



State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo
Governor

NEW YORK STATE DIVISION FOR YOUTH

Youth In Care

ANNUAL REPORTS: 1989 AND 1990

135008

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December 1991

Leonard G. Dunston
Director

135008

**New York State
Division For Youth**

**Preventing delinquency
through
positive youth development**



LEONARD G. DUNSTON
DIRECTOR

NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
DIVISION FOR YOUTH
CAPITAL VIEW OFFICE PARK
52 WASHINGTON STREET
RENSSELAER, NY 12114



CHARLES M. DEVANE
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

To the Governor and the People of New York State:

I am pleased to present the Division for Youth's annual report, Youth in Care, 1989-90. Significant changes have been made from the past Annual Statistical Report series for Residential Services, which presented purely statistical data regarding only youth in DFY residential programs. This revised report, combined for 1989 and 1990, now includes information regarding non-residential services as well. The utility of the report has been further enhanced by the inclusion of new information, especially with regard to youth needs, which was made available by the implementation of DFY's Classification System on July 1, 1989.

While previous reports were primarily focused on admissions to the Division's residential services, this new report provides detailed information on admissions, in-custody populations and discharges for both residential and non-residential services. It has also been further expanded to include five-year trends on selected youth characteristics.

It is our hope that these modifications will provide a more thorough understanding of the role played by the Division in the State's long term commitment to its youth. Additionally, it should prove to be a valuable resource to those State and local government officials who are actively involved in promoting the welfare of the young people of our State, as well as for the many private agencies involved with the juvenile justice system. For those of us in the Division, this report represents a new chapter in our history and contributes to the archival data base which provides a basis for the all of our future planning efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

Leonard G. Dunston

December, 1991

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FOREWORD

This report represents a major change in the New York State Division for Youth's (DFY's) Annual Statistical Report series for Residential Services. Past Reports have presented purely statistical data regarding only youth in DFY residential programs. This new report provides a narrative overview of all the youth placed by the courts in DFY's custody, regardless of the setting in which they are served. For the first time, DFY's annual report includes pertinent data relating to non-residential services. This change is a formal recognition by the Division of the importance of the entire range of care provided to adjudicated youth. It also reflects DFY's goal of providing care, where appropriate, in the less restrictive environments associated with non-residential treatment settings.

This new Annual Report, combined for 1989 and 1990, is also the first to reflect the benefits of DFY's Classification System and reconfigured youth database which were both implemented on July 1, 1989. These changes permit reporting information, especially with regard to youth needs, which was hitherto unavailable.

The aim of this report is to provide interested persons, both within and outside the agency, with a summary of the Division's activities during each of the two years covered. In addition, the five-year trend data which are provided allow the reader to place recent changes in historical context.

Questions regarding the data presented should be directed to NYS Division For Youth, Bureau of Program Evaluation and Research, Capital View Office Park, 52 Washington Street, Rensselaer, NY 12144.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- * During the two years covered by this report, admissions to DFY custody increased 22 percent. Admissions during 1989 reversed a three-year decline and were almost 18 percent higher than in 1988. This trend continued into 1990 when admissions increased four percent over 1989.
- * From 1986 to 1990, youth admitted to DFY custody were increasingly male, younger and more likely to be African-American or Latino.
- * The number of youth adjudicated as Title III Juvenile Delinquents increased 48 percent between 1986 and 1990, with most of the increase coming from admissions between 1988 and 1989.
- * The most serious offenses for which youth were admitted changed between 1986 and 1990. There were major increases in controlled substance offenses (+509%), unauthorized motor vehicle use (+205%), firearms offenses (+126%) and assault (+77%).

- * Of approximately 2,000 youth who had intake assessments in 1990:
 - 20% were anticipated to be in need of surrogate housing following residential care.
 - With respect to housing composition:
 - 48% came from households which did not have two adults;
 - 15% came from households where there was no parent;
 - 3% from households where there was no adult at all.
- * Youth entering custody in 1990 who were screened at intake had the following service needs:
 - substance abuse, 57%;
 - mental health, 29%;
 - special education, 27%;
 - sex offender, 9%
 - limited English, health and retardation, less than 5% each.

Taken together, almost four out of five youth entering custody had at least one special service need. Two in five youth entering custody had from two to six special service needs.
- * In the two years since 1988, DFY's end of year in-care population increased 15 percent. Youth in custody increased four percent from 1988 to 1989 and another 11 percent between 1989 and 1990. This reversed a trend in the in-custody population which had decreased steadily a total of eight percent from 1986 to 1988.
- * For youth whose residential stays are not legally restricted, the median length of DFY residential stay was almost two months shorter in 1990 than it was in 1988. Half such youth discharged in 1988 were released after 10.8 months. In 1990, half of such movements to non-residential care occurred after only 8.6 months.
- * Between 1986 and 1989, the median residential length of stay (LOS) of youth served only in voluntary agencies was between one and two months longer than youth served only in DFY centers or homes whose residential LOSs were not legally mandated (12.0 versus 10.2 months in 1986, and 11.9 months versus 10.5 months in 1989). As a result of the decrease in residential LOS noted above, in 1990, this LOS discrepancy increased to over three months (11.8 months versus 8.6 months).

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INTRODUCTION

DFY's DIRECT SERVICE SYSTEM

The Division For Youth serves two populations. The general youth population is served by local programs receiving financial aid and technical assistance through DFY's Office of Local Services. Youth placed by the courts into DFY custody are served through a continuum of direct service settings. The focus of this report is on DFY's direct service operations.

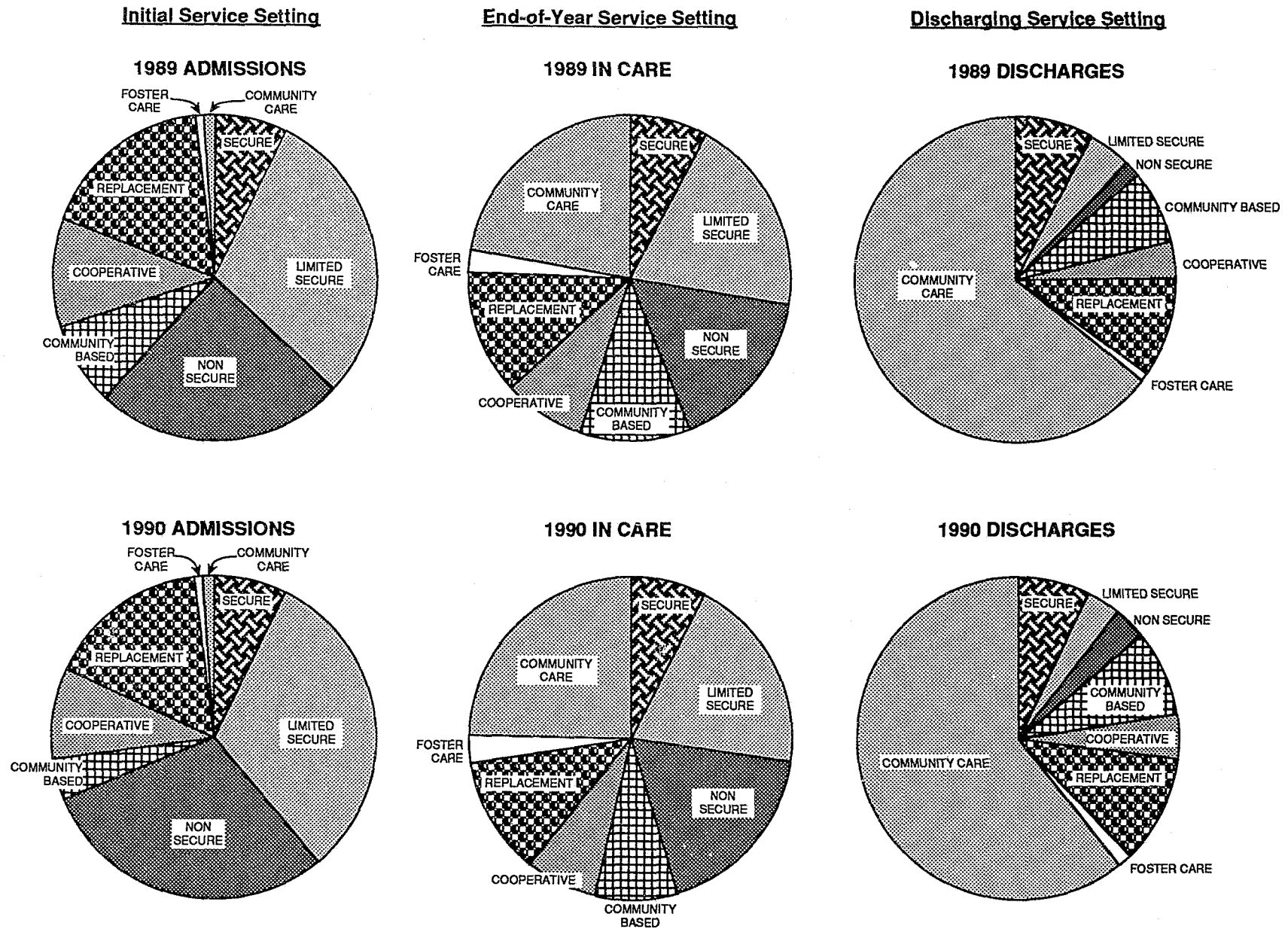
DFY's direct service system includes residential and non-residential programs operated by DFY or voluntary agencies. Residential programs are further divided into DFY-operated centers and homes, voluntary agency-operated programs and foster care. DFY centers and homes are organized into three risk control levels: secure, limited secure, non-secure. The non-secure risk control level is subdivided into two service settings, non-secure centers and community-based homes.

Youth in voluntary agency-operated services are of two types, those cooperatively placed by DFY and those placed by the courts with DFY specifically for "replacement" with a particular agency. Although this administrative distinction has no significant programmatic impact (the same agencies accept youth in both categories and make the same programs available to them), cooperative and replacement cases often have different characteristics and have different service sequences while in custody. Cooperative cases may be "returned" to DFY service with as little as 72 hours notice, whereas replacement youth must be returned to family court for a placement order modification before they may enter a DFY-operated residential service. We have kept these types distinct in this report so as not to blur these differences.

Non-residential Services are divided into community care and other services. The latter category, during 1989, contained only Independent Living. In 1990, Home-based Intensive Supervision was added. The presence of an "Other" category permits the inclusion of new non-residential services in future reports.

Taken as a whole, these categories denote the array of service settings through which DFY provides service to youth in its custody. This report uses these service settings extensively to organize the presentation of admission, in-custody, movement and discharge data. Figure 1 displays the service setting distributions of youth admitted to, in, and discharged from DFY custody for the two years covered by this report.

Figure 1: Service Setting Distributions of Admissions, Youth In Care and Discharges by Year



STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report represents a major change in DFY's Annual Statistical Report series for Residential Services. Rather than a presentation of purely statistical data on youth receiving only residential services, the report provides a narrative overview of all the youth placed by the courts in DFY's custody.

The aim of the report is to provide interested persons, both within and outside the Agency, with a summary of DFY's service activities for youth in custody. The report is not meant to be a comprehensive or in-depth statistical analysis. To this end, Chapter I describes custody admissions, Chapter II, youth in custody at the end of the year, Chapter III, youth movements and Chapter IV, youth discharged during a year.

In Chapter I, the few youth in transit at the end of the year who have technically entered custody, but have not reached their first permanent setting by year's end are excluded from the tables and counted in the succeeding year. This convention insures that the data are not distorted by the settings in which youth are temporarily housed while in transit to the permanent settings deemed most appropriate for them.

Similarly, youth in custody at year's end (Chapter II) who are in transit or other temporary settings on December 31st are excluded from the tables. While such youth are in DFY custody, they are few in number and would often appear to be misassigned were they to be included.

For discharges (Chapter IV) the situation is different. Youth in transit to discharge are still in custody and have not been discharged. However, youth discharged after a temporary stay just prior to discharge are allocated in the tables to their last permanent setting, rather than the temporary facility from which they were technically discharged. Again, such youth are few in number and to do otherwise would distort the data.

The first two chapters (youth admitted to, and in, custody) start by highlighting recent changes and providing five-year trends of key relevant characteristics. In Chapters I, II and IV, the distribution of each characteristic reported is described for the whole population. Substantial deviations from this distribution among youth in each service setting are described. Chapter III simply describes youth movement patterns within and between service settings.

This first issue of the revised Annual Report presents data for two calendar years, 1989 and 1990. Therefore, each chapter of the report is divided by year.

There are a number of useful analyses possible from the data presented. The narrative provided emphasizes the percentage of each year's or service setting's population with particular characteristics; e.g., percent of all admissions to secure centers who are females. The supporting tables also allow the reader to calculate, for example, the percent of all females admitted to secure centers or the percent of all admissions who were females admitted to secure centers.

The service setting profiles provided should not be taken as reflecting a causal link between any single characteristic and service setting occupancy. Obviously,

some links do exist, as in the case of adjudication. However, beyond such legally determined relationships, the fact that a particular characteristic is differentially represented in different service settings should be viewed as a product of multiple factors. Thus, while New York City youth vary as a proportion of the various service settings, this should not be directly attributed to residence locale, but rather the interplay of socio-economic status, geography and more immediate factors such as adjudication. The profiles are provided only for descriptive purposes.

In any population, the proportion of a particular characteristic for the whole population is the proportion one would expect to find in any subset of the population, if no other factor were operating. For example, if 14 percent of all admissions are females, then, other things being equal, 14 percent of the population of every service setting should be female. To the extent that the actual proportion of females in a setting deviates from this "expected" value, we have reason to believe that factors other than chance are responsible.

Admittedly, this approach will appear to be overly simplistic to those readers who are very familiar with either the judicial process or the statutes and regulations which inform Division policies and operations. To be sure, there are a number of legitimate factors which simultaneously operate to determine, for example, the service setting to which a youth is initially admitted. Yet, the types of analyses which would be required to examine fully the complex relationship among the full range of pertinent factors would go well beyond the purpose and scope of this report. It is hoped, however, that by presenting the more pronounced deviations from the overall "expected" pattern, the interested reader will subsequently examine in greater detail the data presented in each of the tables.

In deciding what service setting deviations from the total (expected) distribution of a characteristic were "substantial" enough to warrant attention in the narrative, the following criteria were used. First, the observed percent of a setting's population with a characteristic had to be either at least twice or at least half the percent with the characteristic in the total population (the expected percent). For example, if females made up 14 percent of all admissions, only service settings with either 28 percent or more or 7 percent or less females would be considered to have substantial deviations.

In addition, to be included in the narrative, the expected number of cases had to be at least five. This rule insures that substantial deviations, though large, are also based on more than a few cases. Both these rules act to guarantee that all reported deviations are more than temporary fluctuations of the data and are meaningful differences between the distribution of a characteristic within a service setting and its distribution in the total population. It must be noted, however, that these are relatively conservative criteria and therefore, some meaningful information will not rise to the level required for inclusion in the narrative.

This report seeks to provide the key information about DFY services which has been characteristic of past reports. To this end, a subject index is provided for quick reference to specific characteristics. The changes made, however, should enhance the comprehensibility, meaningfulness and utility of the report. Individuals with questions or who require more detailed information should contact: NYS Division For Youth, Bureau of Program Evaluation and Research, 52 Washington Street, Rensselaer, NY 12144.

GLOSSARY: DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

The following definitions are designed to assist the reader in understanding the data presented in this report.

Adjudication: legal category applied by the court which regulates, among other things, the types of settings in which a youth may be served.

Juvenile Offender (JO) - a person who was 13 years old when s/he committed Murder 2nd degree, or a person who was 14-15 years old when s/he committed certain crimes of homicide, kidnapping, arson, assault, rape, sodomy, aggravated sexual abuse, burglary or robbery who is convicted in adult criminal court. These youth must go to secure centers.

Juvenile Delinquent (JD) - a person who was 7-15 years of age at the time s/he committed an act that would constitute a crime if committed by an adult.

Restricted (RJD) - a JD committing specific designated felony acts, including certain crimes of homicide, kidnapping, arson, assault, rape, sodomy, aggravated sexual abuse, burglary or robbery. These youth must start their custody in secure centers, but after a specified time may move to less secure settings.

Title III (JD-III) - a JD who may be placed in any setting except secure, and who may be transferred to a secure center following a transfer hearing.

Title III-60 Day Option (JD-III(60)) - a JD-III who may be placed in a secure center without a transfer hearing at any time during the first 60 days of custody.

Title II (JD-II) - a JD who may not be placed in a secure or limited secure center.

Person In Need of Supervision (PINS) - a person less than 16 years of age who does not attend school in violation of the education law, or who is incorrigible, ungovernable or habitually disobedient and beyond the lawful control of parent or other lawful authority or who unlawfully possesses marijuana. These youth may not be placed in a secure or limited secure center.

Other and None - include youth sentenced as youthful offenders, placed after a criminal finding in Family Court, placed with DFY as a condition of probation, adjourned in contemplation of dismissal, temporary adjournments, youth voluntarily admitted under Section 358(a) of the Social Services Law, or youth placed under interstate compact agreements.

Youthful Offender (YO) - an adjudication in which the court substitutes a YO finding for an adult conviction. YO status may be granted in conjunction with a JO conviction. These JO/YOs are classified as JOs in this report.

Admission: initial permanent entry into a DFY program resulting from one or more placement orders or interstate compact.

Average: see mean.

Custody: a status effected by a court order making DFY a youth's custodian.

DFY-operated programs: direct services (residential and non-residential) provided by DFY staff or foster parents as contrasted with voluntary agency-operated and other contracted programs.

Direct service: service provided to adjudicated youth pursuant to a placement order. This contrasts with DFY's delinquency prevention programs for which non-adjudicated youth are eligible.

Discharge: exit from DFY custody.

LOS: length of stay excluding any absence time beyond seven days (the point at which residential service slots are no longer held).

Program LOS - length of stay in current or discharging program.

Residential LOS - total length of stay in residential service settings (DFY-operated centers and homes, Family Foster Care or voluntary agencies) during custody.

Total custody LOS - total length of stay during custody.

Mean: the arithmetic average of a series of numbers (e.g., age or LOS); it is the expected value (one which minimizes error in estimating the actual value) for a youth chosen at random from the series of numbers. For example, if five youth stay 3, 6, 12, 18 and 36 months, the average LOS of the five is $(3+6+12+18+36)/5$ or 15 months.

Median: in a series of numbers (e.g., age or LOS), the value above and below which half the values in the series occur. For example, if five youth stay 3, 6, 12, 18 and 36 months, the median value is 12 months since two youth are above and two are below this value.

Movement: admission to initial permanent service setting or discharge from DFY custody or authorized and non-temporary transfer between programs or service settings.

Non-residential services: treatment settings in which youth reside in their own homes, but receive supervision and service from DFY; currently, community care is the principal setting in this category with Home-Based Intensive Supervision (HBIS) being added in 1990.

Placement: Court order placing a youth in the custody of the Division. Placements either mandate DFY to provide service to a youth or direct the Division to "re-place" a youth with a court-designated voluntary agency. A youth not placed for "replacement" (see below) may nevertheless be admitted to a cooperating voluntary agency by mutual agreement between DFY and the agency. More than one placement order may apply to a youth at any point in time. Thus, a single custody entry may be the result of more than one placement.

Placement type: There are five distinct types of placement orders by which courts assign custody to DFY.

Court to DFY - by far the most common placement. It mandates DFY to supervise directly a youth, but permits the Division to admit a youth to a cooperating voluntary agency by mutual agreement between DFY and the agency.

Replacement - the next most common placement. It directs the Division to retain custody, but to admit a youth to a program operated by a specific voluntary agency.

Section 358-a Voluntary - an infrequently used placement in which the youth voluntarily enters DFY custody with the approval of the Family Court.

Condition of probation - infrequently the court will designate some period of DFY custody as a condition of placing a youth on probation for an offense.

Interstate compact - this entry to custody results from a reciprocal agreement between NY and other states in which youth adjudicated outside NY whose families reside in NY will be supervised by DFY following any incarceration outside NY. At the same time, out-of-state youth adjudicated in NY can receive supervision in their home state under this agreement.

Post-release home: determination made at intake of the type of housing which will likely be available to a youth following release from residential treatment.

Prior custody status: distinguishes admissions with prior DFY custody histories from youth entering custody for the first time.

Program: a set of services organized for youth rehabilitation (may be residential or non-residential, DFY-operated or not). For example, a program can be a facility, post-residential service or incarceration alternative. Programs with similar characteristics are combined into service settings.

Release: movement from residential to non-residential care.

Residence county: county in which youth resided at time of placement.

Residential services: treatment settings providing room and board. These may be DFY-operated centers or homes, voluntary agency-operated facilities or Family Foster Care.

Responsible county: for non-JOs, county in which youth was adjudicated; for JOs, residence county is responsible county.

Service category: groups of youth with similar service patterns which permit meaningful analyses of residential LOS. The categories are:

JOs and RJDs - these youth have legally restricted residential LOSs; The only restriction on residential LOS for youth in all other categories is the length of their placements.

DFY Service Only - youth whose residential LOS is unrestricted and have received only DFY residential service during a single continuous stay;

Voluntary agency Only - youth whose only residential service was during a single continuous stay in voluntary agency program;

Family Foster Care - youth whose only residential service was during a single continuous stay in Family Foster Care;

Mixed - youth who received residential service during a single continuous stay in any combination of more than one of the above service categories;

Discontinuous Service - youth who received residential service during two or more discontinuous stays regardless of where that service was received.

Service needs: results of preliminary screening at custody entry (intake) indicating youth requiring further assessment to determine if specialized intervention services are necessary.

Health - need for specialized health services such as on-site medical personnel, access to a medical specialist, handicapped accessible facilities, etc.

Limited English - need for English as a second language instruction.

Mental health - need for professional services for a mental health problem.

Mental retardation - need for special education and other services for mental retardation.

Sex offender - need for sex offender treatment program.

Special education - need for related services, resource room or special class as designated by a Committee on Special Education.

Substance abuse - need for substance abuse treatment program.

Service sector: a combination of service settings with similar characteristics. There are four service sectors used in this report: DFY-operated residential sector (secure, limited secure and non-secure centers and community-based homes); voluntary agency sector (for both cooperatively placed and replacement youth); Family Foster Care sector and non-residential sector (community care and other services).

Service setting: administrative and programmatic environments in which youth in DFY custody are served. They are: secure, limited secure and non-secure centers, community-based homes, cooperative and replacement voluntary agencies, Family Foster Care, community care and other non-residential services (see Table 2 column headings and section on "DFY's Direct Service System," above).

DFY Annual Reports: 1989 and 1990

ERRATA

<u>Page/table</u>	<u>Row</u>	<u>Column</u>	<u>CURRENT</u>	<u>REVISED</u>
Page 3, Table 1:	Vol. Agency - Repl.	1987	246	346
Page 11, Table 2A:	Drug Offenses	DFY Operated Facilities-Total	252	253
		Total Res Serv.	344	345
	Cont'l Substance	DFY Operated Facilities-Total	252	253
		Total Res Serv.	344	345
	None/Status Off.	DFY Operated Facilities-Total	125	124
		Total Res Serv.	248	247
Page 35, Table 4A:	Crimes Against Per.	Total in Care	928	884
		Voluntary Agencies- Coop	83	39
		Voluntary Agencies- Total	127	83
		Total Res. Serv.	753	709
Page 39, Table 4B:	Other Counties	Total in Care	1770	1755
		Secure	50	47
		DFY Operated Facilities-Total	857	854
		Total Res. Serv.	1326	1323
		Comm. Care	430	418
		Non-Residential Services- Total	444	432
Page 64, Table 7A:	No Non-Res. Stay	Total Discharges	403	687
		Voluntary Agencies- Repl.		216
		Voluntary Agencies- Total		284
		Total Res. Serv.	403	687

CHAPTER I. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DFY CUSTODY

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

In 1986, more than 2,200 youth entered DFY custody. During 1987 and 1988, this number dropped to a little over 2,000 per year. However, during the two years covered by this report, custody entries increased to just under 2,400 in 1989 and to almost 2,500 in 1990. Table 1 provides the supporting data for the description of admission trends which follows.

