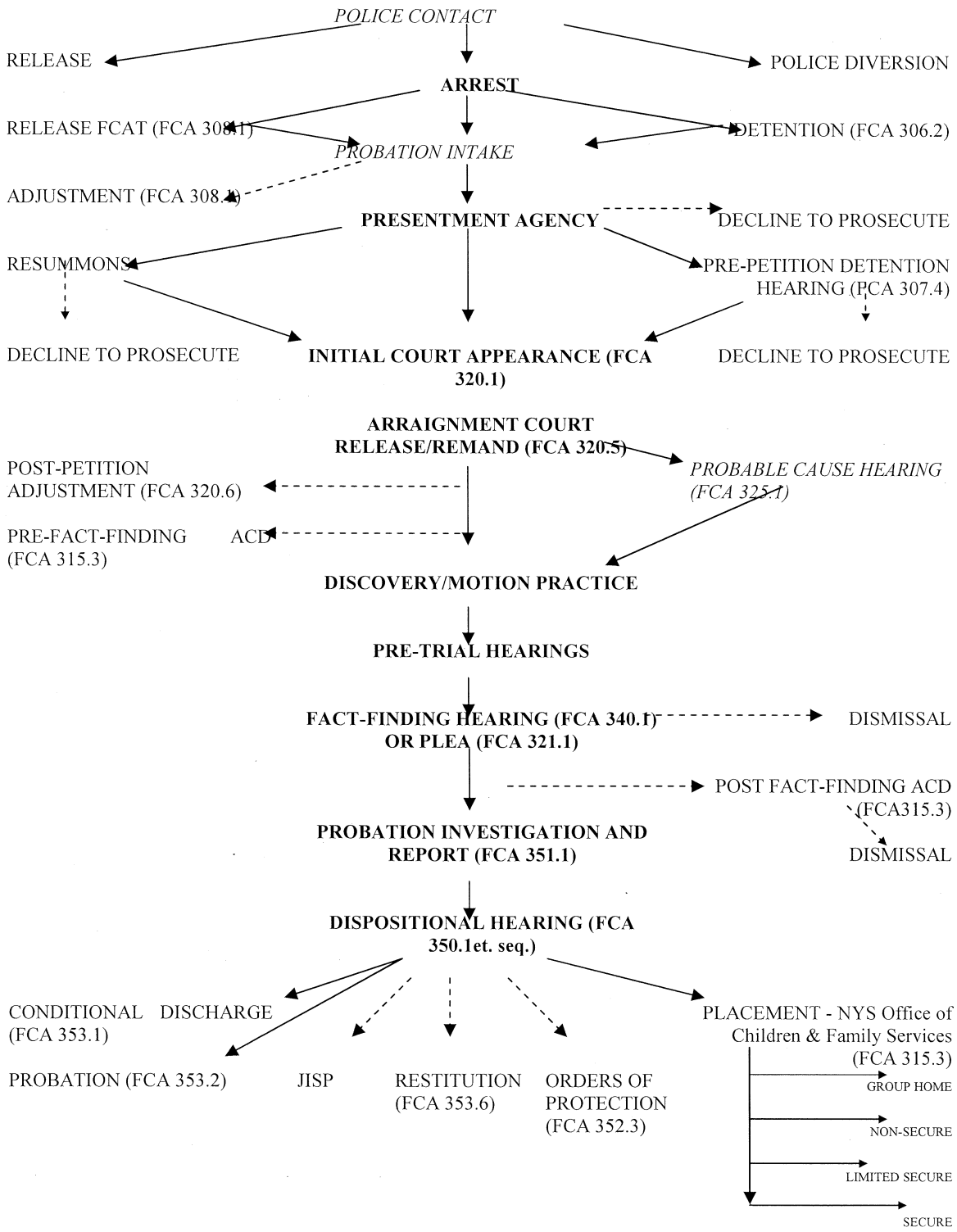
Both PINS and JD cases have been affected by federal ASFA requirements. Placement and detention orders must indicate that all other

options have been explored prior to the ordering of a youth outside his or her home. In JD matters, however, public safety will permit removal without such a finding. Under state requirements, permanency planning is required for all youth placed outside the family home.

Probation Screening, Assessment, and Intervention

Screening, assessment, and providing effective interventions that reduce risk and build protective factors are critical functions of probation intake. In recent years, the Department of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (DPCA) has implemented a systematic assessment protocol and software to increase outcome predictability while supporting professional judgment, assist in the development of case plans that pinpoint needed services, and facilitate data retrieval for planning and analysis. Known as the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI), the protocol has three components: a modified initial pre-screen that assesses risk; a full assessment that incorporates need and protective factors and is useful for reassessing progress over time; and a case management section. It provides a common language for sharing information about clients with other service agencies, and offers more objective criteria for assigning services. The YASI has been implemented in 48 counties, and may be expanded to additional sites.

A flow chart depicting how youth move through the juvenile justice system follows on the next page.


POLICE CONTACT
RELEASE
POLICE DIVERSION
ARREST
RELEASE FCAT (FCA 308.1)
DETENTION (FCA 306.2)
PROBATION INTAKE
ADJUSTMENT (FCA 308.1)
PRESENTMENT AGENCY
DECLINE TO PROSECUTE
RESUMMONS
PRE-PETITION DETENTION HEARING (FCA 307.4)
DECLINE TO PROSECUTE
INITIAL COURT APPEARANCE (FCA 320.1)
DECLINE TO PROSECUTE
ARRAIGNMENT COURT RELEASE/REMAND (FCA 320.5)
POST-PETITION ADJUSTMENT (FCA 320.6)
PROBABLE CAUSE HEARING (FCA 325.1)
PRE-FACT-FINDING (FCA 315.3)
ACD
DISCOVERY/MOTION PRACTICE
PRE-TRIAL HEARINGS
FACT-FINDING HEARING (FCA 340.1) OR PLEA (FCA 321.1)
DISMISSAL
POST FACT-FINDING ACD (FCA315.3)
PROBATION INVESTIGATION AND REPORT (FCA 351.1)
DISMISSAL
DISPOSITIONAL HEARING (FCA 350.1et. seq.)
CONDITIONAL DISCHARGE (FCA 353.1)
PROBATION (FCA 353.2)
JISP
RESTITUTION (FCA 353.6)
ORDERS OF PROTECTION (FCA 352.3)
PLACEMENT - NYS Office of Children & Family Services (FCA 315.3)
GROUP HOME
NON-SECURE
LIMITED SECURE
SECURE

Service Network

While many model programs addressing juvenile delinquency have been implemented in communities throughout the State, three major programs operated outside the formal juvenile justice system and designed to directly impact delinquency reduction, control and prevention have been widely used. Two of these programs are part of the Blueprints for Violence Prevention: Functional Family Therapy (FFT) and Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST). The third program, Integrated County Planning (ICP), was initiated by the NYS Office of Children and Family Services to coordinate planning for all human services. A description of all three models follows.

Functional Family Therapy

Functional Family Therapy (FFT) is an outcome-driven prevention/intervention program for youth who have demonstrated a wide range of maladaptive, acting-out behaviors and related syndromes. FFT targets youth aged 11-18, at risk for and/or presenting with delinquency, violence, substance use, Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, or Disruptive Behavior Disorder. FFT requires as few as 8-12 hours of direct service time for some youth and their families, and generally no more than 26 hours of direct service time for the most severe cases.

FFT emphasizes factors that enhance protective factors (strengths) and reduce risk, including the risk of terminating treatment. In order to accomplish changes effectively, FFT is a phased program of graduated steps, including:

Engagement, designed to protect family members from early program dropout;

Motivation, designed to change maladaptive emotional reactions and increase trust, hope, and the desire to change;

Assessment, designed to clarify individual, family, and larger system interpersonal relationships;

Behavior Change, which consists of communication training, contracting and response-cost techniques, and parenting skills; and

Generalization, during which the case management is guided by individualized family functional needs, the family's constraints and resources, and the relationship that has been built with the FFT therapist.

Program trials have demonstrated that FFT can effectively treat adolescents with Conduct Disorder, Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Disruptive Behavior Disorder, alcohol and other drug abuse disorders, and those who are delinquent and/or violent. FFT intervention may interrupt the escalation of these adolescents into more restrictive, higher cost services; reduce their need for ancillary social services; prevent further incidence of the presenting problem and

progression into the adult criminal justice system; and positively model behavior change for younger siblings, thus preventing *them* from penetrating the system of care.

Multi-Systemic Therapy

Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) is an intensive family and community-based treatment that addresses the multiple determinants of serious antisocial behavior in juvenile offenders. The therapist views individuals in the context of a complex network of interconnected systems. These include the individual, family, and extra-familial (peer, school, neighborhood) factors. Intervention may be needed in one or several of these systems.

MST targets chronic violent, or substance abusing male or female juvenile offenders ages 12 to 17 at high risk of out-of-home placement, and their families. The major goal of MST is to invest parents with the skills and resources to independently address the difficulties in raising teenagers, and to empower youth to cope with family, peers, school, and neighborhood problems. Through natural supports and skill building, the therapist places developmentally appropriate demands on the adolescent and family for responsible behavior. Intervention strategies include family therapy, parent training, and cognitive behavior therapies.

MST uses a home-based model of service delivery to increase family retention in treatment, allow intensive services through low caseloads, and enhance the maintenance of treatment gains. The usual duration is approximately 60 hours of contact over four months, but frequency and duration of sessions are determined by family need.

Program evaluations of MST have recorded the following results for serious juvenile offenders: a reduction of 25-70% in long-term re-arrest rates; a reduction of 47-64% in out-of-home placements; improvements in family functioning, and decreased mental health problems for serious juvenile offenders.

Integrated County Planning

In 1998, the New York State Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) issued a Request for Proposals inviting large, medium and small counties to participate in an integrated county planning (ICP) initiative to coordinate planning for all human services. Fifteen counties and the City of New York received grants for a five-year period to eliminate duplicative planning processes and fragmented services, with an overall goal of creating a planning process that coordinates human services at both the state and local level. The Department of Health, the Office of Mental Health, the Office of Alcoholism and

Substance Abuse Services, and the Council on Children and Families currently are participating in the ICP initiative. The key principles of the initiative are: locally controlled interagency planning process coordination; stakeholder involvement in planning; addressing needs of at-risk and vulnerable populations; positive development of youth, children and families; community asset building; outcome-based results; and family-centered resources. Each demonstration project submitted a work plan identifying how and when the key concepts of ICP would be addressed.

Using the experience of these pilot counties as a model, remaining counties are expected to implement such a plan prior to, or for the 2008 plan year.

Juvenile and Youth Arrests in New York State

In New York State, federal Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) funds can be allocated only to projects targeting juveniles who are under the jurisdiction of the family court. The arrest profiles presented in this section for juveniles ages 7-15 include arrests involving both alleged "Juvenile Delinquents" who are under the jurisdiction of the family court and juveniles charged with "Juvenile Offender (JO)" offenses who are under the jurisdiction of the criminal court. This was necessary because it was not possible to distinguish between arrests for these two offender categories. It is estimated that JOs represent less than five percent of the total arrests involving youth under 16 statewide.

Arrest profiles are also presented for youth ages 16-17 for two reasons. First, it was not possible to desegregate offender race and ethnicity data by age group. Second, while youth ages 16-17 are prosecuted as adults in New York State, these youth are classified as juvenile offenders in many other states. Thus, they were included to facilitate comparisons with race, ethnicity and national data.

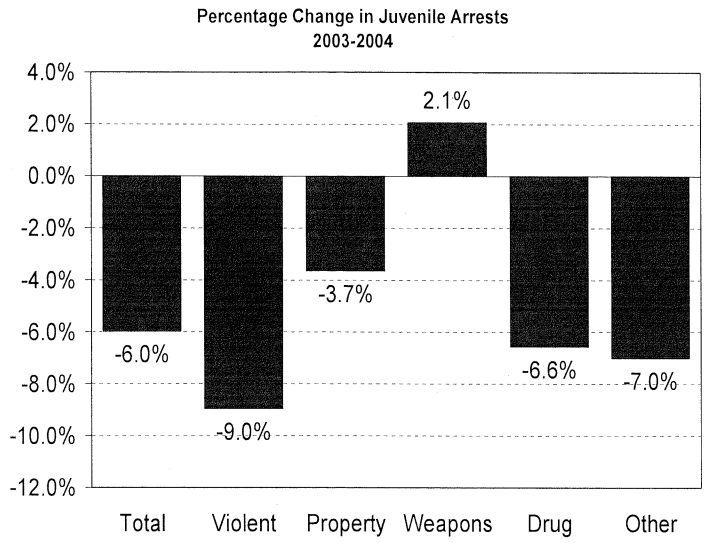
The statistics presented in this section are from the New York State Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. The presentation focuses largely on arrests involving violent and property index offenses (i.e., the most serious arrest offenses) and UCR Part 2 weapons offenses and drug offenses. The statistics used to develop the arrest profiles appear in the Appendix.

YOUTH ARRESTS (under 18 years old): *Note: The New York City Police Department has not reported arrest statistics to UCR since 2001, thus all figures presented here refer only to all counties outside of New York City. No statewide data are available for any years beyond 2001.

There were 54,765 youth arrests reported in 2004, a 3.8 percent decrease from the 56,908 reported in 2003, and a 9.0 percent decrease from the 60,205 reported in 2002.

Juveniles (under 16 years old) comprised 42.8 percent of the total youth arrests; the remaining 57.2 percent involved 16 and 17 year olds. Juvenile arrests were down 6.0 percent, and arrests for 16 to 17 year olds dropped 2.0 percent between 2003 and 2004.

In 2004, violent index arrests (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) comprised 5.6 percent (1,310) of all juvenile arrests; property index crimes (burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft) accounted for 28.8 percent (6,756); drug offenses accounted for 3.4 percent (797) and weapons arrests 2.1 percent (495) of juvenile arrests. The remaining categories accounted for 60.1 percent (14,107) of juvenile arrests. Among juveniles, the most prevalent arrest offense in 2004 was larceny (4,934 arrests or 21.0 percent of the total.)



