



NEW YORK STATE RAISE THE AGE IMPLEMENTATION TASK FORCE

FINAL REPORT

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Acknowledgments

The New York State Raise the Age (RTA) Implementation Task Force would like to acknowledge the tireless efforts of the individuals, organizations and agencies that made raising the age of criminal responsibility a success.

About the Raise the Age Implementation Task Force

The Raise the Age Implementation Task Force, co-chaired by the commissioners of the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services and the Office of Children and Family Services, was created as a component of the historic RTA legislation enacted in 2017. Task Force members were selected by Governor Andrew M. Cuomo for their expertise in social service, juvenile justice and criminal justice and includes representatives from state government and the not-for-profit sector.¹ Current membership includes:

- Anthony Annucci, Acting Commissioner, Department of Corrections and Community Supervision
- Hon. Vito C. Caruso, Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Courts Outside New York
- David Condliffe, Executive Director, Center for Community Alternatives
- RoAnn Destito, Commissioner, Office of General Services
- Nancy Ginsburg, Esq., Director of Adolescent Intervention and Diversion Team of the Legal Aid Society
- Eric Gonzalez, District Attorney, Kings County District Attorney's Office
- Mike Green, Executive Deputy Commissioner, Division of Criminal Justice Services
- Peter Kehoe, Executive Director, New York State Sheriffs' Association
- William Leahy, Director, New York State Office of Indigent Legal Services
- Robert Maccarone, Deputy Commissioner and Director, Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives at the Division of Criminal Justice Services
- Hon. Edwina G. Mendelson, Deputy Chief Administrative Judge for Justice Initiatives
- Jesse Olczak, Unit Chief, New York State Division of Budget
- Sheila Poole, Commissioner, New York State Office of Children and Family Services
- Naomi Post, Executive Director, Children's Defense Fund-NY
- Allen Riley, Chairman, State Commission of Correction

¹ Office of New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo. "Governor Cuomo Announces Raise the Age Implementation Task Force." April 30, 2018. <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-raise-age-implementation-task-force>.

Introduction

On April 10, 2017², Governor Andrew M. Cuomo signed a historic piece of legislation enacted by the New York State Legislature and designed to raise the age of criminal responsibility from age 16 to 18 throughout the state. The provisions of the law were phased in over two years with the age of criminal responsibility becoming 17 on October 1, 2018, and 18 on October 1, 2019.

Under the fully enacted law:

- Cases against youth who are 16 and 17 are no longer processed in adult Criminal Court. Misdemeanor level cases are processed through Family Court under delinquency procedures, where opportunities for adjustment exist. Felony cases begin in the newly created Youth Part of the Criminal Court and are processed as adolescent offender (AO) cases under laws created specifically for this age group. The procedures for removing a case from the Youth Part to Family Court vary by arrest charge.
- Youth charged with non-violent felonies are to be transferred to Family Court unless the prosecutor files a motion within 20 days showing “extraordinary circumstances” as to why the case should remain in the Youth Part. If the prosecutor files a motion, the judge must decide within five days whether to prevent the transfer of the case to Family Court.
- Youth charged with violent felonies can be transferred to Family Court if the charges do not include the accused displaying a deadly weapon during the crime, causing significant physical injury or engaging in unlawful sexual conduct and the prosecutor does not file a motion within 30 days showing “extraordinary circumstances” as to why the case should remain in the Youth Part. If the charges include an element listed above, removal to Family Court is only possible with consent of the prosecutor. Class A felonies other than Class A drug offenses cannot be transferred.
- Cases involving Vehicle and Traffic Law offenses start in the Youth Part and cannot be transferred to Family Court.
- Youth who are 16 and 17 can no longer be held in adult jails or prisons. Youth detained pre-trial or sentenced to confinement of less than one year through the Youth Part are confined in newly created specialized secure detention facilities certified by the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) in conjunction with the State Commission of Correction (SCOC). Youth convicted as an AO and given a sentence of one year or longer originally served those sentences in adolescent offender facilities operated by the Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (DOCCS). Additional legislative changes in 2020 shifted care of these youth to secure juvenile facilities operated by OCFS.³

Appendix B of this report is a flow chart illustrating how youth are processed through the justice system under Raise the Age (RTA). As most arrests for 16- and 17-year-olds are for misdemeanor and non-violent felony offenses, enactment of RTA has made it possible for almost all cases involving 16- and 17-year-olds to be resolved in Family Court.

² Office of New York Governor Andrew M. Cuomo. “Governor Cuomo Announces Passage of the FY 2018 State Budget.” April 10, 2017. <https://www.governor.ny.gov/news/governor-cuomo-announces-passage-fy-2018-state-budget>.

³ Localities remain able to seek permission to use temporary jail placement for adjudicated JD, juvenile offender (JO) and AO youth under limited exigent circumstances (CPL 510.15[1]; Family Court Act 304.1[2]; 9 NYCRR 180-1.16).

The Raise the Age Task Force

The Raise the Age law required the creation of a Task Force. With members appointed by the Governor, the Task Force is responsible for monitoring the state's progress in implementing and complying with the major components of the law and reporting its findings to the Governor, the Assembly Speaker and Senate President, at the completion of each of the first two years of implementation.

The [first report](#) was published in August 2019 and described the significant implementation and monitoring activities undertaken by multiple state agencies, local governments, and community agencies and organizations before the law took effect on October 1, 2018. The 2019 report also provided a preliminary analysis of the law's impact by examining data collected during the first six months of implementation. In May 2020, [a supplemental report](#) detailing the number of youth served under RTA during the full 12 months of phase one (16-year-olds) was published.

This report – the second and final statutorily required task force report – offers an early look at how full enactment of the law has altered New York State's youth justice landscape. There were 18 months of implementation data available at the time of preparation, and six of those months included data on both 16- and 17-year-olds. As a result, this report does not fully evaluate the long-term impacts of RTA. The work of the Task Force has laid a strong foundation for continued state-level monitoring of RTA-related case activity and processing outcomes, which will be routinely available on the OCFS and DCJS websites. Appendix N also provides a list of data resources and links. This report provides detailed information on how the volume and processing of 16- and 17-year-olds through the justice system have changed in the short period studied. A more comprehensive analysis of the law's impact will be possible in the future.

Section I provides an update on implementation activities and highlights additional legislative changes enacted since publication of the first Task Force report.

Section II details data from October 1, 2019, through March 31, 2020: the first six months of full RTA implementation and provides insight into the current number and nature of cases processed through the redesigned system.

Section III focuses on system processing and examines case flow and outcomes for cases from October 1, 2018, through March 31, 2020.

Appendices A and B include a glossary of terms and a case processing diagram and other appendices include comprehensive tables showing both activity and case outcomes by race/ethnicity and gender.

Executive Summary

Raise the Age has dramatically changed how New York State’s justice system processes cases involving youth who are 16 and 17.

Before Raise the Age, all 16- and 17-year-olds arrested were arraigned and prosecuted in adult courts. During 2016, the year before this law was enacted, more than 570 16- and 17-year-olds were sentenced to state prison following conviction for a felony, many for nonviolent offenses. Nearly 2,400 youth were sentenced to local jails that year, and on any given day in 2016, nearly 500 youth younger than 18 were detained or serving a sentence in jail. Research has shown that being held in adult facilities exposes young people to higher risks of assault and fewer opportunities for age-appropriate services.⁴ In addition, many youth prosecuted in adult courts end up with a criminal conviction on their record.

2016
577 youth sentenced to state prison
2,399 youth sentenced to local adult jails
2020
Zero youth in adult jails or prisons

Today, the picture is very different. As of June 2020, there were no youth under age 18 detained with adults or sentenced to local jails or state prisons. Far fewer youth under the age of 18 are entering the justice system and opportunities for diversion have expanded for youth younger than 18 who are arrested. When confinement is ordered, 16- and 17-year-olds are now housed in specialized youth facilities operated by OCFS.

These changes demonstrate the state’s capacity to implement large-scale justice system reform. This commitment to progress must be carried forward, as work remains to be done. While RTA has created a justice system that responds in more age-appropriate ways to the behaviors and needs of older adolescents, Black and Hispanic youth continue to be disproportionately represented and differentially treated at all points in the system.

⁴ Allen J. Beck, Paige M. Harrison, and Devon B. Adams, “Bureau of Justice Statistics Special Report: Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003: Sexual Violence Reported by Correctional Authorities, 2006,” US Department of Justice, August 2007; and Howard N. Snyder and Melissa Sickmund, *Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 2006 National Report* (Washington, DC: US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2006). See the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 § 2, 42 US Code § 15601 (2006) (finding that juveniles made up 7.7 percent of all victims of sexual violence in jails and prisons, even though they made up less than 1 percent of the total detained and incarcerated population, and that youth are “more than other groups of incarcerated persons . . . at the highest risk for sexual abuse”). Richard A. Mendel, *Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works—and What Doesn’t* (Washington, DC: American Youth Policy Forum, 2000), 3; and “Building Blocks for Youth,” (10 December 2014).

Recent Legislative Changes

Since publication of the Raise the Age Task Force’s first report, additional laws have been enacted that further expand opportunities for diversion and shift youth away from adult confinement settings.⁵ Section 1 (pages 7 – 8) describes these changes in detail. In summary:




- Changes to the Family Court Act (FCA) resulted in significant changes to probation departments’ juvenile delinquency practices. Amendments provide expanded opportunities for youth diversion from formal Family Court proceedings. Probation departments now have more opportunities to offer adjustment services and divert youth out of the juvenile justice system.
- Changes to state Correction Law modified the confinement settings allowable for youth sentenced as AOs in the Youth Part. Originally, AOs younger than 18 at sentencing and given a sentence of one year or longer were to be placed in adolescent offender facilities run by DOCCS. Now, all AO youth sentenced after June 2020 to a year or more serve this time in secure facilities operated by OCFS. In addition, all youth younger than 18 who were in DOCCS custody when this change took effect were transferred to OCFS custody.

Key Data Findings

Long-Term Trends

Prior to RTA, the number of 16- and 17-year-olds, and youth 15 and younger in the system, had steadily declined over the past 10 years and continued to decline during the initial implementation period. This enabled the state to successfully handle the addition of 16- and 17-year-olds into the juvenile justice system.

- Felony arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds declined by 53 percent since 2010: from more than 11,500 arrests that year to fewer than 6,000 in 2019. Misdemeanors arrests also dropped dramatically from nearly 35,000 arrests to fewer than 15,000 (pages 8 – 9).
- Involvement of youth who were 15 and younger in delinquency proceedings also dropped substantially prior to RTA implementation. While the addition of 16- and 17-year-olds increased the number of youth receiving probation intake services and the number of delinquency petitions being filed, those numbers are still significantly below the volumes seen 10 years ago, when the juvenile justice system included only those 15 and younger (pages 9 – 10).
- The reductions in juvenile detention and placement since 2010 have been nothing short of astonishing, with volumes decreasing by more than 50 percent. With the addition of older youth, these detention and placement volumes saw only very modest increases (pages 9 – 10).

2019 VS. 2010		
FELONY ARRESTS	JD DETENTION ADMISSIONS	JD FAMILY COURT PLACEMENTS
 53%	 64%	 52%

⁵ For background regarding the passage and initial implementation of the Raise the Age legislation and a description of what the legislation entails, please refer to last year’s report ([found here](#)).

System Processing and Early Outcomes (October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020)

Section III of the report analyzes how cases have moved through the new system in the 18 months since RTA implementation. Outcomes are examined for various processing points in the Youth Part and Family Court. Much of the data collected for Raise the Age comes from separate and distinct parts of the youth justice system: Youth Part criminal case processing, juvenile probation intake, Family Court, and detention and placement facilities. Taken together, these data provide a comprehensive picture of the law's impact. Key findings:

Youth Part Case Processing

- Youth Parts release adolescent offenders at arraignment at high rates, enabling youth to avoid pretrial detention: 73 percent of youth were released following a felony arraignment and 62 percent of them released on their own recognizance (pages 21 – 22). There were, however, significant differences between the state's two regions. In New York City, 16- and 17-year-olds were more likely to be released at arraignment (79%) than in Rest of State (63%). In both regions, cases where youth were not released at arraignment were more likely to be instances where bail was set and not posted than a decision by the judge to remand youth to detention.
- Youth Parts remove the majority of cases to juvenile probation intake and Family Court, where they are treated as juvenile delinquents with opportunities for diversion. More than eight out of 10 (82%) cases were removed, including more than three-quarters involving charges classified as violent. While rates of removal were similar throughout the state, youth waited longer for those decisions outside of New York City: 54 percent of cases were removed within seven days from arraignment in the Rest of State. In the five boroughs, 81 percent of cases were removed within seven days. Of the 3,641 felony arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds, only 6 percent (220 cases) were fully processed within Youth Part, without being removed or declined by the prosecution (pages 24 – 25).
- The average length of stay for 16- and 17-year-olds released from a specialized secure detention facility was slightly more than one month statewide (31 days). The average length of stay in New York City was 30 days and the Rest of State, 32 days (page 28).
- Of the 88 cases that resulted in a felony conviction or adjudication as a youthful offender, 28 involved a sentence to be served at a DOCCS facility. Eight of these cases involved youth from New York City and 20 involved youth from the Rest of State (page 23).

Delinquency Case Processing

- Under RTA, 16- and 17-year-olds whose cases begin as delinquency matters or are removed from Youth Part have the possibility of their cases being adjusted (diverted) by juvenile probation. Many of these 16- and 17-year-olds were adjusted out of the system prior to having a delinquency petition filed in Family Court, including many youth facing felony charges whose cases were referred to probation intake upon removal from Youth Part. Probation departments in the Rest of State reported that 45 percent of probation intakes were adjusted, compared to 22 percent of intakes that were adjusted by the New York City Probation Department. (pages 25 – 26).
- The data suggests that the New York City Law Department declines to proceed on the majority of cases referred to Family Court from the New York City Department of Probation. At the same time, nearly all cases referred from probation departments in the rest of the state proceed to petition. This explains in part why there are so few petitions filed in New York City compared to the number of intakes referred by the New York City probation department.

- During the first 18 months of RTA implementation, 1,908 petitions filed against 16- and 17-year-olds were disposed in Family Court.
- Of the 553 cases disposed in New York City, 54 percent of felony offenses and 19 percent of misdemeanor offenses resulted in a finding of delinquency against the youth. Very few youth (57 cases or 10%) were placed in a residential facility following a finding of delinquency (pages 26 – 27). Of the 1,355 cases disposed in Family Court in the Rest of State, 47 percent of felony offenses and 35 percent of misdemeanor offenses resulted in a finding of delinquency. Of those, 182 (13%) included placement orders. In 11 percent of cases, a misdemeanor charge resulted in a youth being placed in a residential facility, compared to only 3 percent in New York City (pages 26 – 27).
- The average length of stay for youth detained on a delinquency matter was shorter than stays for youth detained through the Youth Part. The average length of stay for delinquency matters across all types of juvenile detention facilities (secure and non-secure) was seven days in New York City and 16 days in the Rest of State (pages 28 – 29).
- Only 29 youth placed outside of the home as a result of a delinquency finding were discharged from care. Among those discharged, the average length of time spent in a juvenile facility was approximately eight months (pages 28 – 29).

Racial and Ethnic Disparity

Raise the Age has changed how youth move through the justice system and created more opportunities for 16- and 17-year-olds to receive and benefit from age-appropriate services, but more work remains to be done. Similar to other states' justice systems, New York's continues to be marked by racial/ethnic disparities from point of entry to case resolution. Black youth comprise a substantially larger proportion of arrests and probation intakes than their proportion of the general population, and the state's confinement settings are predominately filled with Black and Hispanic youth (Appendix Tables C, D-2, F-2, H-2, H-4, I-2). These disparities exist in both New York City and the Rest of State and are evident within both the Youth Part and delinquency proceedings.