Gender. This recent increase in custody entries is attributable entirely to an increase in male admissions. From 1986 through 1990, the number of female admissions declined by 6 percent, while males increased by 15 percent. During this period, females dropped from 17 to 14 percent of all youth entering custody (see Figure 2).

Age. Since 1986, the average age of youth entering custody has slowly, but steadily become younger (see Figure 3). In 1986, 70 percent of entering youth were under age 16. In 1990, over 77 percent were less than 16. Furthermore, the proportion of youth entering custody at every age under 16 has increased between 1986 to 1990. This may be a result of the courts placing younger youth with the Division. It should also be noted that the proportion of youth entering with prior custody histories (who tend to be older) has also decreased (see section on Prior Custody Status, below).

Race-ethnicity. On July 1, 1989, DFY initiated a revised youth data collection system. One of the changes instituted was a categorization of race and ethnicity consistent with the U.S. Census. Prior to this date, youth who identified themselves as "Latino," Puerto Rican, etc. were assigned a separate category, regardless of race. Thus, in Table 1 the row "Latino: Race Unspecified" is substantially reduced in 1989 and becomes zero in 1990.

In place of this racially undifferentiated category, the new system treats Latino ethnicity as a characteristic separate from race. For this reason, the majority of youth who would have been categorized as "Latino" under the earlier system now appear either as "African-American Latino" or "White Latino". The presence of these race-ethnicity combinations prior to 1989 is a result of the few youth who returned to DFY custody after July 1989 and had their race-ethnicity on prior admissions re-categorized according to the new system.

Although the new system provides more accurate race counts, the fact that Latinos of all races have increased from 16 to 21 percent of youth entering custody from 1986-90 is not obvious from Table 1, but is depicted in Figure 4. During this period, non-Latino whites dropped from over a third of all entries to less than a quarter. Non-Latino African-Americans went from just below, to just above, half of all youth admitted in 1986 and 1990. Youth identifying themselves as Native Americans or Asians each continue to constitute less than one percent of all custody entries.

TABLE 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS TO DFY CUSTODY BY YEAR

		YEAR ENTERED CUSTODY				
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL ADMISSIONS		2219	2036	2028	2386	2470
GENDER						
	Males	1845	1686	1742	2108	2120
	Females	374	350	286	278	350
AGE AT ADMISSION						
	8 - 10	7	4	8	2	10
	11	16	13	13	15	19
	12	59	49	59	74	94
	13	177	177	198	238	260
	14	425	398	459	548	545
	15	868	808	774	884	984
	16	519	452	422	507	478
	17	84	99	57	88	68
	18	26	21	16	11	5
	19	27	9	12	12	6
	20	11	6	10	7	1
Mean Age at Admission		15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2
Median Age at Admission		15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4
RACE/Ethnicity						
AFRICAN-AMERICAN		1063	957	1050	1357	1427
	Non-Latino	1063	956	1045	1309	1330
	Latino		1	5	48	97
WHITE		786	717	663	720	891
	Non-Latino	786	714	651	554	561
	Latino		3	12	166	330
LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED *		351	342	289	191	
NATIVE AMERICAN		13	7	13	6	18
ASIAN		4	7	7	16	6
OTHER		1	5	5	40	86
	Non-Latino	1		1	8	15
	Latino		5	4	32	71
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH		1	1	1	56	42
	Non-Latino	1	1	1	27	18
	Latino				29	24
ADJUDICATION						
	Juvenile Offender	225	156	135	169	172
	Restrictive Juvenile Delinquent	13	4	3	6	6
	Juvenile Delinquent Title 3	899	905	956	1175	1334
	Juvenile Delinquent Title 2	620	586	655	762	641
	PINS	348	315	239	230	286
	Youthful Offender	47	28	7	6	2
	None/Other	67	42	33	38	29
PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS						
	First DFY Custody	2031	1928	1910	2283	2380
	Prior DFY Custody	188	108	118	103	90

CONTINUED

* Prior to 7/1/89 Latino ethnicity was not categorized by race.

TABLE 1 Page 2

YEAR ENTERED CUSTODY

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2219	2036	2028	2386	2470
INITIAL SERVICE SETTING					
Secure	274	175	159	178	183
Limited Secure	457	515	590	709	781
Non Secure	375	305	377	589	733
Community Based	396	318	214	198	103
Voluntary Agency - Cooperative	264	300	249	255	226
Voluntary Agency - Replacement	342	246	392	414	399
Foster Care	63	38	20	17	22
Non-Residential	48	39	27	26	23
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE					
DRUG OFFENSES	54	126	221	345	329
CONT'L SUBSTANCE (PL 220-1)	54	126	221	345	329
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	586	483	506	572	614
ASSAULT (PL 120)	159	182	228	234	281
HOMICIDE (PL 125)	37	32	27	34	39
KIDNAPPING (PL 135)	6	7	10	11	5
ROBBERY (PL 160)	301	196	179	214	215
SEX (PL 130)	83	66	62	79	74
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1057	970	925	1021	1029
ARSON (PL 150)	15	17	17	9	8
BURGLARY (PL 140)	308	232	204	176	176
CRIM. MISCHIEF (PL 145)	86	107	99	79	97
LARCENY (PL 155)	408	367	299	313	294
UNAUTH. USE OF MOTOR VEH. (PL 165.05-6)	99	128	192	289	302
CRIM. POSSESS OF STOLEN PROP. (PL 165.40-52)	131	116	101	147	147
OTHER THEFT (PL 165.XX)	10	3	13	8	5
OTHER CRIMES	102	96	102	176	185
FIREARM, WEAPON (PL 265)	50	55	51	111	113
VIOL. OF PROBATION	8	2	1	17	10
OTHER	44	39	50	48	62
NONE/STATUS OFFENSE	420	361	274	272	313

Figure 2: Total Number of Admissions by Gender and Year

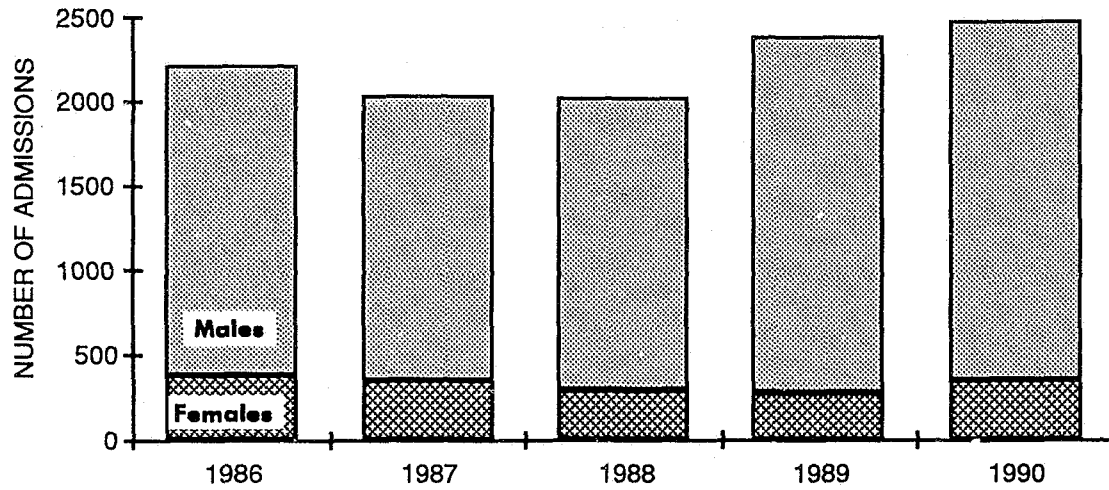


Figure 3: Percent of Admissions by Age and Year

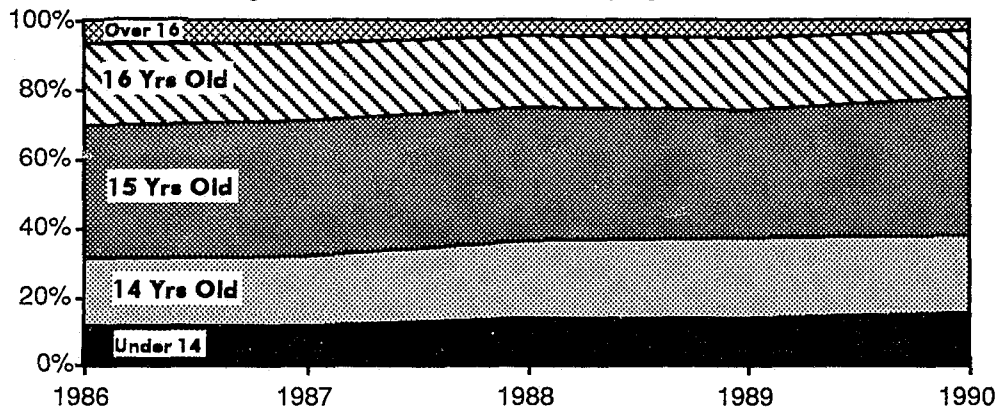
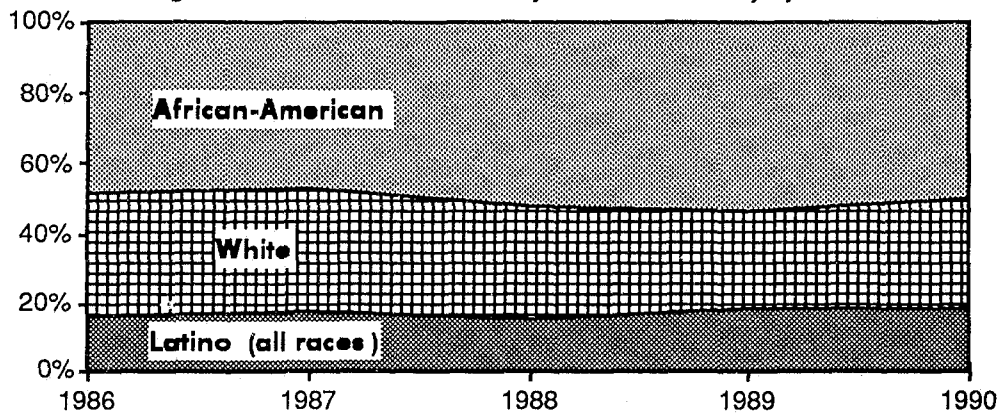


Figure 4: Percent of Admissions by Race and Ethnicity by Year



The new categories permit youth to indicate the fact that they do not identify with any of these racial categories. Such youth appear as "Other" in Table 1. In 1990, such youth made up over three percent of custody entries and were four times as likely to be Latino as Non-Latino. Youth who say they do not know which race category they identify with appear as "Not Specified By Youth" in Table 1. Such youth made up less than two percent of all 1990 admissions.

Adjudication. In terms of the number of youth involved, the major change in the adjudications of custody entries between 1986 and 1990 has been the increase in Title III Juvenile Delinquents (JD-III's) from 41 to 54 percent of all entries (Figure 5). There were 435 more such youth admitted in 1990 than in 1986. This represents a 48 percent increase over five years.

During this period, PINS and JO admissions declined as a percent of all entries. Non-JO Youthful Offender (YO) and Restrictive Juvenile Delinquent (RJD) adjudications, never a large proportion of admissions, have virtually disappeared. The small number of youth with other adjudications in 1986 has declined by nearly 60 percent.

Prior Custody Status. Among custody entries in 1986, 188 youth (8%) had prior placements with the Division. In 1990, only 90 youth entered DFY for other than the first time. Such youth now make up less than four percent of custody entries.

Initial Service Setting. Except for youth admitted to voluntary agencies, the distribution of initial service settings assigned to youth changed markedly from 1986 to 1990 (Figure 6). In part, this is a reflection of the redistribution of residential capacity necessary to accommodate the changes in adjudication noted above.

In 1990, non-secure centers nearly doubled the number of custody entries received in 1986 and went from 17 to 30 percent of all entries. Limited secure centers (to which only JD-III's may be admitted) also increased from 21 percent of custody entries in 1986 to 32 percent in 1990.

The reverse pattern is observable for community-based settings. In 1990, these settings were used for youth entering custody only a quarter as often as they had been in 1986 (4% versus 18%). Initial admissions to secure centers also declined from 12 to 7 percent of custody entries. Foster care, which never accounted for a large number of custody entries, reached a low in 1989 and for the five-year period declined 65 percent. Non-residential settings, also rarely used for initial admissions, similarly declined during the period.

Most Serious Offense. Throughout this or any consideration of offense data, it must be remembered that adjudicated offense is a product of a multi-stage process subject to many factors other than the actual crime committed. Thus, any changes in offense distributions over time may be the result of shifts in such factors as plea bargaining or prosecutorial practices, rather than any change in criminal behavior. Furthermore, to the extent that these practices exist, the offense for which a youth is adjudicated will under-represent the seriousness of the behavior which prompted the initial arrest.

Recent evidence suggests that upwards of 80 percent of all initial arrest charges are eventually plea-bargained down to a lower crime class by the time of adjudication. Additionally, formal adjudication categories do not always reflect the seriousness of the offense for which a youth is actually placed with DFY. For example, in 1990 alone, 125 youth who were placed with the Division as Juvenile Delinquents were placed for offenses for which they could have been convicted as Juvenile Offenders. This is offered only as a caution against too literal an interpretation of what "most serious offense" means.

The most important change in type of crime for which youth were adjudicated between 1986 and 1990 was the 509 percent increase in Drug offenses. In 1986, such offenses were the most serious offense for two percent of custody entries; in 1990 they accounted for over 13 percent. During this period, "person" and "property" crimes remained relatively constant as a percent of each year's admissions, while "Other" crimes increased from less than five to more than seven percent of admissions. Most of the growth in "Other" crimes was due to the number of Weapons offenses more than doubling. Status Offenses declined 25 percent, from 19 to 13 percent of custody entries.

There were also changes within crime types between 1986 and 1990. The offense category with the largest number of custody entries in 1990 is Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (UUMV) (12%). Such offenses increased 205 percent from 1986-1990 and replaced Larceny which declined 39 percent, from 18 to 12 percent of all entries as the most frequent offense. Another change within the "Property" crime category was Burglary which declined 43 percent over the period from 14 to 7 percent of yearly entries.

The changes in the most serious offense were equally dramatic in "Person" crime categories. The number of youth adjudicated for assaults increased 77 percent from 1986 to 1990. Assaults accounted for 11 percent of all entries in 1990, but were only seven percent of the 1986 entries. Robbery, on the other hand declined by 29 percent during this period. Fourteen percent of youth entering in 1986 were adjudicated for robbery, but in 1990, only nine percent had this as their most serious offense.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH ADMITTED DURING 1989

In all, 2,386 youth entered DFY custody during 1989. Table 2A provides the supporting data for the discussion below.

Service setting. In 1989, over 70 percent of youth entering custody were initially admitted to DFY-operated residential services, 28 percent to voluntary agencies, one percent to community care and less than one percent to foster care. Initial admissions to community care were, for the most part, youth served by DFY under interstate compact agreements.

Almost one third of the youth entering custody were initially admitted to limited secure centers and another quarter to non-secure centers. Eleven percent went to cooperating voluntary agencies at the request of DFY and 17 percent as court-ordered "replacements." Secure centers and community-based homes each received about 8 percent of custody entries. In 1989, the only "Other Non-residential" program in operation was Independent Living, which was used in conjunction with community care and had no initial admissions.

Gender. Overall, females made up less than 12 percent of all admissions in 1989. They were over-represented among admissions to community-based homes since they made up 30 percent of such admissions. They were under-represented (2%) among admissions to secure centers. Though a small number, females were actually the majority of the initial admissions to Foster care (59%).

Age. The mean age of youth entering custody in 1989 was 15.3 years, the median age was 15.4 (37% were 15 years old). About a fifth of the youth were 14 and another fifth were 16. Fourteen percent of admissions were less than 14 years old and the remaining five percent were over 16.

Among admissions to secure centers, youth more than 16 years old were almost six times more frequent than their number among all admissions (29% versus 5%). Conversely, youth under 15 years old were under-represented among secure center admissions. The fact that the only youth 18 and over admitted to DFY are JOs (who also have minimum age restrictions) or youth under Interstate Compact accounts for why the oldest youth were admitted only to secure centers (mean=16.5) or community care (mean=17.3).

Among admissions to community care, youth aged 14 and 15 were under-represented. This is because the principal role of community care is as a post-residential treatment and supervision program.

Race-ethnicity. The current categories for race and ethnicity were not used until mid-1989. Therefore, data for this characteristic are displayed under the old categories in which Latino youth are not differentiated by race. Beginning with 1990, the first full year in which the new categories were used, "Latino" will no longer be used as a racial category.

African-American youth were the majority (55%) of admissions in 1989. Whites constituted just under a quarter and Latino youth, regardless of race, just under a fifth of the admissions. Over one percent of the youth did not identify with any

TABLE 2A: CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS TO DFY CUSTODY - 1989 BY ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING (NUMBER)

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2386	178	709	589	198	1674	255	414	669	17	2360	26		26
GENDER														
Males	2108	174	642	536	139	1491	228	359	587	7	2085	23		23
Females	278	4	67	53	59	183	27	55	82	10	275	3		3
AGE AT ADMISSION														
9 - 11	17		7	6	1	14	1	2	3		17			
12	74		17	23	3	43	10	20	30	1	74			
13	238		85	53	21	159	26	50	76	3	238			
14	548	21	158	159	44	382	61	102	163	3	548			
15	884	53	273	217	73	616	95	167	262	5	883	1		1
16	507	53	152	117	49	371	56	69	125	4	500	7		7
17	88	25	17	14	7	63	6	4	10	1	74	14		14
18 - 20	30	26				26					26	4		4
Mean Age at Admission	15.3	16.5	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.3	17.3		17.3
Median Age at Admission	15.4	16.2	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.2	15.3	15.1	15.4	17.3		17.3
RACE/ETHNICITY														
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1309	99	441	342	99	981	77	231	308	11	1300	9		9
WHITE	554	17	118	109	58	302	145	93	238	5	545	9		9
LATINO	466	59	136	124	40	359	30	73	103	1	463	3		3
NATIVE AMERICAN	6		1	4		5	1		1		6			
ASIAN	16	1	6	5		12	1	3	4		16			
OTHER	35	2	7	5	1	15	1	14	15		30	5		5
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
NEW YORK CITY	1323	142	445	352	102	1041	61	217	278	3	1322	1		1
Bronx	291	50	68	81	23	222	21	47	68	1	291			
Kings	438	42	195	101	46	384	11	43	54		438			
New York	248	31	80	90	9	210	11	25	36	1	247	1		1
Queens	313	17	91	76	20	204	17	91	108	1	313			
Richmond	33	2	11	4	4	21	1	11	12		33			
OTHER COUNTIES	1037	34	264	237	96	631	194	197	391	14	1036	1		1
Albany	53	5	8	8	5	26	8	19	27		53			
Allegany	10		3	1		4	5		5	1	10			
Broome	19		4	6	1	11	7	1	8		19			
Cattaraugus	5		3	1		4	1		1		5			
Cayuga	21		6	8	2	16	5		5		21			
Chautauqua	6		3	1	2	6			6		6			
Chemung	38	1	2	6	9	18	19	1	20		38			
Chenango	3					3	2	1	3		3			
Clinton	11		1	9	1	11			11		11			
Columbia	2					2	2		2		2			
Cortland	6		3	1		4	2		2		6			
Delaware														
Dutchess	35		19	2	14	35			35		35			
Erie	76	1	10	16	24	51	9	4	13	12	76			
Essex	2		2			2			2		2			
Franklin	2			1		1	1		1		2			

CONTINUED

TABLE 2A Page 2

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1989

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2386	178	709	589	198	1674	255	414	669	17	2360	26		26
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
Fulton	9	1	2	4		7	2		2		9			
Genesee	5		3		1	4	1		1		5			
Greene	2		2			2					2			
Hamilton														
Herkimer	2			1	1	2					2			
Jefferson	5		2			2	3		3		5			
Lewis	1						1		1		1			
Livingston	10		2	2		4	6		6		10			
Madison	2		1			1		1	1		2			
Monroe	186	3	35	71	9	118	8	60	68		186			
Montgomery	6		2			2	4		4		6			
Nassau	133	2	24	5	3	34	6	93	99		133			
Niagara	37		10	6		16	19		19	1	36	1		1
Oneida	44	1	15	8	3	27	17		17		44			
Onondaga	55	5	10	20	6	41	10	4	14		55			
Ontario	6		2	4		6					6			
Orange	30	1	16	9	1	27	3		3		30			
Orleans	3		2	1		3					3			
Oswego	3		1	2		3					3			
Otsego	3		1			1	2		2		3			
Putnam														
Rensselaer	15		6	3		9	4	2	6		15			
Rockland	5	1	2	1		4		1	1		5			
St. Lawrence	5		5			5					5			
Saratoga	14		5	2	1	8	6		6		14			
Schenectady	12		2	4		6	5	1	6		12			
Schoharie	1			1		1					1			
Schuyler	4				2	2	2		2		4			
Seneca	4			2		2	2		2		4			
Steuben	7		2	2	2	6	1		1		7			
Suffolk	45	7	15	10	2	34	11		11		45			
Sullivan	8		5	2		7		1	1		8			
Tioga	9		3	3	2	8	1		1		9			
Tompkins	1				1	1					1			
Ulster	17	1	6	2		9	7	1	8		17			
Warren	5		1	2	1	4		1	1		5			
Washington	1		1			1					1			
Wayne	17		2	2		4	7	6	13		17			
Westchester	28	5	14	6	3	28					28			
Wyoming	8		1	2		3	5		5		8			
Yates														
OUT OF STATE	26	2				2					2	24		24

CONTINUED

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1989

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2386	178	709	589	198	1674	255	414	669	17	2360	26		26
PLACEMENT TYPE														
Court to DFY	1914	178	709	589	172	1648	249		249	15	1912	2		2
Court to DFY to Voluntary	414							414	414		414			
Condition of Probation	20				15	15	5		5		20			
Section 358-A Voluntary	12				10	10				2	12			
Interstate Compact	24											24		24
Other	2				1	1	1		1		2			
ADJUDICATION														
Juvenile Offender	169	169				169					169			
Restrictive Juvenile Del.	6	6				6					6			
Juvenile Del. 60 Day Option	74	3	51	7	5	66	8		8		74			
Juvenile Delinquent Title 3	1101		658	234	67	959	126	14	140	1	1100	1		1
Juvenile Delinquent Title 2	762			280	68	348	69	342	411	3	762			
PINS	230			68	43	111	49	58	107	11	229	1		1
Other	44				15	15	3		3	2	20	24		24
PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS														
First DFY Custody	2283	140	673	576	196	1585	249	406	655	17	2257	26		26
Prior DFY Custody	103	38	36	13	2	89	6	8	14		103			
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE														
DRUG OFFENSES	345	1	121	117	14	252	24	67	91	1	344			
CONT'L SUBSTANCE (220-1)	345	1	121	117	14	252	24	67	91	1	344			
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	572	164	217	99	15	495	33	44	77		572			
ASSAULT (PL 120)	234	12	111	55	12	190	18	26	44		234			
HOMICIDE (PL 125)	34	31	3			34					34			
KIDNAPPING (PL 135)	11	1	3	5	1	10		1	1		11			
ROBBERY (PL 160)	214	103	70	27	2	202	4	8	12		214			
SEX (PL 130)	79	17	30	12		59	11	9	20		79			
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1021	13	288	264	106	671	136	211	347	3	1021			
ARSON (PL 150)	9	2	4	3		9					9			
BURGLARY (PL 140)	176	11	47	48	10	116	28	30	58	2	176			
CRIM. MISCHIEF (PL 145)	79		28	14	8	50	18	11	29		79			
LARCENY (PL 155)	313		87	91	27	205	47	61	108		313			
UNAUTH. USE OF MOTOR VEH (PL 165.05-6)	289		76	64	41	181	28	80	108		289			
CRIM POSSES OF STOLEN PROP. (PL 165.40-52)	147		45	43	18	106	13	27	40	1	147			
OTHER THEFT (PL 165.XX)	8		1	1	2	4	2	2	4		8			
OTHER CRIMES	176		83	39	9	131	11	33	44		175	1		1
FIREARM, WEAPON (265)	111		62	25	3	90	5	15	20		110	1		1
VIOL. OF PROBATION	17		2	2	1	5	3	9	12		17			
OTHER	48		19	12	5	36	3	9	12		48			
NONE/STATUS OFFENSE	272			70	54	125	51	59	110	13	248	25		25

racial group. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the year's admissions.

