

1993 ANNUAL REPORT  
YOUTH IN CARE

152354

NEW YORK STATE  
DIVISION FOR YOUTH

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152354



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**JAN 25 1995**

**ACQUISITIONS**

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, 1993. This report provides relevant information about residential, alternative residential and non-residential programs. In an effort to present a thorough overview of the system, detailed information on admissions, in-custody populations, and discharges has been included. The utility of the report is further enhanced by the inclusion of eight-year trends on selected youth characteristics.

It is our hope that this report will contribute to a greater understanding of the role played by the Division in the State's long term commitment to its youth. Those state and local government officials who are actively involved in promoting the welfare of the youth of New York State, as well as the many private agencies involved with the juvenile justice system should find this report to be a valuable resource in their endeavors. For the Division, this report represents yet another chapter in our history, and contributes further to our expanding archival database, thereby enhancing future planning efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

Leonard G. Dunston

October, 1994

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### FOREWORD

This report provides a narrative and statistical overview of all the youth placed by the courts in DFY's custody, regardless of the setting in which they were served. Pertinent data relating to residential services, Alternative Residential services and Community Care are included. This format recognizes 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 both Alternative Residential treatment settings and Community Care.

This Annual Report for 1993 also reflects the benefits of DFY's Classification System and reconfigured youth database which were both implemented on July 1, 1989. The changes engendered by this system permit the reporting of information, especially with regard to youth needs, which was unavailable prior to its implementation.

The aim of this report is to provide interested persons with a summary of this aspect of the Division's activities during the year covered. In addition, eight-year trend data are provided, allowing 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

- \* The number of admissions reached 2,474 in 1993, representing the second largest intake in recent history. An increase in admissions of 22 percent has been realized since 1988, when admissions were as low as 2,030.
- \* While non-Latino White youth comprised 35 percent of all custody admissions in 1986, this figure had declined to 20 percent in 1993. At the same time, admissions of non-Latino African-Americans increased from 48 to 56 percent and those of Latinos of all races from 16 to 23 percent of all admissions.
- \* Between 1988 and 1993, the number of youth admitted as JOs increased 195 percent (from 103 to 304). This increase has occurred steadily each year since 1988.
- \* The number of youth admitted for a "Person" crime as their most serious offense increased 74 percent between 1988 (506) and 1993 (878). Conversely, the number of admissions where most serious offense was a "Property" crime decreased from 46 percent in 1988 to 31 percent in 1993. For the first time in recent history, in 1993 the number of admissions for "Person" crimes exceeded the number for "Property" crimes.
- \* The number of youth admitted with homicide as their most serious offense increased 141 percent between 1988 (27) and 1993 (65). Similarly, the number of youth with robbery as their most serious offense increased 149 percent over the same period.

- \* Of the approximately 2,200 youth who had intake assessments in 1993:
  - 52% came from households that did not have two adults;
  - 16% came from households where there was no parent present.
- \* Four out of five youth entering custody in 1993 who were screened at intake had at least one special service need; two in five had from two to six such needs. The following rates of service needs were found:
  - substance abuse, 65%;
  - special education, 27%;
  - mental health, 25%;
  - sex offender, 8%;
  - limited English, 6%;
  - health and retardation, less than 5% each.
- \* In 1993, DFY provided either additional residential treatment or post-residential treatment to 64 percent of the cooperatively placed youth who left Voluntary Agencies and to 26 percent of "replacement" youth who left Voluntary Agencies.
- \* For youth whose residential stays were not legally restricted, the median length of DFY residential stay was almost one month shorter in 1993 (9.3 months) than it was in 1986 (10.2 months).
- \* In 1993 the difference in median residential length of stay (LOS) between youth served only in Voluntary Agencies (11.4 months) and youth served only in DFY facilities (whose LOSs were not legally mandated) (9.3 months) was approximately two months.
- \* The end of year in-care population in 1993 was 3,756, representing a 15 percent increase from the 1988 figure of 3,275 and a nine percent increase from the 1992 figure of 3,441.
- \* New York City accounted for 60 percent of the youth admitted and discharged in 1993. Kings County alone accounted for 24 percent of total discharges and 39 percent of New York City discharges. Twenty-one percent of all admissions and 35 percent of New York City admissions came from Kings County.

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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.