- In New York City, nearly all youth prosecuted as adults in the Youth Part were Black and Hispanic. More than 90 percent of admissions to specialized secure detention involved Black and Hispanic youth, and all adolescent offenders sentenced in New York City to incarceration in a DOCCS adolescent offender facility were Black (Appendix Tables H-2, K-1 & K-3).
- In the Rest of State, nearly three-quarters of youth prosecuted as adults in the Youth Part were Black or Hispanic. Eighty-four percent of specialized secure detention admissions involved Black or Hispanic youth and 65 percent of 16- and 17-year-olds sentenced to DOCCS adolescent offender facilities were Black (Appendix Tables H-2, K-1 & K-3).
- In New York City, white youth with delinquency cases were much more likely than Black or Hispanic youth to be adjusted by the probation department, regardless of whether the youth was charged with a misdemeanor or felony offense. The same was true in the Rest of State (Appendix Table L-1).
- Black and Hispanic youth were similarly over-represented in all types of youth confinement settings. In New York City, more than 90 percent of admissions to juvenile detention and placements into residential treatment facilities involved Black and Hispanic youth. In the Rest of State, the proportion of Black and Hispanic youth confined was consistently higher than white youth. Disparities were most pronounced at the point of detention, with 69 percent of juvenile detention admissions involving

Black and Hispanic youth, compared to 53 percent of residential placements (Appendix Tables H-2, H-4, and I-2).

Moving Forward

Over the past three years, New York has made great strides in improving its youth justice system, maintaining more youth in the community and expanding age-appropriate services and interventions to better meet the needs of youth, but racial and ethnic disparities persist and increase as youth move through the justice system. New York State remains committed to confronting this disparity and working to reduce the disproportionate impact of the system on Black and Hispanic youth. Several strategies to address the persistent disparities are under consideration, and localities have access to data to help them identify system points that offer opportunities for specific intervention such as improved alternatives to detention or placement. Appendix N includes links to this data.

Section I – Recent Legislative Changes

Over the past year, new laws have resulted in key changes to the youth justice system.⁶

Changes to the Family Court Act

Revisions to the Family Court Act that took effect on December 12, 2019 resulted in significant changes to probation departments' juvenile delinquency intake and adjustment services, probation practice, and the implementation of the Raise the Age Law in New York State. These amendments apply to all juvenile delinquent youth, including 16- and 17-year-olds who are arrested for felony offenses and whose cases are removed from the Youth Part to probation intake.

One significant amendment expanded the authority of probation in determining the suitability of youth eligible for adjustment services. With the exception of certain designated felonies, probation officers now have the discretion, after considering the views of the victim or complainant and the impact of the offense on the community, to proceed with adjustment services. Before this change, the consent of the victim or complainant was necessary for probation to consider adjustment as an option. This change allows additional youth to benefit from adjustment and avoid formal Family Court proceedings. A definition of adjustment and a graphic showing its role within the juvenile justice system appears in Appendices A and B.

A second change extended the maximum period of initial adjustment services from 60 to 90 days, providing additional time for youth to participate in services. An additional, two-month extension can still be granted by the Family Court following this initial adjustment period. The new law affords probation officers additional time to address the needs of youth before considering the request for extension from the Family Court.

The amendments also provide new opportunities for Family Court to refer a juvenile delinquency matter back to probation intake/adjustment services if the youth could benefit from community-based services in lieu of formal proceedings. The Family Court may do so at any time during the pendency of the case. Previously, it was only allowable at the initial appearance for the juvenile delinquency petition.

⁶ For background regarding the passage and initial implementation of the Raise the Age legislation and a description of what the legislation entails, please refer to last year's report ([found here](#)).

These changes give probation officers more opportunities to divert youth from formal proceedings and connect them with critical services in the community.

Changes to Correction Law

The Fiscal Year 2020-21 enacted budget required DOCCS and OCFS, on or before July 1, 2020, to establish a transition plan and protocol to transfer custody of all adolescent offenders and youth younger than 18 from DOCCS facilities to OCFS secure juvenile facilities, on or before October 1, 2020.

In addition, as of June 2, 2020, any adolescent offenders sentenced to a determinate or indeterminate period of confinement before their 21st birthday will be housed at an OCFS secure juvenile facility instead of a DOCCS facility.

These changes are designed to connect 16- and 17-year-olds to age-appropriate residential care settings, counseling, education, programming and vocational opportunities. The goal of this transition is to foster opportunities and perspectives for youth that prepare them to have a successful and supported transition into adulthood, and to their communities upon release.

Section II – Raise the Age Six-Month Activity from October 2019 – March 2020

This section provides a brief overview of the state’s youth justice trends and youth arrest, court, probation, and confinement data for the first six months of full RTA implementation:

- *Adolescent Offender Felony Arrest and Youth Part Arraignment Activity* provides data on 16- and 17-year-olds arrested for felonies and arraigned in the Youth Part of Criminal Court.
- *16- and 17-Year-Old Juvenile Delinquent Probation Intake Activity* provides data on the number of juvenile delinquent intakes opened for these youth by local probation departments throughout the state.
- *16- and 17-Year-Old Juvenile Delinquent Family Court Petition Filing Activity* provides information on youth who have been arrested and processed as juveniles including petitions and dispositions.
- *Youth Part Confinement Data* provides admission and point-in-time population data on the pre-trial detention and post-conviction incarceration of adolescent offenders in confinement settings created under RTA: OCFS specialized secure detention facilities and DOCCS adolescent offender facilities.
- *Family Court Confinement Data* provides admission and point-in-time population data for 16- and 17-year-olds temporarily confined to a locally run detention facility during the pendency of their delinquency case and/or placed outside of the home as a result of a delinquency finding.

Youth Justice Trends from 2010 – 2019

In the years prior to implementation of the RTA law, the number of youth who were 7 through 17 and involved in the juvenile and adult justice systems declined dramatically. These significant reductions made it easier for the juvenile justice system, including probation and Family Court, to accommodate the additional workload associated with 16- and 17-year-olds entering the system under the RTA law.

From 2010 to 2019, felony arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds declined by 53 percent. Similarly, from 2010 to 2017, misdemeanor arrests for this age group declined by 58 percent. Prior to RTA, these

youth were charged as adults, regardless of their alleged offense. Table 2.1 shows felony and misdemeanor arrests since 2010 for the 16- and 17-year old population.

Table 2.1
New York State
Arrests Among 16- and 17-Year-Old Population

Arrest Year	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
	16	17	16	17	16 & 17
2010	5,314	6,259	15,686	19,294	46,553
2011	4,838	5,746	14,613	17,634	42,831
2012	4,411	5,171	12,921	15,912	38,415
2013	3,952	4,581	11,068	13,488	33,089
2014	3,618	4,230	9,765	12,319	29,932
2015	3,431	3,988	8,815	10,618	26,852
2016	3,253	4,007	7,562	9,645	24,467
2017	2,929	3,797	6,385	8,230	21,341
2018	2,606	3,170			
2019	2,336	3,099			

Note: Annual misdemeanor arrest counts are not available for 2018 and 2019 as these no longer require fingerprints to be taken and transmitted to the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) due to RTA Legislation.

Coinciding with the significant decline in arrests of 16- and 17-year-olds, and before the implementation of Raise the Age, other processing points in the juvenile justice system also experienced dramatic reductions. This included fewer youth 15 and younger placed in detention during their Family Court proceedings, fewer youth reviewed by probation departments for possible intake and adjustment, and fewer youth prosecuted as juvenile delinquents in Family Court and subjected to placement.

Since 2010 and prior to RTA implementation:

- Juvenile detention admissions declined 56 percent. Since 2017, detention admissions have declined an additional 18 percent despite the addition of 16-year-olds into the system. Detention admissions, however, are beginning to trend upward with the addition of 17-year-olds.
- The number of juvenile probation intake cases opened declined 58 percent. Since 2017, the addition of 16- and 17-year-olds has increased the number of intake cases from 9,616 to 13,181. While this represents a 37 percent increase, the number of cases is similar to the volume seen in 2014. More youth who would have had no access to adjustment in the adult system now have the opportunity for diversion under the law.
- Juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Family Court declined 59 percent. Since 2017, the addition of 16- and 17-year-olds has increased the number of petitions filed from 4,692 to 5,665. This represents a level of activity similar to that seen in 2016. Significant numbers of adolescents now have their cases begin in, or transferred to, the Family Court, where cases are confidential, diversion is available, and young people do not face the prospect of a permanent criminal conviction.

- Juvenile delinquent Family Court placements declined 53 percent. Overall, there has still been a 52 percent decline in placements, even with the addition of 16- and 17-year-olds.

**Table 2.2
New York State Juvenile Delinquency (JD) Indicators**

Year	JD Detention Admissions	JD Probation Intake Cases Opened*	JD Family Court Petitions	JD Family Court Placements
2010	7,875	22,760	11,317	1,253
2011	7,207	20,943	9,608	1,106
2012	6,075	18,278	8,992	1,156
2013	5,240	15,044	7,695	977
2014	4,677	12,683	6,598	882
2015	4,481	11,791	6,012	752
2016	3,901	10,363	5,364	698
2017	3,452	9,616	4,692	593
2018**	2,801	8,509	3,866	440
2019**	2,847	13,181	5,665	607

*Source of Intake data changed in 2019 from Probation Workload System to Caseload Explorer.

** Figures for 2018 and 2019 reflect the phase-in of 16-year-old youth starting October 1, 2018 and 17-year-old youth starting October 1, 2019.

Sources: DCJS, OCFS, OCA, and New York City Administration for Children's Services.

*Part 1: Adolescent Offender Felony Arrest and Youth Part Arraignment Activity
October 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020*

Full implementation of Raise the Age took effect on October 1, 2019, resulting in all 16- and 17-year-olds arrested for felony offenses (adolescent offenders) being arraigned in the Youth Part of Supreme and County Criminal Court created under the law.

The data in this section detail adolescent offender arrest and arraignment activity occurring between October 1, 2019 and March 31, 2020, the first six months of RTA implementation.⁷

Adolescent Offender Felony Arrests

There were 2,228 arrests reported by law enforcement agencies. Table 2.3 shows arrests by age for New York City, Rest of State and New York State. Approximately 67 percent of arrests statewide occurred in New York City.

⁷ The source of these data is the New York State Computerized Criminal History system as of April 17, 2020. For all tables within this report, percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number and may not always add to 100%.

Arrests by race/ethnicity and sex can be found in Appendix D.⁸

Table 2.3
AO Arrests by Region

		Oct – Dec 2019	Jan – Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	389	346	735
	17	341	424	765
	Total	730	770	1,500
ROS	16	190	176	366
	17	179	183	362
	Total	369	359	728
NYS	16	579	522	1,101
	17	520	607	1,127
	Total	1,099	1,129	2,228

Arraignments

After arrest, the district attorney's office can either decline to proceed with the charges or can proceed to arraignment. There were 1,778 adolescent offender arraignment statewide. Table 2.4 presents these arraignment by age for New York City, Rest of State and New York State (see Appendix E for volumes by county). Arraignment volumes include those that took place within Youth Part as well as those occurring before local magistrates.

Table 2.4
AO Arraignments by Region

		Oct – Dec 2019	Jan – Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	306	255	561
	17	253	311	564
	Total	559	566	1,125
ROS	16	177	151	328
	17	153	172	325
	Total	330	323	653
NYS	16	483	406	889
	17	406	483	889
	Total	889	889	1,778

Table 2.5 presents adolescent offender arraignment handled by an accessible magistrate compared to those who appeared before a designated Youth Part judge. Accessible magistrates are judges designated by the Appellate Division within each Judicial Department and, like Youth Part judges, receive specialized training in adolescent development. Accessible magistrates act in the place of Youth Part judges for certain first appearances involving adolescent offenders and

⁸ Tables presenting case counts have been prepared by gender, race, and county. These tables are presented in the Appendix. Reference to specific Appendix tables are noted throughout the report.

juvenile offenders (the term “juvenile offender” is defined in Appendix A). Accessible magistrates can make decisions about detention and remove cases from the Youth Part to Family Court when prosecutors consent.⁹ Accessible magistrates handle arraignments instead of the Youth Part judges when designated Youth Part judges are unavailable (evenings, weekends and holidays).

Table 2.5 shows that cases in New York City were more likely to be arraigned by an accessible magistrate (66%) than those in the Rest of State (27%).

Table 2.5
AO Arraignments in Youth Part or by an Accessible Magistrate
October 2019 - March 2020

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Arraignments	1,125	100%	653	100%	1,778	100%
Arraigned by Accessible Magistrate	748	66%	178	27%	926	52%
Arraigned in Youth Part	369	33%	436	67%	805	45%
Not Reported	8	1%	39	6%	47	3%

Part 2: 16- & 17-Year-Old Juvenile Delinquent Probation Intake Activity
October 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020

Felony cases removed from the Youth Part and misdemeanor cases involving 16- and 17-year-olds (as of October 1, 2019),¹⁰ are processed in the juvenile justice system where juvenile delinquency law applies. In Family Court, cases are confidential, and youth do not face the prospect of a permanent criminal record. While some of these cases are sent directly to Family Court where a petition could be filed and a formal case may proceed, the majority begin with probation intake, where they are reviewed for possible adjustment (also known as diversion) and participation in services. The information in this section presents the number of probation intakes opened throughout the state.¹¹

An important goal of Raise the Age was to provide more youth with the opportunity to be diverted from the youth justice system and have their case adjusted as part of the Family Court process. There were 3,690 probation intakes opened for youth who were either 16 or 17 at the time of their alleged offense. Table 2.6 shows the total number of intakes opened by probation departments in New York City, the Rest of State, and New York State. Approximately 54 percent of probation intakes statewide occurred in New York City.

Probation intakes opened by county, race/ethnicity and sex can be found in Appendix F.

⁹ See New York State Criminal Procedure Law § 722.10, 722.21, 140.20, 140.27, and 410.40; FCA § 307.3(4).

¹⁰ Except vehicle and traffic law offenses. Please see *Introduction* for key provisions of the law.

¹¹ The source of these data is the Caseload Explorer Database as of April 14, 2020.

Table 2.6
Probation Intake Age 16 and 17 Intakes Opened by Region

		Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	558	428	986
	17	494	508	1,002
	Total	1,052	936	1,988
ROS	16	478	456	934
	17	390	378	768
	Total	868	834	1,702
NYS	16	1,036	884	1,920
	17	884	886	1,770
	Total	1,920	1,770	3,690

Table 2.7 below displays the number of probation intakes opened by offense class and region. Statewide, there were 1,475 felony intakes and 2,176 misdemeanor intakes opened. In New York City, 55 percent of all intakes involved felonies, while in Rest of State, felonies were 23 percent of all intakes.

Table 2.7
Probation Intake Age 16 and 17 Intakes Opened
by Offense Class and Region

		October 2019 – March 2020		
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
NYC	16	586	396	982
	17	509	486	995
	Total	1,095	882	1,977
ROS	16	213	705	918
	17	167	589	756
	Total	380	1,294	1,674
NYS	16	799	1,101	1,900
	17	676	1,075	1,751
	Total	1,475	2,176	3,651

Note: There are 39 Intakes with an unknown offense class that are not included in this table.