Among admissions to secure centers, Whites were less than half as frequent (10%) as their percentage of all admissions (23%) would suggest. This was the only substantial deviation among admissions to DFY-operated residential programs and undoubtedly results from the fact that Whites are less likely to be adjudicated as JOs which is the principal determinant of secure center admission.

White youth made up 57 percent of the admissions to cooperating voluntary agencies, but were only 23 percent of all admissions. Youth in the "Other" racial category were over-represented among replacement admissions.

Responsible County. Over half (55%) of the admissions during 1989 came from the five boroughs of New York City. By itself, Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 18 percent of all admissions and a third of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of the admissions were: Queens (13%), Bronx (12%), New York (Manhattan) (10%), Monroe (8%) and Nassau (6%).

County deviations from the distribution of all admissions becomes increasingly difficult to detect as the total number of youth from a county decreases. Thus, since Bronx represented 12 percent of all admissions, one can note with confidence that it had a disproportionate share of secure center admissions because it accounted for 28 percent of them. One is less sure of the meaningfulness of results for counties as they approach total DFY populations of about 30 (1% of all admissions). As county populations get smaller, the deviation of the observed number within a service setting from the number expected based on the total population must be extremely great to be meaningful. Thus, although Rockland County's one youth admitted to secure is three times its expected number, it would be misleading to draw any conclusions from this one case. The criteria used for inclusion in the narrative, which are discussed above in the section on "Structure of the Report," takes this into account.

Using these criteria, only Bronx County was clearly over-represented among secure center admissions. Erie, Monroe and Nassau Counties had fewer youth admitted to secure settings than their proportion of all admissions would have suggested.

No County was clearly over-represented among admissions to limited secure centers. However, all five youth from St. Lawrence County who entered custody during 1989 went to the limited secure setting. Albany, Chemung, Erie and Wayne Counties were under-represented among youth admitted to limited secure settings. This was also true for youth from other states who, if JOs, are routinely admitted to secure centers and, if Interstate Compacts, are routinely admitted to community care and are thereby systematically excluded from the other service settings.

Youth adjudicated in Richmond (Staten Island), Dutchess and Nassau Counties were under-represented among non-secure admissions. Youth from Erie County were over-represented and youth from New York (Manhattan) and Nassau counties were under-represented among admissions to community-based homes.

Admission to voluntary agencies is, in part, under the direct control of the Family Court in each county. Beyond DFY's ability to have youth served by a cooperating agency, the placement-for-replacement mechanism permits the Family Court to place a youth with DFY explicitly for service by a specific voluntary agency. These practices vary widely from court to court and account for such phenomena as Nassau County sending 70 percent of its 133 DFY-bound youth to voluntaries on "replacement" orders. By contrast, the two counties adjoining Nassau had very different replacement rates. Queens County placed only 29 percent of its DFY-bound youth as "replacements" and Suffolk County sent none of its 45 placed youth as "replacements" in 1989. State-wide, 17 percent of admissions were replacements.

The same inter-county variability exists for use of "cooperative placements." For example, 50 percent of Chemung County, but only 3 percent of Kings County (Brooklyn) youth are initially admitted to cooperating voluntaries. The state-wide figure for this setting is 11 percent.

When cooperatively placed and replacement youth are considered together, counties exhibit distinct voluntary agency utilization patterns. The most frequent pattern having a discernable deviation from the distribution of all admissions is one where a county has the expected number of cooperative admissions but is under-represented among replacement admissions.

The nine counties with this pattern are: Chemung, Dutchess, Erie, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Suffolk, and Westchester. Albany County also had the expected number of cooperative admissions, but was over-represented among replacement admissions.

Four counties were under-represented among cooperative admissions. Three of these (Kings (Brooklyn), New York (Manhattan) and Monroe) had the expected number of replacement admissions. Only Nassau County was under-represented among cooperative admissions and over-represented among replacement admissions.

Placement type. Type of placement separates youth who must go to voluntary agencies from the rest of the youth in DFY custody. "Court to DFY" accounted for 80 percent of the placements among youth entering custody during 1989 and replacements to voluntary agencies accounted for another 17 percent. Among all other types (see Glossary), only Interstate Compact accounted for even one percent of the custody entries during 1989.

Youth placed on these other placement types must be treated as Title II JDs and cannot be admitted to secure or limited secure settings. It has been customary for all Interstate Compact youth to be admitted to community care. Within these restrictions, there were no discernable, significant service setting deviations.

Adjudication. The most frequent adjudication among youth entering custody in 1989 was JD-III (46%). Another three percent of admissions were JD-IIIs with 60-day options (permitting transfer to a secure center). JD-II was the second most frequent adjudication (32%) followed by PINS (10%) and JO (7%). RJDs accounted for less than one percent and all other adjudications less than two percent of all admissions in 1989.

In all, JDs of all kinds made up 81 percent of admissions. Together with PINS and JOs, the three groups accounted for 98 percent of all admissions.

The most important restriction on service setting assignment is a youth's adjudication. Therefore, any analysis of deviations from the distribution of the total population is limited to those settings legally available to youth with specific adjudications. For example, the law stipulates that all JOs and RJJs must initially enter secure centers. Conversely, Title II youth (JD-II, PINS, etc.) cannot enter secure or limited secure settings. Nevertheless, even within settings to which youth with various adjudications may be admitted, there are deviations from the overall distribution.

Among 1989 admissions to limited secure centers, both JD-III(60)s and JD-IIIs without the 60-day option were over-represented.

On the other hand, among admissions to non-secure centers, JD-IIIs with 60-day options were only 1 percent, but made up 3 percent of all admissions. "Other" adjudications were also under-represented among admissions to this setting.

PINS were over-represented among admissions to community-based homes and cooperating agencies. By contrast, among replacement admissions, JD-IIs made up 83 percent, though they were less than a third of all admissions. JD-IIIs of both types and youth with "Other" adjudications were under-represented among admissions to replacement agencies. This reflects DFY's efforts to place youth in the least restrictive environments possible.

The under-representation of JD-IIIs was the only substantial deviation among admissions to foster care. JD-IIIs were also under-represented among initial admissions to community care. This was also true for youth with JD-II adjudications.

Prior Custody Status. Youth entering DFY custody for the first time constituted 96 percent of all 1989 admissions. Youth with a history of prior custody were over-represented among admissions to secure centers. This is partly due to the fact that some JOs initially leave DFY custody to that of the Division of Parole only to reenter DFY custody as parole violators.

Youth with prior custody histories were under-represented among youth admitted to community-based homes and among replacement admissions.

Most Serious Offense. As noted above, the offense for which a youth is adjudicated is often less serious than the behavior which brought him/her into contact with the juvenile justice system. Therefore, the lesser crimes, such as possession of stolen property or unauthorized vehicle use probably contain youth who actually committed more serious offenses such as burglary or larceny. Furthermore, this phenomenon undoubtedly varies by Family Court jurisdiction.

The foregoing notwithstanding, the most prevalent admission offense type in 1989 was Crimes Against Property (43%) and the most prevalent category was Larceny (13%). Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle accounted for 12 percent of all admissions.

"Crimes Against Persons" accounted for the most serious type of admitting offense for 24 percent of admissions. Within this group, Assault was the most prevalent category accounting for 10 percent of all admissions with Robbery next at 9 percent.

Controlled Substance offenses accounted for 14 percent of all admissions. "Status Offenses" and youth with no offense accounted for 11 percent and all other offenses 7 percent of 1989 admissions.

Since a youth's adjudication is related by law and practice to most serious crime and, as indicated above, adjudication constrains the service setting into which a youth can be admitted, it is not surprising that youth in the various crime categories and types are not proportionally distributed within each service setting. For example, youth adjudicated for Larceny were never admitted to secure centers in 1989.

Youth adjudicated for person crimes (24% of all admissions) were over-represented (92%) among admissions to secure centers. Youth adjudicated for each of the other three offense types eligible for secure center admission (status offenders are not) were under-represented.

Youth who were not adjudicated for an offense or whose most serious crime was a status offense made up 27 percent of the admissions to community-based homes, but only 11 percent of all admissions. Youth adjudicated for Drug or Person offenses were also under-represented among admissions to this setting.

Among replacement admissions the only substantial deviation from the offense distribution of all admissions was the under-representation of youth adjudicated for Person offenses.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH ADMITTED DURING 1990

In all, 2,470 youth entered DFY custody during 1990. Table 2B provides the supporting data for the following discussion.

Service setting. In 1990, 73 percent of youth entering custody were initially admitted to DFY residential centers and homes. Another 25 percent were admitted to voluntary agencies and the remainder were equally divided between foster and community care.

Within these categories, limited secure centers received 32 percent of youth entering custody, non-secure centers admitted 30 percent, secure centers 7 percent and community-based homes 4 percent. Nine percent of the admissions went to cooperating agencies at the request of DFY and 16 percent as court-ordered "replacements." In 1990 the only "Other Non-residential" programs in operation were Independent Living and Home-based Intensive Supervision. By design, neither program had an initial admission during the year.

Gender. Females made up just over 14 percent of all admissions in 1990. However, females made up 41% of the admissions to community-based homes and only seven percent of the initial admissions to secure centers.

Age. The average age of youth entering custody in 1990 was 15.2 years old, the median age was 15.4 (40% were 15). A little over a fifth of the youth were 14 and just under a fifth were 16. Nearly 16 percent of admissions were less than 14 years old and the remaining three percent were over 16.

Youth initially admitted to secure centers were older (mean= 16.1) than those admitted to other settings. Among all admissions, 38 percent were under 15. Among admissions to secure centers, only 11 percent were in that age category. Only JOs and youth accepted under Interstate Compact are placed over the age of 18. Thus, it is not surprising to find that all the youth entering custody at age 18 or older were admitted to secure centers or community care. By contrast, 17 year-olds were under-represented among admissions to both types of voluntary agency settings.

The primary role of community care is to provide post-residential treatment and supervision. However, some of this service is provided to youth who enter DFY custody after residential treatment in other states. Therefore, initial admissions to community care are mostly Interstate Compact youth who tend to be older (mean= 17.0) than initial admissions from New York (who have yet to receive residential services). Thus, only 22% of initial admissions to community care were under 16 compared with 77% of all admissions.

Race-ethnicity. African-American youth were the majority (58%) of custody entries in 1990. White youth made up 36 percent of all admissions. Race aside, Latino youth composed 21 percent of all custody entries in 1990. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the year's admissions.

TABLE 2B: CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS TO DFY CUSTODY - 1990 BY ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING (NUMBER)

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2470	183	781	733	103	1800	226	399	625	22	2447	23		23
GENDER														
Males	2120	171	674	650	61	1556	188	346	534	9	2099	21		21
Females	350	12	107	83	42	244	38	53	91	13	348	2		2
AGE AT ADMISSION														
9 - 11	29		8	14		22	2	4	6	1	29			
12	94		30	31	5	66	6	20	26	2	94			
13	260	1	89	75	11	176	30	51	81	3	260			
14	545	18	175	185	18	396	41	102	143	4	543	2		2
15	984	72	315	280	43	710	119	146	265	6	981	3		3
16	478	68	142	135	25	370	27	73	100	2	472	6		6
17	68	17	22	13	1	53	1	3	4	4	61	7		7
18 - 20	12	7				7					7	5		5
Mean Age at Admission	15.2	16.1	15.2	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.0	14.9	15.2	17.0		17.0
Median Age at Admission	15.4	16.0	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.2	15.2	15.4	17.3		17.3
RACE/Ethnicity														
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1427	128	507	441	57	1133	70	204	274	9	1416	11		11
Non-Latino	1330	121	468	402	55	1046	67	198	265	8	1319	11		11
Latino	97	7	39	39	2	87	3	6	9	1	97			
WHITE	891	34	237	261	41	573	144	152	296	12	881	10		10
Non-Latino	561	8	142	143	33	326	136	81	217	12	555	6		6
Latino	330	26	95	118	8	247	8	71	79		326	4		4
NATIVE AMERICAN	18	1	5	7	1	14	2	2	4		18			
ASIAN	6		3	2		5				1	6			
OTHER	86	9	23	15	4	51	7	28	35		86			
Non-Latino	15	1	5	3	1	10	3	2	5		15			
Latino	71	8	18	12	3	41	4	26	30		71			
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH	42	11	6	7		24	3	13	16		40	2		2
Non-Latino	18	5	2	3		10		6	6		16	2		2
Latino	24	6	4	4		14	3	7	10		24			
POST RELEASE HOME														
Available	1562	63	436	463	74	1036	174	334	508	11	1555	7		7
Not Available	379	9	146	126	12	293	38	40	78	8	379			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE														
NO ADULT HOUSEHOLD	61	5	16	22	2	45	6	10	16		61			
SINGLE ADULT HOUSEHOLD	936	37	284	297	42	660	79	187	266	8	934	2		2
Male Parent	53	2	13	16	1	32	13	8	21		53			
Female Parent	760	28	231	239	35	533	61	157	218	8	759	1		1
Other Adult Male	9		4	5		9					9			
Other Adult Female	114	7	36	37	6	86	5	22	27		113	1		1
TWO+ ADULT HOUSEHOLD	1092	36	342	318	44	740	137	193	330	13	1083	9		9
Two Parents	524	19	154	148	26	347	71	98	169	6	522	2		2
One Parent	432	15	135	128	15	293	50	78	128	7	428	4		4
No Parents	136	2	53	42	3	100	16	17	33		133	3		3

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TABLE 2B Page 2

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1990

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			COMM. CARE			OTHER	TOTAL	
		SECURE	LTD SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL						
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2470	183	781	733	103	1800	226	399	625	22	2447	23		23	
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY															
NEW YORK CITY	1392	155	488	461	44	1128	22	239	261	2	1391	1		1	
Bronx	242	52	60	73	6	191	5	45	50	1	242				
Kings	507	57	234	150	22	463	2	41	43	1	507				
New York	256	25	76	108	7	216	10	30	40		256				
Queens	349	19	81	118	8	226	5	117	122		348	1		1	
Richmond	38	2	17	12	1	32		6	6		38				
OTHER COUNTIES	1055	26	313	272	59	670	204	160	364	20	1054	1		1	
Albany	52	3	10	11	5	29	15	7	22		51	1		1	
Allegany	11		2	1		3	7		7	1	11				
Broome	19		3	6	5	14	4	1	5		19				
Cattaraugus	9		6	2		8				1	9				
Cayuga	23		5	6	3	14	9		9		23				
Chautauqua	7		4	2		6	1		1		7				
Chemung	27		2	3	4	9	17		17	1	27				
Chenango	3		2	1		3					3				
Clinton	13		1	11		12	1		1		13				
Columbia	3			2		2	1		1		3				
Cortland	3			1	1	2	1		1		3				
Delaware															
Dutchess	43	1	24	7	10	42	1		1		43				
Erie	71		15	31	8	54	6		6	11	71				
Essex	1			1		1					1				
Franklin	4		2	2		4					4				
Fulton	15		4	4		8	7		7		15				
Genesee	3		2	1		3					3				
Greene	4		1	2		3	1		1		4				
Hamilton															
Herkimer	7		2	3		5	1	1	2		7				
Jefferson	6		3	3		6					6				
Lewis	4			2		2	2		2		4				
Livingston	1					1	1		1		1				
Madison	5		1	2		3	2		2		5				
Monroe	136	1	25	57	4	87	16	33	49		136				
Montgomery	5		4			4	1		1		5				
Nassau	169	2	20	11	3	36	20	113	133		169				
Niagara	31		9	4	2	15	11		11	5	31				
Oneida	48		16	12	5	33	15		15		48				
Onondaga	42	2	14	14	1	31	11		11		42				
Ontario	4		1	2		3	1		1		4				
Orange	28	2	17	7		26	2		2		28				
Orleans	3		3			3					3				
Oswego	13	1	8	2		11		2	2		13				
Otsego	5				1	1	4		4		5				
Putnam	3	1	2			3					3				
Rensselaer	15	1	4	5	2	12	3		3		15				

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ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1990

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2470	183	781	733	103	1800	226	399	625	22	2447	23		23
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
Rockland	9		4	5		9					9			
St. Lawrence	3		2			2	1		1		3			
Saratoga	15		6	5		11	3	1	4		15			
Schenectady	22		4	9	1	14	8		8		22			
Schoharie	1		1			1					1			
Schuyler	3			2		2	1		1		3			
Seneca	1			1		1					1			
Steuben	14		5	2		7	7		7		14			
Suffolk	51	6	27	11		44	6	1	7		51			
Sullivan	10		3	5	1	9	1		1		10			
Tioga	7		2	2		4	3		3		7			
Tompkins	1		1			1					1			
Ulster	8		5	1		6	1	1	2		8			
Warren	4		2	1	1	4					4			
Washington	2		1			1	1		1		2			
Wayne	12		2	1	2	5	7		7		12			
Westchester	47	6	33	8		47					47			
Wyoming	8		2	1		3	4		4	1	8			
Yates	1		1			1					1			
OUT OF STATE	23	2				2					2	21		21
PLACEMENT TYPE														
Court to DFY	2027	183	781	733	88	1785	224		224	16	2025	2		2
Court to DFY to Voluntary	399							399	399		399			
Court to DSS	1						1		1		1			
Condition of Probation	14				12	12	1		1	1	14			
Section 358-A Voluntary	8				3	3				5	8			
Interstate Compact	21											21		21
ADJUDICATION														
Juvenile Offender	172	172				172					172			
Restrictive Juvenile Del.	6	6				6					6			
Juv. Delinquent 60 Day Option	171	5	124	19	3	151	20		20		171			
Juvenile Delinquent Title 3	1163		657	347	37	1041	108	9	117	3	1161	2		2
Juvenile Delinquent Title 2	641			255	26	281	42	316	358	2	641			
PINS	286			112	32	144	56	74	130	12	286			
Youthful offender and Other	31				5	5				5	10	21		21
PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS														
First DFY Custody	2380	166	742	714	99	1721	222	393	615	21	2357	23		23
Prior DFY Custody	90	17	39	19	4	79	4	6	10	1	90			

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ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1990

	TOTAL ADMISS- IONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL				
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2470	183	781	733	103	1800	226	399	625	22	2447	23	23
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE													
DRUG OFFENSES	329	1	99	140	3	243	17	69	86		329		
CONT'L SUBSTANCE (PL 220-1)	329	1	99	140	3	243	17	69	86		329		
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	614	176	261	100	14	551	25	38	63		614		
ASSAULT (PL 120)	281	24	128	74	8	234	20	27	47		281		
HOMICIDE (PL 125)	39	33	6			39					39		
KIDNAPPING (PL 135)	5	1	4			5					5		
ROBBERY (PL 160)	215	96	88	20	1	205	2	8	10		215		
SEX (PL 130)	74	22	35	6	5	68	3	3	6		74		
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1029	6	319	340	48	713	117	182	309	5	1027	2	2
ARSON (PL 150)	8		4	3		7		1	1		8		
BURGLARY (PL 140)	176	5	54	47	8	114	30	31	61	1	176		
CRIM. MISCHIEF (PL 145)	97	1	31	35	3	70	12	14	26	1	97		
LARCENY (PL 155)	294		96	86	18	200	50	40	90	3	293	1	1
UNAUTH USE OF MOTOR VEH. (PL 165.05-6)	302		84	107	14	205	19	77	96		301	1	1
CRIM. POSSES OF STOLEN PROP. (PL 165.40-52)	147		48	61	4	113	5	29	34		147		
OTHER THEFT (PL 165.XX)	5		2	1	1	4	1		1		5		
OTHER CRIMES	185		102	42	3	147	11	26	37		184	1	1
FIREARM, WEAPON (265)	113		79	25		104	3	6	9		113		
VIOL. OF PROBATION	10						1	9	10		10		
OTHER	62		23	17	3	43	7	11	18		61	1	1
NONE - STATUS OFFENSE	313			111	35	146	56	74	130	17	293	20	20
SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)													
HEALTH	131	20	46	39	8	113	14	NA	14	4	131		
On-Site Medical Personnel	75	16	28	21	4	69	5		5	1	75		
Access to Med. Specialist	51	2	16	19	1	38	10		10	3	51		
Wheel Chair Bound	2	1	1			2					2		
Pregnancy Services	17	1	8	3	4	16				1	17		
LIMITED ENGLISH	92	9	43	32	3	87	4	NA	4	1	92		
MENTAL HEALTH	593	24	272	187	27	510	71	NA	71	11	592	1	1
MENTAL RETARDATION	35	1	21	9	1	32	3	NA	3		35		
IQ = 60 or Less	3		2			2	1		1		3		
IQ = 61 to 65	32	1	19	9	1	30	2		2		32		
SEX OFFENDER SERVICE	178	26	100	33	6	165	13	NA	13		178		
Violent Sex Offender	119	23	69	22	2	116	3		3		119		
Non-Violent Sex Offender	59	3	31	11	4	49	10		10		59		
SPECIAL EDUCATION	549	14	220	222	21	477	71	NA	71	1	549		
Emotionally Disturbed	370	8	159	148	7	322	48		48		370		
Learning Disabled	140	3	43	64	11	121	18		18	1	140		
Mentally Retarded	13		6	2	1	9	4		4		13		
Physically Impaired	3	2			1	3					3		
Multiply Handicapped	23	1	12	8	1	22	1		1		23		
SUBSTANCE ABUSER	1143	72	466	427	33	998	127	NA	127	17	1142	1	1

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Seven percent of African-American youth (4% of all admissions) and 37 percent of the White youth (13% of all admissions) additionally identified themselves as Latino. Over three percent of the youth admitted did not identify with any racial group, but 83 percent of this group claimed Latino ethnicity. Two percent of the youth admitted did not know what racial category they belonged to. Of this group, over half were Latino.

Non-Latino White youth made up only 4 percent of the admissions to secure centers, but were 23 percent of all admissions. Among custody entries to limited and non-secure settings, Latino youth who did not know which racial category they identified with were under-represented. Youth in this racial category who claimed to be non-Latino were also under-represented among limited secure admissions.

Among both types of voluntary agency placements, Latino youth who also identified themselves as African-Americans made up less than two percent of each setting, but were four percent of all admissions. Latino youth who identified themselves as White were 13 percent of all admissions, but less than 4 percent of cooperating agency admissions. By contrast, White youth who did not indicate Latino ethnicity made up 60 percent of cooperating agency admissions, but only 23 percent of all admissions. Latino youth who chose not to identify with any racial group were over-represented among replacements. Finally, White Non-Latinos were over-represented among foster care admissions.

Post-Release Home. As part of the intake procedure for custody entries begun in mid-1989, an attempt is made to ascertain the probable post-release home situation for each youth. The critical determination resulting from this is that a youth may require a surrogate home following release from residential care.

During 1990, the first full year of the new intake procedure, more than three-quarters of the custody entries had post-release home determinations made. Of those assessed, 20 percent were anticipated to need surrogate housing following release.

Household Structure. Another feature of the intake procedure for custody entries begun in mid-1989, is an improved description of the structure of the household from which each youth comes. During 1990, the first full year of the new intake procedure, data were collected on 85 percent of custody entries.

Of the youth so assessed in 1990, 52 percent came from households containing at least two persons 18 and over. However, in less than half these households were there two parents present. In 45 percent of the households, only one adult was present, but the single adult in these households was the parent in 87 percent of the cases. In 3 percent of the households of custody entries no adult was present. However, regardless of the number of adults present, 15 percent of the youth entering custody came from households where there was no parent present.

The most frequent household structure (36%) was single adult households headed by the youth's mother. An additional five percent of the households was headed by an adult female other than the youth's mother. Two parent households were the next most frequent category.

Responsible County. Over half (56%) of the admissions during 1990 came from the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 21 percent of all admissions and over a third of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of the admissions were: Queens (14%), New York (Manhattan) and Bronx (10% each), Nassau (7%) and Monroe (6%).