Between 2003 and 2004, the only increase reported in juvenile arrests occurred in weapon offenses (2.1%) as arrests for all other categories dropped. Arrests for violent offenses showed the largest decline (-9.0%). The same pattern occurred when comparing 2004 arrests with 2002: weapons offenses were the only arrest category to have increased (+10.7%) and the largest decline was reported in violent offenses (-1.1%).

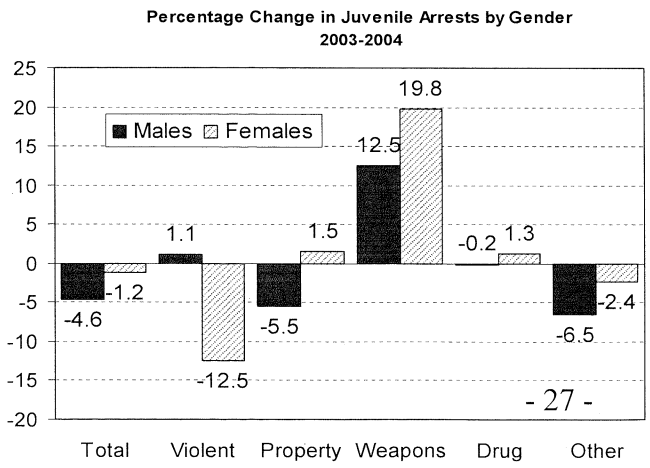
Arrests of youth under 16 years of age in the United States increased by 3.0 percent between 2003 and 2004.

Among 16 to 17 year olds, violent offenses comprised 6.0 percent (1,873 arrests) of their total arrests in 2004, property offenses accounted for 22.1 percent (6,924 arrests), drug offenses were 17.9 percent (5,603 arrests) and weapon arrests were 1.6 percent (487) of total arrests. All other offenses accounted for 52.4 percent (16,413 arrests) of the total arrests for 16 to 17 year olds.

Between 2003 and 2004, increases were reported in 16 to 17 year old arrests in weapon offenses (27.2% rise), violent offenses (4.8%), and drug offenses (1.1%). Compared with 2002, total arrests were down 7.7 percent overall, but increases were reported in both weapon (17.1%) and violent (3.2%) offense categories.

Arrests among youth 16 to 17 years old in the United States increased by 1.5 percent between 2003 and 2004.

Offender Characteristics : *Note: The New York City Police Department has not reported arrest statistics to UCR since 2001, thus all figures presented here refer only to all counties outside of New York City. No statewide data are available for any years beyond 2001.



Gender. Males comprised the overwhelming majority (74.2%) of total arrests involving youth under 18 years old in 2004. Both male and female youth arrests declined between 2003 and 2004, with the decline of male arrests much higher (-4.6%) than female arrests (-1.2%). Several offense categories actually increased during that time period for females (property, drug, and weapon offenses), and for males (violent and weapon offenses).

In 2004, the proportion of youth arrests that were for drug offenses was twice as high for males as for females (13.5% vs. 6.4% respectively), while female youths had a higher proportion of property offenses (33.2%) than their male counterparts (22.1%). Violent offenses accounted for 6.6 percent of youth arrests among males, and 3.6 percent among females.

Compared with 2002, in 2004:

- Arrests among females under 18 years old declined 1.8 percent (14,370 to 14,117), while male youth arrests dropped 11.3 percent (45,835 to 40,648).

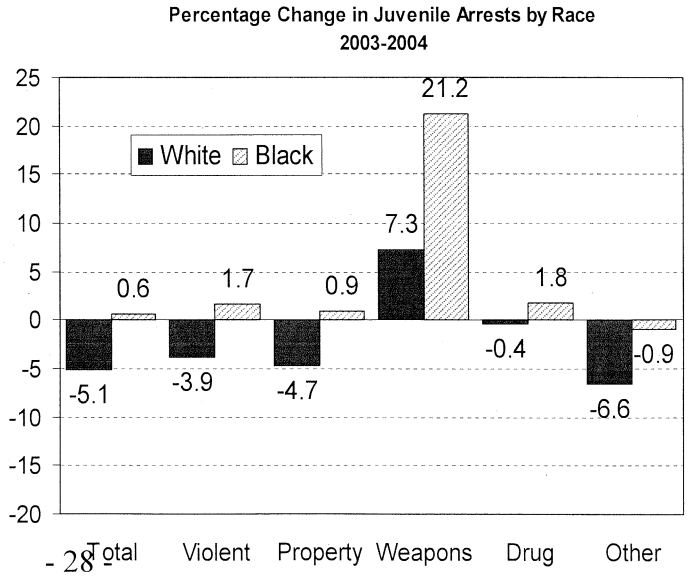
- Violent index arrests were 7.4 percent lower for females (542 to 502 arrests), and 2.4 percent lower for males (declining from 2,747 to 2,681 arrests);

- Weapons arrests were 36.6 percent higher for females (71 to 97 arrests) and 11.7 percent higher for males (792 to 885 arrests);

- Property index arrests were 4.2 percent higher for females (4,499 to 4,689 arrests), and 9.9 percent lower for males (9,982 to 8,991 arrests); and

- Drug arrests were 7.5 percent higher for females (838 to 901 arrests) and 6.2 percent lower for males (5,862 to 5,499 arrests).

Race. The UCR Program does not distinguish between white and black offenders who are Hispanic, thus both racial categories include Hispanics. The majority of youth arrestees in Non-New York City in 2004 were white (70.5%). Blacks comprised 28.4 percent of total youth arrests, and the remaining 1.1 percent was other races or not reported.



Overall, white youth arrests declined 5.1 percent between 2003 and 2004, while black youth arrests rose 0.6 percent. Weapon offenses was the only category to increase among white youth (7.3%) while arrests among black youth rose in each of the violent (1.7%), property (0.9%), weapons (21.2%) and drug (1.8%) categories.

In 2004, white and black youth had a similar breakdown of arrests by offense category, except black youth had a higher proportion of violent index arrests (10.6%) than white youth (3.9%). Among both white and black youth, about one-quarter of arrests were for property offenses, and approximately one of every ten arrests involved a drug offense.

Compared with 2002, in 2004:

• Arrests among white youth under 18 years old declined 12.3 percent (44,005 to 38,590), while black youth arrests increased 1.0 percent (15,421 to 15,576).

• Violent index arrests were 11.0 percent lower for whites (1,672 to 1,488 arrests), and 4.6 percent higher for blacks (rising from 1,580 to 1,652 arrests);

• Property index arrests were 6.2 percent lower for whites (10,364 to 9,726 arrests), and 3.3 percent lower for blacks (3,910 to 3,780 arrests);

• Drug arrests were 5.9 percent lower for whites (4,911 to 4,623 arrests) and 0.7 percent higher for blacks (1,714 to 1,726 arrests); and

• Weapons arrests were 0.6 percent higher for whites (539 to 542 arrests) and 34.3 percent higher for blacks (315 to 423 arrests).

Hispanic Offenders. The UCR Program does not distinguish between white and black offenders who are Hispanic, thus "Hispanic" includes both racial categories. Hispanic youth arrests in Non-New York City rose 6.9 percent between 2003 and 2004 and were up 10.8 percent from 2002.

Compared with 2002, in 2004:

• Hispanic youth arrests for violent offenses rose 7.6 percent (increasing from 314 to 338 arrests);

• Drug arrests were 37.7 percent higher for Hispanics (increasing from 366 to 504 arrests);

• Property index arrests dropped slightly (0.8 percent, from 979 to 971 arrests); and

• Weapon offenses declined 3.2 percent among Hispanic youth (from 124 to 120 arrests).

Gang Assault Arrests and Dispositions

Arrests and dispositions for gang assault in the first and second degree are reported to the DCJS Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system for youth 16 years and older. Unlike UCR, data from each region in the State as well as statewide totals are available from CCH.

• In 2004, there were 830 arrests for gang assault offenses reported, an increase of 4.3 percent from the 796 arrests reported in 2003 and a 5.8 percent decrease from the 881 reported in 2002.

• Two-thirds of the arrests in 2004 were reported from New York City where arrests rose 5.9 percent. Arrests in Non-New York City rose just 1.4 percent in 2004 compared with 2003.

• Approximately half of the arrests for gang assault resulted in a conviction, and about 4 of every 10 convictions involved sentences to incarceration (prison, jail or jail plus probation). The conviction rates for gang assault arrests were higher in Non-New York City than in New York City (70 percent of the arrests resulted in a conviction to some charge outside of New York City, compared with only 36 percent in New York City during 2004).

New York State
Family Court Workload
2002 – 2004

NYS DPCA
Intake Cases Opened for Service
Family Court

Year	JD	Percent	PINS	Percent	Total
2002	23,470	49.8%	23,694	50.2%	47,164
2003	24,640	50.4%	24,206	49.6%	48,846
2004	24,873	55.9%	19,635	44.1%	44,508
	48,110	50.1%	47,900	49.9%	96,010

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 2/2/2006

PINS Intake cases decreased 17% from 23,698 to 19,635 during the period compared to a 6% increase for JDs. Their proportion compared to JDs processed at Intake also decreased from 50% to 44%. Legislation increasing the PINS age from 16 years to 18 years became effective July 1, 2002.

NYS DPCA
Intake Cases Processed
Family Court
2002

Action	JD	Percent	PINS	Percent	Total
Referred for Petition Immediately	13,865	67.8%	6,579	32.2%	20,445
Terminated, matter not pursued, no petition	273	5.5%	4,684	94.5%	4,957
Adjusted	7,132	46.3%	8,261	53.7%	15,393
Terminated without adjustment, referred for petition	2,004	33.1%	4,050	66.9%	6,054
Total	23,274	49.7%	23,574	50.3%	46,848

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 3/11/2005

While representing one-half of the intake cases, JDs were 69% of those referred for petition immediately and less than ½ of cases adjusted. PINS accounted for 95% of the cases terminated, matter not pursued and more than 2/3rd of those terminated without adjustment and referred for petition.

NYS DPCA
Intake Cases Processed
Family Court
2003

Action	JD	Percent	PINS	Percent	Total
Referred for Petition Immediately	13,837	67.2%	6,744	32.8%	20,582
Terminated, matter not pursued, no petition	214	4.7%	4,330	95.3%	4,544
Adjusted	8,288	49.6%	8,431	50.4%	16,719
Terminated without adjustment, referred for petition	2,166	35.2%	3,987	64.8%	6,153
Total	24,505	51.1%	23,492	48.9%	47,998

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 3/11/2005

JDs accounted for more than 2/3rd of the cases referred for petition immediately and ½ of the cases adjusted. PINS represented 95% of cases terminated, matter not pursued as well as nearly 2/3rd of cases terminated without adjustment and referred for petition.

NYS DPCA
Intake Cases Processed
Family Court
2004

Action	JD	Percent	PINS	Percent	Total
Referred for Petition Immediately	14,093	71.0%	5,751	29.0%	19,845
Terminated, matter not pursued, no petition	415	8.9%	4,238	91.1%	4,653
Adjusted	7,946	52.1%	7,314	47.9%	15,261
Terminated without adjustment, referred for petition	2,044	36.8%	3,517	63.2%	5,561
Total	24,498	54.1%	20,820	45.9%	45,319

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 2/2/2006

JDs were more than 70% of the cases referred for petition immediately and over ½ of the adjusted cases. PINS accounted for 9 out of 10 cases terminated, matter not pursued and nearly 2/3rd of cases terminated without adjustment and referred for petition.

Overall, JD and PINS Intake cases opened for service decreased 3% from 46,848 in 2002 to 45,319 in 2004. JD intake cases increased 5% from 23,274 to 24,498 and PINS decreased 12% from 23,574 to 20,820. JD cases that were terminated, matter not pursued increased 52%, from 273 in 2002 to 415 in 2004. The number of PINS cases referred for petition immediately decreased 13% from 4,050 to 3,517.

NYS DPCA
Juveniles Received for Probation Supervision
Family Court
2002

	JD				PINS				
Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
13 and under	716	42.3%	144	8.5%	479	28.3%	352	20.8%	1,692
14-15	2,365	46.0%	653	12.7%	1,083	21.0%	1,045	20.3%	5,147
16 and over	743	46.6%	171	10.7%	347	21.8%	334	20.9%	1,596
Total	3,824	45.4%	968	11.5%	1,909	22.6%	1,731	20.5%	8,433

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 3/11/2005

Over half (57%) of juveniles received were JDs, of which 1/5, 20% were female. Nearly half (48%) of PINS received were female. Nearly 2/3rd of juveniles received were between 14-15 years old. Females were nearly 1/3rd – 32% of juveniles received.

NYS DPCA
Juveniles Received for Probation Supervision
Family Court
2003

	JD				PINS				
Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
13 and under	663	43.4%	143	9.4%	461	30.2%	260	17.0%	1,528
14-15	2,616	50.2%	651	12.5%	1,079	20.7%	869	16.7%	5,216
16 and over	870	44.2%	200	10.2%	478	24.3%	422	21.4%	1,971
Total	4,149	47.6%	994	11.4%	2,018	23.2%	1,551	17.8%	8,713

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 3/11/2005

Nearly 6 out of 10 (59%) juveniles received for probation supervision were JDs. Females were 19% of JDs received and 43% of PINS. Six out of ten juveniles received, 60%, were between 14-15 years old.

NYS DPCA
Juveniles Received for Probation Supervision
Family Court
2004

	JD				PINS				
Age	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
13 and under	642		116		351		235		1,344
14-15	2,405		648		941		816		4,810
16 and over	966		215		430		395		2,006
Total	4,013		979		1,722		1,446		8,160

Source: NYS DPCA Probation Workload System (PWS)
Provided by: NYS DCJS BJRI 2/2/2006

Nearly 2/3rd, 61% of juveniles received for probation supervision were JDs. Females were still 19% of JDs received and increased to 46% of PINS received. Juveniles between 14-15 years old constituted 59% of those received for probation supervision.