*Part 3: 16- & 17-Year-Old Juvenile Delinquent Family Court Petition Filing Activity
October 1, 2019 – March 31, 2020*

Juvenile delinquency cases that are not successfully adjusted by probation departments are reviewed by either the county presentment agency or the New York City Law Department. These agencies then file juvenile delinquency petitions in Family Court. In the Rest of State, it appears that nearly all of these cases that are referred by probation departments to county presentment agencies proceed to petition. In contrast, only about one-third of cases referred to the New York City Law Department appear to be referred to petition. The New York City Law Department declines to proceed on the majority of cases, and these cases are then diverted from further action. The information in this section is limited to only those cases that proceed to petition for Family Court processing.¹²

There were 1,325 juvenile delinquency petitions filed in Family Court for youth who were 16 or 17 years old at the time of their alleged offense. Table 2.8 and Table 2.9 show the total number of these petitions filed in New York City, the Rest of State, and New York State.

Petitions filed by county, race/ethnicity and sex can be found in Appendix G.

**Table 2.8
Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Filed by Region**

		Oct – Dec 2019	Jan – Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	137	96	233
	17	51	110	161
	Total	188	206	394
ROS	16	289	306	595
	17	122	214	336
	Total	411	520	931
NYS	16	426	402	828
	17	173	324	497
	Total	599	726	1,325

During this period, Rest of State accounted for 931 of the petitions, and 394 were filed in New York City. Statewide, there were 685 felony petitions and 640 misdemeanor petitions filed. These data show that most petitions filed against 16- and 17-year-olds were filed in ROS (70%). This is expected, given the large number of cases diverted by the New York City Law Department.

¹² The source of these data is the Office of Court Administration Family Court Database as of April 15, 2020. Data on cases that are referred to the NYC Law Department and do not proceed to petition is not collected.

**Table 2.9
Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Filed
by Offense Class and Region**

		October 2019 – March 2020		
		Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
NYC	16	156	77	233
	17	99	62	161
	Total	255	139	394
ROS	16	268	327	595
	17	162	174	336
	Total	430	501	931
NYS	16	424	404	828
	17	261	236	497
	Total	685	640	1,325

Part 4: Youth Part Confinement Data

Adolescent offenders whose cases are processed in the Youth Part of Supreme and County Criminal Court can be held in specialized secure detention (SSD) facilities (for pre-trial detention and post-conviction incarceration) and DOCCS facilities (for post-conviction incarceration).¹³ The data in this section presents the volume of youth held in each of these facility types during the first six months of full RTA implementation.¹⁴

There were 382 adolescent offender admissions to SSD facilities, with most of those admissions (98%) occurring pre-conviction, during the pendency of the case in the Youth Part. Only seven SSD admissions occurred as the result of a sentence of incarceration. Table 2.10 shows these admissions by quarter for New York City, Rest of State, and New York State. New York City admission numbers do not include youth admitted to Horizon Specialized Juvenile Detention Center, the SSD facility designated to serve youth younger than 18 who could no longer be held in New York City Department of Correction facilities at Rikers Island as of October 1, 2020, under the RTA law. Rest of State accounted for a larger proportion of the total SSD admissions (59%) than New York City (41%).

Admissions by county and sex, race/ethnicity, and top charge can be found in Appendix H.

¹³ During the period included within this report, legislative actions removing AO youth from DOCCS facilities had not yet been enacted. As such, all youth under age 18 sentenced to incarceration of one year or longer were admitted to DOCCS facilities.

¹⁴ The source of these data is OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020) and DOCCS, Population Management System (data as of 4/4/2020).¹⁵ As of June 2, 2020, AOs sentenced in the Youth Part no longer serve their sentence in DOCCS facilities and will instead serve their sentence in OCFS secure juvenile facilities.

Table 2.10
AO Specialized Secure Detention Admissions by Region

		Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	43	20	63
	17	50	45	95
	Total	93	65	158
ROS	16	46	38	84
	17	83	57	140
	Total	129	95	224
NYS	16	89	58	147
	17	133	102	235
	Total	222	160	382

Note: Figures include pre- and post-sentence youth.

Table 2.11 shows the number of unique adolescent offenders confined in these facilities on the last day of each quarter for New York City, the Rest of State and New York State. This population remained relatively stable at the end of both quarters.

Table 2.11
**AO Youth in Specialized Secure Detention
on Last Day of Quarter by Region**

	12/31/2019		3/31/2020	
	#	%	#	%
NYC	43	48%	41	46%
ROS	46	52%	49	54%
NYS	89	100%	90	100%

Note: Figures include pre- and post-sentence youth.

There were 10 AO youth sentenced to incarceration and committed to a DOCCS AO facility: six from October to December 2019, and four from January to March 2020.¹⁵ Seven were sentenced in a court from a county outside of New York City while three originated from a New York City court, the first admissions from the five boroughs since implementation started.

¹⁵ As of June 2, 2020, AOs sentenced in the Youth Part no longer serve their sentence in DOCCS facilities and will instead serve their sentence in OCFS secure juvenile facilities.

Table 2.12
AO Admissions to DOCCS by Region of Commitment

		Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	0	3	3
	17	0	0	0
	Total	0	3	3
ROS	16	6	1	7
	17	0	0	0
	Total	6	1	7
NYS	16	6	4	10
	17	0	0	0
	Total	6	4	10

Table 2.13 shows the number of unique AO youth under DOCCS custody on the last day of each quarter for New York City, the Rest of State and New York State. The population remained fairly stable.

Table 2.13
AO Youth Under DOCCS Custody by Region of Commitment
on Last Day of Quarter

	12/31/2019		3/31/2020	
	#	%	#	%
NYC	0	0%	3	15%
ROS	17	100%	17	85%
NYS	17	100%	20	100%

Part 5: Family Court Confinement Data

Sixteen- and 17-year-olds whose cases are processed as juvenile delinquents (JD) in Family Court can be held in secure and non-secure detention facilities (for pre-disposition confinement, violations of probation, and warrants) and OCFS facilities and voluntary agencies (for post-disposition placement). The data in this section presents the volume of JD youth held in detention and residential placement settings during the first six months of full RTA implementation.¹⁶ This includes 16- and 17-year-olds charged with misdemeanors whose cases went directly to Family Court and 16- and 17-year-olds whose cases were transferred to Family Court from the Youth Part of Supreme and County Criminal Court. Detention and placement are defined in Appendix A.

¹⁶ The source of these data is OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020) and the Juvenile Justice Information System and Connections (as of 5/4/2020).

There were 392 JD detention admissions across the state. As shown in Table 2.14, New York City accounted for 40 percent of those admissions, while the Rest of State accounted for 60 percent. Slightly more than half of all JD detention admissions statewide had a misdemeanor top charge (Appendix H).

Additional information about detention admissions of JDs by county, demographics and top offense charge are detailed in Appendix H.

Table 2.14
RTA JD Detention Admissions by Region

		Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	31	43	74
	17	46	38	84
	Total	77	81	158
ROS	16	84	63	147
	17	36	51	87
	Total	120	114	234
NYS	16	115	106	221
	17	82	89	171
	Total	197	195	392

Table 2.15 shows the number of unique JD youth confined in juvenile detention facilities on the last day of each quarter for New York City, the Rest of State and New York State. By the end of March 2020, 23 RTA JD youth were housed in a detention facility. More than three-quarters of those youth were from counties outside of New York City.

Table 2.15
RTA JD Youth in Detention
on Last Day of Quarter by Region

	12/31/2019		3/31/2020	
	#	%	#	%
NYC	7	21%	4	17%
ROS	27	79%	19	83%
NYS	34	100%	23	100%

Youth remanded on JD matters may be detained in either a non-secure detention or secure detention facility. Table 2.16 shows the extent to which each region and the state as a whole use non-secure versus secure detention. Youth who spent time in both facility types during their detention stay are categorized as “Mixed” for this table. Statewide, 81 percent of the 392 RTA detention admissions involved at least some time confined in a secure facility. Only 19 percent involved time spent solely in non-secure detention. This pattern was relatively consistent, with both regions relying heavily on secure facilities.

Table 2.16
RTA JD Detention Admissions by Setting Type
October 2019 - March 2020

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Admissions	158	100%	234	100%	392	100%
Non-Secure Detention (NSD)	20	13%	55	24%	75	24%
Secure Detention (SD)	124	78%	171	73%	295	73%
Mixed (NSD & SD)	14	9%	8	3%	22	3%

Table 2.17 provides information on the number of JD admissions to residential placement.¹⁷ There were 98 JD youth admitted to placement. These admissions increased over time as cases proceeded in Family Court. A large proportion of the admissions (86%) involved youth from counties outside of New York City. This is consistent with admission patterns observed among non-RTA youth (those 15 or younger at time of offense).

Table 2.17
RTA JD Placement Admissions by Region

		Oct - Dec 2019	Jan - Mar 2020	Total
NYC	16	5	7	12
	17	0	2	2
	Total	5	9	14
ROS	16	28	37	65
	17	2	17	19
	Total	30	54	84
NYS	16	33	44	77
	17	2	19	21
	Total	35	63	98

Table 2.18 shows the number and percentage of JD youth in placement on the last day of each quarter included in this six-month period. By the end of 2019, there were 122 JDs in placement. The number increased to 170 on March 31, 2020. Consistent with the admission patterns found in Table 2.17, a large proportion (about 85%) of these JD youth were from counties outside of New York City.

¹⁷ Numbers presented in these tables may differ slightly from numbers shared in Part 3. This is because a youth can spend up to 14 days in detention following a dispositional placement order from the court while efforts are made to identify a suitable residential program and arrange transportation.

Table 2.18
RTA JD Youth in Placement
on Last Day of Quarter by Region

	12/31/2019		3/31/2020	
	#	%	#	%
NYC	20	16%	26	15%
ROS	102	84%	144	85%
NYS	122	100%	170	100%

JD placement admission settings vary by jurisdiction and custody type. In New York City, JDs disposed to placement are initially placed into the care and custody of the Administration for Children’s Services (ACS) and are served in voluntary agencies through the City’s Close to Home program. In the Rest of State, youth are placed in either a limited or non-secure OCFS-run facility or a community-based residential program operated by a voluntary agency. In both regions, the court has the authority to admit a JD youth to an OCFS secure facility for safety reasons. As shown in Table 2.19, 100 percent of JD youth in New York City were admitted to a community-based Close to Home residential provider. In the Rest of State, 56 JD youth (67%) were initially admitted to a community-based program, while a third (33%) were placed in an OCFS facility.

Placement is defined in Appendix A. Additional information on residential care admissions by county and demographics can be found in Appendix I.

Table 2.19
RTA JD Placement Admissions by Setting Type
October 2019 - March 2020

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Admissions	14	100%	84	100%	98	100%
OCFS Facility	0	0%	28	33%	28	29%
Community-Based Voluntary Agency	14	100%	56	67%	70	71%

Section III – Raise the Age Youth Outcomes from October 2018 – March 2020

The data in this section detail the outcomes of adolescent offender and juvenile delinquent arrests for youth aged 16- or 17-years-old when their offense was committed. This data includes outcomes of Youth Part court processing, probation intake, Family Court processing, and confinement for the first eighteen months of full RTA implementation:

- *Youth Part Outcomes* provides data on outcomes for 16- and 17-year-olds arrested for felonies and arraigned in the Youth Part of Criminal Court. Data includes release decisions at arraignment, dispositions and sentencing, and removal decisions.
- *Probation Intake Outcomes* provides data on the outcomes of 16- and 17-year-old juvenile delinquent intakes closed by local probation departments throughout the state.

- *Family Court Outcomes* provides data on the outcomes for 16- and 17-year-old youth who were processed as juveniles within Family Court, including JD finding outcomes and dispositions.
- *Youth Part Confinement Data* provides release and length of stay data on the pre-trial detention and post-conviction incarceration of adolescent offenders in confinement settings created under RTA: OCFS specialized secure detention facilities and DOCCS adolescent offender facilities.
- *Family Court Confinement Data* provides release and length of stay data for 16- and 17-year-olds temporarily confined to a locally run detention facility during the pendency of their delinquency case and/or placed outside of the home as a result of a delinquency finding.

Part 1: Youth Part Outcomes
October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020

The data in this section details the outcomes of adolescent offender arrests during the first 18 months of RTA. This data includes detention and release decisions at arraignment by a Youth Part judge or accessible magistrate, dispositions of AO felony arrests, sentences imposed in Youth Part of Criminal Court, and information on cases that are removed from the Youth Part and processed as juvenile delinquents by probation departments and/or Family Court.

Adolescent Offender Release Status

The Raise the Age law includes a presumption for release in the Youth Part. At arraignment, judges may order youths released either on their own recognizance or under supervision/non-monetary conditions; remand them to specialized secure juvenile detention; or set bail, in which case they are not released until bail is posted.

There were 3,572 adolescent offender arraignments in Youth Part. These appearances included both those that took place in front of Youth Part judges and those that took place before accessible magistrates. Table 3.1 shows the release status of these cases for New York City, Rest of State and New York State: 73 percent were released at arraignment (62% released on their own recognizance, 10% under supervision or with other non-monetary conditions, and 1% after posting bail at arraignment) and 21 percent were not released (nearly 5% remanded by the judge and nearly 17% with bail set by the judge that was not posted at arraignment).¹⁸

In New York City, youth were more likely to be released at arraignment (79%) than in Rest of State (63%). Youth in New York City were also significantly more likely to be released on their own recognizance (73%) than in Rest of State (44%). In both regions, cases where the defendant was not released at arraignment were more likely to be instances where bail was set and not posted, rather than a decision by the judge to remand the youth to detention.

Additional detail showing the release status of AO arraignments by race/ethnicity and sex in New York City and Rest of State is shown in Appendix J.

¹⁸ The source of these data is the New York State Computerized Criminal History system and the OCA Extract File as of April 17, 2020.

**Table 3.1
Release Status at Arraignment
October 2018 - March 2020**

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Arraignments	2,249	100%	1,323	100%	3,572	100%
Released at Arraignment	1,766	79%	834	63%	2,600	73%
Released on own Recognizance	1,635	73%	580	44%	2,215	62%
Released Under Supervision/Non-Monetary Conditions	116	5%	248	19%	364	10%
Bail Set and Posted at Arraignment	15	1%	6	<1%	21	1%
Not Released at Arraignment	417	19%	347	26%	764	21%
Remanded Without Bail	66	3%	97	7%	163	5%
Bail Set and Not Posted at Arraignment	351	16%	250	19%	601	17%
Not Reported	66	3%	142	11%	208	6%

Adolescent Offender Outcomes

Table 3.2 shows dispositions of adolescent offender arrests. Cases that were pending on March 31, 2020 are not included in this analysis. During the first 18 months of RTA implementation, criminal case processing was completed on 3,641 arrests in New York State. These arrests were prosecuted in the Youth Part or were otherwise disposed of through either: a decision by the district attorney (DA) to drop the case prior to arraignment; or a decision to remove the case from Youth Part to Family Court or probation intake after arraignment.¹⁹

Adolescent offender arrests disposed in New York City account for approximately two-thirds of the total statewide AO dispositions. Of the 2,386 arrests reported in New York City, the district attorney declined to prosecute 21 percent, or 498 cases. Because of court processing differences, district attorneys in jurisdictions outside of NYC rarely make this determination prior to arraignment. Table 3.2 shows New York City decline to prosecute (DTP) decisions as well as all processing outcomes following arraignment so that the outcomes of all statewide arrests can be displayed in one table. Of all arrests reported with final Criminal Court outcomes, only 4 percent (105) of New York City cases were disposed in Youth Part. Of those cases disposed in Youth Part, 79 were dismissed or resulted in some other favorable outcome or non-criminal violation. Fewer than 2 percent of arrests (26) resulted in a criminal conviction. In total, there were 22 felony and four misdemeanor convictions of 2,386 total arrests disposed.