Bronx County accounted for 28 percent of secure center admissions, but only 10 percent of all admissions. Counties under-represented among secure admissions were Erie, Monroe and Nassau.

Youth adjudicated in Orange and Westchester Counties were over-represented among admissions to limited secure centers. Youth from Broome, Chemung, and Nassau Counties were under-represented among those admitted to limited secure centers.

Chemung, Nassau and Niagara Counties were under-represented among admissions to non-secure centers. Youth adjudicated in Nassau County were under-represented among community-based home admissions.

As noted above, the use of voluntary agencies varies widely from county to county. Eight counties deviated from their proportion of all admissions only because of the number of youth admitted as replacements. Nassau County was over-represented among replacements, while Dutchess, Erie, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Suffolk and Westchester were under-represented among replacements.

Placement type. "Court to DFY" accounted for 82 percent of the placements among youth entering custody during 1990. "Replacements" to voluntary agencies accounted for another 16 percent. No other placement type accounted for even one percent.

All replacements must be admitted to voluntary agencies. It has been customary for all Interstate Compact youth to be admitted to community care. There are so few youth with Condition of Probation or 358-a voluntary placements that service setting differentials are meaningless.

Adjudication. The most frequent adjudication among youth entering custody in 1990 was JD-III (47%). Another 7 percent of admissions were JD-IIIs with 60-day options (permitting transfer to a secure center). JD-II was the second most frequent adjudication (26%), followed by PINS (12%) and JO (7%). There were six RJDs admitted and "Other" adjudications accounted for another one percent of admissions. JDs of all kinds made up 80 percent of admissions. With PINS and JOs, the three groups account for 99 percent of all admissions.

Since adjudication constrains service setting placement, proportional distributions of adjudications across service settings cannot be expected. For example, the law stipulates that all JOs and RJDs must initially enter secure centers. Conversely, Title II youth (JD-II, PINS, etc.) may never enter secure or limited secure settings. Additionally, service setting selection among those legally available is determined by a number of other youth characteristics. Hence, within the range of settings dictated by particular adjudications, there are differences.

In 1990, JD-III's with 60-day options made up seven percent of all custody entries, but less than three percent of initial admissions to secure centers. JD-III(60)s were 16 percent of the initial admissions to limited secure centers and only three percent of the admissions to non-secure centers. Youth with "Other" adjudications were also under-represented among non-secure center admissions.

Among admissions to community-based homes, PINS were over-represented, while JD-III(60)s were under-represented. PINS were also over-represented among admissions to cooperating voluntaries. Among replacement admissions, however, JD-IIs were over-represented, while both types of JD-III's and youth with "Other" adjudications were under-represented. JD-IIs and IIIs made up less of the admissions to foster and community care than their proportions of all admissions would suggest.

Prior Custody Status. Youth entering DFY custody for the first time constituted 96 percent of all 1990 admissions. Youth with a history of prior custody made up nine percent of admissions to secure centers, but only four percent of all admissions. Youth with prior custody histories were under-represented among both types of voluntary agency admissions.

Most Serious Offense. To understand admission offenses, it must be kept in mind that the adjudicated offense may very well be a result of plea bargaining. Furthermore, plea bargaining policy undoubtedly varies by Family Court jurisdiction. Therefore, the lesser crime categories may very well contain youth who actually committed more serious offenses.

The foregoing notwithstanding, the most prevalent admission offense type in 1990 was "Crimes Against Property (42%) and the most prevalent category was Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (UUMV) (12%).

"Crimes Against Persons" accounted for the most serious type of admitting offense for 25 percent of all admissions. Within this group, "Assault" was the most prevalent category, accounting for 11 percent of all admissions. "Robbery" accounted for 9 percent.

The next most frequent offense types, after Property and Person crimes, are "Controlled Substance" and "Status Offenses" (including no offense), which each accounted for 13 percent of all admissions. The only offense category not already mentioned that accounted for at least 10 percent of admissions was "Larceny," which was the most serious crime category for 12 percent of the admissions.

Since a youth's adjudication is related by law and practice to the crime committed and, as indicated above, adjudication constrains the service setting into which a youth can be admitted, specific crime categories are not proportionally distributed over service settings. For example, youth adjudicated for UUMV, although the most prevalent crime category, were never admitted to secure centers in 1990.

Given the nature of JO offenses, it is not unexpected that youth adjudicated for Person crimes made up 96 percent of the admissions to secure centers, although they were only 25 percent of all admissions. Youth adjudicated for each of the other three secure setting-eligible crime types were under-represented among admissions to secure centers.

Among admissions to community-based homes, there were more youth with status offenses and fewer youth with drug and "Other" offenses than their proportions of all admissions would have suggested.

Youth adjudicated for Person Offenses were under-represented among admissions to both voluntary agency settings and foster care. In addition to this, youth adjudicated for Property Crimes were under-represented among community care admissions.

Service Needs. An integral part of intake is needs screening. This information is used to assist in the selection of the optimal initial program for each youth.

In mid-1989, DFY began implementation of a process to screen each youth entering custody. Screening is done in the areas of **health needs** (up to 10 different service needs are allowed), **limited English**, **mental health**, **mental retardation**, **sex offender services**, **special education** and **substance abuse** services. Only replacement and interstate compact youth entering custody are excluded from this screening process. Besides providing a basis for more appropriate program selection, this process provides the first systematically collected service need data on DFY-bound youth.

During the first full year of implementation, need screening was performed for between 90 and 96 percent of youth admitted to secure settings. For all other DFY-operated residential settings, between 99 and 100 percent of custody entries were screened. Ninety-four percent of youth admitted to cooperating agencies were screened in all need areas.

Among 1990 custody entries who were screened, 79 percent had at least one special service need; 27 percent had two such needs and 13 percent had three to six service needs. The high proportion of screened youth with various service needs underscores the intrinsic connection between delinquency and human service needs in general.

Over half of the youth screened in 1990 (57%) indicated **substance use or involvement** to the degree that assessment for intervention services was warranted. More than 29 percent of the youth screened had evidence of **mental health** treatment and/or current symptoms. Over 27 percent were currently on the **special education** registers of their home schools. Nine percent presented a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant assessment for formal intervention services. The **English language proficiency** of over four percent of the youth was so limited as to warrant assessment for the appropriateness of English as a second language (ESL) instruction. The vast majority of such youth spoke Spanish as their primary language.

Almost four percent of the screened admissions required **on-site medical personnel** and more than two percent required access to an **off-site medical specialist** for pre-existing conditions. Almost two percent of screened admissions were **mentally retarded** (by NYS Education Department criteria). Seventeen females were **pregnant** and another two youth required **wheelchair-accessible facilities** at custody entry.

Fourteen percent of screened secure center admissions needed violent **sex offender services**, although admissions to this setting made up seven percent of all admissions. Secure center admissions also had an over-representation of youth in need of **on-site medical personnel**. Admissions to secure settings had an under-representation of youth with **mental health** service and **special education** needs, especially with the handicapping conditions of emotional disturbance and learning disability.

Among admissions to non-secure settings, youth who screened in need of non-violent **sex offender** services, **special education** services for **mental retardation** and for **pregnancy-related services** were under-represented. Division policies and practices regarding initial admissions to community-based programs was manifested in the under-representation of youth requiring violent **sex offender** services and **special education** services for emotional disturbances among admissions to community-based homes. Replacement admissions to voluntary agencies are not routinely screened. However, among cooperative admissions, youth in need of violent **sex offender** and **limited English** services were under-represented.

CHAPTER II. YOUTH IN DFY CUSTODY AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Admissions provide the earliest information on how youth in DFY custody are changing and what the immediate future holds for the Agency. Analyses of youth in custody, by contrast, provide information regarding current youth circumstances and characteristics.

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS

At the end of 1986, almost 3,600 youth were in DFY custody. This number dropped to just under 3,500 in 1987 and to less than 3,300 in 1988. However, during the two years covered by this report, this trend was reversed and youth in custody increased to 3,402 in 1989 and 3,760 in 1990. Table 3 provides the supporting data for the discussion of in-custody trends which follows.

Gender. The five-year pattern for youth in custody mirrors that of admissions (see Chapter I). There were slightly fewer females in custody and about 200 more males at the end of 1990 than in 1986. However, the recent increase in the total number was due to increases in both males and females. From 1988 to 1989, males in custody increased by six percent while females in custody decreased by seven percent, but between 1989 and 1990, males increased an additional 10 percent and females increased 15 percent (see Figure 7). During this period, females varied between 16 percent (1987) and 13 percent (1989) of all youth in custody.

Age. Since 1986, youth in custody have become, on the average, slightly younger (see Figure 8). In 1986, 36 percent of in-custody youth were under age 16. In 1990, over 46 percent were less than 16. The average age of youth in custody in 1986 was 16.4 (median= 16.4) and in 1990, the average age was 16.0 (median= 16.1). This trend toward younger youth in custody reflects the trend toward younger admissions, noted in Chapter I.

Race-ethnicity. The effects of the mid-1989 change in the categorization of race and ethnicity are clearly visible in Table 3. The row "Latino: Race Unspecified" begins a sharp decline in 1989 and is further reduced in 1990 as fewer and fewer youth categorized under the old system remain in custody. In place of this racially undifferentiated category, the majority of youth who would have been categorized as "Latino" under the earlier system now appear either as "African-American Latino" or "White Latino".

While the new system provides more accurate race counts, the fact that Latinos of all races have increased from 15 to 19 percent of youth in custody from 1986-90 is not obvious from Table 3 (see Figure 9). During this period, non-Latino Whites declined from over a third to under a quarter of youth in custody, while non-Latino African-Americans went from just below to above half of all such youth. Native Americans and youth of Asian origin together continue to account for about one percent of all youth in custody.

TABLE 3: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DFY CUSTODY ON DECEMBER 31 BY YEAR

		YEAR				
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
TOTAL IN CUSTODY		3577	3495	3275	3402	3760
GENDER						
	Males	3032	2924	2789	2950	3238
	Females	545	571	486	452	522
AGE AT END OF YEAR						
	8 - 10	2	1	4	1	4
	11	9	12	7	8	12
	12	41	30	46	44	48
	13	107	131	121	163	213
	14	386	315	380	444	450
	15	759	825	799	925	1004
	16	1213	1118	1092	1128	1259
	17	738	806	642	551	638
	18	177	157	113	77	81
	19	86	63	45	43	29
	20 - 21	59	37	26	18	22
	Mean Age End of Year	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.0
	Median Age End of Year	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.1
RACE/Ethnicity						
AFRICAN-AMERICAN		1766	1730	1685	1890	2176
	Non-Latino	1766	1729	1679	1842	2056
	Latino		1	6	48	120
WHITE		1248	1218	1097	1071	1291
	Non-Latino	1248	1216	1084	905	907
	Latino		2	13	166	384
LATINO RACE UNSPECIFIED*		535	516	462	322	124
NATIVE AMERICAN		19	17	13	12	20
ASIAN		7	6	11	20	15
OTHER		2	7	6	44	91
	Non-Latino	1	1		8	18
	Latino	1	6	6	36	73
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH			1	1	43	43
	Non-Latino		1	1	23	21
	Latino				20	22
ADJUDICATION						
	Juvenile Offender	411	329	248	237	270
	Restrictive Juvenile Delinquent	45	40	28	23	24
	Juvenile Delinquent Title 3	1717	1784	1784	1866	2141
	Juvenile Delinquent Title 2	842	823	823	904	905
	PINS	458	447	360	343	401
	Youthful Offender	53	35	7	3	
	None/Other	51	37	25	26	19
SERVICE SETTING						
	Secure	414	297	279	267	287
	Limited Secure	588	653	736	676	742
	Non Secure	404	390	398	557	677
	Community Based	388	350	317	376	309
	Voluntary Agency - Cooperative	308	354	264	269	264
	Voluntary Agency - Replacement	377	387	399	429	438
	Foster Care	130	110	51	71	108
	Non-Residential	968	954	831	757	935

* Prior to 7/1/89 Latino ethnicity was not categorized by race.

Figure 7: Total In Custody December 31 by Sex and Year

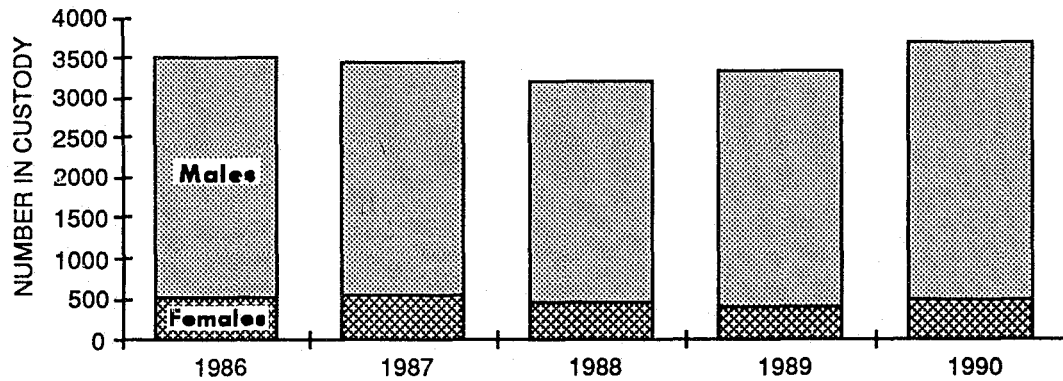


Figure 8: Age of Youth In Custody December 31 by Year

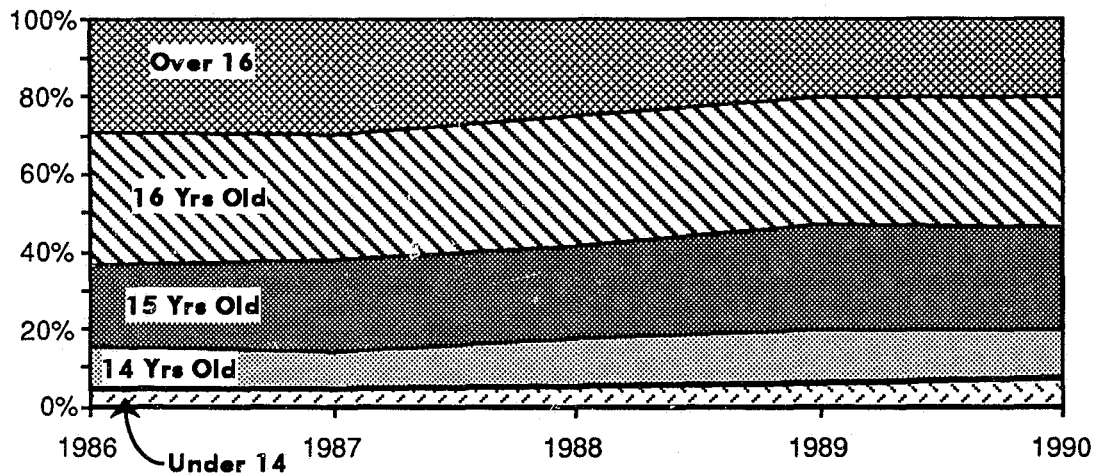
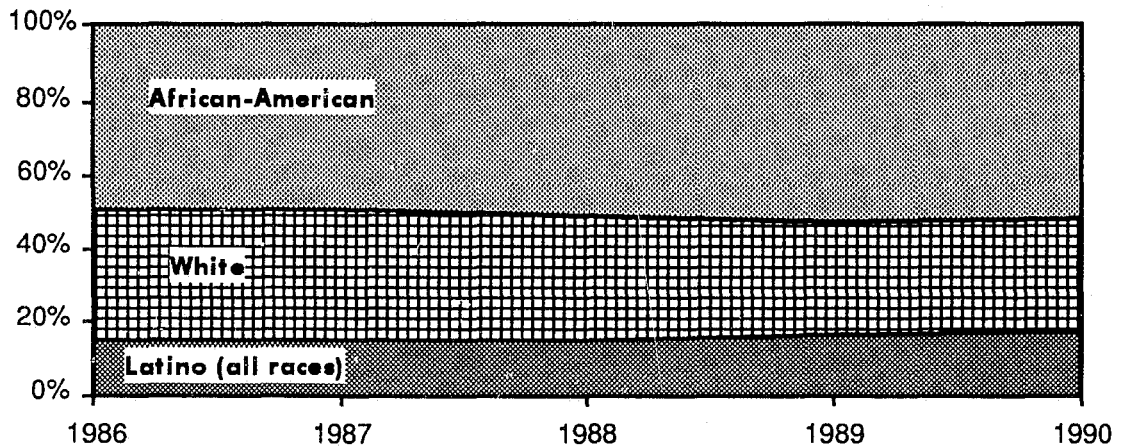


Figure 9: Race-Ethnicity of Youth In Custody December 31 by Year



Under the new categorization, youth who identify with none of the four racial groups (presumably of mixed ancestry) can now select "Other" as the group with which they identify or can declare that they do not know their racial group. In 1990, "Other" youth made up two percent of the end-of-year population and youth who did not know their race made up one percent. It should be noted that such youth, especially those identifying with "Other," are likely to be Latino.

Adjudication. Two major changes took place regarding the adjudication of youth in custody between 1986 and 1990. Most important, operationally, has been the increase of Title III Juvenile Delinquents (JD-III's) from 48 to 57 percent of the end-of-year population (Figure 10). The largest percentage change was for Juvenile Offenders (JOs) who declined 34 percent, from 11 to 7 percent of the end-of-year population.

From 1986 to 1990, the percent of youth in care adjudicated as JD-II remained relatively constant at about a quarter of all youth in care. PINS, who constituted about 11 percent of the 1990 population, declined slightly over the five years as a percent of the total in-custody population. Youthful Offenders, along with Restrictive Juvenile Delinquents and "Other adjudications," continue to represent extremely small proportions of in-custody youth. Non-JO YOs actually disappeared as an adjudication category among youth in custody at the end of 1990.

Service Setting. The distribution of youth in custody across service settings reflects the realignment of service settings made by DFY from 1986 to 1990 (Figure 11) to accommodate the changes in the adjudications of youth placed in its custody. The proportion of the in-custody population at limited secure and non-secure settings increased during this period, while the proportion of youth in-custody at secure and community-based settings declined. There was essentially no change in the proportion of youth in voluntary agencies, foster care or non-residential settings.

The end-of year population in non-secure centers increased 68 percent, from 11 percent in 1986 to 18 percent in 1990. limited secure increased by 26 percent, from 16 percent in 1986 to 20 percent of youth in custody in 1990. Conversely, by 1990, the number of youth in secure centers and community-based homes declined by a third (12% to 8%) and a fifth (11% to 8%), respectively from the number they held in 1986.

Figure 10: Adjudication of Youth In Custody Dember 31 by Year

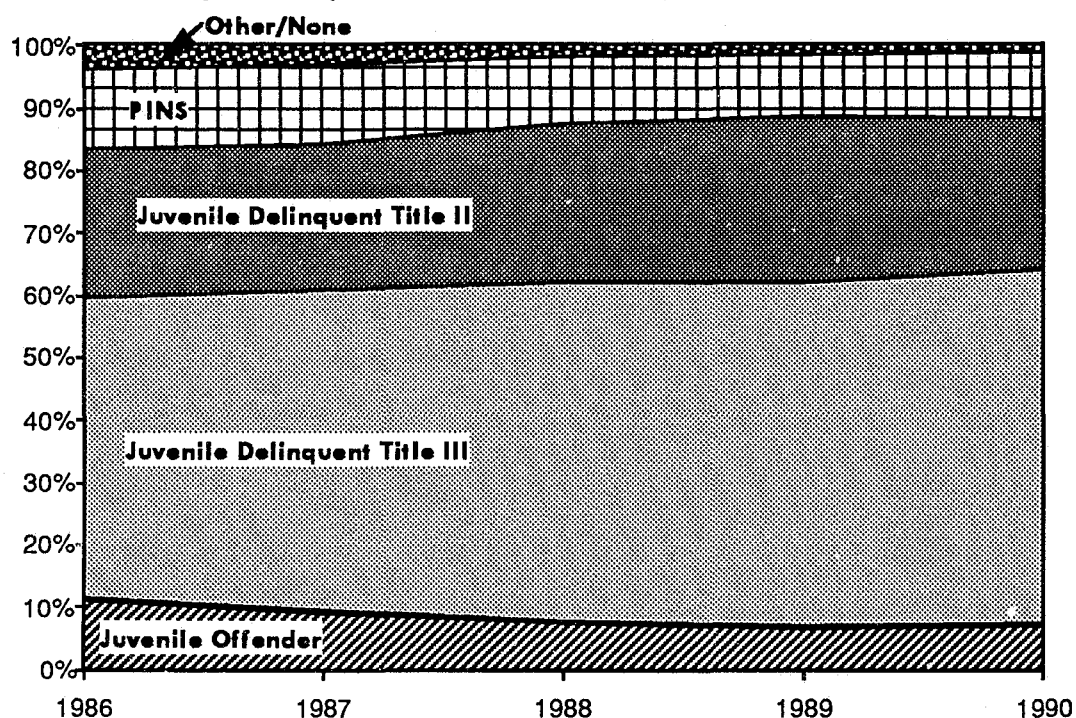
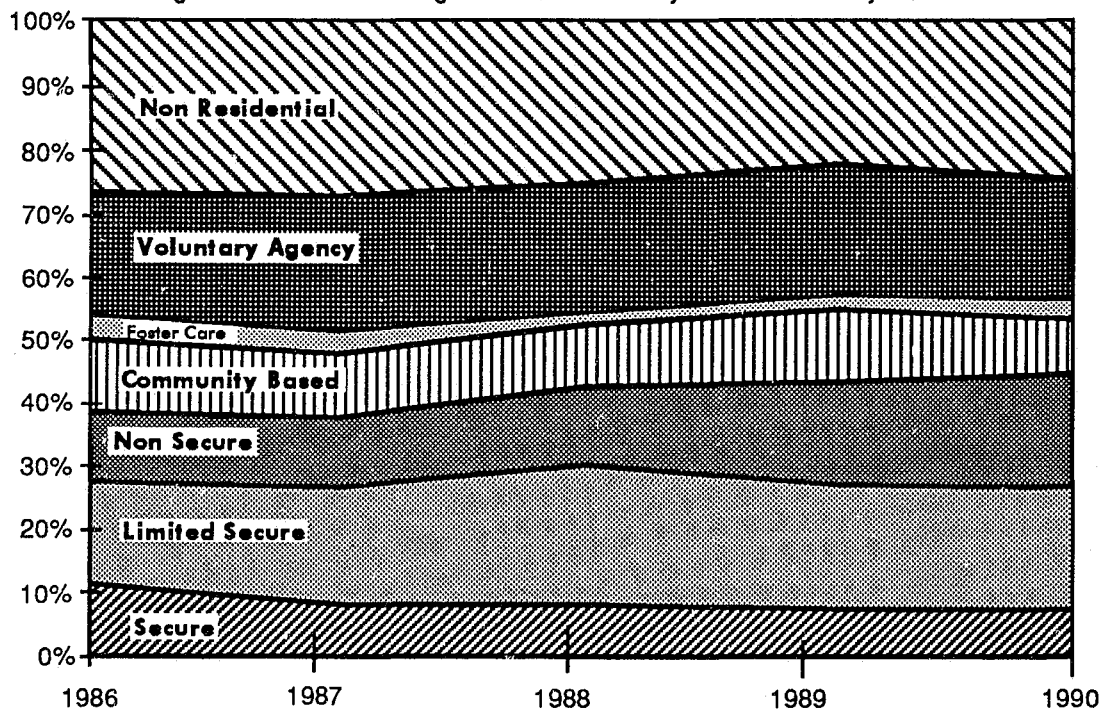


Figure 11: Service Setting of Youth In Custody December 31 by Year



CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN CUSTODY AT THE END OF 1989

There were 3,402 youth in DFY custody on December 31, 1989. Table 4A provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows.

Service setting. Fifty-five percent of youth in custody at the end of 1989 were in DFY-operated residential service settings. Non-residential settings (essentially community care) accounted for another 22 percent. Voluntary agencies of both types held another 21 percent and Foster Care, 2 percent.