Overall, juveniles received for probation supervision increased 9% from 7,991 in 2001 to 8,713 in 2003. JDs increased 17% from 4,413 to 5,143 while PINS decreased slightly, 0.2% from 3,577 to 3,569. The ratio of male to female was fairly consistent over the period, about 70% to 30%, respectively.

Justice and the Community

There are many social, economic, legal and organizational conditions considered relevant to delinquency prevention programming.

Living in poverty is one of the greatest risk factors threatening good outcomes for children. Poverty is especially detrimental for children under the age of five, and living in poor neighborhoods exacerbates the risk. Children in single parent families are more likely to be living in poverty than those in two parent families. Births to teens indicate an increased risk of child poverty, as well as potential parenting problems. Teen mothers may not be financially and emotionally ready to support their children. Additionally, teen mothers are less likely than other teens to finish high school, placing them at greater risk for reduced income over time.

Growing up in a physically and emotionally safe environment allows a child to develop trust, self-confidence and effective interpersonal skills, all of which are critical developmental milestones. Exposure to violence, as victims or witnesses, can have short and long term harmful effects on children, including social and emotional problems and poor school performance. Children under age six are especially vulnerable to negative outcomes.

Millions of children are exposed to violence each year. Violence is in the media, in schools and communities, and in children's homes. An estimated 3 to 10 million children witness domestic violence every year. One in two high school students is threatened or injured with a weapon each year.

- The maltreatment of children and violence against women often go hand in hand. Child abuse occurs in 30 to 60 percent of domestic violence cases involving families with children.

- Children who are poor, non-white, male and urban residents have the highest rates of exposure to community violence.

- The home can be a dangerous place. Far more children are victims of serious physical abuse within their homes than are severely injured in acts of violence on school grounds or elsewhere. In 1995, the FBI reported that 27 percent of all violent crime involved family on family violence, and 48 percent involved acquaintances, with the violence often occurring in the home. There is no existing data source for an accurate calculation of children's exposure to domestic violence.

Children suffer severe emotional and developmental consequences from exposure to violence. Even when children do not suffer physical injury, the emotional consequences of viewing or hearing acts of violence may be severe and long lasting. In the short term, exposure to violence can result in the total

upheaval of a child's life. In the long term, many children exposed to violence experience difficulties in school, at work and in relationships; have physical and mental health problems; and may be at risk of being re-victimized by violence throughout their lives.

Child victims are at greater risk of becoming offenders themselves. Children who are victims of, or witnesses to, violence are more likely to engage in alcohol and drug use, delinquent acts and later adult criminality. Furthermore, these children are often at risk of repeating the violence they have experienced, thus perpetuating a cycle of violence that continues throughout future generations. Being abused or neglected as a child increases the likelihood of arrest as a juvenile. A comparison of delinquent and non-delinquent youth found that a history of family violence or abuse is the most significant difference between the two groups.

Delinquency prevention efforts need to be focused on the many at-risk behaviors and social circumstances that research has shown to be precedents and correlates to violence. Funding priorities must support new or evidence-based programs which target the appropriate at-risk population to prevent anti-social attitudes, under-achievement and truancy in schools, and the violence that generates delinquency and crime.

Juvenile delinquent youth with mental health and/or substance abuse treatment needs must be diverted from residential placement whenever possible. This diversion can be accomplished through community collaborations which include local probation departments, local social services, local mental health, schools, family courts, local police departments, Youth Bureaus and local health providers.

Risk screens and assessments, both strength-based and diagnostic; case management services, including wraparound; and direct and referral services, need to be available for both the youth and his or her family. These services need to respond to the unique needs of the target community, and be based on the following concepts:

- *Individualized* to meet the specific needs of each youth and family.
- *Family-based* – families need to participate in the planning and treatment process.
- *Community-based* – a continuum of community services should be maximized to prevent out-of-home placements.
- *Mainstream in the least restrictive setting* – normalize life experiences whenever feasible.

- *Culturally Competent* – meet language needs and express sensitivity to culture and ethnicity.

The incidence of teen pregnancy, substance use and gang involvement can be influenced by keeping youth in school, increasing educational achievement, expanding independent living skills, and by helping young people to obtain and maintain employment.

Programs to help at-risk youth build social competencies and overcome barriers to success must include career awareness programs, job skills development and placement, summer youth employment programs and fostering volunteerism and community attachment through community service activities.

It is through community agency collaboration and the coordinated access and referral to prevention and treatment services that we can help youth to succeed. Our objectives are healthier families with reduced parental and adolescent substance abuse and mental health needs; reduced use of detention and out-of-home placements; improved family functioning; and an ultimate reduction in youth violence and delinquency.

Priority Juvenile Justice Needs/Problem Statements

Based on the analysis of crime statistics, as well as the mandate of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, the number one priority is to take aggressive actions to reduce violent crime committed by children and adolescents, including gangs, guns and drugs. The second priority is to combat truancy, which research indicates in a strong and frequent precursor of delinquency and later adult crime and incarceration. The third priority is to focus resources on the needs of children of incarcerated parents, a highly vulnerable, at-risk population. The fourth priority is to reduce Disproportionate Minority Contact, or DMC.

1. Serious Crime, including Gangs, Guns and Drugs (federal program areas 12, 15, 32)
   (based on non-New York City statistics)

Although violent crime committed by offenders of all ages has declined substantially from its peak in the late 1980's and early 1990s, youth violent crime rates remain well above historical levels, and continue to be unacceptable. Further, there is evidence suggesting significant increases in violence among adolescent girls and pre-adolescent children of both genders. It is especially troubling when youth crimes are fueled by gang involvement, and when crimes involve guns in the hands of children. Many of these delinquent or criminal behaviors are spurred by drug use, abuse and trade.

Between 2003 and 2004, juvenile arrests for violent offenses fell 9.0%; however, juvenile arrests for weapon offenses increased by 2.1%. Between 2002 and 2004, violent offenses went down by 1.1%, but weapons offenses increased by almost 11%--the only arrest category to have increased.

Between 2003 and 2004, increases were reported in 16 to 17 year old arrests in weapon offenses (+27.2%), violent offenses (4.8%) and drug offenses (1.1%).

Both male and female youth arrests declined between 2003 and 2004, but the rate of decline in males was more significant, -4.6% and -1.2 %, respectively. However, during that period, property, drug, and weapon offenses actually increased among females, and violent and weapon offenses increased for males.

Compared with 2002, in 2004 weapons arrests were 36.6% higher for females (71 to 97 arrests) and 11.7% higher for males (792 to 885 arrests). Although, drug arrests decreased by 6.2 % for males (5,862 to 5,499); drug arrests for females were 7.5% higher (838 to 901).

Arrests and dispositions for gang assault in the first and second degree are reported to the DCJS Computerized Criminal History (CCH) system for youth 16 and older. Unlike UCR data above, data from each region in the state,

including New York City, are available from CCH.

In 2004, there were 830 arrests for gang assault offenses reported, an increase of 4.3% over 2003 and a decrease from the 881 reported in 2002. Two-thirds of these arrests in 2004 were reported from New York City where arrests rose 5.9%. Arrests in non-New York City rose 1.4% in 2004 compared with 2003. However, none of these figures capture gang involvement among juveniles aged 7-15, which is known by law-enforcement officials in all major municipalities to be a wide-spread problem throughout New York State.

2. Truancy

Truancy is often the first indicator that a child is likely to be at higher risk of anti-social behavior, and involvement with the juvenile justice system. Studies have shown that approximately three-fourths of incarcerated criminals in the United States were habitual truants during their school years. In the United States, nearly one in ten 15 year olds is truant at least once a week and truancy has proven to be a precursor to dropping out of school.

Truancy is a recognized risk factor, that along with other biological, psychological and social factors, contributes to the prediction of delinquency and drug use among children and youth. Whether the reason is poor attitude or performance, learning disabilities, academic failure, bullying or rejection at school, unsupportive adults, delinquency or drug use among one's peers, the act of skipping or dropping out of school is the beginning of what the Harvard Civil Rights Project has coined "the school to prison pipeline." For many, this will result in a life of underachievement, crime and incarceration. Commitment to school and recognition of involvement or achievement in school or school-based extracurricular activities are protective factors that can help prevent entry into the juvenile and adult justice system.

School suspension, used in reaction to violent behavior, fighting or breaking school rules, often results in widening the gap between at-risk youth and the school environment. These youth will not only fall behind in their academic work, they will fail to learn corrective behavior and become at greater risk of school failure, dropping out and involvement in the criminal justice system.

The relationship between educational failure and delinquency is clear: 82% of all crimes are committed by people who have dropped out of school (APA Commission on Youth Violence, 1993) and 41% of state and federal prison inmates lack a high school diploma or GED, more than twice the level of the general population (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2003).

3. Children of Incarcerated Parents.

Children of incarcerated parents represent an ever growing segment of the juvenile population, and they are presenting new and often deeper issues to the juvenile justice system. A 1999 survey of inmates suggests that approximately 1.5 million children in the U.S. had an incarcerated parent. By January, 2004, more than 85,000 children in New York State had at least one parent in prison. Of those, 12,000 or more than 14%, had an incarcerated mother. Not surprisingly, the majority of these youth live in inner city or minority urban neighborhoods, where they face risks at many different levels: community, school, peer, group and family level. African American children are nine times more likely to have a parent in prison, and Latino children are three times more likely than their white counterparts.

Although the incarceration of parents impacts all children left behind, parental incarceration does not affect all children the same way. For some, parental incarceration results in the loss of an important economic source or a complete relocation of home and family. Thus, parental incarceration along with the issues that precede incarceration, are often associated with structural family adjustments. This can also prove very stressful for family members who step in to help. Children of incarcerated parents are often transient, due to diminished economic circumstances and/or because they are transferred among caretakers. Such instability weakens support systems, diminishes the protection of social ties, and contributes to the lifelong deleterious consequences of that deprivation.

The detrimental impact of parental incarceration on a young person's development and behavior has been well documented in recent years. Immediate effects can include feelings of shame and alienation, loss of financial support, poor school performance and increased delinquency. Long-term effects include maturational regression, impaired ability to cope with future stress or trauma, and intergenerational patterns of criminal behavior. In localities or neighborhoods where residents are already struggling to break the cycle of crime, the impact on the delinquency rate is particularly troubling. Young people with an incarcerated parent are between two and six times more likely to end up in prison than their peers. A 1994 survey of children of incarcerated parents in Virginia found that 41% of teenagers had been suspended from school, and 34% had altercations with the police.

Adolescence is an especially precarious stage when children become more peer focused and vulnerable to becoming overtly involved in delinquent, criminal or negative social activities such as drug abuse. Having an incarcerated parent serves as a social marker for troubled circumstances as well as a threat to the development of a secure emotional foundation. The stigma and secrecy surrounding incarceration discourages both children and families from seeking help. This contributes even further to the social isolation of the entire family, and deprives this group of children of normal outlets for grieving that are available to

children who lose a parent through death, military service or divorce.

The greatest needs of children of incarcerated parents seem to stem from the absence of a positive adult role model, a lack of exposure to positive social norms and the increased feeling of alienation from community and society. Any program attempting to provide support to children of incarcerated parents should include positive adult support through case management, mentoring and therapeutic intervention to help address issues of loss, stigma and trauma. The program should be particularly focused on disrupting the intergenerational involvement in crime and incarceration that is often characteristic of children of incarcerated parents, as evidenced by reports that these children are so much more likely than their peers to be incarcerated at some point in their lives.

4. Disproportionate Minority Contact

In 1988, Congress amended the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act to require that states develop plans to reduce the disproportionate confinement of minority youth in secure institutions. The over-representation of minority youth in institutions was referred to as Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC). In 1992, Congress mandated that states engage in continuing efforts to reduce DMC, and tied compliance to eligibility for federal juvenile justice funds. In 2002, Congress expanded the mandate and required that states reduce minority youth contact with any part of the juvenile justice system. This broader perspective is referred to as Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC).

A review of statewide statistical data for 2001 reveals that minority youth are over-represented in the State's juvenile justice system. Minority youth represented 43.7% of New York State's juvenile population, yet accounted for 52.7% of juvenile arrests, 80.9% of juvenile secure detentions, and 84.9% of youth in secure juvenile corrections. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with White juveniles statewide shows that minorities were 1.43 times as likely to be arrested, 3.80 times as likely to be securely detained, and 5.06 times as likely to be confined in secure juvenile correctional facilities. African-American youth were notably over-represented compared to Whites. While African-American youth represented 17.9% of New York State's juvenile population, they accounted for 34.6% of juvenile arrests, 59.5% of juvenile secure detentions, and 57.7% of secure juvenile corrections. An RRI comparison with White juveniles statewide shows that African-American youth were 2.29 times as likely to be arrested, 4.25 times as likely to be securely detained, and 5.23 times as likely to be confined in secure juvenile correctional facilities. While Hispanic youngsters represented 17.8% of New York State's juvenile population, they accounted for 25.3% of youth in secure correctional facilities, and were 4.79 times as likely as White youth to be confined in secure juvenile correctional facilities.

New York State has focused, in particular, on the arrest contact point because each county with analyzable quantitative data on DMC has demonstrated disproportionality at this stage. For example, examining 2003 arrest data for African-American youth found that all twenty-eight counties with statistical data had an RRI value greater than 1.00. Overall, 11% of counties had Black arrest RRIs between 1.01 and 2.00, 43% had values between 2.01 and 4.00, 25% had values between 4.01 and 6.00, and 21% of counties had RRI values of 6.01 or more. Focus group discussions with local juvenile justice professionals have frequently suggested that DMC is often rooted in a lack of diversion options and community-based alternatives available to urban youngsters. New York State is committed to efforts to reduce disproportionate minority contact by expanding diversion opportunities for troubled youth using federal Formula Grant funds.