In the Rest of State, of the 1,255 arrests where criminal case processing was completed by March 31, 2020, 91 percent were removed to Family Court or probation intake. A total of 115, or 9 percent, completed case processing in Youth Part. Of these, 66 were convicted of a felony and seven were convicted of a misdemeanor, representing 6 percent of arrest outcomes analyzed. The remaining 42 case outcomes, which represented 3 percent of total arrest outcomes analyzed, were dismissed or resulted in some other favorable outcome²⁰ or non-criminal conviction.

Additional detail showing dispositions of AO arrests by race/ethnicity and sex in New York City and Rest of State is shown in Appendix K.

¹⁹ The source of these data is the New York State Computerized Criminal History system as of April 17, 2020.

²⁰ Other Non-Conviction dispositions include Covered by Another Case, Sealed Upon Termination of Criminal Action in Favor of the Accused (CPL 160.50), and Abated by Death.

Table 3.2
Dispositions of AO Arrests
October 2018 - March 2020

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Dispositions	2,386	100%	1,255	100%	3,641	100%
DA Declined to Prosecute	498	21%	0	0%	498	14%
Removed to Family Court/Probation Intake	1,783	75%	1,140	91%	2,923	80%
Disposed in Youth Part	105	4%	115	9%	220	6%
Dismissed - Not ACD	49	2%	29	2%	78	2%
Other Favorable or Non-Criminal Conviction	30	1%	13	1%	43	1%
Convicted of Felony	22	1%	66	5%	88	2%
Convicted of Misdemeanor	4	<1%	7	1%	11	<1%

Adolescent Offender Sentences and Youth Offender Status

Table 3.3 provides information on sentences imposed in the 88 arrests that resulted in a felony conviction in Youth Parts in New York City, the Rest of State and New York State. In 68 cases, youths were granted Youthful Offender (YO) status, which results in the conviction being sealed by law, and only available under limited circumstances. Of the 88 youth sentenced, 28 were sentenced to incarceration in a DOCCS Adolescent Offender facility, six were sentenced to a year or less in specialized secure detention, 20 were sentenced to specialized secure detention and probation, 29 were sentenced to probation and five received a conditional discharge. In New York City, 86 percent of 16- and 17-year-olds were granted youthful offender (YO) status, as compared to 74 percent in the Rest of State.

Additional detail showing sentences for felony adult convictions and YO adjudications in Youth Part by race/ethnicity and sex in New York City and Rest of State is shown in Appendix K.

Table 3.3
Sentences in Youth Part for Felony YO Adjudications and Adult Convictions
October 2018 - March 2020

	NYC			ROS			NYS		
	YO	Adult	Total	YO	Adult	Total	YO	Adult	Total
Total Felony Adjudications/Convictions	19	3	22	49	17	66	68	20	88
DOCCS Prison or AO Facility - 1+ Years	5	3	8	10	10	20	15	13	28
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) - Up to 1 Year	2	0	2	3	1	4	5	1	6
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) & Probation	4	0	4	15	1	16	19	1	20
Probation	3	0	3	21	5	26	24	5	29
Conditional Discharge	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	5

Adolescent Offender Removals to Family Court or Probation Intake

Under RTA, most youth charged with felonies were removed to Family Court or probation intake. Of the 3,572 arraignments statewide, 82 percent were removed to Family Court or probation intake and treated as juvenile delinquents. Offenses classified under the Penal Law as violent

were less likely to be removed from Youth Part than non-violent cases.²¹ The data show that judges removed 76 percent of violent charges and 91 percent of non-violent charges, enabling youth to be processed as juvenile delinquents. Table 3.4 shows the number of cases removed by violent and non-violent offense arraignment categories.

**Table 3.4
AO Removals from Youth Part to Family Court or Probation Intake
October 2018 – March 2020**

		Total	Violent	Non-Violent
NYC	Total Arraignments	2,168	1,469	699
	Cases Removed	1,783	1,137	646
	% Removed	82%	77%	92%
ROS	Total Arraignments	1,404	660	744
	Cases Removed	1,140	476	664
	% Removed	81%	72%	89%
NYS	Total Arraignments	3,572	2,129	1,443
	Cases Removed	2,923	1,613	1,310
	% Removed	82%	76%	91%

Table 3.4 shows that 82 percent of AOs arraigned in Youth Part were removed. Table 3.5 shows 79 percent were removed to probation for intake and 21 percent were removed to Family Court for petition. Most New York City cases were removed to probation for intake (92% of removals). In the Rest of State, youth were less likely to be removed to probation (58% of removals) and were more likely to be removed directly to Family Court for petition (42%).

**Table 3.5
AO Removals to Family Court or Probation Intake by Removal Type
October 2018 - March 2020**

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total AO Removals	1,783	100%	1,140	100%	2,923	100%
Removed to Family Court	140	8%	474	42%	614	21%
Removed to Probation Intake	1,643	92%	666	58%	2,309	79%

Under the RTA law, district attorneys have 30 days from arraignment to submit a motion to prevent a case from being removed to Family Court or juvenile probation intake (CPL §722.23[1][a]). Data from the first 18 months of implementation show many adolescent offender removals occur shortly after arraignment, but there are significant regional differences and youth wait longer for decisions

²¹ Cases may not be eligible for removal to Family Court or probation intake if the court finds the defendant allegedly displayed a deadly weapon, caused significant physical injury or engaged in unlawful sexual conduct, or that there are other extraordinary circumstances.

outside of New York City. Table 3.6 shows that 50 percent of cases throughout the state were removed the same day or the next day, and 71 percent were removed within seven days of arraignment. In the Rest of State, the time between arraignment and removal took longer, on average, than in New York City. In the Rest of State, 54 percent of cases were removed within seven days from arraignment compared to 81 percent of cases in New York City.

**Table 3.6
AO Removals to Family Court or Probation Intake - Time to Removal
October 2018 - March 2020**

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Removals	1,783	100%	1,140	100%	2,923	100%
Same Day/Next Day	1,042	58%	422	37%	1,464	50%
2-7 Days	411	23%	198	17%	609	21%
8-14 Days	74	4%	111	10%	185	6%
15-30 Days	82	5%	220	19%	302	10%
31-45 Days	40	2%	114	10%	154	5%
46-60 Days	49	3%	31	3%	80	3%
61 Days or More	85	5%	41	4%	126	4%
Time to Removal - Unknown	0	0%	3	<1%	3	<1%

*Part 2: Probation Intake Outcomes
October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020*

The data in this section detail the outcomes of probation intakes closed during the first 18 months of RTA.²²

In New York State, most juvenile delinquent cases proceed through probation intake, where they are reviewed for possible adjustment and youth may potentially participate in services as part of a process where their cases can be adjusted (diverted). One of the goals of Raise the Age was to make this Family Court process available to 16- and 17-year-olds who had previously been charged as adults. An intake is successfully adjusted and closed when the youth completes all requirements imposed by the probation department and the case is resolved without a referral to the presentment agency. An intake can also be referred to Family Court petition immediately or have an adjustment terminated and referred to petition if the youth does not complete the services or comply with the requirements set by probation.

Table 3.7 and Table 3.8 show the outcomes of the 6,360 intakes closed in New York State by region. In New York City, intakes were more likely to be referred immediately to petition than in the Rest of State (72% vs. 43%) and half as likely to be successfully adjusted (22% vs. 45%). As noted earlier, however, a large number of cases referred to petition in New York City are diverted from Family Court by the New York City Law Department and do not result in a petition. This results in a smaller number of petition filings in New York City as compared to the Rest of State.

²² The source of these data is the Caseload Explorer Database as of April 14, 2020.

Additional detail showing the outcomes of closed intakes by county, race/ethnicity and sex in New York City and Rest of State is available in Appendix L.

Table 3.7
NYC Probation Intakes Closed Age 16 and 17 by Offense Class
Closed October 2018 – March 2020

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Total Intakes Closed	1,831	1,614	3,445
Referred Immediately	1,449	1,027	2,476
Adjustment Terminated and Referred	103	103	206
Adjusted	279	484	763
Adjustment Rate	15%	30%	22%

Table 3.8
ROS Probation Intakes Closed Age 16 and 17 by Offense Class
Closed October 2018 – March 2020

	Felony	Misdemeanor	Total
Total Intakes Closed	665	2,250	2,915
Referred Immediately	385	878	1,263
Adjustment Terminated and Referred	73	256	329
Adjusted	207	1,115	1,322
Adjustment Rate	31%	50%	45%

Note: 49 cases where offense class is unknown are not shown.

Part 3: Family Court Outcomes
October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020

The data in this section detail the outcomes of petitions disposed²³ during the first 18 months of RTA.²⁴ Dispositional outcomes are defined in Appendix A.

Of the 1,908 petitions disposed for 16- and 17-year-old youth, 553 were from New York City and 1,355 were from the Rest of State. Tables 3.9 and 3.10 show the dispositions by petition offense category and disposition type for each region.

In New York City, cases involving youth with felony petitions that were filed after removal from the Youth Part were more likely to result in a juvenile delinquency finding (54%) than misdemeanor petitions (19%). Youth with felony petitions were subsequently more likely to receive placement and probation dispositions than misdemeanor petitions (46% among felonies, as compared to 14% among misdemeanors). Youth with misdemeanor cases more often received adjournment in contemplation of dismissal (ACD) and dismissals/no findings than felony cases.

²³ A case is disposed when there is either a finding of delinquency against the 16- or 17- year old, the case was adjourned in contemplation of dismissal (ACD), or the case was dismissed without a finding against the youth.

²⁴ The source of these data is the Office of Court Administration delinquency petitions database as of April 15, 2020.

Disposition patterns differed in the Rest of State, with smaller differences between the proportion of youth with felony cases receiving a JD finding (47%) and the proportion of youth with misdemeanor cases receiving a JD finding (35%). There were also smaller differences in the percent of felony cases receiving placement or probation dispositions (40%) and the proportion of misdemeanor cases receiving these dispositions (29%). While misdemeanor cases were more likely than felony cases to receive ACDs, comparable proportions of felony and misdemeanor petitions were disposed as dismissed/no finding.

Additional detail showing the outcomes of disposed petitions by county, race/ethnicity and sex in New York City and the Rest of State is shown in Appendix M.

**Table 3.9
NYC Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Disposed
by Petition Class Category and Disposition Type
October 2018 – March 2020**

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	#	%	#	%
Total Petitions Disposed	282	100%	271	100%
JD Findings	152	54%	51	19%
Placement	49	17%	8	3%
Probation	82	29%	30	11%
Conditional Discharge	21	7%	13	5%
ACD	41	15%	79	29%
Dismissal/No Finding	89	32%	141	52%

**Table 3.10
ROS Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Disposed
by Petition Class Category and Disposition Type
October 2018 – March 2020**

	Felony		Misdemeanor	
	#	%	#	%
Total Petitions Disposed	572	100%	783	100%
JD Findings	267	47%	275	35%
Placement	97	17%	85	11%
Probation	131	23%	140	18%
Conditional Discharge	39	7%	50	6%
ACD	126	22%	241	31%
Dismissal/No Finding	179	31%	267	34%

*Part 4: Youth Part Confinement Data
October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020*

During the first 18 months of RTA implementation, 733 adolescent offenders were released from specialized secure detention facilities.²⁵ Those 733 youth spent an average of 31 days in these facilities. As shown in Table 3.11, adolescent offenders in the Rest of State had a slightly longer average length of stay (32 days) than those in New York City (30 days).

**Table 3.11
AO Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) Releases:
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)
October 2018 – March 2020**

	# Released	ALOS (Days)
NYC	311	30
ROS	422	32
NYS	733	31

Note: Figures include pre- and post-sentence youth.

During this same period, two adolescent offenders were released from a DOCCS facility.²⁶ Those two youth spent an average of 248 days in DOCCS custody after being sentenced in a court outside of New York City (Table 3.12).

**Table 3.12
AO DOCCS Releases:
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)
October 2018 – March 2020**

	# Released	ALOS (Days)
NYC	0	--
ROS	2	248
NYS	2	248

Note: Length of stay only includes time spent in a state correctional facility, not city or county jail time.

*Part 5: Family Court Confinement Data
October 1, 2018 – March 31, 2020*

There were 935 16- and 17-year-old juvenile delinquents released from non-secure and secure detention facilities.²⁷ Those youth spent an average of 12 days in detention. As shown in Table

²⁵ The source of these data is OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2018 data as of 3/2/2019, 2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020).

²⁶ The source of these data is DOCCS, Population Management System (data as of 4/4/2020).

²⁷ The source of these data is OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2018 data as of 3/2/2019, 2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020) and Juvenile Justice Information System and Connections as of 5/4/2020.

3.13, the average length of stay for JDs in the Rest of State (16 days) is more than twice the average length of stay for those from New York City (7 days).

Table 3.13
RTA JD Detention Releases:
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)
October 2018 – March 2020

	# Released	ALOS (Days)
NYC	391	7
ROS	544	16
NYS	935	12

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System
 (2018 data as of 3/2/2019, 2019 data as of 3/9/2020,
 2020 data as of 4/26/2020)

Table 3.14 provides information on the 29 16- and 17-year-old JDs released from placement and their average length of stay during the first 18 months of RTA implementation. Most of these releases (26 or 90%) were from counties outside of New York City. On average, these 29 youth spent 238 days (approximately 8 months) in placement.

Table 3.14
RTA JD Placement Releases:
Average Length of Stay (ALOS)
October 2018 – March 2020

	# Released	ALOS (Days)
NYC	3	302
ROS	26	230
NYS	29	238

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Justice Information System and
 Connections as of 5/4/2020

Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary of Terms

Adolescent Offender (AO) – An individual charged with a felony (except those included in state Vehicle and Traffic Law) who was 16 on or after Oct. 1, 2018 or 17 on or after Oct. 1, 2019 and the felony was committed on or after that same date as defined in state Criminal Procedure Law (CPL) 1.20(44).

Youthful Offender (YO) – Youthful Offender status is granted at the sentencing of a youth less than nineteen years old within a Criminal Court setting. The youth's records are sealed upon a YO adjudication, as outlined in CPL 720.35, with the intent to relieve the eligible youth from the burden of a criminal record.

Juvenile Offender (JO) – An Individual who is 13,14, or 15 years old at the time of a crime and arrested for a serious violent felony as defined in state CPL (1.20 (42)).

Juvenile Delinquent (JD) – An Individual who is 7 through 15 years old and charged with committing misdemeanor offenses and non-JO felonies, and 16 and 17-year-olds who are charged with misdemeanors or charged with felonies and removed from Youth Part.

Youth Part – A branch of Supreme and County Criminal Court created by Raise the Age Legislation where arraignments and proceeding for AOs and JOs occur.

Accessible Magistrate – A judge designated by the Appellate Division within each Judicial Department who, like judges in Youth Part, receives specialized training in adolescent development, custody and care of youth, and effective treatment methods for reducing unlawful conduct. Accessible Magistrates act in the place of the Youth Part for certain first appearance proceedings that generally occur when the designated Youth Part is unavailable (evenings, weekends, and holidays).

Detention – Youth temporarily confined in a secure or non-secure juvenile facility either after an arrest or during the probation intake, petition, or probation violation process and youth being held on warrants. A detention admission occurs when the youth enters the facility.

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

Probation Intake – Cases Closed – There are three possible probation intake case-closure outcomes.

- **Successfully Adjusted.** A case is classified as successfully “adjusted” and closed when the resolution of the case is achieved (1) without court intervention or (2) following the return of the case by the presentment agency pre-petition or family court post-petition to probation intake for resolution. This includes complaints that are resolved at the initial conference or after a period of adjustment services.
- **Referred to Petition Immediately.** The adjustment process was not commenced due to exclusionary criteria [FCA §308.1] or suitability criteria [FCR §205.22(c)]. Among the

reasons for immediate referral are offense seriousness, prior delinquency history, and a person's (e.g., police officer, victim, offender) request for access to the presentment agency for petition-filing consideration.