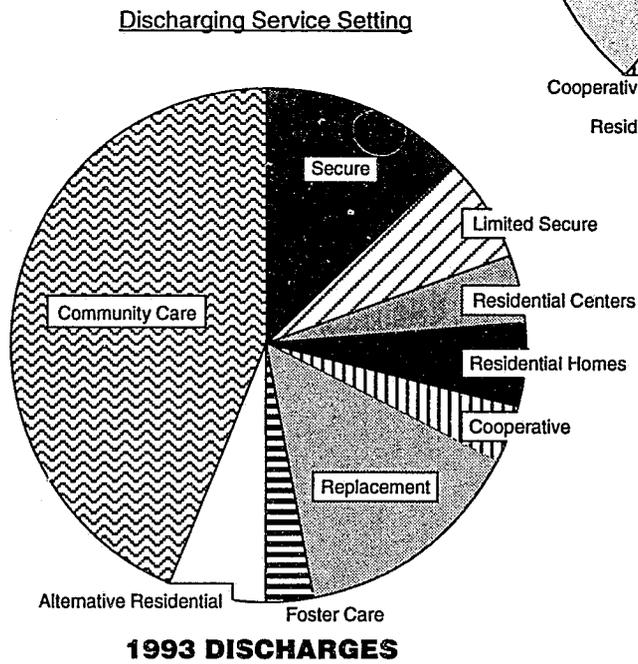
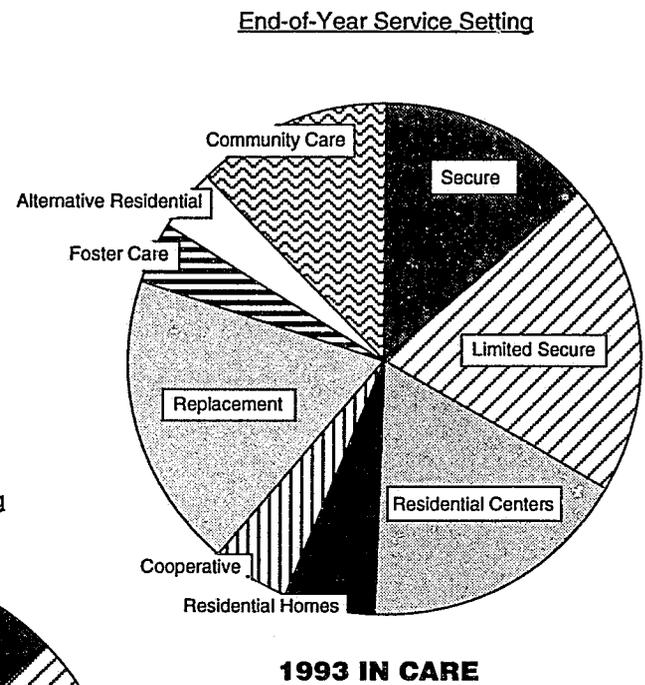
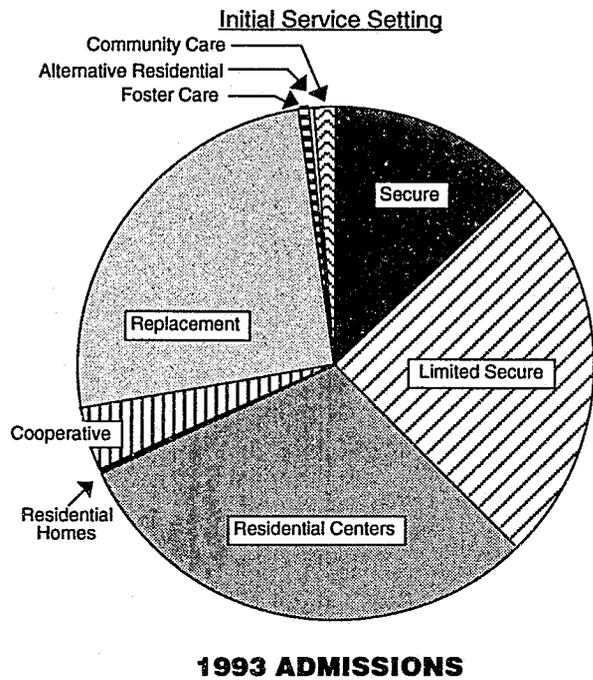
DFY's direct service system includes residential, Alternative Residential and Community Care programs operated by DFY or Voluntary Agencies. Residential programs are further divided into DFY-operated centers and homes, Voluntary Agency-operated programs and Foster Care. DFY centers and homes are organized into three risk control levels: Secure, Limited Secure and non-Secure. The non-Secure risk control level is subdivided into two service settings, Residential Centers and Residential 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 "re-placement" with a particular Voluntary Agency. Although this administrative distinction has no significant programmatic implications (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 service sequences while in DFY custody. We have kept these types distinct in this report so as not to blur these differences. Previously, replacement youth had to return to family court for a placement order modification before being transferred to a DFY-operated residential service, whereas cooperative cases could be transferred without any court proceedings. In 1993, however, the law was modified to allow the transfer of replacement youth into DFY-operated residential settings without a placement order modification and with the approval of the DFY.