PRIORITIES FOR FORMULA FUNDING OF JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS

Program Area: Serious Crime, including gangs, gun programs, and substance abuse

Program Area Code: 29, including 12, 15, 32

Problem Statement

Youth violent crime rates are unacceptable. Further, there is evidence suggesting significant increases in violence among adolescent girls and pre-adolescent children of both genders. It is especially troubling when youth crimes are fueled by gang involvement, and when crimes involve guns in the hands of children. Many of these delinquent or criminal behaviors are spurred by drug use, abuse and trade.

Program Goal:

The goal is to reduce the incidence of violent juvenile crime by 10%.

Program Objectives:

1. To reduce serious and violent juvenile crime through the use of intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.

2. To reduce serious and violent juvenile crime through the use of prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.

3. To reduce serious and violent juvenile crime through prevention and treatment initiatives designed to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and non-prescription drugs and alcohol.

Activities and Services:

Youth targeted within these program areas include at-risk, anti-social, aggressive, violent or delinquent youth aged 7-15 under the jurisdiction of the Family Court and PINS to age 17. Grantees are asked to use evidence based programs including Blueprints for Violence Prevention, OJJDP Model Program Guide, SAMSHA Model Programs or Strengthening America's Families Project. Activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. To provide gang prevention and education programs including after school and weekend activities, remedial education and tutoring, mentoring, job readiness training and summer employment.

2. To work with human service agencies in various regions of the state to develop a gang prevention resource guide for practitioners.

3. To provide culturally sensitive creative art, music and electronics, and broadcast training as a vehicle for reducing problem behaviors such as school failure, truancy and delinquency; and increasing competence, pride, discipline, responsibility, and attitudes about school and future goals.

4. To provide school based probation officers and community enhanced policing to provide prevention, intervention and supervision to high-risk youth and probationers and their families.

5. To divert and treat youth with mental health disorders, substance abuse issues or co-occurring disorders through programs involving the schools, positive youth development, family strengthening models, case management, and provision of best practices treatment such as FET, FFT, MST.

Performance Measures:

1. Amount of formula grant funds awarded for services during the reporting period.
2. Number of FTEs funded by formula grant during the reporting period.
3. Number of program youth served.
4. Average length of stay in program.
5. Number and percent of program youth with a new serious crime offense.
6. Number and percent of program youth with a new gang offense.
7. Number and percent of program youth with a new gun offense.
8. Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend.
9. Number and percent of program youth charged with formal probation violation.
10. Number and percent of program youth committed to correctional facility.
11. Number and percent of program youth who exhibited a decrease in substance use.
12. Number and percent of program youth who have exhibited a decrease in anti-social behavior.
13. Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Funds	Total ($)
2006	$1,087,110	0	$1,087,110
2007	$1,087,110 est	0	$1,087,110
2008	$1,087,110 est	0	$1,087,110

Program Area Title: School Programs

Program Area Code: 27

Problem Statement:

Truancy is often the first indicator that a child could become involved in the juvenile justice system. Studies have shown that approximately three-fourths of incarcerated criminals in the United States were habitual truants during their school years. Truancy can be the result of poor performance, learning disabilities, academic failure, victimization at school, self-abusive behaviors or a dysfunctional home, among other causes. If unchecked, truancy often leads to suspension or dropping out of school, all of which can pull a child into the "school-to-prison pipeline."

Program Goal:

The goal is to reduce truancy among children in New York State, thereby improving their chances of avoiding the criminal justice system; and to protect those youth at-risk of truancy by addressing the circumstances or behaviors contributing to that risk.

Program Objectives:

1. To reduce the risk factors present in the lives of youth who are truant or deemed to be at-risk of truancy.

2. To improve school attendance, participation and academic achievement of the targeted youth.

Activities and Services:

1. Solicit proposals for programs designed to work with truants for the purpose of restoring school participation and improving academic performance and social connectedness.

2. Encourage the use of screening instruments and assessment tools to determine possible needs and risks.

3. Provide resources and technical assistance to sub-grantees to implement evidence-based or proven programs that will assist youth and their families to recognize the importance of school attendance.

4. Monitor programs and track project youth to determine program effectiveness for the targeted youth.

Performance Measures:

1. Amount of Formula Grant funds awarded for services during the reporting period.
2. Number of FTEs funded by Formula Grant during the reporting period.
3. Number of program youth served.
4. Average length of stay in program.
5. Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend.
6. Number and percent of program youth suspended from school.
7. Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in school attendance.
8. Number and percent of program youth who exhibited an increase in grade point average.
9. Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
10. Percent of change in school-related discipline incidents in current year over number of incidents in past year.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Funds	Total ($)
2006	$362,369 est	0	$362,369
2007	$362,369 est	0	$362,369
2008	$362,369 est	0	$362,369

Program Area Title: Children of Incarcerated Parents

Program AreaCode: 04

Problem Statement:

Children of incarcerated parents are at higher risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system than other at-risk adolescents. Although they shared many of the same barriers and risk factors, they face the additional challenges of shame, social stigma and isolation that are common by-products of their parent's incarceration.

Program Goal:

The goal is to provide the children of incarcerated parents with services and support that can diminish in the likelihood of becoming involved in the juvenile justice system; and to increase their chances of leading positive, productive lives.

Program Objectives:

1. To increase the number of programs and levels of service that will address the unique and complex needs of children of incarcerated parents.

2. To lessen the vulnerability of children of incarcerated parents and reduce the risk factors present in their lives, while increasing their resiliency.

Activities and Services:

1. Solicit proposals for programs targeting children of incarcerated parents by identifying that program area as one of New York State's priorities in Formula Grant Requests for Proposals (RFP).

2. Provide resources and technical assistance to sub-grantees for the successful implementation of programs for children of incarcerated parents.

3. Monitor programs and track children of incarcerated parents who are served by the project(s).

4. Provide for a consistent, positive adult role model in the lives of children of incarcerated parents through mentoring.

5. Establish stability and access to needed services through intensive case management.

6. Reduce the shame and social stigma inflicted by parental incarceration through the provision of social events and enrichment activities.

Performance Measures:

1. Amount of Formula Grant funds awarded for services during the reporting period.
2. Number of FTEs funded by Formula Grant funds during the reporting period.
3. Number of program youth served.
4. Average length of stay in program.
5. Number and percent of program youth exhibited a decrease in antisocial behavior.
6. Number and percent of program youth who offend or re-offend.
7. Number and percent of youth completing program requirements.
8. Number and percent of program youth formally placed out of the home.

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Funds	Total ($)
2006	$350,517 est	0	$350,517
2007	$350,517 est	0	$350,517
2008	$350,517 est	0	$350,517

Program Area Title: Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC)

Program Area Code: 10

Problem Statement:

As a condition of receiving federal juvenile justice funds, Congress requires that states engage in continuing efforts to reduce the over-representation of minority youngsters in the juvenile justice system. This over-representation is referred to as *Disproportionate Minority Contact*, or DMC. This priority addresses the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act.

Program Goal:

The goal of this program is to reduce the proportion of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system in New York State.

Program Objectives:

New York State's strategy to reduce disproportionate minority contact has two primary components: 1) a State-level compliance management effort, and 2) local DMC-reduction efforts.

1. To coordinate strategic planning at the state level to identify agencies and funding sources that can target initiatives toward reducing disproportionate minority contact at the local level.

2. To develop and deliver outreach strategies and training programs to educate and sensitize selected counties/municipalities and local juvenile justice professionals to the federal DMC mandate.

3. To provide technical assistance to selected counties and municipalities to develop and implement local DMC intervention and reduction strategies.

4. To obtain, process, and report statistical materials demonstrating trends in disproportionate minority contact among selected counties/municipalities across New York State.

5. To support (fund) local DMC-reduction programs designed to reduce the numbers of minority youth having contact with the juvenile justice system.

Activities and Services:

The state has developed a DMC compliance management effort that includes strategic planning, outreach and training, technical assistance, and statistical monitoring. This effort is directed by a full-time state DMC Coordinator. In addition, the State's Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) recently awarded funds to four DMC Arrest Diversion programs in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester and Niagara Falls. These programs are collaborations between local police and human service agencies to divert young offenders who are about to be arrested for a misdemeanor crime into a service program outside of the traditional juvenile justice system.

Performance Measures:

1. Number of program youth served
2. Average length of stay in program
3. Number of service hours completed
4. Number of on-site monitoring/technical assistance visits
5. Number of agencies with improved data collection systems
6. Number of program youth who offend or re-offend
7. Number and percent of program youth exhibiting a decrease in substance abuse
8. Number and percent of program youth exhibiting an increase in school attendance
9. Number and percent of program youth completing program requirements
10. Percent of youth who remained out of contact with the juvenile justice system

Budget:

Fiscal Year	Formula Grant Funds	State/Local Funds	Total ($)
2006	$ 567,096 est	0	$567,096
2007	$ 567,096 est	0	$567,096
2008	$ 567,096 est	0	$567,096

DELINQUENCY COURT

In addition to the above priorities, Erie County Family Court has been selected as a pilot site for the implementation of new guidelines developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges for a model delinquency court. This project will receive Juvenile Justice support for three years.

Pass-Through to Native American Tribes

Each year a set-aside is established for Native American tribes that perform law enforcement functions. If the number of youth under age 18 within the geographic area of law enforcement jurisdiction is low, or the amount of available Indian pass-through funds is too small, the state may make additional funds available to a) a combination of tribes, b) an organization designated by and representing a group of tribes, or c) one or more of the tribal jurisdictions within the state.

Each year, DCJS allocates an amount in excess of the required pass-through amount designated by OJJDP, and conducts outreach to tribal leadership in an effort to engage them in the Formula Grant process While eligible tribes have not recently availed themselves of these funds, outreach efforts will be conducted yearly.

Appendices

YOUTH ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 18 YEARS OLD)
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	< 10		10-12		13 Yrs		14 Yrs		15 Yrs		16-17		Total NON-NYC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Murder														
2003	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	20	2	26	3
2004	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	17	1	23	1
2005	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	22	2	26	3
Neg. Manslaughter														
2003	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4	1	5	3
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5	0
Rape														
2003	2	0	7	0	12	1	21	5	17	2	52	2	111	10
2004	1	1	10	1	7	2	15	2	15	1	46	0	94	7
2005	0	0	11	0	9	0	11	0	20	0	47	1	98	1
Robbery														
2003	4	2	44	7	51	8	150	12	206	18	620	47	1075	94
2004	4	2	36	7	78	7	153	12	190	18	664	62	1125	108
2005	1	1	31	4	70	5	150	8	219	23	777	78	1248	119
Agg. Assault														
2003	19	3	78	19	119	44	184	67	236	94	807	242	1443	469
2004	9	2	66	14	108	28	169	53	229	67	869	225	1450	389
2005	8	2	75	12	110	24	152	65	241	92	916	238	1502	433
Burglary														
2003	32	7	221	52	229	29	373	45	471	39	1367	127	2693	299
2004	32	6	163	17	234	28	352	37	472	39	1275	117	2528	244
2005	26	5	152	14	153	27	341	41	483	29	1280	120	2435	236
Larceny														
2003	94	35	524	302	476	440	809	612	994	730	3001	2036	5898	4155
2004	65	30	491	251	521	370	836	658	967	784	2873	2246	5753	4339
2005	59	24	369	187	402	319	656	500	919	705	2552	2118	4957	3853
MV Theft														
2003	2	0	19	2	47	13	133	25	220	42	512	83	933	165
2004	1	0	22	5	60	10	125	28	172	35	431	77	811	155
2005	0	0	15	4	32	15	77	33	155	38	452	85	731	175
Arson														
2003	22	1	66	9	39	4	40	9	38	4	45	10	250	37
2004	19	0	34	5	15	4	26	7	34	6	59	7	187	29
2005	19	1	52	4	27	7	41	5	30	6	43	9	212	32
Kidnap														
2003	1	3	0	0	2	0	8	0	5	0	15	1	31	4
2004	0	0	4	0	6	0	5	0	2	0	16	7	33	7
2005	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	1	5	1	11	4	22	6
Drugs														
2003	30	3	33	10	79	21	177	43	391	82	4829	739	5539	898
2004	11	2	26	7	69	22	174	35	386	71	4886	768	5552	905
2005	20	3	36	9	56	19	171	51	343	64	4700	720	5326	866

YOUTH ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 18 YEARS OLD)
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	< 10		10-12		13 Yrs		14 Yrs		15 Yrs		16-17		Total NON-NYC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Weapons														
2003	17	3	58	8	77	6	123	15	165	13	348	37	788	82
2004	10	0	74	7	81	9	115	9	171	23	438	49	889	97
2005	9	0	59	6	81	9	123	20	197	19	479	34	948	88
Bribery														
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2004	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	6	3
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0
Other Sex Offs														
2003	55	27	165	23	133	8	185	16	160	16	367	25	1065	115
2004	35	11	110	14	105	11	147	15	163	12	381	13	941	76
2005	25	11	121	10	112	5	142	21	149	12	338	13	887	72
Extortion														
2003	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	2
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Forgery														
2003	2	1	2	0	4	1	9	3	25	7	211	75	253	87
2004	0	2	2	0	2	1	10	2	23	6	167	63	204	74
2005	0	0	4	0	2	1	8	0	14	8	168	63	196	72
Prostitn														
2003	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	10	6	16	8
2004	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	7	8	11	13
2005	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	5	12	6
Stolen Property														
2003	5	0	57	17	90	19	162	35	194	44	723	125	1231	240
2004	5	0	40	11	93	21	149	27	209	47	692	137	1188	243
2005	2	1	46	13	67	20	138	21	195	31	658	132	1106	218
Coercion														
2003	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4	0	13	3	19	5
2004	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	10	4	14	9
2005	0	0	1	0	3	1	3	2	3	5	17	0	27	8
Mischief														
2003	132	30	543	74	423	67	566	88	683	75	1957	281	4304	615
2004	114	18	432	68	420	85	580	103	608	102	1737	314	3891	690
2005	80	11	367	59	345	66	503	85	673	108	1757	246	3725	575
Fraud														
2003	5	2	3	2	7	5	16	6	40	11	240	90	311	116
2004	4	4	5	2	1	4	11	6	21	14	222	98	264	128
2005	2	3	0	1	5	5	14	4	27	6	215	94	263	113
Gambling														
2003	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	12	0
2004	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	17	0	24	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	1	16	1