- **Adjustment Terminated and Referred for Petition.** Adjustment termination and referral to the presentment agency for petition consideration occurs when the resolution of a case (complaint) cannot be reached after the commencement of the adjustment process.

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

Petition Dispositions – There are several possible outcomes for petitions filed in Family Court. JD Findings dispositions include Placement, Probation Supervision, and Conditional Discharge, and a JD Finding outcome occurs when the court determines a juvenile is in need of supervision, treatment, or confinement.

- **Dispositions to Placement.** The number of initial JD petitions disposed where the juvenile was ordered by the Court into residential placement. A juvenile can be placed in OCFS custody or in County DSS custody.
- **Dispositions to Probation Supervision.** A court order for probation supervision requires a juvenile to comply with conditions set forth in the order. Compliance with these conditions is monitored by the local probation department.
- **Conditional Discharge.** A court order for conditional discharge requires a juvenile to comply with one or more conditions specified in the order and may include some degree of compliance monitoring by the local probation department.
- **Adjournment in Contemplation of Dismissal (ACD).** An ACD court order requires a juvenile to comply with one or more of the conditions that can be specified in the order and, occasionally, can require some degree of compliance monitoring by the local probation department. If the petition is not brought back before the court during the adjournment period, the case is deemed to have been dismissed upon the expiration of the order.
- **Other No JD Findings.** Includes all dispositions other than placement, probation, conditional discharge, and ACD. These dispositions can be cases that are Withdrawn (the presentment agency decided not to proceed with the petition), Dismissed (straight dismissal of a petition by the court), "Petition Granted", "Petition Settled", PINS finding, transfer to another court, or a referral back to probation intake with no final dismissal.

Placement – A youth is placed when he or she is admitted to an OCFS-run facility or voluntary (non-secure) agency or to LDSS custody in a voluntary (non-secure) agency. Placement admissions may be the result of initial petition dispositions, supplemental (post-disposition) petition dispositions, or returns to custody for juveniles released to aftercare.

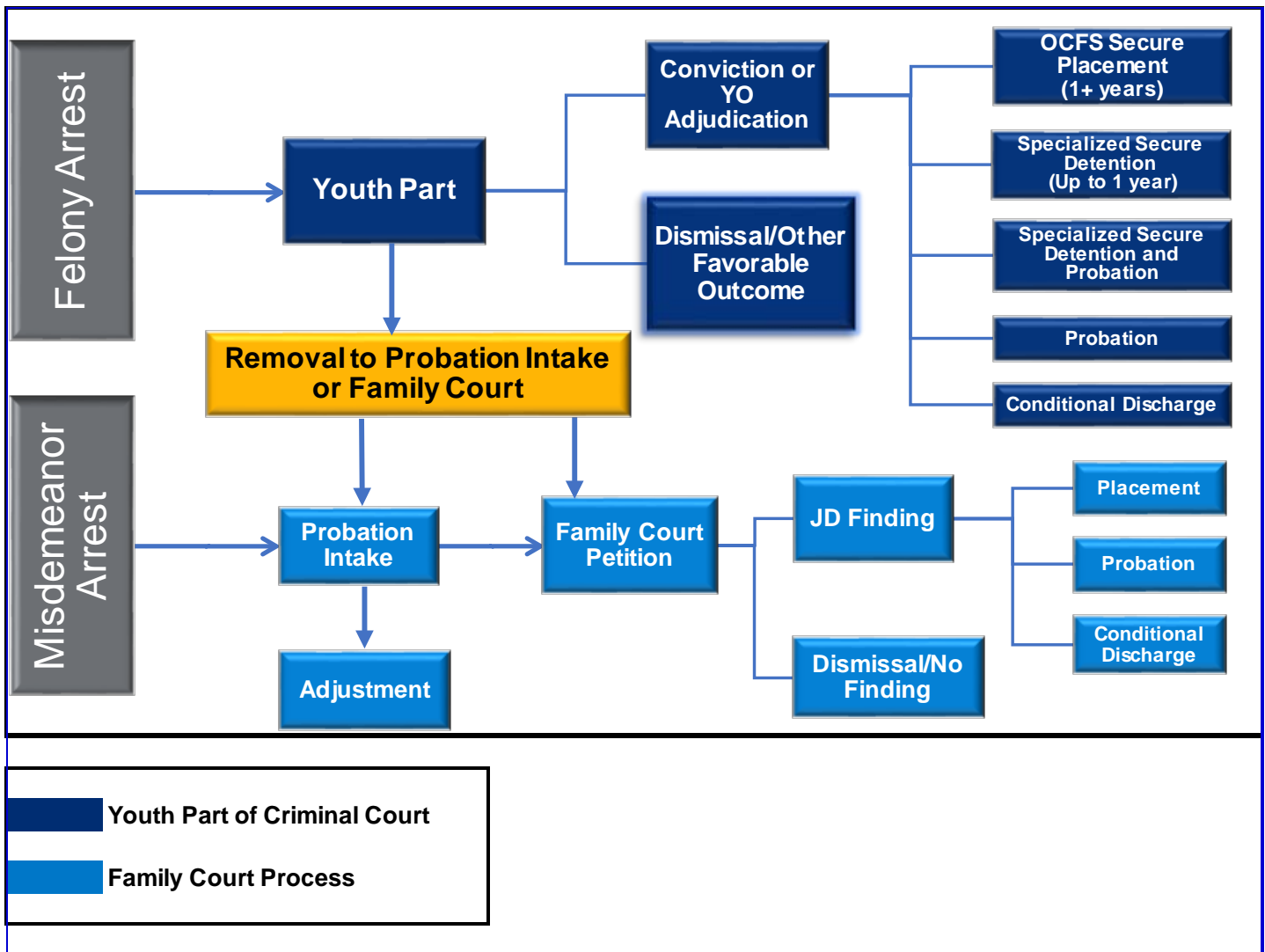
Race/Ethnicity – Race and ethnicity are recorded by police at the time of arrest, by probation at the point of probation intake, by the court at petition, and/or by facility staff at detention and placement facilities. In these tables, four categories are displayed: White, Black, Hispanic, and

Other/Not Reported. The White, Black, and Other categories include only persons of non-Hispanic origin.

New York City (NYC) – The five counties, also known as boroughs, of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond.

Rest of State (ROS) – The 57 counties outside the five New York City boroughs.

Appendix B – Case Processing of 16- and 17-Year-Olds as of June 2, 2020



- Note: Within the above chart, *Family Court Process* refers to the activities and processes within the Family Court and local probation departments in response to a JD case removed from Youth Part, as covered under the NYS Family Court Act.
- Note: The above chart reflects case processing as of June 2, 2020. Prior to this date, AOs sentenced to a determinate or indeterminate sentence to confinement of a year or more prior to their 18th birthday were housed in a DOCCS facility specifically for AO youth. Older youth were housed in an adult DOCCS facility. As of June 2, 2020, AO youth receiving such a sentence before their 21st birthday are housed in an OCFS secure facility. Older youth will be housed in an adult DOCCS facility.
- Note: District attorneys and presentment agents act on behalf of local governments within Youth Part and Family Court respectively. Both entities have the option to decline to prosecute or decline to proceed with cases. This option is not included within the above chart.

Appendix C – New York State Youth Demographics (Race-Ethnicity, Sex, Age)

2018 NYS 16 and 17-Year-Old Population Demographics

	NYC		ROS	
	#	%	#	%
Total	178,636	100%	283,910	100%
Sex				
Male	90,412	51%	145,290	51%
Female	88,224	49%	138,620	49%
Race/Ethnicity				
White	43,966	25%	195,920	69%
Black	46,414	26%	31,763	11%
Hispanic	63,585	36%	40,972	14%
Other	24,671	14%	15,255	5%
Age				
7-12	555,847	55%	777,566	53%
13-15	268,281	27%	410,993	28%
16-17	178,636	18%	283,910	19%

Activity Tables

Appendix D – Felony Arrests (Tables D-1 – D-4)

Table D-1
AO Arrests by County
October 2019 - March 2020

	Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total		Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total
	16	17	16	17			16	17			
NYS Total	579	520	522	607	2,228	<i>ROS Continued</i>					
NYC Total	389	341	346	424	1,500	Monroe	8	8	18	12	46
Bronx	78	63	74	71	286	Montgomery	4	1	1	2	8
Kings	104	127	115	164	510	Nassau	14	18	31	27	90
New York	115	85	82	83	365	Niagara	3	7	2	5	17
Queens	81	56	66	96	299	Oneida	5	5	2	6	18
Richmond	11	10	9	10	40	Onondaga	25	9	29	16	79
ROS Total	190	179	176	183	728	Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
Albany	8	7	5	7	27	Orange	4	1	2	3	10
Allegany	4	1	1	1	7	Orleans	0	0	3	1	4
Broome	4	9	3	0	16	Oswego	0	0	0	0	0
Cattaraugus	0	3	2	0	5	Otsego	2	1	0	3	6
Cayuga	1	3	0	0	4	Putnam	1	0	0	2	3
Chautauqua	5	1	1	2	9	Rensselaer	8	8	1	1	18
Chemung	0	0	0	3	3	Rockland	6	1	4	4	15
Chenango	0	0	0	0	0	St. Lawrence	4	3	1	0	8
Clinton	0	0	2	0	2	Saratoga	1	0	1	3	5
Columbia	3	2	1	0	6	Schenectady	4	5	2	5	16
Cortland	0	0	3	0	3	Schoharie	0	0	0	2	2
Delaware	0	3	0	0	3	Schuyler	0	0	1	1	2
Dutchess	4	2	2	8	16	Seneca	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	36	21	28	19	104	Steuben	0	0	0	1	1
Essex	0	1	1	0	2	Suffolk	7	19	4	18	48
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	Sullivan	0	1	0	1	2
Fulton	3	0	0	1	4	Tioga	0	0	1	0	1
Genesee	0	0	1	1	2	Tompkins	1	3	1	0	5
Greene	0	1	0	0	1	Ulster	1	4	0	2	7
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	0	0	1	1	Washington	0	1	5	1	7
Jefferson	3	5	1	0	9	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	3	3	Westchester	18	22	14	19	73
Livingston	1	0	0	0	1	Wyoming	0	1	2	1	4
Madison	2	1	0	1	4	Yates	0	1	0	0	1

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 04/17/2020).

**Table D-2
AO Arrests by Race/Ethnicity
October 2019 - March 2020**

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	28	2%	249	34%	277	12%
Black	1,000	67%	329	45%	1,329	60%
Hispanic	403	27%	129	18%	532	24%
Other	69	4%	21	3%	90	4%
Total	1,500	100%	728	100%	2,228	100%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

**Tables D-3
AO Arrests by Sex
October 2019 - March 2020**

	NYC		ROS		NYS	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	1,272	85%	607	83%	1,879	84%
Female	228	15%	121	17%	349	16%
Total	1,500	100%	728	100%	2,228	100%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

**Table D-4
AO Arrests by Charge
October 2019 – March 2020**

	NYC	ROS	NYS
Total Arrests	1,500	728	2,228
Total Violent	906	329	1,235
PL 160 Robbery	528	110	638
PL 120 Assault	212	59	271
PL 265 Firearms and Other Dangerous Weapons	94	39	133
PL 140 Burglary	31	50	81
PL 490 Making a Terroristic Threat	4	28	32
Violent PL 130 Sex Offenses	10	17	27
PL 125 Homicide (Attempted)	9	10	19
PL 125 Homicide (Completed)	6	8	14
PL 121 Strangulation	6	2	8
PL 240 Offenses Against Public Order	2	6	8
PL 135 Kidnapping, Coercion and Related Offenses	3	0	3
PL 150 Arson	1	0	1
Total Non-Violent	594	399	993
PL 155 Larceny	283	92	375
PL 165 Other Offenses Relating to Theft	56	64	120
PL 145 Criminal Mischief	32	83	115
PL 160 Robbery	83	15	98
PL 140 Burglary	36	43	79
PL 220 Controlled Substances Offenses - Possession	14	22	36
PL 220 Controlled Substances Offenses - Sale	12	2	14
PL 215 Other Offenses Relating to Judicial Proceedings	14	19	33
PL 120 Assault	20	8	28
PL 170 Forgery and Related Offenses	12	12	24
PL 265 Firearms and Other Dangerous Weapons	11	9	20
Non-Violent PL 235 Obscenity	1	8	9
PL 105 Conspiracy	5	2	7
PL 263 Sexual Performance by a Child	3	3	6
PL 221 Offenses Involving Marihuana	4	2	6
PL 240 Offenses Against Public Order	1	4	5
PL 250 Offenses Against the Right to Privacy	1	3	4
PL 156 Offenses Involving Computers	4	0	4
PL 190 Other Frauds	0	3	3
PL 130 Sex Offenses	2	0	2
PL 205 Escape and Other Offenses Relating to Custody	0	2	2
PL 150 Arson	0	1	1
AM 353 Animal Cruelty	0	1	1
VTL 0511 - Aggravated Unlicensed Operation Motor Vehicle	0	1	1

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

Appendix E – Youth Part Arraignments (Table E-1)

Table E-1
AO Arraignments by County
October 2019 - March 2020

	Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total		Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total
	16	17	16	17			16	17			
NYS Total	483	406	406	483	1,778		<i>ROS Continued</i>				
NYC Total	306	253	255	311	1,125	Monroe	9	8	9	11	37
Bronx	55	38	47	40	180	Montgomery	3	1	1	1	6
Kings	83	89	80	117	369	Nassau	14	18	29	27	88
New York	95	73	76	71	315	Niagara	2	3	2	5	12
Queens	63	38	43	73	217	Oneida	5	3	2	6	16
Richmond	10	15	9	10	44	Onondaga	25	6	20	17	68
ROS Total	177	153	151	172	653	Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
Albany	5	5	3	3	16	Orange	4	1	3	2	10
Allegany	4	0	1	1	6	Orleans	4	0	3	1	8
Broome	4	8	3	1	16	Oswego	0	0	0	0	0
Cattaraugus	0	2	2	0	4	Otsego	2	2	0	3	7
Cayuga	1	3	0	0	4	Putnam	1	0	0	3	4
Chautauqua	2	1	3	2	8	Rensselaer	8	8	2	1	19
Chemung	0	0	0	2	2	Rockland	6	1	4	4	15
Chenango	0	0	0	0	0	St. Lawrence	4	3	1	0	8
Clinton	0	0	2	0	2	Saratoga	1	0	1	3	5
Columbia	3	1	1	0	5	Schenectady	4	4	2	6	16
Cortland	0	0	3	0	3	Schoharie	0	0	0	1	1
Delaware	0	2	0	0	2	Schuyler	0	0	1	1	2
Dutchess	3	2	2	8	15	Seneca	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	33	21	26	19	99	Steuben	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	1	0	0	1	Suffolk	7	17	4	18	46
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	Sullivan	0	1	0	1	2
Fulton	3	0	0	1	4	Tioga	0	0	1	0	1
Genesee	0	0	1	1	2	Tompkins	1	3	0	0	4
Greene	0	1	0	0	1	Ulster	0	3	0	0	3
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	0	0	0	0	Washington	0	1	5	1	7
Jefferson	4	5	1	0	10	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	2	2	Westchester	14	16	10	19	59
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	Wyoming	0	1	2	0	3
Madison	1	1	1	1	4	Yates	0	0	0	0	0

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 04/17/2020).