Alternative Residential services include several day programs. During 1993, these included Home-Based Intensive Supervision, In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision, Evening Reporting Centers, and City Challenge. Sports Academy also operated during the early part of 1993.

Taken as a whole, these categories denote the array of service settings through which DFY provides care 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-care, and discharged from DFY custody in 1993.

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



## STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is the latest in DFY's Annual Report series. The aim of these reports is to provide interested persons with a summary of DFY's service activities relating to youth in its custody. Toward this end, Chapter I describes custody admissions, Chapter II, youth in custody at the end of the year, Chapter III, youth movements, Chapter IV, youth discharged during the year and Chapter V, activity in Alternative Residential programs.

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 in other temporary settings on December 31 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 (admissions and youth in custody) start by highlighting recent changes and providing eight-year trends pertaining to various relevant characteristics. In Chapters I, II and IV, the distribution of each characteristic reported is described for the whole population. Chapter III describes youth movement patterns within and between service settings. Chapter V provides a description of youth in Alternative Residential programs.

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 to Secure Centers who were females.

The service setting profiles provided should not be taken as reflecting a causal link between any single characteristic and service setting occupancy. While, of course, some links do exist, the fact that a particular characteristic is differentially represented among service settings should be viewed as a product of multiple factors. For example, while New York City youth vary as a proportion of the different service settings, this should not be directly attributed to locale of residence, but rather a combination of factors such as prior record and current adjudication. In essence, the profiles are provided only for descriptive purposes.

In any population, if no other factor were operating, the proportion of a particular characteristic in the whole population is the proportion one would expect to find in any subset of the same population. 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.

This report seeks to provide the key information about DFY direct services. To this end, a subject index is provided for quick reference to specific characteristics. 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

The following definitions are provided to assist the reader in understanding the data presented in the 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 Offender/Youthful Offender status (JO/YO) - JOs without prior criminal convictions who have been awarded YO status by the court which provides for shorter sentences and sealed records.

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.

Restrictive (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.

Limited Secure JD - a JD who may be placed in any setting except Secure, and who may be transferred to a Secure Center following a transfer hearing. Prior to 1993 legislation (and in prior issues of this report) these Limited Secure JDs were referred to as Title III Juvenile Delinquents (JDIII). Beginning in this report, the term Limited Secure JD is used to refer to JDIIIs prior to 1993.

Limited Secure JD - 60 Day Option - a Limited Secure JD who may be placed in a Secure Center without a transfer hearing at any time during the first 60 days of custody. Prior to 1993 legislation (and in prior issues of this report) these Limited Secure JDs with 60 Day Options were referred to as Title III Juvenile Delinquents with 60 Day Options (JDIII - 60 Day Option). Beginning in this report, the term Limited Secure JD - 60 Day Option is used to refer to JDIII - 60 Day Option prior to 1993.

Non-Secure JD - a JD who may not be placed in a Secure or Limited Secure Center. Prior to 1993 legislation (and in prior issues of this report) these non-Secure JDs were referred to as Title II Juvenile Delinquents (JDII). Beginning in this report, the term non-Secure JD is used to refer to JDII prior to 1993.

Person In Need of Supervision (PINS) - a person less than 16 years of age who does not attend school in violation of 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, youth placed after a criminal finding in Family Court, youth placed with DFY as a condition of probation, youth whose cases are 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.

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

**Alternative Residential services:** treatment settings in which youth reside in their own homes, but receive intensive supervision and service from DFY; currently this category includes Home-Based Intensive Supervision (HBIS), In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision (IHITS), Independent Living, Evening Reporting Centers (ERC) and City Challenge.