YOUTH ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 18 YEARS OLD)
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	< 10		10-12		13 Yrs		14 Yrs		15 Yrs		16-17		Total NON-NYC	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Public Order														
2003	10	4	64	28	51	42	39	44	59	36	56	29	279	183
2004	4	2	5	3	12	3	38	14	44	11	120	27	223	60
2005	3	1	12	8	16	3	19	9	50	14	115	33	215	68
Embezzlement														
2003	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	8	2	12	6
2004	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	5	3	12	10
2005	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	5	2
Simple Assault														
2003	75	14	306	124	279	197	421	222	556	285	1905	797	3542	1639
2004	51	8	277	100	309	163	402	244	545	336	1773	718	3357	1569
2005	28	10	240	117	293	156	437	234	542	331	1887	871	3427	1719
Family Offs														
2003	31	17	62	35	42	28	57	44	85	43	133	29	410	196
2004	8	10	16	3	26	12	45	25	64	30	104	40	263	120
2005	20	13	18	13	11	17	37	15	44	31	105	49	235	138
DWI														
2003	10	1	0	0	1	0	2	2	5	1	309	57	327	61
2004	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	285	42	292	44
2005	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	234	65	242	69
Unauth MV Use														
2003	2	0	6	0	12	8	29	18	85	14	170	38	304	78
2004	0	0	4	4	18	4	39	9	54	21	118	41	233	79
2005	0	0	3	2	8	4	31	8	33	14	104	25	179	53
Burglars Tools														
2003	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	2	9	4	37	6	52	13
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	0	34	3	42	4
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	20	0	28	0
Disord Conduct														
2003	61	9	209	55	162	76	176	82	207	70	1362	437	2177	729
2004	67	16	144	55	148	51	200	92	209	79	1343	454	2111	747
2005	46	24	126	35	109	42	170	67	200	82	1338	432	1989	682
Loitering														
2003	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	0	3	2	40	12	52	16
2004	1	0	4	3	11	3	25	2	22	8	34	5	97	21
2005	0	0	0	1	3	1	17	6	17	3	66	9	103	20
Other														
2003	280	93	866	322	717	357	970	532	1254	622	5479	2050	9566	3976
2004	258	113	775	307	679	358	1020	583	1198	675	5462	2009	9392	4045
2005	230	90	585	288	607	333	940	453	1182	686	5300	1861	8844	3711
Total NON-NYC														
2003	898	256	3339	1090	3056	1380	4667	1928	6117	2259	24651	7392	42728	14305
2004	704	227	2742	885	3010	1198	4646	1966	5821	2399	24101	7541	41024	14216
2005	585	202	2326	788	2522	1079	4191	1650	5754	2311	23636	7309	39014	13339

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting system (DEC 2006).

NON NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 16 YEARS OLD)
2005

	< 10	10-12	13 Yrs	14 Yrs	15 Yrs	Total
Murder						
Male	0	0	1	1	2	4
Female	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	1	1	2	5
Neg. Manslaughter						
Male	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rape						
Male	0	11	9	11	20	51
Total	0	11	9	11	20	51
Robbery						
Male	1	31	70	150	219	471
Female	1	4	5	8	23	41
Total	2	35	75	158	242	512
Agg. Assault						
Male	8	75	110	152	241	586
Female	2	12	24	65	92	195
Total	10	87	134	217	333	781
Burglary						
Male	26	152	153	341	483	1155
Female	5	14	27	41	29	116
Total	31	166	180	382	512	1271
Larceny						
Male	59	369	402	656	919	2405
Female	24	187	319	500	705	1735
Total	83	556	721	1156	1624	4140
MV Theft						
Male	0	15	32	77	155	279
Female	0	4	15	33	38	90
Total	0	19	47	110	193	369
Arson						
Male	19	52	27	41	30	169
Female	1	4	7	5	6	23
Total	20	56	34	46	36	192

NON NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 16 YEARS OLD)
2005

	< 10	10-12	13 Yrs	14 Yrs	15 Yrs	Total
Kidnapping						
Male	0	1	0	5	5	11
Female	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total	0	1	0	6	6	13
Drugs						
Male	20	36	56	171	343	626
Female	3	9	19	51	64	146
Total	23	45	75	222	407	772
Weapons						
Male	9	59	81	123	197	469
Female	0	6	9	20	19	54
Total	9	65	90	143	216	523
Bribery						
Male	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other Sex Offenses						
Male	25	121	112	142	149	549
Female	11	10	5	21	12	59
Total	36	131	117	163	161	608
Forgery						
Male	0	4	2	8	14	28
Female	0	0	1	0	8	9
Total	0	4	3	8	22	37
Prostitution						
Male	1	1	0	0	1	3
Female	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	2	4
Stolen Property						
Male	2	46	67	138	195	448
Female	1	13	20	21	31	86
Total	3	59	87	159	226	534
Coercion						
Male	0	1	3	3	3	10
Female	0	0	1	2	5	8
Total	0	1	4	5	8	18

NON NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 16 YEARS OLD)
2005

	< 10	10-12	13 Yrs	14 Yrs	15 Yrs	Total
Mischief						
Male	80	367	345	503	673	1968
Female	11	59	66	85	108	329
Total	91	426	411	588	781	2297
Fraud						
Male	2	0	5	14	27	48
Female	3	1	5	4	6	19
Total	5	1	10	18	33	67
Gambling						
Male	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	1	1
Public Order						
Male	3	12	16	19	50	100
Female	1	8	3	9	14	35
Total	4	20	19	28	64	135
Embezzlement						
Male	2	0	0	0	0	2
Female	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	2	0	0	1	0	3
Simple Assault						
Male	28	240	293	437	542	1540
Female	10	117	156	234	331	848
Total	38	357	449	671	873	2388
Family Offs						
Male	20	18	11	37	44	130
Female	13	13	17	15	31	89
Total	33	31	28	52	75	219
DWI						
Male	4	1	0	0	3	8
Female	2	0	0	0	2	4
Total	6	1	0	0	5	12
Unauth MV Use						
Male	0	3	8	31	33	75
Female	0	2	4	8	14	28
Total	0	5	12	39	47	103

NON NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY OFFENSE, AGE, AND GENDER
(UNDER 16 YEARS OLD)
2005

	< 10	10-12	13 Yrs	14 Yrs	15 Yrs	Total
Burglars Tools						
Male	0	0	0	4	4	8
Total	0	0	0	4	4	8
Disorderly Conduct						
Male	46	126	109	170	200	651
Female	24	35	42	67	82	250
Total	70	161	151	237	282	901
Loitering						
Male	0	0	3	17	17	37
Female	0	1	1	6	3	11
Total	0	1	4	23	20	48
Other						
Male	230	585	607	940	1182	3544
Female	90	288	333	453	686	1850
Total	320	873	940	1393	1868	5394
Grand Total						
Male	585	2326	2522	4191	5754	15378
Female	202	788	1079	1650	2311	6030
Total	787	3114	3601	5841	8065	21408

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting system (DEC 2006).

YOUTH ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE AND GENDER
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	<10		10-12		13		14		15		16-17		Total Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
County:														
Albany														
2003	21	7	84	44	79	63	116	77	170	94	929	317	1399	602
2004	8	4	91	36	87	50	145	81	155	111	806	333	1292	615
2005	2	1	54	17	63	31	150	73	189	106	923	359	1381	587
Allegany														
2003	6	0	22	3	18	2	16	3	17	9	95	29	174	46
2004	0	0	13	3	13	2	21	6	21	8	99	25	167	44
2005	0	0	12	2	11	7	17	5	16	8	88	13	144	35
Broome														
2003	64	8	175	51	107	48	129	70	172	81	617	223	1264	481
2004	30	7	93	31	78	44	136	80	131	74	581	195	1049	431
2005	10	6	83	18	76	23	123	41	117	59	554	168	963	315
Cattaraugus														
2003	7	0	26	7	41	8	68	22	59	24	273	74	474	135
2004	1	0	33	9	22	10	52	18	82	20	229	71	419	128
2005	1	0	23	11	31	9	40	27	61	16	224	50	380	113
Cayuga														
2003	4	2	11	4	19	9	26	10	35	6	234	83	329	114
2004	8	1	19	4	10	6	23	7	15	5	250	63	325	86
2005	12	0	24	9	20	9	27	11	41	13	221	62	345	104
Chautauqua														
2003	34	3	127	47	113	78	116	74	196	71	417	170	1003	443
2004	16	9	130	46	105	56	141	64	123	72	461	124	976	371
2005	26	4	132	45	111	50	142	59	172	66	453	147	1036	371
Chemung														
2003	6	0	30	12	36	7	70	29	75	38	337	110	554	196
2004	0	1	25	6	34	12	70	43	73	35	374	162	576	259
2005	7	3	35	16	25	25	42	12	63	36	337	137	509	229
Chenango														
2003	7	0	29	4	14	2	38	12	44	13	227	39	359	70
2004	4	1	12	11	35	9	61	14	51	8	229	40	392	83
2005	5	0	20	11	38	10	86	8	61	19	231	34	441	82
Clinton														
2003	32	14	60	20	74	39	88	39	97	27	226	78	577	217
2004	8	4	35	8	60	13	64	27	73	31	169	76	409	159
2005	2	0	13	7	17	9	27	13	36	9	180	57	275	95
Columbia														
2003	5	0	23	0	15	6	23	3	48	3	148	23	262	35
2004	1	0	8	4	8	4	11	8	37	6	166	32	231	54
2005	7	1	15	2	10	3	11	4	21	2	162	26	226	38
Cortland														
2003	3	1	10	5	4	2	12	3	7	4	158	36	194	51
2004	6	1	19	6	10	4	18	6	13	2	144	51	210	70
2005	3	0	21	2	11	3	16	6	22	9	144	40	217	60

YOUTH ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE AND GENDER
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	<10		10-12		13		14		15		16-17		Total Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Delaware														
2003	7	0	23	15	32	6	41	11	38	4	123	50	264	86
2004	2	3	39	2	47	4	53	8	63	11	128	26	332	54
2005	2	1	19	2	15	6	20	6	25	23	119	27	200	65
Dutchess														
2003	41	11	127	43	119	47	220	53	203	69	604	168	1314	391
2004	33	8	102	23	120	47	174	55	227	64	500	147	1156	344
2005	26	12	81	26	93	27	120	38	249	88	523	173	1092	364
Erie														
2003	11	6	130	41	178	68	284	93	372	118	2084	643	3059	969
2004	21	3	116	34	126	70	245	121	359	164	2269	781	3136	1173
2005	16	14	103	41	101	57	229	86	398	161	2445	717	3292	1076
Essex														
2003	3	0	17	3	22	4	32	1	29	6	130	27	233	41
2004	3	0	9	1	11	2	12	5	28	4	106	31	169	43
2005	4	0	10	0	1	1	12	2	27	5	115	27	169	35
Franklin														
2003	28	9	72	23	77	33	64	42	113	52	110	45	464	204
2004	59	35	88	73	64	49	105	74	96	64	137	45	549	340
2005	47	31	78	46	58	22	70	40	123	53	123	53	499	245
Fulton														
2003	30	9	114	32	46	27	65	26	80	36	144	69	479	199
2004	44	9	79	13	39	27	44	25	36	13	152	42	394	129
2005	24	3	71	13	51	18	78	38	68	24	147	43	439	139
Genesee														
2003	33	7	93	23	56	30	81	39	113	37	169	42	545	178
2004	18	8	50	25	65	36	105	62	121	53	192	76	551	260
2005	16	9	69	19	70	27	62	52	81	61	148	75	446	243
Greene														
2003	0	1	15	3	19	2	26	3	43	8	158	38	261	55
2004	4	0	8	3	7	5	14	6	22	3	184	65	239	82
2005	3	0	18	1	9	4	21	2	19	8	171	53	241	68
Hamilton														
2003	1	0	4	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	14	8	24	9
2004	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	11	0	15	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	5	1
Herkimer														
2003	1	0	15	8	16	10	18	4	34	4	235	38	319	64
2004	1	0	18	8	17	2	25	4	42	2	179	39	282	55
2005	6	0	25	4	15	4	48	4	62	12	162	57	318	81
Jefferson														
2003	12	13	45	17	42	14	63	20	71	31	304	103	537	198
2004	4	2	34	9	35	7	61	19	88	29	286	108	508	174
2005	4	1	32	15	26	20	52	29	77	23	262	104	453	192
Lewis														
2003	8	2	12	2	12	3	3	4	21	1	69	21	125	33
2004	1	0	13	2	6	1	27	3	9	3	96	18	152	27
2005	0	0	1	1	4	2	9	2	9	1	32	5	55	11