Appendix F – Juvenile Delinquent Intakes Opened (Tables F-1 – F-5)

Table F-1
Probation Intakes Age 16-17 Intakes Opened by Offense Class and County
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total
	16	17	Total	16	17	Total	Total
NYS Total	799	676	1,475	1,101	1075	2,176	3,651
NYC Total	586	509	1,095	396	486	882	1,977
ROS Total	213	167	380	705	589	1,294	1,674
Albany	26	14	40	56	33	89	129
Allegany	0	0	0	2	4	6	6
Broome	4	4	8	33	19	52	60
Cattaraugus	5	1	6	5	5	10	16
Cayuga	0	2	2	6	6	12	14
Chautauqua	3	2	5	17	16	33	38
Chemung	0	0	0	4	6	10	10
Chenango	0	0	0	10	3	13	13
Clinton	1	0	1	2	2	4	5
Columbia	4	0	4	4	0	4	8
Cortland	3	0	3	4	4	8	11
Delaware	0	1	1	3	2	5	6
Dutchess	7	7	14	15	11	26	40
Erie	20	11	31	91	81	172	203
Essex	1	0	1	0	2	2	3
Franklin	0	0	0	7	4	11	11
Fulton	3	1	4	1	4	5	9
Genesee	0	0	0	5	2	7	7
Greene	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Herkimer	0	1	1	2	3	5	6
Jefferson	6	6	12	4	18	22	34
Lewis	0	2	2	1	0	1	3
Livingston	3	0	3	8	3	11	14
Madison	3	2	5	4	2	6	11
Monroe	20	10	30	23	30	53	83
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	10	6	16	64	71	135	151
Niagara	6	3	9	28	20	48	57
Oneida	3	2	5	24	13	37	42
Onondaga	12	6	18	27	16	43	61
Ontario	0	0	0	4	10	14	14
Orange	6	3	9	27	18	45	54
Orleans	7	0	7	2	2	4	11
Oswego	0	0	0	11	9	20	20
Otsego	0	4	4	4	3	7	11
Putnam	0	2	2	5	5	10	12
Rensselaer	3	0	3	14	13	27	30
Rockland	0	0	0	6	5	11	11
St Lawrence	3	2	5	10	1	11	16

Table F-1, Cont'd
Probation Intakes Age 16-17 Intakes Opened by Offense Class and County
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total
	16	17	Total	16	17	Total	Total
<i>ROS Continued</i>							
Saratoga	1	1	2	15	11	26	28
Schenectady	10	12	22	13	9	22	44
Schoharie	3	0	3	1	2	3	6
Schuyler	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Seneca	0	0	0	3	9	12	12
Steuben	0	0	0	5	6	11	11
Suffolk	7	19	26	25	27	52	78
Sullivan	1	2	3	6	6	12	15
Tioga	1	0	1	4	2	6	7
Tompkins	1	3	4	7	7	14	18
Ulster	0	2	2	13	10	23	25
Warren	0	0	0	4	1	5	5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	12	4	16	16
Westchester	29	36	65	63	48	111	176
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

Note: There are 39 Intakes with an unknown offense class that are not included in this table.

Table F-2
Probation Intakes Age 16 & 17 Opened by Race/Ethnicity and Offense Class

NYC

October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	25	2%	37	4%	62	3%
Black	718	66%	502	57%	1,220	62%
Hispanic	290	26%	297	34%	587	30%
Other	41	4%	33	4%	74	4%
Not Reported	21	2%	13	1%	34	2%
Total	1,095	100%	882	100%	1,977	100%

ROS

October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	146	38%	538	42%	684	41%
Black	136	36%	487	38%	623	37%
Hispanic	74	19%	190	15%	264	16%
Other	13	3%	36	3%	49	3%
Not Reported	11	3%	43	3%	54	3%
Total	380	100%	1,294	100%	1,674	100%

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

Note: There are 39 Intakes with an unknown offense class that are not included in these tables.

Table F-3
Probation Intakes Age 16-17 Opened by Race-Ethnicity and County, October 2019 – March 2020

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Not Reported	Total
NYS Total	760	1,861	857	124	88	3,690
NYC Total	62	1,229	589	74	34	1,988
ROS Total	698	632	268	50	54	1,702
Albany	42	66	18	2	1	129
Allegany	3	0	0	2	1	6
Broome	27	27	5	1	0	60
Cattaraugus	10	5	0	1	0	16
Cayuga	10	1	1	0	2	14
Chautauqua	27	4	8	0	0	39
Chemung	5	2	0	3	0	10
Chenango	13	0	0	0	0	13
Clinton	4	0	0	0	1	5
Columbia	1	7	0	0	0	8
Cortland	8	1	1	0	1	11
Delaware	4	1	1	0	0	6
Dutchess	18	10	10	2	1	41
Erie	62	119	15	5	5	206
Essex	3	0	0	0	0	3
Franklin	10	0	0	0	1	11
Fulton	8	1	0	0	0	9
Genesee	6	1	0	0	0	7
Greene	1	0	0	0	0	1
Hamilton	1	0	0	0	0	1
Herkimer	4	1	0	0	1	6
Jefferson	26	6	0	2	0	34
Lewis	3	0	0	0	0	3
Livingston	13	1	1	0	0	15
Madison	10	1	0	0	1	12
Monroe	20	44	14	2	3	83
Montgomery	1	1	1	0	0	3
Nassau	45	55	46	9	0	155
Niagara	22	32	3	0	0	57
Oneida	23	10	5	4	0	42
Onondaga	22	32	8	0	0	62
Ontario	9	4	0	1	0	14
Orange	15	18	17	0	4	54
Orleans	8	1	1	1	0	11
Oswego	15	2	2	0	1	20
Otsego	8	1	0	0	2	11
Putnam	9	1	1	1	0	12
Rensselaer	15	14	0	0	1	30
Rockland	2	5	3	1	0	11
St Lawrence	7	0	0	0	9	16

Table F-3, Cont'd
Probation Intakes Age 16-17 Opened by Race-Ethnicity and County, October 2019 – March 2020

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	Not Reported	Total
<i>ROS Continued</i>						
Saratoga	20	4	2	1	1	28
Schenectady	15	15	10	2	2	44
Schoharie	6	0	0	0	0	6
Schuyler	2	1	0	0	0	3
Seneca	7	3	3	0	0	13
Steuben	8	1	1	1	0	11
Suffolk	25	23	18	5	7	78
Sullivan	6	6	2	0	1	15
Tioga	6	1	0	0	0	7
Tompkins	10	7	0	1	0	18
Ulster	13	8	4	0	0	25
Warren	3	0	0	0	2	5
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	8	5	1	1	1	16
Westchester	24	82	65	2	5	178
Wyoming	3	1	0	0	0	4
Yates	2	1	1	0	0	4

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

Table F-4
Probation Intakes Age 16 & 17 Opened by Sex and Offense Class

NYC
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	915	84%	704	80%	1,619	82%
Female	174	16%	174	20%	348	18%
Not Reported	6	1%	4	0%	10	1%
Total	1,095	100%	882	100%	1,977	100%

ROS
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	313	82%	857	66%	1,170	70%
Female	67	18%	422	33%	489	29%
Not Reported	0	0%	15	1%	15	1%
Total	380	100%	1,294	100%	1,674	100%

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

Note: There are 39 Intakes with an unknown offense class that are not included in this table.

Table F-5
Probation Intake Age 16-17 Intakes Opened by Sex and County, October 2019 - March 2020

	Male	Female	Not Reported	Total		Male	Female	Not Reported	Total
NYS Total	2,816	849	25	3,690	<i>ROS Continued</i>				
NYC Total	1,627	351	10	1,988	Niagara	30	27	0	57
ROS Total	1,189	498	15	1,702	Oneida	30	12	0	42
Albany	79	50	0	129	Onondaga	40	22	0	62
Allegany	5	0	1	6	Ontario	9	5	0	14
Broome	44	16	0	60	Orange	39	15	0	54
Cattaraugus	9	6	1	16	Orleans	10	1	0	11
Cayuga	9	4	1	14	Oswego	15	5	0	20
Chautauqua	27	12	0	39	Otsego	9	2	0	11
Chemung	5	5	0	10	Putnam	7	5	0	12
Chenango	12	1	0	13	Rensselaer	16	13	1	30
Clinton	3	2	0	5	Rockland	8	3	0	11
Columbia	6	2	0	8	St Lawrence	13	0	3	16
Cortland	8	2	1	11	Saratoga	21	7	0	28
Delaware	5	1	0	6	Schenectady	36	8	0	44
Dutchess	29	12	0	41	Schoharie	6	0	0	6
Erie	115	89	2	206	Schuyler	1	2	0	3
Essex	3	0	0	3	Seneca	12	1	0	13
Franklin	8	2	1	11	Steuben	8	3	0	11
Fulton	8	1	0	9	Suffolk	62	16	0	78
Genesee	7	0	0	7	Sullivan	10	4	1	15
Greene	1	0	0	1	Tioga	7	0	0	7
Hamilton	1	0	0	1	Tompkins	10	8	0	18
Herkimer	5	1	0	6	Ulster	16	9	0	25
Jefferson	29	5	0	34	Warren	4	1	0	5
Lewis	3	0	0	3	Washington	0	0	0	0
Livingston	9	6	0	15	Wayne	12	4	0	16
Madison	8	4	0	12	Westchester	141	34	3	178
Monroe	64	19	0	83	Wyoming	2	2	0	4
Montgomery	2	1	0	3	Yates	4	0	0	4
Nassau	107	48	0	155					

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

Appendix G – Family Court Petitions Filed (Tables G-1 – G-5)

Table G-1
Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by Offense Class and County,
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total
	16	17	Total	16	17	Total	
NYS	424	261	685	404	236	640	1,325
NYC	156	99	255	77	62	139	394
Bronx	47	23	70	20	14	34	104
Kings	34	40	74	25	21	46	120
New York	39	16	55	6	10	16	71
Queens	33	19	52	24	15	39	91
Richmond	3	1	4	2	2	4	8
ROS	268	162	430	327	174	501	931
Albany	19	10	29	17	2	19	48
Allegany	2	0	2	3	1	4	6
Broome	0	0	0	8	0	8	8
Cattaraugus	6	1	7	3	4	7	14
Cayuga	1	2	3	3	2	5	8
Chautauqua	1	1	2	8	2	10	12
Chemung	8	4	12	1	5	6	18
Chenango	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	4	1	5	1	0	1	6
Cortland	0	0	0	3	1	4	4
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dutchess	6	4	10	14	3	17	27
Erie	34	27	61	53	31	84	145
Essex	0	1	1	2	1	3	4
Franklin	0	0	0	2	1	3	3
Fulton	1	0	1	0	2	2	3
Genesee	1	1	2	5	2	7	9
Greene	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	4	2	6	1	9	10	16
Lewis	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Livingston	3	0	3	3	1	4	7
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	9	3	12	9	8	17	29
Montgomery	2	1	3	0	0	0	3
Nassau	36	35	71	17	15	32	103
Niagara	2	3	5	4	1	5	10
Oneida	6	2	8	6	2	8	16
Onondaga	36	14	50	57	21	78	128
Ontario	0	0	0	5	2	7	7
Orange	6	1	7	14	6	20	27
Orleans	7	0	7	0	0	0	7
Oswego	1	0	1	3	0	3	4

Table G-1, Cont'd
Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by Offense Class and County,
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony			Misdemeanor			Total
	16	17	Total	16	17	Total	
<i>ROS Continued</i>							
Otsego	3	4	7	1	0	1	8
Putnam	3	1	4	0	0	0	4
Rensselaer	9	3	12	10	5	15	27
Rockland	10	2	12	3	2	5	17
St. Lawrence	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Saratoga	3	2	5	5	3	8	13
Schenectady	4	8	12	3	2	5	17
Schoharie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Schuyler	2	1	3	1	0	1	4
Seneca	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Steuben	1	0	1	1	5	6	7
Suffolk	25	12	37	23	14	37	74
Sullivan	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
Tioga	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Tompkins	1	3	4	7	2	9	13
Ulster	0	2	2	1	6	7	9
Warren	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Washington	1	2	3	3	2	5	8
Wayne	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Westchester	8	8	16	18	9	27	43
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yates	0	0	0	2	0	2	2

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

Table G-2
NYS Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by Offense Class and Race-Ethnicity
NYC
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	5	2%	4	3%	9	2%
Black	162	64%	84	60%	246	62%
Hispanic	69	27%	36	26%	105	27%
Other	9	4%	7	5%	16	4%
Unknown	10	4%	8	6%	18	5%
Total	255	100%	139	100%	394	100%

ROS
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
White	139	32%	184	37%	323	35%
Black	188	44%	212	42%	400	43%
Hispanic	47	11%	60	12%	107	11%
Other	17	4%	13	3%	30	3%
Unknown	39	9%	32	6%	71	8%
Total	430	100%	501	100%	931	100%

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

Tables G-3
Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by County and Race-Ethnicity,
October 2019 – March 2020

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/Unknown	Total
NYS	332	646	212	135	1,325
NYC	9	246	105	34	394
Bronx	0	64	36	4	104
Kings	3	90	19	8	120
New York	0	44	25	2	71
Queens	6	44	24	17	91
Richmond	0	4	1	3	8
ROS	323	400	107	101	931
Albany	19	23	6	0	48
Allegany	6	0	0	0	6
Broome	3	3	0	2	8
Cattaraugus	9	4	1	0	14
Cayuga	6	1	1	0	8
Chautauqua	11	1	0	0	12
Chemung	4	2	1	11	18
Chenango	0	0	0	1	1
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0
Columbia	0	4	1	1	6
Cortland	3	0	0	1	4
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Dutchess	4	5	3	15	27
Erie	41	89	8	7	145
Essex	3	0	0	1	4
Franklin	2	0	0	1	3
Fulton	1	1	0	1	3
Genesee	7	1	0	1	9
Greene	0	0	0	1	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	13	3	0	0	16
Lewis	2	0	0	0	2
Livingston	6	1	0	0	7
Madison	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	4	21	4	0	29
Montgomery	1	2	0	0	3
Nassau	29	28	18	28	103
Niagara	2	8	0	0	10
Oneida	5	6	5	0	16
Onondaga	21	88	17	2	128
Ontario	5	0	0	2	7
Orange	9	8	8	2	27
Orleans	7	0	0	0	7
Oswego	4	0	0	0	4

Tables G-3, Cont'd
Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by County and Race-Ethnicity,
October 2019 – March 2020

	White	Black	Hispanic	Other/Unknown	Total
<i>ROS Continued</i>					
Otsego	5	2	1	0	8
Putnam	1	0	3	0	4
Rensselaer	17	7	2	1	27
Rockland	1	9	5	2	17
St. Lawrence	2	0	0	0	2
Saratoga	6	2	1	4	13
Schenectady	9	7	1	0	17
Schoharie	0	0	0	0	0
Schuyler	3	0	0	1	4
Seneca	0	0	1	0	1
Steuben	5	2	0	0	7
Suffolk	22	40	9	3	74
Sullivan	2	0	0	0	2
Tioga	2	0	0	0	2
Tompkins	7	4	0	2	13
Ulster	2	5	1	1	9
Warren	1	0	0	0	1
Washington	4	4	0	0	8
Wayne	1	0	0	0	1
Westchester	6	19	9	9	43
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Yates	0	0	1	1	2

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

Table G-4
NYS Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by Offense Class and Sex
NYC
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	214	84%	113	81%	327	83%
Female	40	16%	24	17%	64	16%
Unknown	1	0%	2	1%	3	1%
Total	255	100%	139	100%	394	100%

ROS
October 2019 – March 2020

	Felony		Misdemeanor		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	354	82%	362	72%	716	77%
Female	76	18%	139	28%	215	23%
Unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total	430	100%	501	100%	931	100%

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

Table G-5
Family Court Age 16-17 JD Petitions Filed by County and Sex,
October 2019 - March 2020