Limited secure centers, alone, held 20 percent of all youth in custody. Non-secure centers housed an additional 16 percent, community-based homes, 11 percent and secure centers, 8 percent. Cooperative voluntary agency placements accounted for 8 percent of youth in custody, while court-ordered "replacements" accounted for 13 percent.

Gender. Overall, females made up over 13 percent of all youth in custody at the end of 1989. However, females made up only three percent of youth in secure centers and 42 percent of the foster care population.

Age. The average age of youth in custody on December 31, 1989 was 16.0 years old, the median age was 16.1 (33% were 16). Twenty-seven percent were 15 and another 16 percent were 17. Fourteen year-olds were 13 percent of the population in custody; 6 percent of the youth were less than 14 years old and the remaining four percent were 18 or older.

Residents of secure centers were older than other youth in custody (mean= 17.3 years). There were fewer youth under 15 and more youth 18 and older than the percent of such youth among all youth in custody. Youth aged 17 and older were under-represented among residents of limited and non-secure centers. In community-based homes, youth 18 and over were under-represented. This is due to the fact that, in general, the only youth not discharged by their eighteenth birthday are JOs who reside only in secure centers and the few RJDs who transfer to limited and non-secure settings.

Replacement voluntary agency residents had the same age distribution as all youth in custody. Youth under 15 were under-represented, but youth over 16 were over-represented in foster care. Youth under 14 were under-represented among youth receiving community care.

Race-ethnicity. Because the current categories for race and ethnicity were not used until mid-1989, data for this characteristic are displayed under the old categories in which Latino youth are not differentiated by race.

The majority (54%) of youth in custody at the end of 1989 were African-American. Whites constituted 27 percent and Latino youth, regardless of race, 17 percent of the population. About one percent of the youth did not identify with any racial group. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the year-end population.

TABLE 4A: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DFY CUSTODY BY SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1989 (NUMBER)

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/89	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE	3402	267	676	557	376	1876	269	429	698	71	2645	753	4	757
GENDER														
Males	2950	259	577	508	296	1640	236	367	603	41	2284	664	2	666
Females	452	8	99	49	80	236	33	62	95	30	361	89	2	91
AGE														
9 - 12	53		13	15	5	33	5	10	15	1	49	4		4
13	163		46	43	15	104	16	28	44	1	149	14		14
14	444	5	118	115	49	287	41	62	103	3	393	51		51
15	925	48	215	182	100	545	80	129	209	10	764	161		161
16	1123	74	228	160	137	599	90	137	227	23	849	278	1	279
17	551	63	55	42	69	229	31	48	79	25	333	216	2	218
18	77	29	1		1	31	6	11	17	4	52	25		25
19	43	33				33		3	3	3	39	3	1	4
20 - 21	18	15				15		1	1	1	17	1		1
Mean Age in Custody	16.0	17.3	15.6	15.5	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.7	15.9	16.4	17.7	16.5
Median Age in Custody	16.1	17.1	15.8	15.5	16.1	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.8	16.0	16.6	17.2	16.6
RACE/Ethnicity														
African-American	1842	159	399	327	189	1074	76	231	307	43	1424	417	1	418
White	905	29	164	105	103	401	159	113	272	22	695	207	3	210
Latino	592	72	106	112	80	370	29	68	97	5	472	120		120
Native American	12	4	1	4	1	10	2		2		12			
Asian	20	2	2	3	2	9	2	4	6	1	16	4		4
Other/Not Specified	31	1	4	6	1	12	1	13	14		26	5		5
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
NEW YORK CITY	1757	199	350	332	173	1054	64	221	285	23	1362	395		395
Bronx	347	46	51	69	42	208	15	44	59	8	275	72		72
Kings	625	73	150	103	55	381	18	49	67	5	453	172		172
New York	349	52	70	85	36	243	14	26	40	5	288	61		61
Queens	379	26	68	66	33	193	15	94	109	4	306	73		73
Richmond	57	2	11	9	7	29	2	8	10	1	40	17		17
OTHER COUNTIES	1623	66	326	225	203	820	205	208	413	48	1281	338	4	342
Albany	91	10	12	11	12	45	9	15	24	1	70	20	1	21
Allegany	17		4			4	6		6	1	11	6		6
Broome	39		8	3	6	17	7	1	8	2	27	12		12
Cattaraugus	10	1	4		2	7	1		1	1	9	1		1
Cayuga	34		12	8	1	21	7		7		28	6		6
Chautauqua	16		5	1	2	8	1		1		9	7		7
Chemung	59	2	6	5	13	26	15		15	3	44	15		15
Chenango	3						1	1	2		2	1		1
Clinton	16	1	3	8	1	13	1		1		14	2		2
Columbia	11		1	3	1	5	3		3		8	3		3
Cortland	15		2		1	3	6		6		9	6		6
Delaware	1		1			1					1			
Dutchess	58		25	3	17	45	1		1		46	12		12
Erie	125	3	22	12	17	54	13	4	17	21	92	31	2	33

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TABLE 4A Page 2

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1989

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/89	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE	3402	267	676	557	376	1876	269	429	698	71	2645	753	4	757
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
Essex	5		3			3					3	2		2
Franklin	5		2	2		4					4	1		1
Fulton	17	1	4	4	4	13	2		2		15	2		2
Genesee	7		1	1	2	4					4	3		3
Greene	7		4	1	1	6	1		1		7			
Hamilton														
Herkimer	4			1	1	2	1		1		3	1		1
Jefferson	10	1	3			4	1		1		5	5		5
Lewis	4				2	2					2	2		2
Livingston	13		2	2		4	7		7	1	12	1		1
Madison	6		2		2	4					4	2		2
Monroe	238	5	38	65	26	134	8	55	63	4	201	37		37
Montgomery	7		2			2	4		4		6	1		1
Nassau	201	7	27	7	12	53	7	115	122	3	178	22		23
Niagara	58	2	9	5	4	20	20		20	1	41	17		17
Oneida	69	3	21	8	12	44	11		11	3	58	11		11
Onondaga	88	7	15	18	13	53	14	5	19		72	16		16
Ontario	7		2	1	1	4					4	3		3
Orange	40	1	12	7	5	25	3		3		28	12		12
Orleans	3		2	1		3					3			
Oswego	14		2	2	1	5					5	9		9
Otsego	6			1		1	4		4		5	1		1
Putnam	1				1	1					1			
Rensselaer	25		8	4	3	15	6	2	8		23	2		2
Rockland	8	1	1		1	3		1	1		4	4		4
St. Lawrence	4		2			2					2	2		2
Saratoga	28		4	4	2	10	6		6	1	17	11		11
Schenectady	26		5	4	4	13	5	1	6	1	20	6		6
Schoharie	2											2		2
Schuyler	5			1	1	2	3		3		5			
Seneca	6				3	3	2	1	3		6			
Steuben	15		4	3	3	10	1		1		11	4		4
Suffolk	51	12	13	10	6	41	8		8	3	52	9		9
Sullivan	13		3	2	2	7	1	1	2		9	4		4
Tioga	13		3	4	1	8				1	9	4		4
Tompkins	1				1	1					1			
Ulster	21		8	3	1	12	5		5	1	18	3		3
Warren	6		2	1	1	4	1	1	2		6			
Washington	5		3			3					3	2		2
Wayne	18	1	2	2	1	6	6	4	10		16	2		2
Westchester	47	8	11	6	11	36					36	11		11
Wyoming	14		1	1	2	4	7	1	8		12	2		2
Yates														
OUT OF STATE	22	2				2					2	20		20

CONTINUED

TABLE 4A Page 3

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1989

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/89	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES.SERV.	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE	3402	267	676	557	376	1876	269	429	698	71	2645	753	4	757
PLACEMENT TYPE														
Court to DFY	2921	267	676	557	364	1864	269		269	68	2201	717	3	720
Court to DFY to Voluntary	445							429	429		429	15	1	16
Condition of Probation	10				9	9					9	1		1
Section 358-A Voluntary	6				3	3				3	6			
Interstate Compact	20											20		20
ADJUDICATION														
Juvenile Offender	237	237				237					237			
Restrictive J.D.	23	10	6		1	17					17	6		6
J.D. Title 3-60 Day Option	92	4	62	7	8	81	7		7		88	4		4
J.D. Title 3	1774	16	608	256	195	1075	135	13	148	27	1250	522	2	524
J.D. Title 2	904			236	116	352	67	332	399	16	787	137		137
PINS	343			58	51	109	60	84	144	25	278	63	2	65
Youthful Offender/Other	29				5	5				3	8	21		21
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE														
DRUG OFFENSES	419	5	85	93	42	225	28	64	92	4	321	98		98
CONT'L SUBSTANCE (220-1)	419	5	85	93	42	225	28	64	92	4	321	98		98
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	928	241	205	95	73	614	83	44	127	12	753	175		175
ASSAULT (PL 120)	381	14	109	51	42	216	23	19	42	5	263	98		98
HOMICIDE (PL 125)	85	74	3		1	78					78	7		7
KIDNAPPING (PL 135)	17	2	3	4	5	14		1	1	1	16	1		1
ROBBERY (PL 160)	287	124	50	28	16	218	4	11	15	2	235	52		52
SEX (PL 130)	134	27	40	12	9	88	12	13	25	4	117	17		17
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1498	19	316	269	192	796	131	203	334	24	1154	342	2	344
ARSON (PL 150)	22	2	6		5	13	1	1	2		15	7		7
BURGLARY (PL 140)	290	14	57	41	37	149	33	32	65	3	217	73		73
CRIM. MISCHIEF (PL 145)	136		29	24	18	71	12	13	25	3	99	37		37
LARCENY (PL 155)	470	1	104	91	53	249	47	63	110	14	373	96	1	97
UNAUTH. USE MOTOR VEHICLE (PL165.05-6)	369	2	81	65	51	199	23	68	91	2	292	76	1	77
CRIM POSSESS STOLEN PROP (PL165.40-52)	188		38	45	24	107	15	24	39	2	148	50		50
OTHER THEFT (PL 165)	13		1	3	4	8		2	2		10	3		3
OTHER CRIMES	230	2	70	43	14	129	12	33	45	3	177	53		53
FIREARM, WEAPON (265)	131	1	44	25	6	76	5	15	20	1	97	34		34
VIOL. OF PROBATION	15		2	2	1	5	2	8	10		15			
OTHER	84	1	24	16	7	48	5	10	15	2	65	19		19
NONE - STATUS OFFENSE	371			57	55	112	59	85	144	28	284	85	2	87

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White youth made up 11 percent of the residents of secure centers, but were 27 percent of all youth in custody. Youth cooperatively placed in voluntary agencies, on the other hand, were 59 percent white, more than double the proportion in the total in-custody population. Latino youth were under-represented among youth in foster care.

Responsible County. Over half (52%) of the youth in custody at the end of 1989 were adjudicated in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 18 percent of all youth and over a third of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of youth in custody were: Queens (11%), Bronx and New York (Manhattan) (10% each), Monroe (7%), and Nassau (6%).

Among secure center residents, youth adjudicated in Erie, Monroe and Nassau Counties had substantially fewer youth than their proportion of all youth in care.

Youth adjudicated in Dutchess County were the only ones clearly over-represented among limited secure residents. By contrast, Dutchess County was under-represented among residents in non-secure settings, as were Broome and Nassau Counties. Chemung, Dutchess and Westchester Counties were over-represented among community-based home residents.

Four counties were under represented among youth in cooperating voluntary agencies. Of these, Bronx, Brooklyn and Monroe had the expected number of replacements. Only Nassau County was under-represented among cooperative residents and over-represented among replacements.

Two counties had the opposite pattern from Nassau. Oneida and Onondaga were over-represented among cooperative residents and under-represented among replacements.

Seven counties (Chemung, Dutchess, Erie, Niagara, Orange, Suffolk and Westchester) had the expected number of youth in cooperating Agencies, but were under-represented among replacements.

Youth adjudicated in Brooklyn were under-represented among foster care residents. Youth adjudicated in Nassau and Rensselaer Counties were under-represented among those receiving community care services.

Placement type. "Court to DFY" accounted for 86 percent of the placements among youth in custody at the end of 1989. "Replacements" to voluntary agencies accounted for another 13 percent. No other type (see Glossary) accounted for even one percent. By definition, all replacements reside in replacement voluntary agencies. It has been customary for all Interstate Compact youth to be admitted to community care.

Adjudication. More than half (52%) of the youth in custody at the end of 1989 were adjudicated as JD-III. JD-IIIs with 60-day options (permitting transfer to a secure center) accounted for another three percent. JD-II was the second most frequent adjudication (27%) followed by PINS (10%) and JO (7%). In all, JDs of all kinds (RJD, JD-II, III and III(60)) made up 82 percent of youth in custody. With PINS and JOs, the three groups accounted for 99 percent of youth in custody at year's end.

As described in Chapter I, adjudication constrains service setting placement such that proportional distributions of adjudications within service settings cannot be expected.

Most Serious Offense. In reviewing these data, the reader is again reminded that, because of plea bargaining, a youth's most serious adjudicated offense is likely to be less serious than the behavior which led to his or her arrest.

The most prevalent offense type among youth in custody at the end of 1989 was "Crimes Against Property" (44%) and the most prevalent category was Larceny (14%). The next most frequent category was Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (11%).

Youth in custody for Crimes Against Persons accounted for 27 percent of the population. Within this group, Assault was the most prevalent category accounting for 11 percent of youth in custody with Robbery second at 8 percent. After Property and Person crimes, Controlled Substance offenses was the next most frequent type. Such crimes accounted for 12 percent of all youth. Status Offenses (including youth with no offense) made up 11 percent of youth in custody.

As described in Chapter I, because specific crime categories are related to adjudication, they are not proportionally distributed over initial service settings. This difference is mitigated in the in-custody population because youth initially admitted to high control level settings who demonstrate progress are reintegrated into their home communities through stays in programs with lower levels of control. Conversely, some youth insufficiently controlled at the initial level, can be moved to a more restrictive setting. Thus, at any point in time following initial admission, a youth's location will be the product of his or her legal characteristics at admission plus his or her subsequent behavior while in custody.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN CUSTODY AT THE END OF 1990

There were 3,760 youth in DFY custody on December 31, 1990. Table 4B provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows.

Service setting. Fifty-four percent of the youth in custody at the end of 1990 were in DFY-operated residential service settings. Non-residential settings (essentially community care) accounted for another 25 percent. Both types of voluntary agency placements accounted for another 19 percent; and foster care had 3 percent.

Within residential settings, limited secure centers alone held 20 percent of the youth in custody and non-secure centers housed an additional 18 percent. Community-based homes and secure centers each accounted for 8 percent. cooperating voluntary agencies accounted for another 7 percent of the youth in custody as court-ordered "replacements" added 12 percent.

Gender. Overall, females made up just under 14 percent of all youth in custody at the end of 1990. Females were over-represented among youth in foster care and under-represented among youth in secure centers.

Age. The average age of youth in custody on December 31, 1990 was 16.0 years old. The median age was 16.1 (33%, were 16). Twenty-seven percent were 15 and another 17 percent were 17. Fourteen year-olds were 12 percent of the population in custody; 7 percent of the youth were less than 14 years old and the remaining four percent were over 17.

Secure center residents were older than youth in other settings (mean= 17.2 years; median= 16.9 years). Youth 18 and older were over-represented and youth under 15 were under-represented in this setting. In non-secure centers, only 8 percent of the youth were 17 years old, although this group made up 17 percent of all youth in custody.

Like secure centers, but for different reasons, youth 18 and over were over-represented in foster care (mean= 16.4 years; median= 16.6 years). Community care, used mostly for post-residential treatment and supervision, had an under-representation of youth under 14.

Race-ethnicity. As previously noted, the current categories for race and ethnicity were not used until July 1, 1989. Because many youth admitted prior to this date were still in custody at the end of 1990, data for this characteristic regarding Latino youth are displayed under both the old and new categories.

African-American youth were the majority (58%) of the youth in custody at the end of 1990. This includes the three percent of all youth in custody who also identified themselves as Latino. Whites constituted just over a third of youth in custody (34%), including 10 percent of all youth additionally identifying themselves as Latino. Looked at another way, Latino youth, regardless of race and including Latinos undifferentiated by race under the older system, composed 19 percent of youth in custody. About four percent of the youth did not identify with any racial group. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the in-custody population.

TABLE 4B: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DFY CUSTODY BY SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1990 (NUMBER)

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/90	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES.SERV.	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE	3760	287	742	677	309	2015	264	438	702	108	2825	920	15	935
GENDER														
Males	3238	277	637	616	235	1765	221	375	596	63	2424	803	11	814
Females	522	10	105	61	74	250	43	63	106	45	401	117	4	121
AGE														
9 - 12	64		15	23	3	41	5	11	16	4	61	3		3
13	213		54	62	21	137	19	30	49	3	189	23	1	24
14	450	8	111	115	44	278	28	65	93	7	378	72		72
15	1004	42	230	213	87	572	93	128	221	18	811	188	5	193
16	1259	102	246	209	93	650	86	122	208	33	891	364	4	368
17	638	73	84	55	58	270	25	62	87	31	388	247	3	250
18	81	30	2		3	35	7	14	21	9	65	15	1	16
19	29	16				16	1	5	6	1	23	6		6
20 - 21	22	16				16		1	1	2	19	2	1	3
Mean Age in Custody	16.0	17.2	15.7	15.5	15.9	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	16.4	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.4
Median Age in Custody	16.1	16.9	15.9	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	15.9	16.6	16.0	16.5	16.4	16.5
RACE / Ethnicity														
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	2176	193	468	400	184	1245	86	237	323	67	1635	527	14	541
Non-Latino	2056	182	434	365	175	1156	84	233	317	66	1539	503	14	517
Latino	120	11	34	35	9	89	2	4	6	1	96	24		24
WHITE	1291	53	227	232	109	615	166	150	316	35	966	324	1	325
Non-Latino	907	16	148	146	80	390	155	88	243	31	664	242	1	243
Latino	384	37	79	86	23	225	11	62	73	4	302	82		82
LATINO-UNSPECIFIED*	124	18	22	16	13	69	2	11	13	2	84	40		40
NATIVE AMERICAN	20	3	4	5	1	13	2		2		15	5		5
ASIAN	15		2	2	3	7		2	2	2	11	4		4
OTHER	91	7	17	19	5	48	5	23	28	2	78	13		13
Non-Latino	18		3	5	3	11	2	3	5		16	2		2
Latino	73	7	14	14	2	37	3	20	23	2	62	11		11
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH	43	13	2	3		18	3	15	18		36	7		7
Non-Latino	21	4	1	1		6		9	9		15	6		6
Latino	22	9	1	2		12	3	6	9		21	1		1
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
NEW YORK CITY	1990	237	408	363	150	1158	42	261	303	38	1499	490	1	491
Bronx	377	70	58	59	32	219	8	52	60	10	289	87	1	88
Kings	723	89	201	126	50	466	5	41	46	8	520	203		203
New York	402	46	79	87	31	243	19	38	57	8	308	94		94
Queens	427	29	58	76	32	195	8	122	130	10	335	92		92
Richmond	61	3	12	15	5	35	2	8	10	2	47	14		14
OTHER COUNTIES	1770	50	334	314	159	857	222	177	399	70	1326	430	14	444
Albany	95	6	21	18	5	50	14	5	19		69	26		26
Allegany	18		4	1	1	6	7		7	2	15	3		3
Broome	32		5	5	4	14	6	1	7		21	11		11
Cattaraugus	13		3	2	1	6	1		1	1	8	5		5
Cayuga	45		6	8	3	17	9		9		26	19		19
Chautauqua	12		4	2		6	1		1		7	5		5
Chemung	63		7	2	10	19	25		25	4	48	15		15

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* Prior to 7/1/89 Latino ethnicity was not categorized by race.

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SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1990

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/90	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE	3760	287	742	677	309	2015	264	438	702	108	2825	920	15	935
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
Chenango	5		1			1	1	1	2		3	2		2
Clinton	20	1	4	6	5	16			16		16	4		4
Columbia	5		1	2	1	4	1		1		5			
Cortland	10		1	2	1	4	2		2	1	7	3		3
Delaware	1				1	1			1		1			
Dutchess	60		20	14	5	39	2		2	3	44	16		16
Erie	117	1	18	27	11	57	9	1	10	27	94	23		23
Essex	3		1	1	1	3			3		3			
Franklin	6		2	1	1	4			4		4	2		2
Fulton	20		3	7	2	12	6		6		18	2		2
Genesee	4		2	1		3			3	1	4			
Greene	8		1	2		3			3	1	4	4		4
Hamilton														
Herkimer	9		1	3	2	6	1	1	2		8	1		1
Jefferson	8		2	4	1	7			7		7	1		1
Lewis	7			2		2	2		2	1	5	2		2
Livingston	7		1	2	1	4	1		1		5	2		2
Madison	9		3	2		5	2		2		7	2		2
Monroe	257	5	42	66	22	135	12	29	41	4	180	65	12	77
Montgomery	8		5	1		6	1		1		7	1		1
Nassau	249	4	27	18	8	57	20	134	154	3	214	33	2	35
Niagara	51	2	7	6	5	20	14		14	5	39	12		12
Oneida	79	1	17	10	13	41	13		13	5	59	20		20
Onondaga	81	3	24	10	10	47	15	1	16	1	64	17		17
Ontario	7				1	1	1		1		2	5		5
Orange	45	3	15	10	3	31	1		1	2	34	11		11
Orleans	5			2		2			2	1	3	2		2
Oswego	15		5		2	7	1	1	2	1	10	5		5
Otsego	7			1		1	4		4		5	2		2
Putnam	3	1	1		1	3			3		3			
Rensselaer	25	1	5	6	3	15	3		3	1	19	6		6
Rockland	11		2	5	2	9			9		9	2		2
St. Lawrence	4		1	1	1	3	1		1		4			
Saratoga	22		5	9	1	15	1		1		16	6		6
Schenectady	38	1	6	10	5	22	8		8	2	32	6		6
Schoharie	1		1			1			1		1			
Schuyler	8			1	1	2	4		4		6	2		2
Seneca	6			1		1	1		1		2	4		4
Steuben	18		3	3	1	7	6		6		13	5		5
Suffolk	72	8	20	12	7	47	6	1	7		54	18		18
Sullivan	17		3	7	1	11	1		1		12	5		5
Tioga	16		2	2	3	7	1		1		8	8		8
Tompkins	1		1			1			1		1			
Ulster	21		4	1	9	14	1		1	2	17	4		4