YOUTH ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE AND GENDER
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	<10		10-12		13		14		15		16-17		Total Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Livingston														
2003	3	0	8	6	8	4	14	5	24	4	237	52	294	71
2004	1	0	8	2	8	6	19	7	9	7	229	71	274	93
2005	0	0	16	4	7	8	24	4	25	11	200	61	272	88
Madison														
2003	1	1	8	3	8	9	15	11	26	10	239	48	297	82
2004	3	0	9	0	13	4	22	16	32	17	229	59	308	96
2005	5	0	13	3	11	4	16	11	26	13	157	64	228	95
Monroe														
2003	43	7	263	81	218	96	373	163	473	133	1978	581	3348	1061
2004	39	12	238	68	260	97	364	148	467	161	1745	583	3113	1069
2005	36	8	160	57	210	91	319	146	476	159	1749	624	2950	1085
Montgomery														
2003	26	12	69	29	55	34	48	36	68	18	112	38	378	167
2004	31	13	70	29	31	32	65	17	60	28	86	31	343	150
2005	22	5	46	32	62	19	44	26	58	15	93	33	325	130
Nassau														
2003	2	2	42	10	72	35	146	97	314	88	1248	348	1824	580
2004	4	1	39	11	73	23	168	47	269	107	1074	281	1627	470
2005	6	1	36	15	78	27	158	56	228	94	1050	315	1556	508
Niagara														
2003	72	29	245	62	205	58	224	85	236	93	563	165	1545	492
2004	54	22	213	45	236	40	234	106	261	122	578	183	1576	518
2005	57	14	151	69	153	91	256	98	265	139	570	156	1452	567
Oneida														
2003	18	3	122	35	90	53	156	88	223	87	863	332	1472	598
2004	22	2	110	24	105	63	129	85	217	159	845	311	1428	644
2005	21	3	99	28	75	40	150	51	138	68	711	278	1194	468
Onondaga														
2003	16	6	152	43	172	62	341	106	402	124	1629	503	2712	844
2004	14	6	102	20	169	60	321	103	379	130	1613	501	2598	820
2005	28	4	131	42	129	55	238	93	339	133	1629	420	2494	747
Ontario														
2003	9	0	47	15	24	11	44	28	66	45	236	137	426	236
2004	11	0	20	9	16	8	38	27	45	30	233	109	363	183
2005	5	3	32	8	30	8	29	26	53	35	232	94	381	174
Orange														
2003	91	14	177	48	155	59	252	49	283	83	1073	309	2031	562
2004	34	6	128	31	113	39	178	49	257	67	1170	283	1880	475
2005	17	7	95	24	108	48	143	71	270	66	1084	308	1717	524
Orleans														
2003	3	0	22	17	11	9	15	7	17	3	94	23	162	59
2004	2	0	15	6	19	10	25	6	37	9	121	32	219	63
2005	0	0	17	2	24	2	36	8	39	7	95	37	211	56
Oswego														
2003	4	6	75	21	58	20	86	32	105	48	253	60	581	187
2004	6	1	59	15	65	20	63	25	80	28	280	73	553	162
2005	10	2	25	13	32	13	74	30	74	36	315	84	530	178

YOUTH ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE AND GENDER
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	<10		10-12		13		14		15		16-17		Total Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Otsego														
2003	5	0	14	6	6	5	9	4	33	7	116	65	183	87
2004	4	0	10	6	10	7	20	11	29	7	106	43	179	74
2005	0	0	11	2	16	6	22	5	35	10	103	33	187	56
Putnam														
2003	4	0	12	1	14	3	30	7	36	7	213	31	309	49
2004	0	0	6	4	16	3	33	5	39	7	202	29	296	48
2005	0	0	3	1	6	3	17	4	27	8	245	58	298	74
Rensselaer														
2003	4	1	13	1	17	7	55	9	68	19	367	107	524	144
2004	1	1	13	9	17	9	52	12	75	18	337	86	495	135
2005	3	2	12	2	32	6	60	24	94	14	320	85	521	133
Rockland														
2003	1	2	28	10	28	19	52	26	62	38	367	145	538	240
2004	2	1	28	3	35	13	40	29	67	40	476	177	648	263
2005	0	0	11	1	14	1	17	3	27	10	399	118	468	133
St. Lawrence														
2003	27	8	34	26	37	17	38	18	50	22	373	76	559	167
2004	28	8	18	21	29	10	44	17	51	18	350	99	520	173
2005	0	1	8	2	11	10	25	8	37	12	327	94	408	127
Saratoga														
2003	15	3	21	7	40	16	42	19	83	24	398	148	599	217
2004	10	1	36	11	47	11	93	15	84	30	349	75	619	143
2005	7	2	20	4	35	15	52	27	73	33	308	96	495	177
Schenectady														
2003	44	14	204	78	174	90	210	101	258	123	399	125	1289	531
2004	48	10	177	76	177	71	214	93	228	97	421	177	1265	524
2005	30	5	142	59	152	66	190	88	254	126	409	162	1177	506
Schoharie														
2003	0	1	4	1	5	4	9	6	15	9	108	32	141	53
2004	2	0	5	2	8	2	8	1	9	5	68	17	100	27
2005	1	0	5	0	9	1	7	4	8	6	91	24	121	35
Schuyler														
2003	0	0	0	0	5	2	5	1	9	4	57	13	76	20
2004	0	0	1	1	2	1	8	2	13	2	48	11	72	17
2005	0	0	0	2	0	0	11	1	9	3	51	21	71	27
Seneca														
2003	52	31	138	39	72	36	121	28	106	31	137	65	626	230
2004	47	37	76	26	60	10	81	34	132	23	105	24	501	154
2005	57	45	77	38	80	35	104	44	105	49	119	34	542	245
Steuben														
2003	5	0	33	5	22	7	27	8	30	13	241	46	358	79
2004	2	0	17	4	13	3	18	5	39	7	237	43	326	62
2005	6	0	23	3	24	4	22	7	51	16	245	69	371	99
Suffolk														
2003	29	2	82	45	130	81	324	164	418	228	1965	553	2948	1073
2004	7	1	65	16	141	55	275	152	417	227	1835	580	2740	1031
2005	8	0	49	7	105	61	228	95	362	206	1807	552	2559	921

YOUTH ARRESTS BY COUNTY, AGE AND GENDER
NON-NEW YORK CITY: 2003-2005

	<10		10-12		13		14		15		16-17		Total Youth	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Sullivan														
2003	2	1	27	5	18	8	33	8	59	18	256	62	395	102
2004	7	3	35	7	33	14	42	25	58	23	318	95	493	167
2005	7	3	13	7	21	5	46	11	48	22	289	78	424	126
Tioga														
2003	4	1	11	2	13	4	17	12	24	14	108	34	177	67
2004	6	0	7	3	15	6	17	7	21	6	171	43	237	65
2005	0	0	12	1	8	3	30	3	26	9	125	34	201	50
Tompkins														
2003	3	0	10	1	12	5	19	7	23	11	201	71	268	95
2004	2	0	11	4	6	4	12	1	29	8	180	61	240	78
2005	3	1	12	4	10	2	17	8	41	11	190	51	273	77
Ulster														
2003	1	2	30	15	38	26	60	46	110	47	594	193	833	329
2004	9	0	26	16	45	35	82	34	110	51	602	211	874	347
2005	7	2	41	7	48	27	95	35	120	49	563	230	874	350
Warren														
2003	1	0	15	0	19	6	17	5	26	10	254	102	332	123
2004	5	2	7	8	18	6	25	18	24	14	214	55	293	103
2005	0	0	2	1	7	0	19	2	24	8	227	54	279	65
Washington														
2003	14	3	9	0	14	4	13	7	26	9	234	68	310	91
2004	1	3	12	2	25	7	43	12	19	12	253	98	353	134
2005	3	0	9	5	17	7	11	8	46	11	165	63	251	94
Wayne														
2003	5	0	18	5	14	4	26	8	46	13	314	61	423	91
2004	2	1	14	4	10	8	28	12	33	14	222	96	309	135
2005	4	1	6	0	12	4	18	5	30	8	170	55	240	73
Westchester														
2003	25	13	107	50	139	66	215	93	337	112	1462	322	2285	656
2004	19	0	102	37	178	58	247	94	330	125	1512	417	2388	731
2005	10	5	88	32	128	44	271	79	381	113	1686	446	2564	719
Wyoming														
2003	0	0	5	1	10	3	9	0	5	6	83	24	112	34
2004	1	0	3	0	0	0	14	2	11	4	81	21	110	27
2005	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	3	12	0	61	17	82	20
Yates														
2003	5	1	30	14	12	9	20	6	19	22	74	19	160	71
2004	8	0	26	8	18	3	16	13	24	14	63	16	155	54
2005	8	2	22	5	11	6	32	8	16	8	83	34	172	63
NON-NYC Total														
2003	898	256	3339	1090	3056	1380	4667	1928	6117	2259	24651	7392	42728	14305
2004	704	227	2742	885	3010	1198	4646	1966	5821	2399	24101	7541	41024	14216
2005	585	202	2326	788	2522	1079	4191	1650	5754	2311	23636	7309	39014	13339

Source: DCJS, Uniform Crime Reporting system (DEC 2006)

YOUTH ARRESTS IN NON-NEW YORK CITY BY OFFENSE CATEGORY, AGE GROUP AND GENDER

		counts			rates per 100,000 pop			percentage change in counts		
Offense Category	Age/Gender	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003-04	2004-05	2003-05
Grand Total	Under 18	57,033	55,240	52,353	3,308.9	3,234.6	3,101.2	-3.1%	-5.2%	-8.2%
Violent	Under 18	3,231	3,197	3,430	187.5	187.2	203.2	-1.1%	7.3%	6.2%
Property	Under 18	14,143	13,830	12,387	820.5	809.8	733.8	-2.2%	-10.4%	-12.4%
Weapons	Under 18	870	986	1,036	50.5	57.7	61.4	13.3%	5.1%	19.1%
Drug	Under 18	6,437	6,457	6,192	373.5	378.1	366.8	0.3%	-4.1%	-3.8%
Other	Under 18	32,352	30,770	29,308	1,877.0	1,801.8	1,736.1	-4.9%	-4.8%	-9.4%
Grand Total	<16	24,990	23,598	21,408	1,775.7	1,695.6	1,562.6	-5.6%	-9.3%	-14.3%
Violent	<16	1,439	1,313	1,349	102.3	94.3	98.5	-8.8%	2.7%	-6.3%
Property	<16	7,017	6,811	5,780	498.6	489.4	421.9	-2.9%	-15.1%	-17.6%
Weapons	<16	485	499	523	34.5	35.9	38.2	2.9%	4.8%	7.8%
Drug	<16	869	803	772	61.7	57.7	56.3	-7.6%	-3.9%	-11.2%
Other	<16	15,180	14,172	12,984	1,078.7	1,018.3	947.7	-6.6%	-8.4%	-14.5%
Grand Total	16-17	32,043	31,642	30,945	10,130.2	10,011.4	9,727.1	-1.3%	-2.2%	-3.4%
Violent	16-17	1,792	1,884	2,081	566.5	596.1	654.1	5.1%	10.5%	16.1%
Property	16-17	7,126	7,019	6,607	2,252.8	2,220.8	2,076.8	-1.5%	-5.9%	-7.3%
Weapons	16-17	385	487	513	121.7	154.1	161.3	26.5%	5.3%	33.2%
Drug	16-17	5,568	5,654	5,420	1,760.3	1,788.9	1,703.7	1.5%	-4.1%	-2.7%
Other	16-17	17,172	16,598	16,324	5,428.8	5,251.6	5,131.2	-3.3%	-1.7%	-4.9%
Grand Total	Male	42,728	41,024	39,014	4,835.8	4,687.7	4,511.2	-4.0%	-4.9%	-8.7%
Violent	Male	2,655	2,692	2,874	300.5	307.6	332.3	1.4%	6.8%	8.2%
Property	Male	9,524	9,092	8,123	1,077.9	1,038.9	939.3	-4.5%	-10.7%	-14.7%
Weapons	Male	788	889	948	89.2	101.6	109.6	12.8%	6.6%	20.3%
Drug	Male	5,539	5,552	5,326	626.9	634.4	615.8	0.2%	-4.1%	-3.8%
Other	Male	24,222	22,799	21,743	2,741.4	2,605.2	2,514.1	-5.9%	-4.6%	-10.2%
Grand Total	Female	14,305	14,216	13,339	1,702.9	1,707.4	1,620.1	-0.6%	-6.2%	-6.8%
Violent	Female	576	505	556	68.6	60.7	67.5	-12.3%	10.1%	-3.5%
Property	Female	4,619	4,738	4,264	549.9	569.0	517.9	2.6%	-10.0%	-7.7%
Weapons	Female	82	97	88	9.8	11.6	10.7	18.3%	-9.3%	7.3%
Drug	Female	898	905	866	106.9	108.7	105.2	0.8%	-4.3%	-3.6%
Other	Female	8,130	7,971	7,565	967.8	957.3	918.8	-2.0%	-5.1%	-6.9%