	Male	Female	Unknown	Total		Male	Female	Unknown	Total
NYS	1,043	279	3	1,325					
NYC	327	64	3	394					
Bronx	91	13	0	104	Monroe	25	4	0	29
Kings	102	18	0	120	Montgomery	3	0	0	3
New York	50	21	0	71	Nassau	80	23	0	103
Queens	76	12	3	91	Niagara	8	2	0	10
Richmond	8	0	0	8	Oneida	13	3	0	16
ROS	716	215	0	931	Onondaga	86	42	0	128
Albany	39	9	0	48	Ontario	6	1	0	7
Allegany	5	1	0	6	Orange	22	5	0	27
Broome	8	0	0	8	Orleans	7	0	0	7
Cattaraugus	10	4	0	14	Oswego	2	2	0	4
Cayuga	7	1	0	8	Otsego	5	3	0	8
Chautauqua	6	6	0	12	Putnam	3	1	0	4
Chemung	13	5	0	18	Rensselaer	23	4	0	27
Chenango	1	0	0	1	Rockland	13	4	0	17
Clinton	0	0	0	0	St. Lawrence	2	0	0	2
Columbia	6	0	0	6	Saratoga	12	1	0	13
Cortland	4	0	0	4	Schenectady	17	0	0	17
Delaware	0	0	0	0	Schoharie	0	0	0	0
Dutchess	21	6	0	27	Schuyler	3	1	0	4
Erie	101	44	0	145	Seneca	1	0	0	1
Essex	4	0	0	4	Steuben	4	3	0	7
Franklin	3	0	0	3	Suffolk	57	17	0	74
Fulton	2	1	0	3	Sullivan	0	2	0	2
Genesee	8	1	0	9	Tioga	2	0	0	2
Greene	1	0	0	1	Tompkins	11	2	0	13
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	Ulster	8	1	0	9
Herkimer	0	0	0	0	Warren	1	0	0	1
Jefferson	13	3	0	16	Washington	4	4	0	8
Lewis	2	0	0	2	Wayne	1	0	0	1
Livingston	5	2	0	7	Westchester	36	7	0	43
Madison	0	0	0	0	Wyoming	0	0	0	0
					Yates	2	0	0	2

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

Appendix H – Detention Admissions (Tables H-1 – H-4)

AO Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) Admissions by County
October 2019 - March 2020

	Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total		Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total
	16	17	16	17			16	17	16	17	
NYS Total	89	133	58	102	382	<i>ROS Continued</i>					
NYC Total	43	50	20	45	158	Monroe	3	12	5	10	30
Bronx	9	14	4	15	42	Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0
Kings	13	15	5	14	47	Nassau	3	12	6	5	26
New York	10	8	7	8	33	Niagara	0	2	0	1	3
Queens	10	12	3	8	33	Oneida	2	4	1	2	9
Richmond	1	1	1	0	3	Onondaga	11	4	8	11	34
ROS Total	46	83	38	57	224	Ontario	0	1	0	0	1
Albany	2	5	1	1	9	Orange	0	0	1	1	2
Allegany	0	1	1	0	2	Orleans	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	1	3	0	0	4	Oswego	0	0	0	0	0
Cattaraugus	0	0	0	0	0	Otsego	2	1	0	0	3
Cayuga	0	2	0	0	2	Putnam	1	0	0	0	1
Chautauqua	0	0	0	0	0	Rensselaer	1	4	1	2	8
Chemung	0	0	0	1	1	Rockland	0	0	1	2	3
Chenango	0	0	0	0	0	St. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	Saratoga	0	1	0	0	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	Schenectady	0	0	0	1	1
Cortland	0	0	0	0	0	Schoharie	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	Schuyler	0	0	0	0	0
Dutchess	0	0	0	2	2	Seneca	0	0	0	0	0
Erie	7	13	9	10	39	Steuben	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	Suffolk	5	9	1	2	17
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0	Tioga	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee	0	0	0	0	0	Tompkins	0	0	0	0	0
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	Ulster	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	0	0	0	0	Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	1	0	0	1	Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	Westchester	8	8	3	6	25
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0	Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	Yates	0	0	0	0	0

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020)

Note: Figures include pre- and post-sentence youth.

Table H-2
AO Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) Admissions
by Sex, Race/Ethnicity & Top Charge
October 2019 – March 2020

	NYC		ROS	
	#	%	#	%
Total SSD Admissions	158	100%	224	100%
Sex				
Male	149	94%	204	91%
Female	9	6%	20	9%
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	111	70%	127	57%
White	5	3%	28	13%
Hispanic	39	25%	61	27%
Other/Unknown	3	2%	8	4%
Top Charge				
Violent Felony Offense	138	87%	149	67%
Other Felony	15	9%	37	17%
Warrant	1	1%	9	4%
Violation of Probation	0	0%	2	1%
Other/Unknown	4	3%	27	12%

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020)

Note: Figures include pre- and post-sentence youth.

Tables H-3
RTA JD Detention Admissions by County
October 2019 - March 2020

	Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total		Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total
	16	17	16	17			16	17			
NYS Total	115	82	106	89	392	<i>ROS Continued</i>					
NYC Total	31	46	43	38	158	Monroe	2	0	4	4	10
Bronx	10	14	19	12	55	Montgomery	0	1	1	1	3
Kings	9	10	10	11	40	Nassau	9	8	13	9	39
New York	5	10	2	5	22	Niagara	0	0	2	1	3
Queens	5	10	10	9	34	Oneida	6	1	2	2	11
Richmond	2	2	2	1	7	Onondaga	7	1	4	2	14
ROS Total	84	36	63	51	234	Ontario	0	0	2	0	2
Albany	4	1	3	2	10	Orange	0	0	1	1	2
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0	Orleans	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	1	0	2	0	3	Oswego	0	0	0	0	0
Cattaraugus	1	0	0	1	2	Otsego	0	1	0	1	2
Cayuga	1	1	0	0	2	Putnam	0	0	1	0	1
Chautauqua	1	0	1	0	2	Rensselaer	0	0	0	3	3
Chemung	0	0	2	0	2	Rockland	0	0	1	1	2
Chenango	0	0	0	0	0	St. Lawrence	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	0	0	0	Saratoga	1	0	0	0	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	Schenectady	1	2	4	4	11
Cortland	0	0	0	0	0	Schoharie	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	Schuyler	1	0	0	0	1
Dutchess	3	1	0	1	5	Seneca	0	0	0	1	1
Erie	17	5	6	6	34	Steuben	0	1	0	2	3
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	Suffolk	14	9	5	4	32
Franklin	0	0	0	0	0	Sullivan	3	0	0	0	3
Fulton	0	0	1	0	1	Tioga	0	0	0	1	1
Genesee	0	0	0	0	0	Tompkins	0	0	2	0	2
Greene	0	0	0	0	0	Ulster	0	0	0	0	0
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0	Warren	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	1	0	0	0	1	Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	1	0	0	1	2	Wayne	0	0	1	0	1
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0	Westchester	9	3	5	3	20
Livingston	0	1	0	0	1	Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0	Yates	1	0	0	0	1

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020)

Table H-4
RTA JD Detention Admissions
by Sex, Race/Ethnicity & Top Charge
October 2019 – March 2020

	NYC		ROS	
	#	%	#	%
Total Admissions	158	100%	234	100%
Sex				
Male	121	77%	173	74%
Female	37	23%	61	26%
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	99	63%	123	53%
White	7	4%	63	27%
Hispanic	47	30%	38	16%
Other/Unknown	5	3%	10	4%
Top Charge				
Violent Felony Offense	13	8%	32	14%
Other Felony	6	4%	38	16%
Misdemeanor	117	74%	87	37%
Warrant	8	5%	47	20%
Violation of Probation	1	1%	22	9%
Other/Unknown	13	8%	8	3%

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Detention Automated System (2019 data as of 3/9/2020, 2020 data as of 4/26/2020)

Appendix I – JD Placement Admissions (Tables I-1 – I-2)

Table I-1
RTA JD Placement Admissions by County
October 2019 - March 2020

	Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total
	16	17	16	17	
NYS Total	33	2	44	19	98
NYC Total	5	0	7	2	14
ROS Total	28	2	37	17	84
Albany	2	0	1	1	4
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0
Broome	0	0	0	0	0
Cattaraugus	0	0	0	0	0
Cayuga	0	0	1	0	1
Chautauqua	0	0	1	0	1
Chemung	0	0	1	0	1
Chenango	0	0	0	0	0
Clinton	0	0	1	0	1
Columbia	0	0	0	0	0
Cortland	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Dutchess	2	0	3	0	5
Erie	5	0	3	0	8
Essex	0	0	1	0	1
Franklin	0	0	1	0	1
Fulton	0	0	0	0	0
Genesee	0	0	1	0	1
Greene	0	0	1	0	1
Hamilton	0	0	0	0	0
Herkimer	0	0	0	0	0
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	0
Lewis	0	0	0	0	0
Livingston	0	0	0	0	0
Madison	0	0	0	0	0
Monroe	0	0	1	1	2
Montgomery	0	0	0	0	0
Nassau	5	0	2	2	9

	Oct - Dec 2019		Jan - Mar 2020		Total
	16	17	16	17	
<i>ROS Continued</i>					
Niagara	0	0	1	2	3
Oneida	1	0	2	2	5
Onondaga	5	0	3	1	9
Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
Orange	0	0	0	0	0
Orleans	0	0	0	0	0
Oswego	1	0	0	0	1
Otsego	0	0	0	1	1
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0
Rensselaer	0	0	2	0	2
Rockland	0	0	1	0	1
St. Lawrence	1	0	0	0	1
Saratoga	0	0	0	0	0
Schenectady	1	0	2	1	4
Schoharie	0	0	0	0	0
Schuyler	0	0	1	0	1
Seneca	0	0	0	0	0
Steuben	0	1	0	1	2
Suffolk	3	1	4	4	12
Sullivan	0	0	0	1	1
Tioga	0	0	0	0	0
Tompkins	0	0	0	0	0
Ulster	0	0	0	0	0
Warren	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	0	0	0	0	0
Westchester	2	0	3	0	5
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
Yates	0	0	0	0	0

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Justice Information System and Connections (as of 5/4/2020).

Table I-2
RTA JD Placement Admissions
by Sex, Race/Ethnicity & Top Charge
October 2019 – March 2020

	NYC		ROS	
	#	%	#	%
Total Admissions	14	100%	84	100%
Sex				
Male	13	93%	67	80%
Female	1	7%	17	20%
Race/Ethnicity				
Black	8	57%	35	42%
White	1	7%	32	38%
Hispanic	5	36%	9	11%
Other/Unknown	0	0%	8	10%
Top Charge				
Felony	9	64%	22	26%
Misdemeanor	5	36%	19	23%
Violation of Probation*	0	0%	4	5%
Unknown	0	0%	39	46%

Source: OCFS, Juvenile Justice Information System and Connections (as of 5/4/2020)

*Admissions are identified as involving a 16-year-old offender if date of offense occurred after 10/01/2018 and the youth was 16 at the time of offense. For youth with a top charge of violation of probation (VOP), the date of the VOP is considered the date of offense and may therefore include youth whose disposition to probation occurred when the youth was less than 16 years of age.

Outcome Tables

Appendix J – Adolescent Offender Release Status (Tables J-1 – J-2)

**Table J-1
Release Status at Arraignment by Race/Ethnicity**

**NYC
October 2018 - March 2020**

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Arraignments	57	100%	1,469	100%	617	100%	106	100%
Released at Arraignment	53	93%	1,125	77%	491	80%	97	92%
Released on own Recognizance	48	84%	1,032	70%	465	75%	90	85%
Released Under Supervision/Non-Monetary Conditions	5	9%	85	6%	22	4%	4	4%
Bail Set and Posted at Arraignment	0	0%	8	1%	4	1%	3	3%
Not Released at Arraignment	4	7%	292	20%	114	18%	7	7%
Remanded Without Bail	0	0%	53	4%	13	2%	0	0%
Bail Set and Not Posted at Arraignment	4	7%	239	16%	101	16%	7	7%
Not Reported	0	0%	52	4%	12	2%	2	2%

ROS

October 2018 - March 2020

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Arraignments	472	100%	624	100%	199	100%	28	100%
Released at Arraignment	334	71%	349	56%	132	66%	19	68%
Released on own Recognizance	247	52%	242	39%	80	40%	11	39%
Released Under Supervision/Non-Monetary Conditions	87	18%	105	17%	48	24%	8	29%
Bail Set and Posted at Arraignment	0	0%	2	<1%	4	2%	0	0%
Not Released at Arraignment	71	15%	220	35%	47	24%	9	32%
Remanded Without Bail	30	6%	46	7%	17	9%	4	14%
Bail Set and Not Posted at Arraignment	41	9%	174	28%	30	15%	5	18%
Not Reported	67	14%	55	9%	20	10%	0	0%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 04/17/2020), OCA Extract File (as of 04/17/2020).

Table J-2
Release Status at Arraignment by Race/Ethnicity
NYC
October 2018 - March 2020

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Total Arraignments	1,916	100%	333	100%
Released at Arraignment	1,475	77%	291	87%
Released on own Recognizance	1,357	71%	278	83%
Released Under Supervision/Non-Monetary Conditions	104	5%	12	4%
Bail Set and Posted at Arraignment	14	1%	1	<1%
Not Released at Arraignment	382	20%	35	11%
Remanded Without Bail	61	3%	5	2%
Bail Set and Not Posted at Arraignment	321	17%	30	9%
Not Reported	59	3%	7	2%

ROS
October 2018 - March 2020

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Total Arraignments	1,107	100%	216	100%
Released at Arraignment	680	61%	154	71%
Released on own Recognizance	467	42%	113	52%
Released Under Supervision/Non-Monetary Conditions	207	19%	41	19%
Bail Set and Posted at Arraignment	6	1%	0	0%
Not Released at Arraignment	318	29%	29	13%
Remanded Without Bail	89	8%	8	4%
Bail Set and Not Posted at Arraignment	229	21%	21	10%
Not Reported	109	10%	33	15%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 04/17/2020), OCA Extract File (as of 04/17/2020).