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TABLE 4B Page 3

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1990

RESPONSIBLE COUNTY	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/90	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					FOSTER CARE		COMM. CARE	
		SECURE		LTD. SEC.		NON-SEC.		TOTAL		COOP		REPL.		TOTAL	
		287	742	677	309	2015	264	438	702	108	2825	920	15	935	TOTAL
Warren	7	1	1	3		4	1	1	1		5	2		2	2
Washington	4			1		2	1	1	1		3	1		1	1
Wayne	19	1	2	1		4	8	8	8	1	13	6		6	6
Westchester	65	8	20	12	4	44	1	1	1		45	20		20	20
Wyoming	15		4	1		5	7	1	8	1	14	1		1	1
Yates	1											1		1	1
OUT OF STATE	15	3				3					3	12		12	12
PLACEMENT TYPE															
Court to DFY	3269	287	742	677	305	2011	263	438	263	103	2377	878	14	892	892
Court to DFY to Voluntary	467								438		438	28	1	29	29
Condition of Probation	5				2	2	1		1	1	4	1		1	1
Section 358-A Voluntary	7				2	2				4	6	1		1	1
Interstate Compact	12											12		12	12
ADJUDICATION															
Juvenile Offender	270	270	5	2	1	270					270	6		6	6
Restrictive Juv. Del.	24	10	94	37	23	156	20		20	1	177	56		56	56
Juv. Del. 60 Day Option	233	2	643	326	169	1143	129	9	138	47	1328	575	5	580	580
Juv. Delinquent Title 3	1908	5		206	74	280	51	345	396	21	697	200	8	208	208
Juv. Delinquent Title 2	905			106	40	146	64	84	148	35	329	70	2	72	72
PINS	401				2	2				4	6	13		13	13
Other	19														
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE															
DRUG OFFENSES	469	1	85	117	31	234	27	74	101	10	345	122	2	124	124
CONT'L SUBSTANCE (220-1)	469	1	85	117	31	234	27	74	101	10	345	122	2	124	124
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	980	270	245	89	71	685	29	45	74	13	772	205	3	208	208
ASSAULT (PL 120)	403	25	111	63	38	237	21	25	46	9	292	108	3	111	111
HOMICIDE (PL 125)	96	83	7			90					90	6		6	6
KIDNAPPING (PL 135)	16	3	7	1	2	13	4	13	17	1	254	65		65	65
ROBBERY (PL 160)	312	125	69	23	19	236	4	7	11	3	123	23		23	23
SEX (PL 130)	146	34	51	12	12	109	4	7	11		1189	424	8	432	432
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1621	16	393	313	147	803	134	210	344	42	1189	424	8	432	432
ARSON (PL 150)	20	2	5	2	2	11		1	1		12	8		8	8
BURGLARY (PL 140)	305	12	56	52	30	150	38	28	66	6	222	82	1	83	83
CRIM. MISCHIEF (PL 145)	151	2	35	34	18	89	11	12	23	5	117	34		34	34
LARCENY (PL 155)	486		105	82	42	229	56	53	109	17	355	127	4	131	131
UNAUTH USE OF MOTOR VEH.															
(PL 165.05-6)	440		89	100	31	220	24	77	101	9	330	109	1	110	110
CRIM POSSESS STOLEN PROP															
(PL 165.40-52)	210		40	41	18	99	4	39	43	5	147	61	2	63	63
OTHER THEFT (PL 165.XX)	9		3	2		5	1		1		6	3		3	3
OTHER CRIMES	271		79	42	24	145	10	25	35	4	184	87		87	87
FIREARM/WEAPON (PL 265)	160		52	24	17	93	5	7	12	2	107	53		53	53
VIOL. OF PROBATION	11		1	1		2		7	7		9	2		2	2
OTHER	100		26	17	7	50	5	11	16	2	68	32		32	32
NON-STATUS OFFENSE	419			106	42	148	64	84	148	39	335	82	2	84	84

CONTINUED

TABLE 4B Page 4

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1990

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/90	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE	3760	287	742	677	309	2015	264	438	702	108	2825	920	15	935
SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE) #														
ANY HEALTH NEED	160	21	42	30	15	108	14	NA	14	8	130	30		30
On-Site Medical Service	80	15	25	15	6	61	6		6	2	69	11		11
Access to Med. Specialist	79	4	19	17	7	47	10		10	5	62	17		17
Wheel Chair Bound	2	1	1			2					2			
Pregnancy Services	19	1	4	1	3	9				3	12	7		7
LIMITED ENGLISH	104	12	27	29	9	77	4	NA	4	2	83	21		21
MENTAL HEALTH	737	26	230	171	80	507	56	NA	56	28	591	145	1	146
MENTAL RETARDATION	48	1	16	13	3	33	6	NA	6	1	40	8		8
IQ = 60 or Less	5		2	1	1	4	1		1		5			
IQ = 61 to 65	43	1	14	12	2	29	5		5	1	35	8		8
SEX OFFENDER SERVICE	231	29	93	35	19	176	11	NA	11	3	190	40	1	41
Violent Sex Offender	147	24	62	20	12	118	2		2	2	122	25		25
Non Violent Sex Offender	84	5	31	15	7	58	9		9	1	68	15	1	16
SPECIAL EDUCATION	700	15	177	178	75	445	66	NA	66	11	522	174	4	178
Emotionally Disturbed	459	6	128	123	41	298	43		43	5	346	110	3	113
Learning Disabled	189	7	35	46	29	117	16		16	6	139	49	1	50
Mentally Retarded	22		8	2	1	11	6		6		17	5		5
Physically Impaired	3	1		1	1	3					3			
Multiply Handicapped	27	1	6	6	3	16	1		1		17	10		10
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	1415	76	392	346	118	932	127	NA	127	36	1095	316	4	320

Screening was not performed for every custody entry and youth may have more than one deed. Therefore, column sums will not equal "Total Admissions."

Among residents of secure settings, Non-Latino White youth were under-represented. "Other" Latinos (youth who did not identify with any racial group) were under-represented among residents of community-based homes.

African-American Latino youth were under-represented among residents of both replacement and cooperating voluntary agencies. However, the two types differed in that cooperating agencies had an over-representation of Non-Latino White youth and replacements had an over-representation of "Other" Latinos. In addition, among cooperating agency residents, White and "Uncategorized" Latinos were under-represented.

The only other substantial deviation from the overall race-ethnicity distribution was the under-representation of White Latinos among residents of foster care.

Responsible County. Over half (53%) of youth in custody at the end of 1990 were adjudicated in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 19 percent of all youth in custody and over a third of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of youth in custody were: Queens and New York (Manhattan) (11% each), Bronx (10%), Monroe and Nassau (7% each).

Although 40 percent of all youth in custody were adjudicated in Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan, these three boroughs accounted for 71 percent of all secure center residents. Youth adjudicated in Chemung, Erie, Nassau, Oneida and Onondaga Counties were under-represented among residents of secure centers.

Youth adjudicated in Chemung and Nassau Counties were under-represented among the end-of-year populations in non-secure centers. In community-based homes, youth adjudicated in Oneida County were over-represented and youth from Nassau County were under-represented.

As previously discussed, great inter-county variability exists with respect to the use of voluntary agencies. Furthermore, any differences between admitted and end-of-year populations will largely be a function of the durability of initial placements.

The most frequent pattern of deviation from the overall county distribution of youth in custody was the expected number of youth in cooperating agencies, but under-representation among replacements. Eight counties had this pattern: Cayuga, Chemung, Dutchess, Erie, Niagara, Orange, Suffolk and Westchester. Nassau County also had the expected number of youth among cooperating agency placements, but was over-represented among replacements.

Albany, Oneida and Onondaga Counties were over-represented among youth in cooperating agencies, but under-represented among replacements.

Three other counties, all from New York City, were under-represented among youth in cooperating voluntary agencies. Kings County (Brooklyn) was also under-represented among replacements. Queens County was over-represented among replacement youth and Bronx County had the expected number.

Placement type. "Court to DFY" accounted for 87 percent of the placements among youth in custody at the end of 1990. "Replacements" to voluntary agencies accounted for another 12 percent. No other type (see Glossary) accounted for

even one percent. By definition, all replacements reside in replacement voluntary settings. It has been customary for all Interstate Compact youth to be admitted to community care.

Adjudication. More than half (51%) of the youth in custody at the end of 1990 were adjudicated as JD-III. JD-IIIs with 60-day options accounted for another six percent. JD-II was the second most frequent adjudication (24%) followed by PINS (11%) and JO (7%). In all, JDs of all kinds (RJD, JD-II, III and III(60)) made up 82 percent of youth in custody. With PINS and JOs, the three groups account for 99 percent of youth in custody.

As described in Chapter I, adjudication constrains service setting placement such that proportional distributions of adjudications within all service settings cannot be expected.

Most Serious Offense. The most prevalent offense type among youth in custody at the end of 1990 was Crimes Against Property (43%) and the most prevalent category was Larceny (13%). The next most prevalent category was Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (12%).

Crimes Against Persons accounted for 26 percent of the population. Within this group, Assault was the most prevalent category accounting for 11 percent of youth in custody. The next most frequent offense type was Controlled Substance offenses which accounted for 12 percent of all youth. Status Offenses made up 11 percent of youth in custody and Other Crimes, 7 percent.

As described in Chapter I, because specific crime categories are related to adjudication, they are not proportionally distributed over initial service settings. This difference is mitigated in the in-custody population because youth initially admitted to high control level settings who demonstrate progress are reintegrated into their home communities through stays in programs with lower levels of control. Conversely, some youth insufficiently controlled at their initial level, through a variety of procedures, can be moved to a more restrictive setting. Thus, at any point in time following initial admission, where a youth is located will be the product of his legal characteristics at admission plus his subsequent behavior while in custody.

Service Needs. As described in Chapter I, in mid-1989, DFY began implementation of a process to screen systematically each youth entering custody. This process specifically exempts replacements and Interstate Compacts who do not go to DFY residential settings. Nevertheless, by the end of 1990, two thirds of all youth in custody and 75 percent of non-replacement youth had been screened at entry. Of the 2,531 youth screened, 79 percent had at least one special need at intake. Forty-one percent had from two to six needs.

Over half the youth screened (57%) indicated **substance use or involvement** to the degree that assessment for intervention services was warranted. Thirty percent of the youth screened had evidence of past or current **mental health** treatment. Twenty-eight percent had been on the **special education** registers of their home schools. Nine percent had presented a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant more formal assessment for intervention service need.

The **English language proficiency** of four percent of the youth was so limited as to warrant assessment for the appropriateness of English as a second language (ESL) instruction. The vast majority of such youth spoke Spanish as their primary language.

Three percent required **on-site medical personnel** and three additional percent required access to an **off-site medical specialist** for pre-existing conditions. Two percent of screened youth were **mentally retarded** according to State Education Department criteria. Nineteen females had screened **pregnant** at intake. Two youth required **wheel chair accessible facilities** at custody entry.

Among secure center residents, youth in need of violent **sex offender** services were over-represented, while youth in need of **special education** services for emotional disturbance were under-represented. Among those residing in non-secure centers, youth in need of **special education** services for retardation were under-represented.

Although replacement cases do not have to be screened, youth who are cooperatively placed do. Youth who screened as needing further assessment for **limited English** or violent **sex offender** services were under-represented among the end-of-year cooperating voluntary populations. Among youth in foster care, those needing **special education** services for emotional disturbance were also under-represented.

CHAPTER III. MOVEMENTS BETWEEN AND WITHIN SERVICE SETTINGS

YOUTH MOVEMENTS - 1989

Table 5A depicts the nearly 8,700 permanent movements into, out of, between and within service settings in 1989. Temporary moves, usually in connection with transfers between programs or for court appearances, are excluded.

Of all permanent moves, 28 percent were admissions to custody and 25 percent were discharges from custody. This left 4,095 youth movements while in custody, of which 55 percent were between service sectors (DFY-operated residential programs, voluntary agencies, foster care and non-residential programs) and 45 percent between programs within service sectors.

Movements between Service Sectors. The largest number of movements between sectors (63 percent of all such moves) was from DFY residential to non-residential settings. Specifically, 1,399 youth moved from a DFY-operated center or home to community care and 7 youth moved to other non-residential programs in 1989. These represent an ideal service sequence wherein youth move from supervised residential settings to supervised living in their home communities in preparation for discharge from custody.

Unfortunately, though not unexpectedly, these trials at home living do not always work out. In such cases, either for the protection of the youth, the community, or both, the youth re-enters a residential setting. Comprising 10 percent of all inter-sector moves, there were 235 such community care returns to DFY residential settings in 1989.

Another ten percent of inter-sector movements were from voluntary agency to DFY residential settings. Most (62%) of the 221 youth with such moves went from cooperating Agencies to DFY residential settings. The remaining youth were replacements. Youth with both types of placements represent admissions which failed to provide effective rehabilitation, requiring the voluntary agency to return the youth to DFY. The Division, for its part, sent 47 youth (2% of all inter-sector moves) from its residential settings to cooperating Agencies. No youth became replacements after initial DFY residential admission.

The last sizable set (8%) of inter-sector movements was from voluntary agencies to non-residential settings. DFY provides voluntary agencies with the option of having the Division provide community care to youth deemed no longer in need of agency-operated residential care. While many agencies provide their own post-residential services, community care received 112 youth from cooperating agencies and 67 replacement youth. This is the majority (60%) of the youth released (to non-residential settings) or discharged from cooperating agencies and 23 percent of released or discharged replacement youth.

An examination of total population movements sheds light on the relationship between youth directly served by DFY and those served by voluntary agencies. Of the 337 youth who entered cooperating agencies in 1989, 255 (76%) came as custody entries, 49 (15%) from DFY-operated residential programs and foster care, 20 (6%) from other voluntary agencies and 13 (4%) returned after being released to community care. The comparable numbers for replacement youth

TABLE 5A: MOVEMENT ACTIVITY INTO, OUT OF, AND WITHIN SERVICE SETTING - 1989 *

ORIGIN	DESTINATION									
	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES							NON RESIDENTIAL		CUSTODY EXITS
	DFY OPERATED FACILITIES				VOLUNTARY AGENCY		FOSTER CARE	COMM. CARE	OTHER	
	SECURE	LTD.SEC.	NON SEC	COMM.	COOP	REPL.				
SECURE	60	15		9				30		173
LIMITED SECURE	26	112	199	294	14		11	609	3	93
NON SECURE	2	65	107	350	16		13	422	1	37
COMMUNITY BASED		178	153	115	17		15	338	3	160
VOL COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT	1	62	46	27	15	1	2	112		75
VOLUNTARY REPLACEMENT	1	36	39	9	5	22	1	67	1	218
FOSTER CARE		4	2	14	2		45	28	3	23
COMMUNITY CARE	3	100	42	88	13	5	41	72	3	1397
OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL			1	1			1	3		9
CUSTODY ENTRIES	178	709	589	198	255	414	17	26		

* Reflects only permanent movement

were 442 total entries, 414 (94%) custody entries, none from DFY residential programs, 23 (5%) from other voluntary agencies and 5 (1%) from community care.

The picture of youth leaving these agencies is quite different. Of the 341 youth who left cooperating agencies in 1989, only 75 (22%) were direct discharges, 138 (40%) went to DFY-operated residential programs or foster care, 112 (33%) went to DFY-operated non-residential programs and 16 (5%) to other voluntary agencies. The comparable numbers for replacement youth were 399 total leaving, 218 (55%) direct discharges, 86 (22%) to DFY residential, 68 (17%) went to DFY non-residential and 27 (7%) to other agencies.

Thus, not only did DFY provide post-residential treatment and supervision for 24 percent of the 740 youth who left voluntary agencies in 1989, it also provided additional residential treatment for another 30 percent of the youth who left these agencies. In short, it is incorrect to assume that the 28 percent of all custody entries in 1989 admitted to voluntary agencies placed little or no demand on Division resources. In fact, based on movements, DFY eventually provided direct service to 73% of the youth who left cooperating agencies and 39% of the replacement youth who left. By contrast, of the 5,254 moves out of DFY programs during 1989, only 67 (1%) went to voluntary agencies for service.

Movements within Service Sectors. Of the 4,095 in-custody movements, 41 percent were between or within DFY-operated residential service settings, 2 percent between or within non-residential service settings, 1 percent between or within voluntary agency settings and 1 percent were within foster care.

Movements within the same service setting are made for a variety of programmatic reasons. For example, the availability of a certain type of education or counseling program in a given residential setting or geographic area often results in the within service setting transfer of youth in order to better meet their service needs.

Of the 1,685 movements within DFY-operated residential settings, 51 percent were moves from a higher to a lower control level. Such moves follow the ideal rehabilitative pattern, where, as youth progress, they are served in progressively less restrictive settings.

Twenty-three percent of the moves within DFY-operated residential settings were between programs within the same service setting. For example, 115 youth were transferred from one community-based home to another during 1989.

Youth who moved from a setting at a lower control level to one at a higher level made up 25 percent of the movements within DFY-operated residential settings. Such moves usually occur when it is determined that the control level a youth is at does not provide sufficient custody or security to protect the youth, the staff or the community.

YOUTH MOVEMENTS - 1990

Table 5B depicts the nearly 9,500 permanent movements into, out of, between and within service settings in 1990. Temporary moves, usually in connection with transfers between programs or for court appearances, are excluded.

Of all permanent moves, 26 percent were admissions to custody and 22 percent were discharges from custody. This left 4,945 youth movements while in custody. Fifty-four percent of these moves were between service sectors (DFY-operated residential programs, voluntary agencies, foster care and non-residential programs) and 46 percent between programs within service sectors.

Movements between Service Sectors. The largest number of movements between sectors (62 percent of all such moves) was from DFY residential to non-residential settings. Specifically, 1,589 youth moved from a DFY-operated center or home to community care and 62 youth to other non-residential programs (Independent Living and Home-based Intensive Supervision) in 1990. These movements represent an ideal service sequence wherein youth move from supervised residential settings to supervised living in their home communities in preparation for discharge from custody.

Unfortunately, though not unexpectedly, these trials at living at home do not always work out. In such cases, a youth may re-enter a residential setting. There were 337 such returns to DFY residential settings in 1990 which comprised 13 percent of all inter-sector moves. Of these returns, 322 came from community care and 15 from other non-residential programs.

Another eight percent of inter-sector movements were from voluntary agencies to DFY residential settings. A little over half (56%) of the 212 youth with such moves went from cooperating agencies to DFY residential settings with the remainder being replacement youth. The Division, for its part, sent 37 youth (1% of all inter-sector moves) from its residential settings to cooperating Agencies. No youth became replacements after initial DFY residential admission.

The next largest set (6%) of inter-sector movements was from voluntary agencies to non-residential settings. DFY provides voluntary agencies with the option of having the Division provide post-residential treatment and supervision to youth deemed no longer in need of agency-operated residential care. While many agencies provide their own post-residential services, community care received 83 youth from cooperating and 81 youth from replacement agencies. These transfers represent 47% of the youth released (to non-residential settings) or discharged from cooperating agencies and 26 percent of released or discharged replacement youth.

An examination of total population movements sheds light on the relationship between youth directly served by DFY and those served by voluntary agencies. Of the 312 youth who entered cooperating agencies in 1990, 226 (72%) came as direct custody entries, 37 (12%) were transferred from DFY-operated residential programs and foster care, 39 (13%) were transferred from other voluntary agencies and 10 (3%) returned after being released to community care. The comparable numbers for replacement youth were 453 total entries, 399 (88%) direct entries, none from DFY residential programs, 51 (11%) transferred from other agencies and 3 (1%) from community care.

TABLE 5B: MOVEMENT ACTIVITY INTO, OUT OF, AND WITHIN SERVICE SETTING - 1990 *

ORIGIN	DESTINATION								
	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES						NON RESIDENTIAL		CUSTODY EXITS
	DFY OPERATED FACILITIES				VOLUNTARY AGENCY		FOSTER CARE	COMM. CARE	
	SECURE	LTD.SEC.	NON SEC	COMM.	COOP	REPL.			
SECURE	60	16	2	3			1	22	155
LIMITED SECURE	26	106	103	349	12		39	631	68
NON SECURE	2	84	97	439	13		31	586	69
COMMUNITY BASED	5	216	314	176	11		25	350	180
VOL. COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT		46	57	16	33		6	83	91
VOLUNTARY REPLACEMENT	2	36	48	7	6	51		81	226
FOSTER CARE		14	17	29	1		78	41	26
COMMUNITY CARE	4	116	101	101	10	3	50	72	1261
OTHER NON-RESIDENTIAL		3	8	4			2	31	8
CUSTODY ENTRIES	183	781	733	103	226	399	22	23	

* Reflects only permanent movement

The picture of youth leaving voluntary agencies is quite different. Of the 333 youth who left cooperating agencies in 1990, only 91 (27%) were direct discharges, 125 (38%) went to DFY residential programs or foster care, 84 (25%) went to non-residential programs and 33 (10%) to other voluntary agencies. The comparable numbers for replacement youth were 458 total leaving, 226 (49%) direct discharges, 93 (20%) to DFY residential, 82 (18%) went to non-residential programs and 57 (12%) to other agencies.

Thus, not only did DFY provide post-residential treatment and supervision for 21 percent of the 791 youth who left voluntary agencies in 1990, it also provided additional residential treatment for another 28 percent of the youth who left these agencies. In short, it is incorrect to assume that the 25 percent of all custody entries in 1990 admitted to voluntary agencies placed little or no demand on Division resources. In fact, based on movements, DFY eventually provided service to 63% of the youth who left cooperating agencies and 38% of the replacement youth who left. By contrast, of the 6,238 moves out of DFY-operated programs in 1990, only 50 (1%) went to voluntary agencies for service.

Movements within Service Sectors. Of the 4,945 in-custody movements, 40 percent were between or within DFY-operated residential Service settings, 2 percent between or within non-residential Service settings, 2 percent between or within voluntary agency settings and 2 percent were within foster care.

Of the 1,998 movements within DFY-operated residential settings, 46 percent were moves from a higher to a lower control level. Such moves follow the ideal rehabilitative pattern, where, as youth progress, they are served in less restrictive programs.

Twenty-two percent of the DFY-operated residential moves were between programs within the same Service Setting. For example, 176 youth were transferred from one community-based home to another during 1990. As noted above, there are a number of programmatic reasons for such intra-setting transfers.

Youth who moved from a setting at a lower control level to one at a higher level made up 32 percent of the movements within DFY-operated residential settings. Such moves usually occur when it is determined that the control level a youth is at does not provide sufficient custody or security to protect the youth, the staff or the community.

CHAPTER IV. YOUTH DISCHARGED FROM DFY CUSTODY

The five-year trends of personal characteristics of discharges are simply a function of earlier admission trends (described in Chapter I) and the length of time youth with various characteristics spend in DFY custody. In this section, then, five-year trends in the length of time youth spend in custody are discussed.

FIVE-YEAR TRENDS IN LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

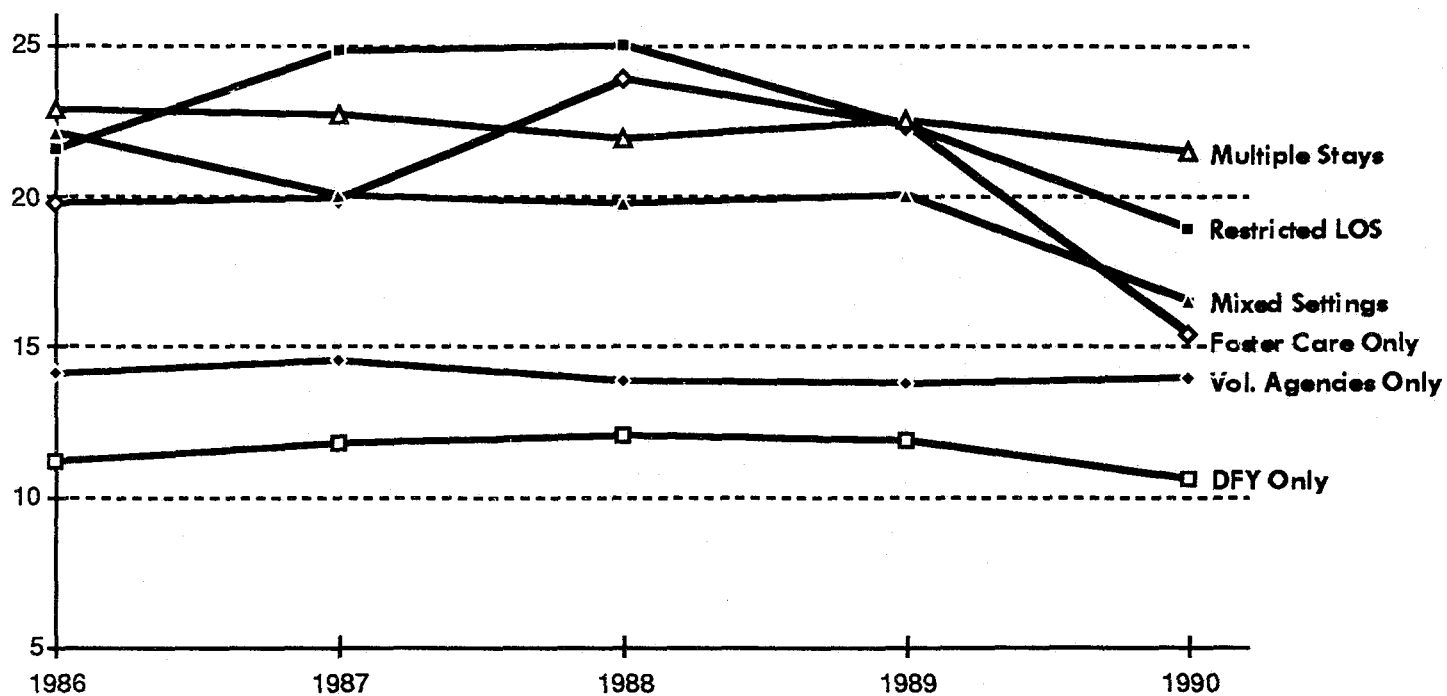
It is DFY policy to retain a youth in custody for the maximum length permitted by the placement order. Therefore, except for youth with multiple placement orders or court-ordered extensions of placement, total custody LOS is identical to the duration of the placement order.