YOUTH ARRESTS IN NON-NEW YORK CITY BY OFFENSE CATEGORY, RACE AND ETHNICITY

		counts			rates per 100,000 pop			percentage change in counts		
Offense Category	Race/Ethn.	2003	2004	2005	2003	2004	2005	2003-04	2004-05	2003-05
Grand Total	White	40,768	38,981	35,931	3,084.4	2,997.3	2,814.9	-4.4%	-7.8%	-11.9%
Violent	White	1,552	1,499	1,522	117.4	115.3	119.2	-3.4%	1.5%	-1.9%
Property	White	10,210	9,850	8,580	772.5	757.4	672.2	-3.5%	-12.9%	-16.0%
Weapons	White	505	545	551	38.2	41.9	43.2	7.9%	1.1%	9.1%
Drug	White	4,672	4,671	4,339	353.5	359.2	339.9	0.0%	-7.1%	-7.1%
Other	White	23,829	22,416	20,939	1,802.8	1,723.6	1,640.4	-5.9%	-6.6%	-12.1%
Grand Total	Black	15,505	15,654	15,889	8,224.5	8,332.5	8,489.7	1.0%	1.5%	2.5%
Violent	Black	1,626	1,655	1,887	862.5	880.9	1,008.2	1.8%	14.0%	16.1%
Property	Black	3,747	3,804	3,665	1,987.6	2,024.8	1,958.3	1.5%	-3.7%	-2.2%
Weapons	Black	351	424	478	186.2	225.7	255.4	20.8%	12.7%	36.2%
Drug	Black	1,705	1,733	1,778	904.4	922.5	950.0	1.6%	2.6%	4.3%
Other	Black	8,076	8,038	8,081	4,283.9	4,278.6	4,317.8	-0.5%	0.5%	0.1%
Grand Total	Other	760	605	533	356.2	275.8	237.4	-20.4%	-11.9%	-29.9%
Violent	Other	53	43	21	24.8	19.6	9.4	-18.9%	-51.2%	-60.4%
Property	Other	186	176	142	87.2	80.2	63.2	-5.4%	-19.3%	-23.7%
Weapons	Other	14	17	7	6.6	7.8	3.1	21.4%	-58.8%	-50.0%
Drug	Other	60	53	75	28.1	24.2	33.4	-11.7%	41.5%	25.0%
Other	Other	447	316	288	209.5	144.1	128.3	-29.3%	-8.9%	-35.6%
Grand Total	Hispanic	4,096	4,402	4,459	2,620.4	2,728.1	2,690.5	7.5%	1.3%	8.9%
Violent	Hispanic	337	339	420	215.6	210.1	253.4	0.6%	23.9%	24.6%
Property	Hispanic	971	978	935	621.2	606.1	564.2	0.7%	-4.4%	-3.7%
Weapons	Hispanic	90	120	140	57.6	74.4	84.5	33.3%	16.7%	55.6%
Drug	Hispanic	437	507	491	279.6	314.2	296.3	16.0%	-3.2%	12.4%
Other	Hispanic	2,261	2,458	2,473	1,446.4	1,523.3	1,492.2	8.7%	0.6%	9.4%
Grand Total	Not Hispanic	50,516	49,017	46,964	3,223.1	3,169.7	3,084.8	-3.0%	-4.2%	-7.0%
Violent	Not Hispanic	2,833	2,826	3,001	180.8	182.7	197.1	-0.2%	6.2%	5.9%
Property	Not Hispanic	12,750	12,584	11,339	813.5	813.8	744.8	-1.3%	-9.9%	-11.1%
Weapons	Not Hispanic	756	849	893	48.2	54.9	58.7	12.3%	5.2%	18.1%
Drug	Not Hispanic	5,846	5,858	5,659	373.0	378.8	371.7	0.2%	-3.4%	-3.2%
Other	Not Hispanic	28,331	26,900	26,072	1,807.6	1,739.5	1,712.5	-5.1%	-3.1%	-8.0%

NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY CATEGORY, AGE, GENDER AND RACE: 2003

		DEFENDANT RACE																							
		ASIAN			BLACK			AMER INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE			BLACK HISPANIC			WHITE HISPANIC			WHITE NON-HISP			UNK/OTHER			TOTAL		
DEFENDANT AGE:		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FELONY	7				1		1																1		1
	8					1	1				1		1		2	2							1	3	4
	9				2	6	8							1	1	2		1	1				3	8	11
	10				2	22	24					2	2		4	4		2	2				2	30	32
	11		2	2	7	64	71				1	9	10	4	12	16		4	4		1	1	12	92	104
	12		3	3	43	166	209		1	1	1	17	18	7	48	55	1	13	14		3	3	52	251	303
	13	6	13	19	78	420	498				7	48	55	31	117	148	1	35	36	2	2	4	125	635	760
	14	8	41	49	136	780	916	1	2	3	12	108	120	53	273	326	12	74	86	1	9	10	223	1,287	1,510
	15	3	59	62	193	1,275	1,468		6	6	25	141	166	83	440	523	10	114	124	3	16	19	317	2,051	2,368
Total		17	118	135	462	2,734	3,196	1	9	10	47	325	372	179	897	1,076	24	243	267	6	31	37	736	4,357	5,093
MISDEM.	7																1		1				1		1
	8					1	1																	1	1
	9					3	3					1	1		1	1								5	5
	10				1	2	3					1	1					1	1				1	4	5
	11	1		1	12	35	47					2	2	3	14	17	1	1	2				17	52	69
	12		1	1	36	88	124				5	14	19	18	37	55	6	8	14				65	148	213
	13	9	15	24	132	250	382				13	41	54	46	110	156	10	23	33	2	4	6	212	443	655
	14	7	28	35	186	452	638		1	1	24	64	88	85	209	294	18	60	78	4	7	11	324	821	1,145
	15	9	33	42	277	685	962		8	8	19	115	134	104	342	446	42	151	193	0	16	16	451	1,350	1,801
Total		26	77	103	644	1,516	2,160		9	9	61	238	299	256	713	969	78	244	322	6	27	33	1,071	2,824	3,895

Source: New York City Police Department.

NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY CATEGORY, AGE, GENDER AND RACE: 2004

DEFENDANT RACE

		ASIAN			BLACK			AMER INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE			BLACK HISPANIC			WHITE HISPANIC			WHITE NON-HISP			UNK/OTHER			TOTAL		
DEFENDANT AGE:		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FELONY	7					2	2								2	2		1	1					5	5
	8					5	5					1	1		2	2								8	8
	9				1	10	11					1	1		2	2							1	13	14
	10				2	29	31					2	2	1	4	5		2	2		1	1	3	38	41
	11				4	60	64					6	6	2	18	20	1	8	9				7	92	99
	12	1	4	5	35	162	197				2	20	22	5	46	51	2	13	15		4	4	45	249	294
	13	2	13	15	86	408	494		2	2	8	63	71	33	122	155	4	29	33	2	2	4	135	639	774
	14	3	30	33	170	845	1,015		1	1	14	125	139	53	338	391	25	89	114		6	6	265	1,434	1,699
	15	4	40	44	224	1,291	1,515		2	2	26	194	220	78	484	562	25	144	169	2	16	18	359	2,171	2,530
Total		10	87	97	522	2,812	3,334		5	5	50	412	462	172	1,018	1,190	57	286	343	4	29	33	815	4,649	5,464
MISDEM.	7																								
	8																								
	9					6	6																	6	6
	10				1	9	10					1	1		3	3					2	2	1	15	16
	11				10	28	38					3	3	4	10	14	1	4	5		1	1	15	46	61
	12	2	6	8	51	88	139				6	8	14	23	27	50	2	14	16		3	3	84	146	230
	13	2	20	22	136	225	361				14	41	55	53	119	172	13	49	62		5	5	218	459	677
	14	2	30	32	195	485	680		4	4	21	73	94	82	217	299	17	111	128		5	5	317	925	1,242
	15	11	30	41	228	703	931		2	2	28	116	144	129	372	501	38	164	202	1	17	18	435	1,404	1,839
Total		17	86	103	621	1,544	2,165		6	6	69	242	311	291	748	1,039	71	342	413	1	33	34	1,070	3,001	4,071

Source: New York City Police Department.

NEW YORK CITY
JUVENILE ARRESTS BY CATEGORY, AGE, GENDER AND RACE: 2005

DEFENDANT RACE

		ASIAN			BLACK			AMER INDIAN / ALASKAN NATIVE			BLACK HISPANIC			WHITE HISPANIC			WHITE NON-HISP			UNK/OTHER			TOTAL		
DEFENDANT AGE:		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
FELONY	7																								
	8					3	3																	3	3
	9				2	9	11					1	1		2	2		1	1				2	13	15
	10					18	18					1	1		5	5		2	2					26	26
	11				3	59	62				1	8	9	3	18	21		3	3		1	1	7	89	96
	12	2	4	6	34	150	184				2	19	21	7	44	51	1	11	12		1	1	46	229	275
	13	5	12	17	91	486	577	1	2	3	8	66	74	27	150	177	8	27	35	1	7	8	141	750	891
	14	9	30	39	151	949	1,100		3	3	17	122	139	57	316	373	10	72	82	3	9	12	247	1,501	1,748
	15	15	58	73	222	1,477	1,699	2	7	9	22	213	235	92	536	628	23	146	169		20	20	376	2,457	2,833
Total		31	104	135	503	3,151	3,654	3	12	15	50	430	480	186	1,071	1,257	42	262	304	4	38	42	819	5,068	5,887
MISDEM.	7					3	3								1	1								4	4
	8					1	1																	1	1
	9				1	6	7				1		1		1	1							2	7	9
	10				2	5	7					1	1		3	3		3	3				2	12	14
	11		1	1	14	36	50				2	3	5	6	13	19	1	3	4		1	1	23	57	80
	12	3	1	4	48	106	154				6	21	27	19	59	78	1	24	25		2	2	77	213	290
	13	6	11	17	127	295	422		1	1	25	56	81	59	153	212	14	59	73		3	3	231	578	809
	14	13	40	53	261	601	862	2	4	6	34	117	151	107	268	375	29	132	161	2	9	11	448	1,171	1,619
	15	11	50	61	338	896	1,234	1	2	3	36	167	203	142	489	631	36	235	271	3	32	35	567	1,871	2,438
Total		33	103	136	791	1,949	2,740	3	7	10	104	365	469	333	987	1,320	81	456	537	5	47	52	1,350	3,914	5,264

Source: New York City Police Department.

NEW YORK CITY
ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION BY RACE AND GENDER

	2003					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
WHITE	136	4.5%	28	3.6%	164	4.3%
BLACK	1,725	57.5%	485	61.9%	2,210	58.4%
HISPANIC	890	29.7%	192	24.5%	1,082	28.6%
OTHER	67	2.2%	10	1.3%	77	2.0%
UNKNOWN	181	6.0%	69	8.8%	250	6.6%
TOTAL	2,999	100.0%	784	100.0%	3,783	100.0%

	2004					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
WHITE	118	3.9%	41	5.0%	159	4.1%
BLACK	1,724	57.0%	457	55.5%	2,181	56.7%
HISPANIC	869	28.7%	224	27.2%	1,093	28.4%
OTHER	81	2.7%	11	1.3%	92	2.4%
UNKNOWN	263	8.7%	94	11.4%	357	9.3%
TOTAL	3,023	100.0%	824	100.0%	3,847	100.0%

	2005					
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
WHITE	154	4.4%	35	4.2%	189	4.4%
BLACK	1,987	56.9%	476	57.2%	2,463	57.0%
HISPANIC	987	28.3%	204	24.5%	1,191	27.5%
OTHER	56	1.6%	20	2.4%	76	1.8%
UNKNOWN	308	8.8%	97	11.7%	405	9.4%
TOTAL	3,492	100.0%	832	100.0%	4,324	100.0%

Source: New York City Department of Juvenile Justice.

NEW YORK STATE
GANG ASSAULT ARRESTS AND DISPOSITIONS BY REGION
2003-2005

	2003	2004	2005	percentage change 2003-04	2004-05	2003-05
NEW YORK STATE						
TOTAL ARRESTS	795	830	995	4.4%	19.9%	25.2%
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	750	795	860	6.0%	8.2%	14.7%
CONVICTIONS	374	386	386	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%
Conviction Rate (% of disposed)	49.5%	48.6%	44.9%	-1.8%	-7.6%	-9.3%
SENTENCES TO: PRISON	49	41	28	-16.3%	-31.7%	-42.9%
: JAIL	69	71	72	2.9%	1.4%	4.3%
: JAIL+PROBATION	33	39	31	18.2%	-20.5%	-6.1%
: PROBATION	84	77	62	-8.3%	-19.5%	-26.2%
: COND. DISCHARGE	108	120	143	11.1%	19.2%	32.4%
: OTHER	31	38	50	22.6%	31.6%	61.3%
NEW YORK CITY						
TOTAL ARRESTS	506	536	608	5.9%	13.4%	20.2%
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	497	502	547	1.0%	9.0%	10.1%
CONVICTIONS	214	180	199	-15.9%	10.6%	-7.0%
Conviction Rate (% of disposed)	43.1%	35.9%	36.4%	-16.7%	1.4%	-15.5%
SENTENCES TO: PRISON	38	18	13	-52.6%	-27.8%	-65.8%
: JAIL	26	26	33	0.0%	26.9%	26.9%
: JAIL+PROBATION	11	9	7	-18.2%	-22.2%	-36.4%
: PROBATION	43	32	32	-25.6%	0.0%	-25.6%
: COND. DISCHARGE	84	83	97	-1.2%	16.9%	15.5%
: OTHER	12	12	17	0.0%	41.7%	41.7%
NON-NEW YORK CITY						
TOTAL ARRESTS	289	294	386	1.7%	31.3%	33.6%
TOTAL DISPOSITIONS	258	271	312	5.0%	15.1%	20.9%
CONVICTIONS	160	190	187	18.8%	-1.6%	16.9%
Conviction Rate (% of disposed)	62.0%	70.1%	59.9%	13.1%	-14.6%	-3.4%
SENTENCES TO: PRISON	11	21	15	90.9%	-28.6%	36.4%
: JAIL	43	40	39	-7.0%	-2.5%	-9.3%
: JAIL+PROBATION	22	26	24	18.2%	-7.7%	9.1%
: PROBATION	41	42	30	2.4%	-28.6%	-26.8%
: COND. DISCHARGE	24	33	46	37.5%	39.4%	91.7%
: OTHER	19	28	33	47.4%	17.9%	73.7%

APPENDIX B: Compliance Monitoring Universe

OFFICE OF CHILDREN & FAMILY SERVICES FACILITIES

B = Boys G = Girls C = Co-ed

SPECIAL PROGRAM

		Contact	County
B	**Pyramid Reception Center** 470 East 161 Street Bronx, NY 10451 718-993-5350 Phone 718-993-7831 Fax	Gwen Marion	Bronx