Appendix K – Adolescent Offender Dispositions & Sentences (Tables K-1 – K-6)

Table K-1
Dispositions of AO Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

NYC

October 2018 - March 2020

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Dispositions	60	100%	1,555	100%	662	100%	109	100%
DA Declined to Prosecute	13	22%	321	21%	148	22%	16	15%
Removed to Family Court or Probation Intake	47	78%	1,163	75%	484	73%	89	82%
Disposed in Youth Part	0	0%	71	5%	30	5%	4	4%
Dismissed - Not ACD	0	0%	30	2%	19	3%	0	0%
Other Favorable or Non-Criminal Conviction	0	0%	25	2%	3	<1%	2	2%
Convicted of Felony	0	0%	15	1%	5	1%	2	2%
Convicted of Misdemeanor	0	0%	1	<1%	3	<1%	0	0%

ROS

October 2018 - March 2020

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Dispositions	436	100%	588	100%	202	100%	29	100%
DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Removed to Family Court or Probation Intake	410	94%	516	88%	188	93%	26	90%
Disposed in Youth Part	26	6%	72	12%	14	7%	3	10%
Dismissed - Not ACD	4	1%	21	4%	3	1%	1	3%
Other Favorable or Non-Criminal Conviction	4	1%	6	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Convicted of Felony	16	4%	41	7%	7	3%	2	7%
Convicted of Misdemeanor	2	<1%	4	1%	1	<1%	0	0%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

**Table K-2
Dispositions of AO Arrests by Sex
NYC
October 2018 - March 2020**

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Total Dispositions	2,023	100%	363	100%
DA Declined to Prosecute	426	21%	72	20%
Removed to Family Court or Probation	1,504	74%	279	77%
Disposed in Youth Part	93	5%	12	3%
Dismissed - Not ACD	43	2%	6	2%
Other Favorable or Non-Criminal Conviction	25	1%	5	1%
Convicted of Felony	22	1%	0	0%
Convicted of Misdemeanor	3	0%	1	0%

**ROS
October 2018 - March 2020**

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Total Dispositions	1,033	100%	222	100%
DA Declined to Prosecute	0	0%	0	0%
Removed to Family Court or Probation	932	90%	208	94%
Disposed in Youth Part	101	10%	14	6%
Dismissed - Not ACD	23	2%	6	3%
Other Favorable or Non-Criminal Conviction	11	1%	2	1%
Convicted of Felony	61	6%	5	2%
Convicted of Misdemeanor	6	1%	1	0%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

**Table K-3
Sentences in Youth Part for Felony YO Adjudications and Adult Convictions by Race/Ethnicity
NYC**

October 2018 - March 2020

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Felony Adjudications/Convictions	0	0%	15	100%	5	100%	2	100%
DOCCS Prison or AO Facility - 1+ Years	0	0%	8	53%	0	0%	0	0%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) - Up to 1 Year	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	0	0%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) & Probation	0	0%	2	13%	0	0%	2	100%
Probation	0	0%	3	20%	0	0%	0	0%
Conditional Discharge	0	0%	2	13%	3	60%	0	0%

ROS

October 2018 - March 2020

	White		Black		Hispanic		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Felony Adjudications/Convictions	16	100%	41	100%	7	100%	2	100%
DOCCS Prison or AO Facility - 1+ Years	4	25%	13	32%	2	29%	1	50%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) - Up to 1 Year	0	0%	3	7%	1	14%	0	0%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) & Probation	4	25%	10	24%	1	14%	1	50%
Probation	8	50%	15	37%	3	43%	0	0%
Conditional Discharge	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

Table K-4
Sentences in Youth Part for Felony YO Adjudications and Adult Convictions by Sex
NYC
October 2018 - March 2020

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Total Felony Adjudications/Convictions	22	100%	0	0%
DOCCS Prison or AO Facility - 1+ Years	8	36%	0	0%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) - Up to 1 Year	2	9%	0	0%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) & Probation	4	18%	0	0%
Probation	3	14%	0	0%
Other	5	23%	0	0%

ROS
October 2018 - March 2020

	Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%
Total Felony Adjudications/Convictions	61	100%	5	100%
DOCCS Prison or AO Facility - 1+ Years	18	30%	2	40%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) - Up to 1 Year	4	7%	0	0%
Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) & Probation	16	26%	0	0%
Probation	23	38%	3	60%
Other	0	0%	0	0%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

**Table K-5
AO Removals from Youth Part to Family Court or Probation Intake by Race/Ethnicity**

**NYC
October 2018 - March 2020**

	Violent				Non-Violent			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Total Arraignments	31	971	418	49	23	452	173	51
Cases Removed	24	753	319	41	23	410	165	48
% Removed	77%	78%	76%	84%	100%	91%	95%	94%

**ROS
October 2018 - March 2020**

	Violent				Non-Violent			
	White	Black	Hispanic	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
Total Arraignments	171	355	115	19	304	315	110	15
Cases Removed	133	241	90	12	277	275	98	14
% Removed	78%	68%	78%	63%	91%	87%	89%	93%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

**Table K-6
AO Removals from Youth Part to Family Court or
Probation Intake by Sex**

**NYC
October 2018 - March 2020**

	Violent		Non-Violent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Arraignments	1,244	225	607	92
Cases Removed	945	192	559	87
% Removed	76%	85%	92%	95%

**ROS
October 2018 - March 2020**

	Violent		Non-Violent	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Arraignments	562	98	610	134
Cases Removed	391	85	541	123
% Removed	70%	87%	89%	92%

Source: DCJS, Computerized Criminal History Database (as of 4/17/2020).

Appendix L – Juvenile Delinquent Intakes Closed (Tables L-1 – L-2)

Table L-1
NYC Probation Intakes Closed Age 16 & 17 by Offense Class & Race/Ethnicity
Closed October 2018 – March 2020

		White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown
Total	Total Intakes Closed	119	2,093	1067	166
	Referred Immediately	65	1,607	702	102
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	8	119	68	11
	Adjusted	46	367	297	53
	Adjustment Rate	39%	18%	28%	32%
Felony	Total Intakes Closed	58	1,166	519	88
	Referred Immediately	36	974	378	61
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	4	58	34	7
	Adjusted	18	134	107	20
	Adjustment Rate	31%	11%	21%	23%
Misdemeanor	Total Intakes Closed	61	927	548	78
	Referred Immediately	29	633	324	41
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	4	61	34	4
	Adjusted	28	233	190	33
	Adjustment Rate	46%	25%	35%	42%

Note: 10 cases where offense class is unknown are not shown.

ROS Probation Intakes Closed Age 16 & 17 by Offense Class & Race/Ethnicity
Closed October 2018 – March 2020

		White	Black	Hispanic	Other/ Unknown
Total	Total Intakes Closed	1,169	1,149	404	192
	Referred Immediately	467	548	168	80
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	123	136	54	16
	Adjusted	579	465	182	96
	Adjustment Rate	50%	40%	45%	50%
Felony	Total Intakes Closed	247	280	95	43
	Referred Immediately	135	175	51	24
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	19	38	11	5
	Adjusted	93	67	33	14
	Adjustment Rate	38%	24%	35%	33%
Misdemeanor	Total Intakes Closed	922	869	309	149
	Referred Immediately	332	373	117	56
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	104	98	43	11
	Adjusted	486	398	149	82
	Adjustment Rate	53%	46%	48%	55%

Note: 39 cases where offense class is unknown are not shown.

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

**Table L-2
 NYC Probation Intakes Closed Age 16 & 17 by Offense Class & Sex
 Closed October 2018 – March 2020**

		Male	Female	Other/ Unknown
Total	Total Intakes Closed	2,818	615	12
	Referred Immediately	2,028	437	11
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	177	29	0
	Adjusted	613	149	1
	Adjustment Rate	22%	24%	8%
Felony	Total Intakes Closed	1,534	290	7
	Referred Immediately	1,209	233	7
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	95	8	0
	Adjusted	230	49	0
	Adjustment Rate	15%	17%	0%
Misdemeanor	Total Intakes Closed	1,284	325	5
	Referred Immediately	819	204	4
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	82	21	0
	Adjusted	383	100	1
	Adjustment Rate	30%	31%	20%

Note: 10 cases where offense class is unknown are not shown.

**ROS Probation Intakes Closed Age 16 & 17 by Offense Class & Sex
 Closed October 2018 – March 2020**

		Male	Female	Other/ Unknown
Total	Total Intakes Closed	2,047	848	19
	Referred Immediately	958	299	6
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	244	84	1
	Adjusted	845	465	12
	Adjustment Rate	41%	55%	63%
Felony	Total Intakes Closed	552	113	0
	Referred Immediately	331	54	0
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	58	15	0
	Adjusted	163	44	0
	Adjustment Rate	30%	39%	0%
Misdemeanor	Total Intakes Closed	1,495	735	19
	Referred Immediately	627	245	6
	Adjustment Terminated and Referred	186	69	1
	Adjusted	682	421	12
	Adjustment Rate	46%	57%	63%

Note: 39 cases where offense class is unknown are not shown.

Source: DCJS, Caseload Explorer Database (as of 04/14/2020).

Appendix M – Family Court Petitions Disposed (Tables M-1 – M-2)

Table M-1

NYC Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Disposed by Petition Class Category, Disposition Type, and Race/Ethnicity, October 2018-March 2020

		White		Black		Hispanic		Other/Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	Total Petitions Disposed	10	100%	355	100%	160	100%	28	100%
	JD Findings	6	60%	134	38%	58	36%	5	18%
	Placement	3	30%	40	11%	12	8%	2	7%
	Probation	3	30%	73	21%	33	21%	3	11%
	Conditional Discharge	0	0%	21	6%	13	8%	0	0%
	ACD	1	10%	76	21%	32	20%	11	39%
	Dismissal/No Finding	3	30%	145	41%	70	44%	12	43%
Felony	Total Petitions Disposed	2	100%	185	100%	80	100%	15	100%
	JD Findings	2	100%	100	54%	45	56%	5	33%
	Placement	0	0%	37	20%	10	13%	2	13%
	Probation	2	100%	52	28%	25	31%	3	20%
	Conditional Discharge	0	0%	11	6%	10	13%	0	0%
	ACD	0	0%	25	14%	10	13%	6	40%
	Dismissal/No Finding	0	0%	60	32%	25	31%	4	27%
Misdemeanor	Total Petitions Disposed	8	100%	170	100%	80	100%	13	100%
	JD Findings	4	50%	34	20%	13	16%	0	0%
	Placement	3	38%	3	2%	2	3%	0	0%
	Probation	1	13%	21	12%	8	10%	0	0%
	Conditional Discharge	0	0%	10	6%	3	4%	0	0%
	ACD	1	13%	51	30%	22	28%	5	38%
	Dismissal/No Finding	3	38%	85	50%	45	56%	8	62%

Table M-1, Cont'd

ROS Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Disposed by Petition Class Category, Disposition Type, and Race/Ethnicity, October 2018-March 2020

		White		Black		Hispanic		Other/Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	Total Petitions Disposed	526	100%	593	100%	161	100%	75	100%
	JD Findings	206	39%	242	41%	65	40%	29	39%
	Placement	64	12%	82	14%	25	16%	11	15%
	Probation	106	20%	121	20%	29	18%	15	20%
	Conditional Discharge	36	7%	39	7%	11	7%	3	4%
	ACD	156	30%	161	27%	34	21%	16	21%
	Dismissal/No Finding	164	31%	190	32%	62	39%	30	40%
Felony	Total Petitions Disposed	214	100%	269	100%	55	100%	34	100%
	JD Findings	91	43%	136	51%	26	47%	14	41%
	Placement	34	16%	46	17%	12	22%	5	15%
	Probation	44	21%	70	26%	9	16%	8	24%
	Conditional Discharge	13	6%	20	7%	5	9%	1	3%
	ACD	58	27%	54	20%	7	13%	7	21%
	Dismissal/No Finding	65	30%	79	29%	22	40%	13	38%
Misdemeanor	Total Petitions Disposed	312	100%	324	100%	106	100%	41	100%
	JD Findings	115	37%	106	33%	39	37%	15	37%
	Placement	30	10%	36	11%	13	12%	6	15%
	Probation	62	20%	51	16%	20	19%	7	17%
	Conditional Discharge	23	7%	19	6%	6	6%	2	5%
	ACD	98	31%	107	33%	27	25%	9	22%
	Dismissal/No Finding	99	32%	111	34%	40	38%	17	41%

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

**Table M-2
 NYC Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Disposed by Petition Class Category, Disposition Type,
 and Sex, October 2018-March 2020**

		Male		Female		Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	Total Petitions Disposed	450	100%	100	100%	3	100%
	JD Findings	183	41%	19	19%	1	33%
	Placement	55	12%	2	2%	0	0%
	Probation	99	22%	13	13%	0	0%
	Conditional Discharge	29	6%	4	4%	1	33%
	ACD	88	20%	32	32%	0	0%
	Dismissal/No Finding	179	40%	49	49%	2	67%
Felony	Total Petitions Disposed	233	100%	48	100%	1	100%
	JD Findings	135	58%	16	33%	1	100%
	Placement	47	20%	2	4%	0	0%
	Probation	71	30%	11	23%	0	0%
	Conditional Discharge	17	7%	3	6%	1	100%
	ACD	27	12%	14	29%	0	0%
	Dismissal/No Finding	71	30%	18	38%	0	0%
Misdemeanor	Total Petitions Disposed	217	100%	52	100%	2	100%
	JD Findings	48	22%	3	6%	0	0%
	Placement	8	4%	0	0%	0	0%
	Probation	28	13%	2	4%	0	0%
	Conditional Discharge	12	6%	1	2%	0	0%
	ACD	61	28%	18	35%	0	0%
	Dismissal/No Finding	108	50%	31	60%	2	100%

Table M-2, Cont'd
ROS Family Court Age 16 and 17 JD Petitions Disposed by Petition Class Category, Disposition Type,
and Sex, October 2018-March 2020

		Male		Female		Unknown	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	Total Petitions Disposed	1,006	100%	344	100%	5	100%
	JD Findings	409	41%	132	38%	1	20%
	Placement	139	14%	43	13%	0	0%
	Probation	201	20%	69	20%	1	20%
	Conditional Discharge	69	7%	20	6%	0	0%
	ACD	259	26%	106	31%	2	40%
	Dismissal/No Finding	338	34%	106	31%	2	40%
Felony	Total Petitions Disposed	466	100%	106	100%	0	0%
	JD Findings	215	46%	52	49%	0	0%
	Placement	79	17%	18	17%	0	0%
	Probation	102	22%	29	27%	0	0%
	Conditional Discharge	34	7%	5	5%	0	0%
	ACD	98	21%	28	26%	0	0%
	Dismissal/No Finding	153	33%	26	25%	0	0%
Misdemeanor	Total Petitions Disposed	540	100%	238	100%	5	100%
	JD Findings	194	36%	80	34%	1	20%
	Placement	60	11%	25	11%	0	0%
	Probation	99	18%	40	17%	1	20%
	Conditional Discharge	35	6%	15	6%	0	0%
	ACD	161	30%	78	33%	2	40%
	Dismissal/No Finding	185	34%	80	34%	2	40%

Source: DCJS-OCA Family Court Database (as of 04/15/2020).

Appendix N – Youth Justice Data Resources

Arrests and Dispositions of Arrests

- [Arrests by County and Region](#)
 - Arrest counts for violent felony, non-violent felony, and misdemeanor offenses for youth younger than 18. Statewide, regional and county summaries of data are available.
- [Dispositions of Arrests by County and Region](#)
 - Dispositions of arrests involving 16- and 17-year-olds for felony and misdemeanor offenses. Statewide, regional and county summaries of data are available.

Juvenile Justice System Data

- [County/Regional Juvenile Justice Profiles](#)
 - Juvenile justice arrest and case processing activities for each of New York's 62 counties. Also includes data summaries for New York State, New York City and the Rest of the State (57 counties outside of New York City).
- [Five Year Juvenile Justice Trend Tables by Processing Point and County](#)
 - Key juvenile indicators by county for the most recent five years.
- [Juvenile Justice Indicators Trend Tables](#)
 - Key juvenile indicators for New York State, New York City and the Rest of the State (57 counties outside of New York City).

Detention and Placement Data

- [Quarterly Detention Reports](#)
 - [Juvenile Justice Detention Monitoring Report](#) includes data on detention admissions, average length of stay (ALOS), and average daily population (ADP), by case type and county.
 - [Juvenile Justice Detention Stat Sheets](#) provide detailed detention utilization data at several levels of aggregation, including statewide, region (i.e., New York City and Rest of State), and county.
 - [Detention Facility Average Daily Population \(ADP\) Report](#) provides ADP figures for each individual detention facility broken out by sex. Aggregate results are also provided by facility type and location.
- [Quarterly Comprehensive Reports: Children in Care and Custody](#)
 - [Juvenile Justice Quarterly Reports](#) provide a summary of juvenile justice involved youth under the care and custody of the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) for each quarter and contain a basic demographic profile of youth admitted and discharged during the quarter as well as in care on last day of the quarter.
 - [Child Welfare Services Quarterly Reports](#) provide a summary of youth served in a foster care setting for each quarter. These include children in Local Districts of Social Services (LDSS) custody as well as Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) custody served in foster care settings. It contains a basic demographic profile of youth admitted and discharged during the quarter as well as in care on last day of the quarter.