Except for JOs and RJDs, who have fixed terms of incarceration, not all of a youth's time in custody is spent in residential settings. Youth judged to be making rapid progress require shorter periods of residential treatment before release to community care. Youth with more difficult problems receive more residential treatment and can even have their court orders extended to accommodate lengths of service beyond the duration of their original placement. Thus, residential LOS becomes very important for understanding system operation, especially for youth whose residential LOS is unrestricted (JD-II and III, PINS and Other). For JOs and RJDs, the situation is different in that they have legally mandated minimum residential LOSs and the system has little latitude in selecting the most appropriate service setting for them.

Residential LOS is affected by administrative and legal factors. In addition to youth characteristics, therefore, any meaningful discussion of LOS must take account of factors which artificially constrain LOS. For JDs and PINS, if a youth is served by a voluntary agency, either as a court-ordered replacement or at the Division's option, DFY has no direct control over the youth's residential LOS. In addition, as seen in Chapter III, youth can cross between DFY and voluntary agency-operated services in either direction, thereby having part of their residential LOS under the control of DFY and part out of its control.

A further problem in analyzing LOS arises when a youth has more than one residential stay while s/he is in custody. Typically, this occurs when a youth is released to a non-residential setting, has difficulty meeting the demands of these settings, and must be returned to residential care, usually for a short period before re-release to the community. It should be obvious that these second episodes of residential care are not comparable to initial stays. Therefore, if they were counted in computing residential LOS, they would artificially shorten the aggregate figure.

For these reasons, residential LOS trends have been displayed separately (Figure 12). Youth with legally restricted residential stays served only in DFY-operated programs are in Table 6A. Youth with unrestricted residential stays in the same programs are in Table 6B. Youth served only in voluntary agency programs are in Table 6C. Youth served only in foster care make up Table 6D. Table 6E shows youth served in any combination of DFY and voluntary agency programs. Finally, youth with more than one residential stay during custody are shown in Table 6F.

FIGURE 12: MEAN MONTHS OF RESIDENTIAL STAY BY SERVICE CATEGORY

**TABLE 6 A: NUMBER OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY
AND YEAR FOR DISCHARGED YOUTH WITH RESTRICTED LOS (JO/RJD)
SERVED ONLY IN DFY CENTERS**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
< 3 MONTHS	43	21	16	26	25
3-5 MONTHS	14	16	8	17	20
6-8 MONTHS	12	8	14	8	14
9-11 MONTHS	12	8	20	11	14
12-14 MONTHS	19	16	12	14	9
15-17 MONTHS	27	23	23	9	10
18-23 MONTHS	49	35	18	31	19
24-29 MONTHS	34	18	35	23	12
30 OR MORE MONTHS	84	82	76	54	40
MEAN	21.6	24.8	25.0	22.3	18.9
MEDIAN	20.6	21.8	23.7	19.9	14.6
NUMBER OF YOUTH	294	227	222	193	163

**TABLE 6 B: NUMBER OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY
AND YEAR FOR DISCHARGED YOUTH WITH UNRESTRICTED LOS
(JD, PINS + OTHER) SERVED ONLY IN DFY CENTERS**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
< 3 MONTHS	68	46	44	37	27
3-5 MONTHS	72	85	62	76	206
6-8 MONTHS	172	193	250	291	309
9-11 MONTHS	224	258	274	227	215
12-14 MONTHS	115	161	149	150	81
15-17 MONTHS	66	91	101	83	55
18-23 MONTHS	68	67	97	89	88
24-29 MONTHS	18	30	35	42	28
30 OR MORE MONTHS	15	18	20	22	20
MEAN	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.8	10.6
MEDIAN	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.5	8.6
NUMBER OF YOUTH	818	949	1032	1017	1029

**TABLE 6 C: NUMBER OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY
AND YEAR FOR YOUTH SERVED ONLY BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
< 3 MONTHS	29	25	35	19	20
3-5 MONTHS	27	28	30	32	19
6-8 MONTHS	42	27	27	30	35
9-11 MONTHS	126	115	131	174	178
12-14 MONTHS	54	65	73	66	50
15-17 MONTHS	78	65	56	69	66
18-23 MONTHS	47	44	38	38	34
24-29 MONTHS	25	23	18	17	15
30 OR MORE MONTHS	17	21	24	20	20
MEAN	14.1	14.5	13.8	13.8	13.9
MEDIAN	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.8
NUMBER OF YOUTH	445	413	432	465	437

**TABLE 6 D: NUMBER OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY
AND YEAR FOR DISCHARGED YOUTH SERVED ONLY IN FOSTER CARE**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
< 3 MONTHS	2	5	2		1
3-5 MONTHS	5	2	5		6
6-8 MONTHS	3	1	1	4	1
9-11 MONTHS	3	4	4	3	
12-14 MONTHS	4	2	2	2	1
15-17 MONTHS	2		2		1
18-23 MONTHS	6	4	5	4	
24-29 MONTHS	1	1	1	3	3
30 OR MORE MONTHS	7	5	7	4	2
MEAN	19.8	19.9	23.9	22.3	15.4
MEDIAN	14.1	11.7	15.6	19.0	7.1
NUMBER OF YOUTH	33	24	29	20	15

**TABLE 6 E: NUMBER OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY
AND YEAR FOR DISCHARGED YOUTH SERVED IN ANY COMBINATION
OF DFY AND VOLUNTARY AGENCY PROGRAMS**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
< 3 MONTHS		2	2		2
3-5 MONTHS	2	6	5	4	6
6-8 MONTHS	11	12	13	14	22
9-11 MONTHS	14	19	41	35	45
12-14 MONTHS	15	25	35	36	38
15-17 MONTHS	19	24	26	27	25
18-23 MONTHS	19	44	50	45	28
24-29 MONTHS	12	22	24	30	18
30 OR MORE MONTHS	30	26	38	31	16
MEAN	22.1	20.0	19.7	20.0	16.5
MEDIAN	18.0	18.2	17.5	17.2	14.2
NUMBER OF YOUTH	122	180	234	222	200

**TABLE 6 F: NUMBER OF YOUTH BY LENGTH OF CUMULATIVE RESIDENTIAL STAY
AND YEAR FOR DISCHARGED YOUTH WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE
RESIDENTIAL STAY DURING CUSTODY**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED				
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
< 3 MONTHS	3	3	2		
3-5 MONTHS	4	1	2	3	1
6-8 MONTHS	6	11	9	6	12
9-11 MONTHS	21	27	13	18	23
12-14 MONTHS	21	19	20	22	31
15-17 MONTHS	24	36	33	29	28
18-23 MONTHS	41	42	70	74	41
24-29 MONTHS	23	36	42	42	31
30 OR MORE MONTHS	44	49	37	46	42
MEAN	22.8	22.7	21.9	22.5	21.4
MEDIAN	19.8	19.5	21.0	21.5	19.0
NUMBER OF YOUTH	187	224	228	240	209

Youth with restricted LOSs. The number of youth with restricted LOSs (JOs and RJDs) discharged from 1986 to 1990 declined 45 percent. Since 1988, the two years covered in this report, discharges with these adjudications have declined 27 percent.

Both mean and median (see Glossary) residential LOS increased from 1986 to 1988, but declined to well below their 1986 levels by 1990. The average LOS of youth discharged in 1988 was over two years; by 1990, the average LOS of discharges was just over a year and a half. During this period, median LOS declined by over nine months.

In 1990, the average youth with a restricted LOS received residential care for 18.9 months. However, the median indicates that half the youth discharged received residential service for 14.6 months or less.

Youth with unrestricted LOSs. The number of discharges of youth with unrestricted LOSs (JDs, PINS, etc.) who received all of their residential service in DFY centers and homes increased 26 percent from 1986 to 1988 and has been virtually constant for the two years covered by this report.

Like youth with restricted LOSs, mean and median residential LOS for this group also increased from 1986 to 1988, but declined to well below their 1986 levels by 1990. Median LOS had a particularly sharp decline, falling by almost two months between 1989 and 1990.

One interpretation of the decrease in LOS is that it is a response to increased demand on a system of relatively fixed capacity. The vast majority of youth with unrestricted residential LOSs are served in DFY limited and non-secure centers and in community-based homes. Admissions to these programs increased dramatically from 1,181 in 1988 to 1,496 in 1989 and climbed to 1,617 in 1990 (see Table 1). This was a 37 percent increase during the two years covered by this report.

Given a system of relatively fixed capacity, when demand for beds exceeds the supply available, youth must be released. During 1989, 1,462 youth were released from limited secure, non-secure and community-based programs to non-residential settings. As pressure for bed space for new admissions continued to grow, more youth had to be released sooner than they had been in the past. In 1990, such releases increased to 1,760, an increase of 20 percent (see Tables 5A and 5B). These releases contributed to the sharp decline in LOS in 1990.

In addition to these releases, to accommodate the new admissions, many youth who were initially placed in limited secure and non-secure centers were transferred to community-based homes. In 1990, there were 788 such movements (see Tables 5A and 5B).

The impact of having to release youth earlier was already evident in 1990. The number of youth returned to DFY residential care from non-residential settings rose 38 percent, from 253 in 1989 to 350 in 1990. Also indicative of the disruption to the system is the 62 percent increase in the number of youth transferred from community-based homes to more secure settings, from 331 in 1989 to 535 in 1990.

Youth served only in voluntary agencies. The picture for youth discharged after residential stays solely in voluntary agency programs is much more static than the one for youth served only in DFY-operated centers and homes. The number of discharges of youth in this group fluctuated from 1986 to 1990, but essentially returned to its 1986 level by 1990. This same pattern emerges in the distribution of mean and median residential LOS.

Compared with youth with unrestricted LOSs served only in DFY centers and homes, youth served only in voluntary agencies stayed an average of two to three months longer between 1986 and 1989. In 1990, this LOS discrepancy rose to over three months.

Youth served only in foster care. Although the number of discharges of youth in this group in any year is small, they have very different characteristics (including LOS) from youth served in other settings. Over five years, the number of youth discharged in this group was halved, going from 33 in 1986 to 15 in 1990.

Partly due to the small number of cases in each year, the trend for foster care LOS is not as clear as for the more populous service categories. Average LOS increased 13 percent from 1986 to 1989, while the median increased 35 percent. However, between 1989 and 1990, the average LOS decreased by seven months and the median LOS fell by a year. In 1989, youth served only in foster homes stayed roughly eleven months longer than youth with unrestricted LOSs served only in DFY centers and homes. In 1990, youth discharged with only foster care residential service stayed an average of only five months longer and the median difference between these two groups was only a month and a half.

Youth who received mixed residential services. The number of youth discharged after residential stays in combinations of DFY centers, foster care and voluntary agency programs increased 64 percent between 1986 and 1990. Most of this increase occurred between 1986 and 1988. There was a small decrease in discharges in both 1989 and 1990.

From 1986 to 1990, mean residential LOS declined 25 percent. Most of this decline occurred between 1989 and 1990 when average and median LOS dropped by three months. This pattern is similar to that of youth served only in voluntary agencies.

Because youth served in mixed settings have usually first had an unsuccessful stint in a voluntary agency and then been transferred to a DFY center, it is not surprising that their LOSs tend to be longer than either of the groups served in only one service sector. In 1989, youth served in mixed residential settings averaged over six months longer continuous residential stays than youth served only in voluntary agency programs. In 1990, this difference dropped to less than three months.

Youth with more than one residential stay during custody. The number of youth discharged after more than one residential stay during their custody episode increased slowly between 1986 and 1989, but fell 13 percent from 1989 to 1990.

It should be noted that the long LOSs of youth with more than one residential stay are not products of unilateral decisions on the part of DFY. For half the JDs and PINS to achieve even the reduced 1990 median LOS of 19 months, requires court intervention either through formal extensions of placement or as the result of readjudication proceedings.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY IN 1989

There were 2,185 youth discharged from DFY custody in 1989. Table 7A provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows.

Service setting. The last permanent service setting for 64 percent of the youth discharged in 1989 was community care. DFY-operated residential settings accounted for another 21 percent. Replacement discharges accounted for another 10 percent, cooperating agencies 3 percent, foster care 1 percent and other non-residential programs less than 1 percent of all discharges.

Within residential settings, secure centers alone discharged 8 percent, community-based homes, 7 percent, limited secure centers discharged an additional 4 percent and non-secure centers, 2 percent.

Because almost two-thirds of all discharges were from community care, detecting valid and reliable deviations from the distribution of all discharges on any characteristic becomes relatively easy for those discharged from this setting. Conversely, because of the relatively small number of youth discharged directly from the other settings, detecting substantial deviations from these settings becomes more difficult.

Gender. Overall, females made up nearly 15 percent of all youth discharged in 1989. However, females made up only six percent of the youth discharged from secure settings and three percent of those discharged from non-secure settings.

Age. The average age of youth discharged in 1989 was 17.1 years old. The median age was 17.2 (34% were 17). Twenty-nine percent were 16 and another 20 percent were 18. Fifteen year-olds were 10 percent of discharges and 4 percent of these youth were less than 15 years old. The remaining four percent were over 18.

Youth 19 and older made up 33 percent of those discharged from secure centers, but only 4 percent of all youth discharged. Among discharges from limited secure centers, 18 year-olds were over-represented. This was also true for non-secure centers and community-based homes and in these two settings, 17 year-olds were under-represented.

Youth 18 and over were also over-represented among discharges from cooperating agencies. The opposite was true for replacement discharges, where youth under 16 were over-represented and 18 year-olds were under-represented. Finally, 17 year-olds were under-represented among those discharged from foster care.

Race-ethnicity. Because the current categories for race and ethnicity were not used until mid-1989, data for this characteristic are displayed under the old categories in which Latino youth are not differentiated by race.

TABLE 7A: CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGES FROM DFY CUSTODY -1989 BY DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2185	173	93	37	160	463	75	218	293	23	779	1397	9	1406
GENDER														
Males	1864	163	83	36	118	400	62	185	247	14	661	1197	6	1203
Females	321	10	10	1	42	63	13	33	46	9	118	200	3	203
AGE AT DISCHARGE														
11 - 13	24		1		2	3	3	6	9		12	12		12
14	58	1	2	1	7	11	1	19	20	2	33	25		25
15	209	14	8	5	12	39	8	38	46		85	124		124
16	627	28	19	7	33	87	19	80	99	4	190	437		437
17	746	36	18	5	26	85	16	48	64	3	152	588	6	594
18	434	37	44	18	79	178	27	20	47	6	231	200	3	203
19	43	22		1		23	1	6	7	6	36	7		7
20 and Over	44	35	1		1	37		1	1	2	40	4		4
Mean Age at Discharge	17.1	18.3	17.3	17.3	17.3	17.7	17.1	16.6	16.7	18.1	17.3	17.0	17.8	17.0
Median Age at Discharge	17.2	18.2	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.3	16.6	16.7	18.0	17.4	17.1	17.7	17.1
RACE/Ethnicity														
African-American	1090	111	51	14	75	251	38	120	158	13	422	663	5	668
White	719	15	20	13	55	103	28	51	79	8	190	526	3	529
Latino	357	42	21	10	29	102	8	46	54	2	158	198	1	199
Native American	8	4			1	5					5	3		3
Asian	6						1		1		1	5		5
Other	5	1	1			2		1	1		3	2		2
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE														
NEW YORK CITY	1039	137	61	19	69	286	34	138	172	10	468	568	3	571
Bronx	233	49	10	8	17	84	6	18	24	1	109	124		124
Kings	403	47	23	4	32	106	11	44	55	4	165	236	2	238
New York	173	22	16	2	12	52	8	21	29	3	84	89		89
Queens	188	17	10	4	8	39	6	44	50		89	99		99
Richmond	42	2	2	1		5	3	11	14	2	21	20	1	21
OTHER COUNTIES	1136	36	32	17	91	176	41	80	121	13	310	820	6	826
Albany	66	2	1	2	4	9	7		7		16	50		50
Allegany	10				1	1					1	8	1	9
Broome	27		1		2	3					3	24		24
Cattaraugus	7											7		7
Cayuga	12				1	1				1	2	10		10
Chautauqua	14		1		1	2					2	12		12
Chemung	33		1		2	3	2	1	3	3	9	24		24
Chenango	2		1			1					1	1		1
Clinton	6											6		6
Columbia	11			1	2	3					3	8		8
Cortland	7											7		7
Delaware	1											1		1
Dutchess	32	1	1		8	10	2		2		12	20		20
Erie	85		1	2	14	17	1		1	2	20	63	2	65
Essex	5			2		2					2	3		3

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TABLE 7A: Page 2

DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING - 1989

COUNTY RESIDENCE		TOTAL DIS-CHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
			DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
			SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
Franklin	5									1	1	4		4	
Fulton	11				1	1	2		2		3	8		8	
Genesee	2											2		2	
Greene	7						1		1		1	5	1	6	
Hamilton															
Herkimer	9				1	1					1	8		8	
Jefferson	13				1	1					1	12		12	
Lewis															
Livingston	5	1				1					1	4		4	
Madison	5	1		1	1	3					3	2		2	
Monroe	124	4	7	4	7	22	1	9	10	1	33	91		91	
Montgomery	4											4		4	
Nassau	143	4	4		6	14	5	63	68		82	61		61	
Niagara	44	1			3	4	5	6	11		16	29		29	
Oneida	56	1	1		1	3	2		2	1	6	50		50	
Onondaga	45	5	2		5	12					12	32	1	33	
Ontario	12							1	1		1	11		11	
Orange	29	5	1		1	7					7	22		22	
Orleans	5						1		1	1	2	3		3	
Oswego	12	1				1					1	11		11	
Otsego	3											3		3	
Putnam	1											1		1	
Rensselaer	30	1	1	1	4	7	1		1		8	22		22	
Rockland	7				1	1					1	6		6	
St. Lawrence	8	1	1			2					2	6		6	
Saratoga	25			1	4	5	2		2	1	8	17		17	
Schenectady	27		1	1	3	5	1		1		6	21		21	
Schoharie	3		1		1	2					2		1	1	
Schuyler	7				1	1					1	6		6	
Seneca	1											1		1	
Steuben	9				1	1	1		1		2	7		7	
Suffolk	45	1	4	1	6	12	4		4	1	17	28		28	
Sullivan	14		1		1	2					2	12		12	
Tioga	7				1	1	2		2		3	4		4	
Tompkins	2											2		2	
Ulster	18				2	2					2	16		16	
Warren	14			1		1				1	2	12		12	
Washington	7				2	2					2	5		5	
Wayne	11						1		1		1	10		10	
Westchester	39	7	1		2	10					10	29		29	
Wyoming	5											5		5	
Yates	4											4		4	
INTERSTATE COMPACT	10			1		1					1	9		9	

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TABLE 7A: Page 3

DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING - 1989

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2185	173	93	37	160	463	75	218	293	23	779	1397	9	1406
COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY AT DISCHARGING FACILITY/PROGRAM														
Less than 2 Months	312	24	16	13	70	123	8	5	13	2	138	172	2	174
2 Months	171	20	9	1	21	51	4	8	12	1	64	106	1	107
3 Months	185	14	11	4	14	43	3	5	8	3	54	131		131
4 Months	213	10	6	2	10	28	1	9	10	1	39	173	1	174
5 Months	224	5	11	1	12	29	2	6	8	1	38	184	2	186
6 Months	183	5	7	3	8	23	4	1	5		28	155		155
7 Months	142	8	12	3	3	26	4	4	8		34	108		108
8 Months	130	4	7	2	4	17	2	10	12		29	100	1	101
9 Months	103	4	4	2	6	16	3	14	17		33	70		70
10 Months	104	3	5	3	1	12	10	25	35	1	48	56		56
11 Months	100	6	2	2	2	12	7	44	51	1	64	36		36
12 Months	56	3	1		4	8	1	11	12	1	21	33	2	35
13-15 Months	72	12			2	14	4	17	21		35	37		37
16-18 Months	72	11	2	1	2	16	9	31	40		56	16		16
19-24 Months	48	17			1	18	7	12	19	1	38	10		10
More than 24 Months	70	27				27	6	16	22	11	60	10		10
TOTAL FACILITY/PROGRAM MONTHS OF STAY														
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	7.7	13.1	5.6	5.2	3.9	7.8	12.1	13.6	13.2	22.0	10.2	6.2	5.9	6.2
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	5.9	8.3	5.4	4.7	2.5	4.5	10.6	11.8	11.7	20.8	7.9	5.6	5.0	5.6
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICE CATEGORY														
<u>NO RESIDENTIAL STAY</u>	28											28		28
<u>JUVENILE OFFENDERS & RJJ</u>														
Mean length of Stay	22.3	21.5	37.0	50.6	45.6	22.3					22.3	22.8		22.8
Median length of Stay	19.9	19.1	45.6	50.6	45.6	20.0					20.0	19.4		19.4
Number of cases	193	163	3	1	2	169					169	24		24
<u>DFY SERVICE ONLY</u>														
Mean length of Stay	11.8	11.6	12.2	10.2	12.0	11.8					11.8	11.8	17.1	11.8
Median length of Stay	10.5	10.7	10.2	10.2	12.2	11.1					11.1	10.3	8.7	10.3
Number of cases	1017	8	61	21	105	195					195	818	4	822
<u>VOLUNTARY AGENCY ONLY</u>														
Mean length of Stay	13.8						13.3	13.9	13.8		13.8	13.6	27.9	13.7
Median length of Stay	11.9						11.0	11.8	11.8		11.8	12.1	27.9	12.2
Number of cases	465						58	215	273		273	190	2	192
<u>FOSTER CARE</u>														
Mean length of Stay	22.3									37.6	37.6	15.7		15.7
Median length of Stay	19.0									33.5	33.5	12.7		12.7
Number of cases	20									6	6	14		14
<u>MIXED (MORE THAN ONE OF THE ABOVE)</u>														
Mean length of Stay	20.0		20.0	16.2	17.9	17.9	21.7	53.8	24.6	32.4	21.6	19.2	28.6	19.2
Median length of Stay	17.2		14.2	13.6	15.9	15.8	22.5	53.8	23.7	28.0	19.3	16.7	28.6	16.7
Number of cases	222		9	10	28	47	10	1	11	13	71	150	1	151
<u>DISCONTINUOUS SERVICE</u>														
Mean length of Stay	22.5	36.9	19.6	17.2	19.4	19.9	25.0	11.9	22.1	26.7	20.6	23.3	18.6	23.2
Median length of Stay	21.6	36.9	18.3	10.5	19.2	19.2	27.5	11.9	24.1	21.6	20.0	21.8	18.6	21.7
Number of cases	240	2	20	5	25	52	7	2	9	4	65	173	2	175

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TABLE 7A: Page 4

DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING - 1989

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES		
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2185	173	93	37	160	463	75	218	293	23	779	1397	9	1406
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY														
NO NON-RESIDENTIAL STAY	403	146	71	32	135	384	68			19	403			
Less than 2 Months	156		2	1	3	6	3	1	4		10	144	2	146
2 Months	101		4	1	4	9		1	1		10	91		91
3 Months	131	1	3		6	10				1	11	120		120
4 Months	177		3		4	7	1		1	1	9	166	2	168
5 Months	171	1	2	1		4				1	5	164	2	166
6 Months	153	1	1		4	6	1		1		7	146		146
7 Months	120	2	3		1	6				1	7	113		113
8 Months	104		2	1		3					3	101		101
9 Months	73	1				1					1	72		72
10 Months	67	2			1	3	1		1		4	63		63
11 Months	52	2	1		1	4	1		1		5	47		47
12 Months	50	3				3					3	44	3	47
13-15 Months	66	1	1	1		3					3	65		65
16-18 Months	27	1			1	2					2	25		25
19-24 Months	29	9				9					9	20		20
More than 24 Months	19	3				3					3	16		16
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL MONTHS OF STAY														
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	7.1	16.5	5.4	6.5	5.0	9.1	5.0	1.9	4.3	5.4	8.5	7.0	6.6	7.0
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	6.1	13.7	4.5	5.2	3.9	6.4	4.9	1.9	2.1	4.8	6.3	6.1	5.0	6.1
TOTAL CUSTODY COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY														
Less than 2 Months	48	12	3	2	18	35	7	4	11		46	2		2
2 Months	23	10	3		2	15	2	5	7		22	1		1
3 Months	30	10	3	1	4	18	3	6	9		27	3		3
4 Months	20	4		2	4	10	1	7	8		18	2		2
5 Months	24		5		4	9	2	6	8		17	7		7
6 Months	18	2	1	2	5	10		1	1		11	7		7
7 Months	35	5	9	2	3	19	3	4	7		26	9		9
8 Months	45	4	4		4	12	2	9	11		23	22		22
9 Months	57	4	5	4	4	17	3	15	18	1	36	21		21
10 Months	113	3	3	5	4	15	9	24	33	1	49	64		64
11 Months	185	5	2	2	7	16	6	44	50		66	119		119
12 Months	52	1	5		13	19	1	13	14		33	19		19
13-15 Months	224	9	10	4	23	46	5	17	22		68	156		156
16-18 Months	376	14	9	4	14	41	9	32	41	1	83	291	2	293
19-24 Months	397	17	12	4	29	62	7	12	19	4	85	311	1	312
More than 24 Months	538	73	19	5	22	119	15	19	34	16	169	363	6	369
TOTAL CUSTODY MONTHS OF STAY														
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	20.1	24.1	16.8	14.8	15.4	18.9	16.0	14.1	14.6	33.8	17.7	21.4	27.7	21.4
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	17.6	20.2	14.1	11.6	14.0	15.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	28.8	13.6	18.4	29.3	18.4

Following their admission rate, African-American youth made up half the discharges during 1989. Whites constituted about a third and Latino youth, regardless of race, 16 percent of the discharged population. Five youth did not identify with any racial group. Eight Native Americans and six Asians were discharged.