SECURE FACILITIES

B	**Brookwood Secure Center** Spookrock Road, Box 265 Claverack, NY 12513 518-851-3211 Phone 518-851-3623 Fax	E. Patrick Sullivan	Columbia
B	**Harlem Valley Secure Center** Station A, PO Box 320 Hutchinson Avenue Wingdale, NY 12594-0320 914-832-6480 914-832-3210 Fax	Anthony Hough	Dutchess
B	**Mac Cormick Secure Center** 300 South Rd Brooktondale, NY 14817 607-539-7121 607-539-6588 Fax	Ruben Reyes	Tompkins
G	**Tryon Girls Center** Perth-Johnstown Rd Johnstown, NY 12095 518-762-2331 518-762-2689 Fax	Deborah Cuffie	Fulton

LIMITED SECURE FACILITIES

B	**Ella McQueen Residential Center** 41 Howard Avenue Brooklyn, NY 11221 718-574-2911 718-574-2045 Fax	Thomas McGregor	Kings
B	**Goshen Residential Center** Cross Road Goshen, NY 10924 914-294-6158 914-294-7870 Fax	Alvin Lollie	Orange

		Contact	County
B	**Highland Residential Center** PO Box 970 North Chodikee Lake Road Highland, NY 12528 914-691-7223 914-691-6570 Fax	George Harrison	Ulster
B	**Industry School** 375 Rush-Scottsville Rd Rush, NY 14543 716-533-2600 716-533-2821 Fax	Thomas Coultry	Monroe
G	**Lansing Residential Center** 270 Auburn Rd Lansing, NY 14882 607-533-4262 607-533-7309 Fax	Patricia Morris	Tompkins
B	**Louis Gossett, Jr. Residential Center** 250 Auburn Rd Lansing, NY 14882 607-533-5000 607-533-5012 Fax	Joseph Impicciatore	Tompkins
B	**Oatka Residential Center** 101 Ryder Hill Rd Rush, NY 14543 716-533-2800 716-533-2820 Fax	Nathan Hacker	Monroe
B	**Sgt. Henry Johnson YLA** Route 10, PO Box 132 South Kortright, NY 13842 607-538-1401 607-538-1403 Fax	Col. Thomas Cornick	Delaware
B	**Taberg Residential Center** 10011 Taberg-Florence Road RR1, Box 139 Taberg, NY 13471 315-245-0084 315-245-0088 Fax	Aaron Gregory	Oneida

NON-SECURE (NON-COMMUNITY BASED)

		Contact	County
B	**Adirondack Residential Center** 518 Norrisville Rd Schuyler Falls, NY 12985 518-643-9444 518-643-0349 Fax	Joseph Gerardi	Clinton
B	**Adirondack Wilderness Challenge** 516 Norrisville Rd Schuyler Falls, NY 12985 518-643-7188 518-643-0349 Fax	Sandra Strother	Clinton
B	**Allen Residential Center** Box 18, State Rt 10 So. Kortright, NY 13842 607-538-9121 607-538-9509 Fax	John Gilmore	Delaware
B	**Annsville Residential Center** Rural Route 1 10011 Taberg-Florence Rd Taberg, NY 13471 315-245-1720 315-245-2331 Fax	Richard Bull	Oneida
B	**Auburn Residential Center** RD No. 4 6734 Pine Ridge Rd Auburn, NY 13021 315-253-2789 315-252-3858 Fax	Pamela Klemme	Cayuga
B	**Brace Residential Center** HC 86, Box 32, Route 8 Masonville, NY 13804 607-265-3291 607-265-3483 Fax	Marshall Kuhns	Delaware
G	**Brentwood Residential Center** 1230 Commack Rd Dix Hills, NY 11746 516-667-1188 516-667-1213 Fax	Randy Silver	Suffolk
B	**Bronx Residential Center** (Part of Southern NY cluster) 170 East 210 Street Bronx, NY 10467 718-798-6660 718-882-2430 Fax	Joseph Dennison	Bronx

		Contact	County
G	**Brooklyn Residential Center** 1125 Carroll Street Brooklyn, NY 11225 718-773-2041 718-604-4648 Fax	Patricia Moses	Kings
B	**Cattaraugus Residential Center** 575 Spittler Rd PO Box 10 Limestone, NY 14753 716-925-7051 716-925-7055 Fax	Geoffrey Holt	Cattaraugus
B	**Cass Residential Center** 16 Camp Cass Road Rensselaerville, NY 12147 518-797-3781 518-797-5133 Fax	Michael Holland	Albany
B	**Great Valley Residential Center** 6619 Mutton Hollow Rd Great Valley, NY 14741 716-945-3420 716-945-4293 Fax	Gary Almond	Cattaraugus
G	**Harriet Tubman Residential Center** 6752 Pine Ridge Rd Auburn, NY 13021 315-255-3481 315-255-3485 Fax	Ines Nieves-Evans	Cayuga
B	**Middletown Residential Center** 393 County Road 78 Middletown, NY 10940 914-342-3936 914-342-1468 Fax	Maria Galarza	Orange
B	**Red Hook Residential Center** Rural Road, RD #3 Box 129X Red Hook, NY 12571 914-758-4151 914-758-4508 Fax	Edward Figueroa	Dutchess
G	**Staten Island Residential Center** 1133 Forest Hill Road Staten Island, NY 10314 718-761-6033 718-698-6620 Fax	Evelyn Grice	Richmond
B	**Tryon Residential Center** Perth-Johnstown Road Johnstown, NY 12095 518-762-4681 518-762-7209 Fax	James Conkling	Fulton

NON-SECURE (COMMUNITY-BASED) FACILITIES

		Contact	County
G	**Brentwood Satellite Home** 1221 North 18th Street Wyandanch, NY 11798 516-643-5455 516-643-1437 Fax	Randy Silver	Suffolk
B	**Buffalo Community Residential Home** 567 Richmond Avenue Buffalo, NY 14222 716-882-6931 716-882-7739 Fax	Tommy Baines	Erie
B	**Buffalo Eve. Reception Center** 6 Courtland Avenue Buffalo, NY 14215 716-892-9010 716-892-4305 Fax	Tommy Baines	Erie
B	**Central New York CRH** 3737 E. Genesee St Syracuse, NY 13214 315-445-1454 315-445-1457 315-445-5525 Fax	Ines Nieves-Evans	Onondaga
C	550 West Ridge Road (ERC) Rochester, NY 14615 716-621-6010		Monroe
G	1441 S. Salina Street Onondaga Syracuse, NY 13205 315-474-3320		
C	**Ella McQueen Satellite Homes** (ERC) 96 East 43rd Street Brooklyn, NY 11203 718-467-1383 718-467-2919 Fax	Thomas McGregor	Kings
G	160 Lenox Rd Brooklyn, NY 11226 718-467-4330		Kings
B	**Oatka Center Satellite Homes** 2325 Elmwood Avenue Rochester, NY 14618 716-271-0500 716-271-0638 Fax	Nathan Hacker	Monroe

APPENDIX C.

STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE ADVISORY GROUP*

MEMBERSHIP FORM 03/24/06

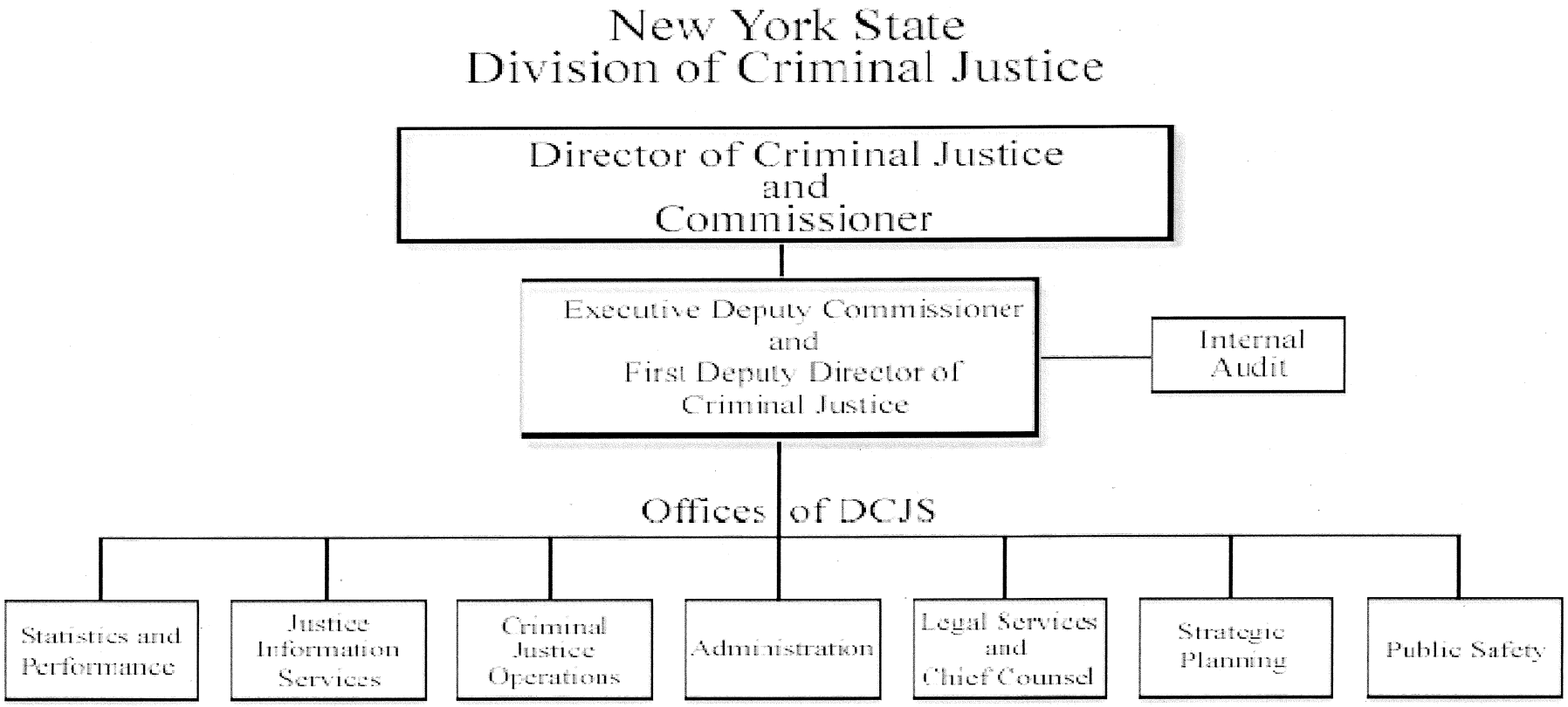
	NAME	Represents	F/T Gov't.	Youth Member	Date of Appointment	Residence
1	Michael J. Daly, Chair	C			8/05	Queens Co.
2	Robert Burns	B, C	X		6/97	Monroe Co.
3	Cmsr. Sharon Carpinello	C	X		1/96	Rensselaer Co.
4	Nikki Allen-Caruso	D		X	7/02	Albany Co.
5	Cmsr. Alan Croce	C	X		6/97	Suffolk Co.
6	Kevin L. Crumb	D		X	10/05	Oneida Co.
7	Cmsr. Robert Doar	C	X		1/96	Monroe Co.
8	Karen A. Drago	A	X		8/99	Schenectady Co.
9	Brian M. Durant			X	8/05	Albany Co.
10	Michael Elmendorf	Governor's office	X	X	6/97	Albany County
11	Carrianne Franzese	C	X	X	4/98	Queens Co.
12	Jessica Kye-Fredette	student		X	0/04	Onondaga Co.
13	Shane Garvey	H			12/99	Rensselaer Co.
14	Cmsr. John A. Johnson	B, C	X		9/95	Rensselaer Co.
15	Laura Khoury	student		X	12/04	Albany Co.
16	Patrice Lockart	A	X		2/97	Albany Co.
17	Acting State Dir. Robert Maccarone	B, C	X		4/05	Westchester Co.
18	Arnold W. Proskin, Esq.	G			4/01	Albany Co.
19	Peter Reinharz	A	X		4/96	Queens Co.

20	Karen Richmond	D			10/01	Jefferson Co.
21	Flora Rothman	G			8/86	Queens Co.
22	John W. Russell	C	X		7/98	Richmond Co.
23	Mary-Ellen E. Stockwell			X	8/05	Washington Co.
24	Alana Sweeny	C	X		1/96	Putnam Co.
25	Judy Wolfe	D			4/01	Onondaga Co.
26	Lara L. Yambor			X	8/05	Delaware Co.

KEY:

A. Local elected official, general purpose local government
B. Law enforcement or juvenile justice agency (family court judge, prosecutor, counsel, probation)
C. Public agency concerned w/ delinquency prevention or treatment (welfare, social service, mental health, education, special education, recreation, youth services)
D. Private, non-profit (family strengthening,, parent group, youth development, delinquency prevention and treatment, neglected/dependent children, quality of juvenile justice, education, social services for children)
E. Volunteers in juvenile justice
F. Youth workers in alternative to confinement, including organized recreation activities
G. Persons addressing school violence and vandalism and alternatives to suspension and expulsion
H. Persons addressing problems related to learning disabilities, emotional difficulties, child abuse and neglect, and youth violence

APPENDIX D. **DCJS Organizational Chart**



APPENDIX E. **Juvenile Justice Unit**

The Juvenile Justice Unit is part of the Bureau of Justice Funding within the Office of Strategic Planning in the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services. The primary responsibilities of the unit are to administer the Formula, Title V and JABG grant programs, to provide staff support for the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, and to assist in the development of juvenile justice policy and the implementation of juvenile justice strategies.

The Juvenile Justice Unit is comprised of the following staff:

Anne Cadwallader	-	Juvenile Justice Specialist
Ronda Ross	-	Criminal Justice Program Representative II
Robin Farmer	-	Criminal Justice Program Representative I
Roger Kennedy	-	Criminal Justice Program Representative I
Jacqueline Lake	-	Criminal Justice Program Representative I
Tricia Connolly	-	Program Aide
Schellie Tedesco	-	Secretary

All staff members are dedicated full time to their respective duties within the Juvenile Justice Unit.