The only substantial deviation in any residential setting from the distribution of all discharges was the under-representation of White youth among discharges from secure centers. This mirrors the deviation observed for admissions of these youth.

County of Residence. In describing discharges, instead of "Responsible" County (in which a youth is adjudicated), it is more relevant to examine a youth's county of residence, since that is where s/he is most likely to live following discharge. Nevertheless, the distribution of discharges by residence county necessarily approximates the responsible county distribution of admissions.

Just under half (48%) of youth discharged in 1989 resided in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 18 percent of all discharges and 39 percent of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of the discharges were: Bronx (11%), Queens (9%), New York (Manhattan) (8%), Nassau (7%) and Monroe (6%).

Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan accounted for 68 percent of secure center discharges although only 37 percent of all youth discharged came from these three boroughs. Bronx was the only single county to have clear over-representation among discharges from secure settings. However, youth from Erie, Monroe and Nassau Counties were under-represented among secure center discharges.

New York (Manhattan) was over-represented among limited secure center discharges and was the only county to deviate clearly from its proportion of all discharges. The only other deviation from the distribution of all discharges among youth leaving the other two DFY-operated residential settings was the over-representation of Erie County youth among discharges from community-based homes.

Only five counties had replacement discharges which discernibly deviated from expectations based on the proportion of all discharged youth from the county. Three counties (Albany, Erie and Oneida) were under-represented. Queens and Nassau Counties were over-represented among replacement discharges.

Foster care, community care, Home-based Intensive Supervision and Independent Living discharges all conformed to the overall distribution of discharges.

Length of stay at discharging program. On average, youth spent over seven and a half months in the program from which they left DFY custody in 1989, with half leaving in just under six months. The conventional career of non-JO/RJD youth who initially enter DFY residential settings is to enter community care following one or more stays in progressively less controlled settings. Thus, those youth discharged from other than community care represent atypical service sequences and have greatly varying LOSs at their last program.

For example, youth discharged from secure settings are mostly JOs and, unless transferred between secure centers, are likely to have spent nearly all of their placement at the facility from which they were discharged. Thus, it is not unexpected that youth discharged from secure centers had an average LOS at their last program of over five months longer than did all discharges combined. Spending most or all of the placement at the discharging facility is even more true for youth discharged from both types of voluntary agency placement and from foster care.

Conversely, the shortest LOSs were among discharges from other non-residential programs and community-based homes. These settings are rarely initial program assignments and function either as brief transitional programs for youth returning to their communities or as short-term programs with more structure and control for youth who have had difficulty in community care.

Total Residential LOS. As discussed above in the section on "Five Year Trends," residential LOS must be disaggregated to be meaningfully analyzed. Regardless of the service setting from which they were discharged, youth served only by DFY programs had the shortest total residential LOS. Youth in this service category discharged in 1989 stayed an average of just under a year, half leaving after almost 11 months.

The two groups with the longest residential LOS, over all the service settings were youth with "Discontinuous Service" who were discharged after more than one residential stay during custody and JOs and RJDs with fixed sentences. Each group averaged about 22 months of residential service. Youth whose only residential service was foster care also averaged 22 months, but those discharged directly averaged over three years, while those released to community care prior to discharge averaged less than half that number of months of residential care. These rankings tend to hold within each service setting. However, one notable exception is the few RJDs who were transferred after stays in secure centers and were discharged from the other three DFY-operated residential settings. They had some of the longest residential stays of any group.

Total Non-residential LOS. Disregarding the service setting from which they were discharged, youth who left DFY custody in 1989 spent an average of seven months in non-residential programs during their custody stays, with half spending six months. The majority of youth who had non-residential stays followed the conventional career of non-JO youth and were discharged from community care.

Youth leaving secure settings, are RJDs, JD-IIIs or any JOs who had their adjudications modified during custody. This small group actually had the longest non-residential LOSs.

Total Custody LOS. Youth not adjudicated as a JO or RJD are generally placed with the Division for 12 or 18 months. As a matter of policy, DFY rarely exercises its legal prerogative to apply for premature termination of a placement. In a minority of cases, the Division will seek an extension of placement for a youth. Thus, in the absence of one of these circumstances, for the majority of youth who have either single or concurrent placements, total custody LOS is so constrained that it is less important than it appears to be at first glance. Nevertheless, total service time is instructive and is therefore included in the report.

Overall, youth discharged in 1989 were in custody an average of over 20 months and half the youth were discharged after 17 months of service. The few youth leaving from foster care had the longest custody LOSSs and replacement discharges had the shortest LOSSs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY IN 1990

There were 2,084 youth discharged from DFY custody in 1990. Table 7B provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows.

Service setting. As would be expected, the last service setting for 61 percent of the youth discharged in 1990 was community care. DFY-operated residential settings accounted for another 23 percent. Replacement discharges were another 11 percent, cooperating agencies, 4 percent, foster care, 1 percent and less than 1 percent of all discharges were from other non-residential programs.

Within residential settings, community-based homes alone discharged 9 percent and secure centers 7 percent. Limited secure and non-secure centers discharged an additional 3 percent each.

Gender. Overall, females made up nearly 13 percent of all youth discharged in 1990. However, females made up only three percent of the youth discharged from secure centers and only five percent of cooperating agency discharges.

Age. The average age of youth discharged in 1990 was 17.0 years old. The median age of discharges was 17.1 (32% were 17). Twenty-nine percent were 16 and another 19 percent were 18. Fifteen year-olds were 12 percent of discharges, 5 percent of the youth were less than 15 years old and the remaining three percent were over 18.

Among discharges from all DFY-operated residential settings, 18 year-olds were over-represented. In addition, among youth discharged from community-based homes 16 and 17 year-olds were under-represented.

Eighteen year-olds were also under-represented among discharges from cooperating agencies. Among foster care discharges, 16 year-olds were under-represented.

Race-ethnicity. The majority of Latino youth discharged in 1990 were categorized under the previous system. Therefore data for this characteristic are displayed under the old categories in which Latino youth were not differentiated by race.

African-American youth made up over half (53%) the discharges during 1990. Whites constituted 31 percent and Latino youth, regardless of race, 12 percent of the discharged population. Seven Native Americans and nine Asians were discharged. Sixty-one youth did not identify with any racial group.

As with admissions, the major deviation from overall discharges among those discharged from secure centers was that Whites were under-represented. Unspecified Latinos were under-represented among discharges from cooperating agencies.

County of Residence. Instead of "Responsible" County (in which a youth is adjudicated), for discharges, it is more relevant to examine a youth's county of residence, since that is where s/he is most likely to live following discharge.

TABLE 7B: CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGES FROM DFY CUSTODY - 1990 BY DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL.	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2084	155	68	69	180	472	91	226	317	26	815	1261	8	1269
GENDER														
Males	1814	150	63	58	141	412	86	197	283	18	713	1096	5	1101
Females	270	5	5	11	39	60	5	29	34	8	102	165	3	168
AGE AT DISCHARGE														
11 - 13	23				4	4	3	9	12		16	7		7
14	83	4	2	2	9	17	8	12	20	1	38	45		45
15	240	19	5	9	17	50	20	48	68	1	113	129		129
16	610	37	15	13	20	85	26	67	93	3	181	428	1	429
17	662	28	15	15	22	80	23	57	80	7	167	493	2	495
18	398	26	31	30	107	194	8	28	36	13	243	150	5	155
19	27	16				16	2	2	4		20	7		7
20	33	25			1	26	1	3	4	1	31	2		2
Mean Age at Discharge	17.0	17.8	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	17.6	17.1	16.9	17.9	16.9
Median Age at Discharge	17.1	17.6	17.6	17.7	18.0	18.0	16.5	16.7	16.6	18.0	17.3	17.0	18.0	17.0
RACE/Ethnicity														
African-American	1112	95	33	32	88	248	38	126	164	13	425	686	1	687
White	653	27	16	20	57	120	42	67	109	7	236	410	7	417
Latino Unspecified*	252	19	16	15	31	81	7	25	32	6	119	133		133
Native American	7	1			2	3					3	4		4
Asian	9	2	1			3					3	6		6
Other	25	3	1	2		6	3	4	7		13	10		10
Not Specified by Youth	28	8	1		2	11	1	4	5		15	12		12
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE														
NEW YORK CITY	1131	120	47	38	98	304	49	149	198	15	517	614		614
Bronx	228	29	6	11	23	69	10	25	35	5	109	119		119
Kings	426	47	23	14	34	118	18	36	54	6	178	248		248
New York	148	23	8	7	18	56	4	10	14	1	71	77		77
Queens	294	20	8	4	21	53	15	74	89	2	144	150		150
Richmond	35	1	2	2	3	8	2	4	6	1	15	20		20
OTHER COUNTIES	932	33	21	29	80	163	42	77	119	11	293	631	8	639
Albany	45	4	1	1	4	10	3	4	7		17	28		28
Allegany	12			1	2	3	1		1		4	8		8
Broome	21				4	4					4	17		17
Cattaraugus	6	1				1					1	5		5
Cayuga	15			1	1	2					2	13		13
Chautauqua	9											9		9
Chemung	30			2	3	5	3		3	2	10	20		20
Chenango	2											2		2
Clinton	9			1	3	4					4	5		5
Columbia	10				1	1					1	9		9
Cortland	10				2	2					2	8		8
Delaware	1			1		1					1			
Dutchess	37		1		13	14	1		1		15	22		22

CONTINUED

* Prior to 7/1/89 Latino ethnicity was not categorized by race.

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DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING - 1990

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2084	155	68	69	180	472	91	226	317	26	815	1261	8	1269
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE														
Erie	77	2	3	3	9	17				3	20	54	3	57
Essex	4											4		4
Franklin	3			1		1					1	2		2
Fulton	10	1				1					1	9		9
Genesee	5				1	1					1	4		4
Greene	4						1		1		1	3		3
Hamilton														
Herkimer	3				1	1					1	2		2
Jefferson	9	1	1			2					2	7		7
Lewis	1											1		1
Livingston	6						3		3		3	2	1	3
Madison	2				1	1					1	1		1
Monroe	126	1	1	2	4	8	2	11	13		21	105		105
Montgomery	4						1		1		1	3		3
Nassau	123	3	3	1	2	9	2	59	61	1	71	51	1	52
Niagara	32				3	3	3		3		6	26		26
Oneida	36	1		1	6	8	3		3		11	23	2	25
Onondaga	49	5	2	2	5	14	1	1	2		16	33		33
Ontario	6											6		6
Orange	22				3	3	1		1		4	18		18
Orleans	3	1				1				1	2	1		1
Oswego	11	1				1	1		1		2	9		9
Otsego	5			1		1					1	4		4
Putnam	1											1		1
Rensselaer	15		1		1	2	2	1	3		5	10		10
Rockland	5	1				1					1	4		4
St. Lawrence	2											2		2
Saratoga	18		1		1	2	4		4		6	12		12
Schenectady	10						2		2		2	8		8
Schoharie	2											2		2
Schuyler														
Seneca	1											1		1
Steuben	10		2	1		3	1		1		4	6		6
Suffolk	42	7	2	7	3	19	4		4		23	19		19
Sullivan	6			1		1	1		1		2	4		4
Tioga	6				1	1				1	2	3	1	4
Tompkins	1									1	1			1
Ulster	10									1	1	9		9
Warren	5		2		2	4	1		1		5			
Washington	3											3		3
Wayne	12							1	1		1	11		11
Westchester	28	4		2	4	10					10	18		18
Wyoming	6		1			1	1		1	1	3	3		3
Yates	1											1		1
INTERSTATE COMPACT	21	2		2	1	5					5	16		16

CONTINUED

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2084	155	68	69	180	472	91	226	317	26	815	1261	8	1269
COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY AT DISCHARGING FACILITY/PROGRAM														
Less Than 2 Months	386	21	17	33	84	155	8	14	22	6	183	202	1	203
2 Months	137	11	6	4	23	44	2	4	6	3	53	82	2	84
3 Months	187	17	7	10	16	50	3	7	10	1	61	123	3	126
4 Months	200	7	8	8	12	35		5	5	1	41	159		159
5 Months	240	9	8	5	11	33	4	5	9	3	45	194	1	195
6 Months	160	3	5	1	6	15	2	4	6	2	23	136	1	137
7 Months	140	13	6	2	6	27	5	10	15	1	43	97		97
8 Months	93	5	4		4	13	7	11	18		31	62		62
9 Months	89	6	1	2	4	13	3	11	14	1	28	61		61
10 Months	94	5		2	6	13	12	28	40		53	41		41
11 Months	131	5	2		5	12	23	56	79		91	40		40
12 Months	30	3	1	2		6	1	3	4	2	12	18		18
13-15 Months	64	8	2		2	12	4	15	19	3	34	30		30
16-18 Months	45	9				9	12	18	30		39	6		6
19-24 Months	37	14			1	15	2	13	15		30	7		7
More than 24 Months	51	19	1			20	3	22	25	3	48	3		3
TOTAL MONTHS OF STAY AT DISCHARGING FACILITY/PROGRAM														
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	7.0	11.9	5.2	3.2	3.4	6.4	11.2	13.3	12.7	9.8	9.0	5.7	3.7	5.7
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	5.6	7.7	4.5	2.2	2.1	3.7	10.9	11.4	11.3	5.5	7.0	5.3	3.3	5.3
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICE CATEGORY														
NO RESIDENTIAL STAY	31											31		31
JUVENILE OFFENDERS & RJD														
Mean length of Stay	18.9	18.4	14.0		31.5	18.4					18.4	31.4		31.4
Median length of Stay	14.6	14.3	14.0		31.5	14.3					14.3	31.4		31.4
Number of cases	163	154	2		1	157					157	6		6
DFY SERVICE ONLY														
Mean length of Stay	10.6	12.5	11.9	9.7	12.5	11.8					11.8	10.3	19.1	10.3
Median length of Stay	8.6	12.5	8.8	9.9	10.9	10.4					10.4	8.3	22.8	8.3
Number of cases	1029	1	46	46	121	214					214	812	3	815
VOLUNTARY AGENCY ONLY														
Mean length of Stay	13.9						13.3	14.0	13.8		13.8	14.2	15.1	14.2
Median length of Stay	11.8						11.5	11.5	11.5		11.5	12.8	15.1	13.0
Number of cases	437						75	223	298		298	137	2	139
FOSTER CARE														
Mean length of Stay	15.4									16.2	16.2	15.2		15.2
Median length of Stay	7.1									5.2	5.2	7.2		7.2
Number of cases	15									3	3	12		12
MIXED (MORE THAN ONE OF THE ABOVE)														
Mean length of Stay	16.5		13.5	14.2	17.3	16.0	18.7		18.7	24.8	17.2	16.1	14.3	16.1
Median length of Stay	14.2		11.3	10.4	15.4	14.4	11.5		11.5	25.7	14.2	14.1	14.3	14.1
Number of cases	200		8	12	30	50	13		13	6	69	129	2	131
DISCONTINUOUS SERVICE														
Mean length of Stay	21.4		23.9	23.9	22.8	23.3	14.3	19.2	16.8	24.5	23.0	20.7	11.8	20.6
Median length of Stay	19.0		21.2	26.0	19.2	21.2	14.1	18.0	14.8	21.3	21.1	18.3	11.8	18.2
Number of cases	209		12	11	28	51	3	3	6	17	74	134	1	135

CONTINUED

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DISCHARGING SERVICE SETTING - 1990

	TOTAL DIS-CHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
		DFY OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RES SERV	COMM. CARE	OTHER	TOTAL
		SECURE	LTD. SEC	NON SEC	COMM.	TOTAL	COOP	REPL	TOTAL					
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2084	155	68	69	180	472	91	226	317	26	815	1261	8	1269
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY														
NO NON-RESIDENTIAL STAY	735	149	56	58	152	415	88	223	311	9	735			
Less Than 2 Months	187		2	2	5	9	1	1	2	4	15	171	1	172
2 Months	83		3		5	8		1	1	3	12	70	1	71
3 Months	134		1	2	4	7	1	1	2	2	11	120	3	123
4 Months	160	1	2	4	3	10				1	11	149		149
5 Months	192	1	1	3	5	10				4	14	177	1	178
6 Months	128				2	2				1	3	125		125
7 Months	107	1				1	1		1		2	105		105
8 Months	80	1				1				1	2	78		78
9 Months	78	1	1		1	3				1	4	74		74
10 Months	49		2			2					2	46	1	47
11 Months	44				1	1					1	42	1	43
12 Months	27											27		27
13-15 Months	41				1	1					1	40		40
16-18 Months	19											19		19
19-24 Months	12											12		12
More than 24 Months	8	1			1	2					2	6		6
TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL MONTHS OF STAY														
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	6.5	11.7	4.9	4.0	16.2	11.0	4.1	2.5	3.3	4.1	9.0	6.4	5.1	6.3
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	5.6	7.9	3.2	4.2	3.9	4.5	3.2	2.5	2.5	3.9	4.1	5.7	3.5	5.7
TOTAL CUSTODY COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY														
Less Than 2 Months	49	16	5	4	9	34	4	10	14		48	1		1
2 Months	28	8	2	2	6	18	2	5	7	1	26	2		2
3 Months	34	9	3	4	7	23	1	5	6		29	5		5
4 Months	25	5	2	2	3	12		3	3	1	16	9		9
5 Months	37	6	5	5	5	21	2	5	7	1	29	8		8
6 Months	23	3	2	2	4	11	1	2	3		14	9		9
7 Months	53	5	3	4	8	20	2	10	12		32	21		21
8 Months	41	5	5	3	5	18	4	10	14		32	9		9
9 Months	60	5	2	4	12	23	5	12	17		40	20		20
10 Months	162	5	2	5	11	23	13	28	41		64	98		98
11 Months	274	4	3	2	13	25	23	56	79	2	106	168		168
12 Months	54	5		6	7	18	1	4	5		23	30	1	31
13-15 Months	200	7	5	6	13	31	5	16	21	1	53	146	1	147
16-18 Months	366	12	4	6	21	43	13	22	35	3	81	284	1	285
19-24 Months	311	15	9	4	22	50	8	13	21	3	74	234	3	237
More than 24 Months	367	45	13	10	34	102	7	25	32	14	148	217	2	219
TOTAL CUSTODY MONTHS OF STAY														
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	17.8	18.9	15.2	13.4	17.7	17.1	14.3	14.1	14.1	26.3	16.2	18.7	21.1	18.7
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	16.0	14.3	11.3	10.7	12.7	12.5	11.5	11.6	11.5	25.5	11.9	16.9	21.1	16.9

Over half (54%) of youth discharged in 1990 resided in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 20 percent of all discharges and 38 percent of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of the discharges are: Queens (14%), Bronx (11%), New York (Manhattan) (7%), Monroe and Nassau (6% each).

Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan accounted for 64 percent of all secure center discharges, although only 38 percent of all youth discharged came from these three boroughs. As noted in Chapter I, deviations from expected service setting proportions are difficult to detect reliably in counties with small DFY populations. Among discharges from secure centers, only Manhattan was clearly over-represented. Erie, Monroe and Nassau County youth were under-represented among discharges from this setting. Among non-secure center discharges the only substantial deviation was Queens County which was under represented.

Monroe and Nassau Counties were under-represented among discharges from both community-based homes and cooperating agencies. Among replacement discharges, Queens and Nassau Counties were over-represented, while Erie and Onondaga were under-represented.

Length of stay at discharging program. On average, youth spent seven months in the program from which they left DFY custody in 1990, with half leaving in under six months. The conventional career of non-JO youth who initially enter DFY residential settings is to enter community care following one or more stays in progressively less controlled settings. Thus, those youth discharged from other than community care represent atypical service sequences and have greatly varying LOSs at their last program.

As discussed above, youth discharged from secure settings are likely to have spent nearly all of their placement at the facility from which they were discharged. Thus, it is not unexpected that youth discharged from secure centers had an average LOS at their last program of almost five months longer than did all discharges combined. Spending most or all of their placement at the discharging facility is even more true for youth discharged from both types of voluntary agencies and from foster care.

Conversely, the shortest LOSs were among discharges from other non-residential programs, community-based homes and non-secure centers. The first two settings are rarely initial program assignments and function as brief transitional programs for youth returning to their communities. All of these settings are used, in part, as short-term programs with more structure and control for youth who have had difficulty during their initial stay in community care.

Total Residential LOS. As discussed above in the section on "Five Year Trends," residential LOS must be disaggregated to be meaningfully analyzed. Regardless of the service setting from which they were discharged, youth served only by DFY programs had the shortest total residential LOS. Youth in this service category discharged in 1990 stayed an average of almost 11 months, half leaving after almost 9 months.

Youth with "Discontinuous Service" who were discharged after more than one residential stay during custody had the longest residential LOS. This group averaged over 21 months of residential service with half leaving before 19 months.

Total Non-residential LOS. Disregarding the service setting from which they were discharged, youth who left DFY custody in 1990 spent an average of six and a half months in non-residential programs during their custody stay, half spent under six months. It is not surprising that most of these discharges were from community care.

Total Custody LOS. Youth not adjudicated as a JO or RJD are placed with the Division for 12 or 18 months. As a matter of policy, DFY rarely exercises its legal prerogative to apply for premature termination of a placement. In a minority of cases, the Division will seek an extension of placement for a youth. Thus, in the absence of one of these circumstances, for the majority of youth who have either single or concurrent placements, total custody LOS is so constrained that it is less important than it appears to be at first glance. Nevertheless, total service time is instructive and is therefore included in the report.

Overall, youth discharged in 1990 were in custody an average of a year and a half (17.8 months) and half the youth were discharged after 16 months of service. Youth leaving from foster care had the longest custody LOSs. They were, on average, in custody over two years and half left after 25 months.

The group discharged from non-secure centers had the shortest LOSs staying an average of over a year and half left before 11 months.

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