**Average:** see mean.

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

**DFY-operated programs:** direct services (residential, Alternative Residential and Community Care) 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 mean 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:** entry into initial permanent service setting or discharge from DFY custody or authorized and non-temporary transfer between programs or service settings.

**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 "replace" a youth with a court-designated Voluntary Agency. A youth not placed for "replacement" (see below) may nevertheless be cooperatively admitted to a 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 three 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 directly supervise a youth, but permits the Division to admit a youth to a cooperating Voluntary Agency by mutual agreement between DFY and the agency.

Court to DFY to Voluntary - 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. This type of placement is referred to as replacement.

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.

**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 one program to another.

**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, JO/YOs 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 all residential service during a single continuous stay in a DFY-operated program.

Voluntary Agency Only - youth whose only residential service was during a single continuous stay in Voluntary Agency programs.

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 services.

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 services.

**Service sector:** a combination of service settings with similar characteristics. There are five service sectors used in this report: DFY-operated residential sector (Secure, Limited Secure and Residential Centers, and Residential Homes); Voluntary Agency sector (for both cooperatively placed and replacement youth); Foster Care sector, Alternative Residential sector and Community Care sector.

**Service setting:** administrative and programmatic environments in which youth in DFY custody are served. They are: Secure, Limited Secure Centers, Residential Centers, Residential Homes, Cooperative and Replacement Voluntary Agencies, Foster Care, Community Care and Alternative Residential programs (see Table 2 column headings and section on "DFY's Direct Service System," above).



## CHAPTER I. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DFY CUSTODY

### EIGHT-YEAR TRENDS

Between 1986 and 1993 there was an 11 percent increase in the number of youth who entered DFY custody. Of the years considered, the greatest number of youth entered custody in 1990 (2,489) and 1993 (2,474) and the fewest in 1988 (2,030) and 1987 (2,036). Table 1 provides the data pertaining to the following discussion of these trends.

**Gender.** Male admissions increased 14 percent between 1986 and 1993. The number of male admissions peaked at 2,134 in 1990 and had declined slightly to 2,105 by 1993. From 1986 through 1993, the number of female admissions fluctuated, but were the same in 1993 as they were in 1986. During this period, females ranged from 12 to 17 percent of all youth entering custody (see Figure 2).

**Age.** Since 1986, the average age of youth entering custody has remained stable, fluctuating between 15.2 and 15.4 years of age (see Figure 3). Youth under age 16 ranged between 70 and 77 percent of all custody entries during the eight-year period.

**Race-ethnicity.** Prior to July 1, 1989, 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 current 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 current system.

Although the current system provides more accurate race counts, the fact that Latinos of all races have increased from 16 to 23 percent of youth entering custody from 1986-93 is not obvious from Table 1. Yet, as depicted in Figure 4, non-Latino Whites dropped from just over a third of all entries to less than a fifth. Non-Latino African-Americans rose from 48 percent to 56 percent of all youth admitted between 1986 and 1993. Youth identifying themselves as either Native Americans or Asians each continued to constitute less than one percent of all custody entries.

The current system permits 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 1993, such youth made up over one percent of all custody entries and were four times as likely to be Latino as compared to non-Latino. Youth who say they do not know which race category to identify with appear as "Not Specified By Youth" in Table 1. There was only one such youth among all 1993 admissions.

**Adjudication.** The most significant change in the distribution of adjudication categories over the time period covered has been the combined increase in the number of JOs and JO/YOs. From 1986 to 1993, they increased from 7 to 12 percent of all custody entries (Figure 5). Overall, the number of both types of JO admissions

TABLE 1: CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS TO DFY CUSTODY BY YEAR

		YEAR ENTERED CUSTODY							
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>		2,219	2,036	2,030	2,388	2,489	2,335	2,376	2,474
<b>GENDER</b>									
	Males	1,845	1,686	1,744	2,108	2,134	2,032	2,058	2,105
	Females	374	350	286	280	355	303	318	369
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION</b>									
	8 - 10	7	4	8	2	10	7	3	3
	11	16	13	13	16	19	12	15	8
	12	59	49	59	74	95	67	56	58
	13	177	177	198	236	263	234	244	205
	14	425	398	460	549	551	550	544	559
	15	868	808	774	885	985	899	918	1,025
	16	519	452	423	507	482	493	491	530
	17	84	99	57	89	71	59	88	64
	18	26	21	16	11	6	11	10	18
	19	27	9	12	12	6	2	4	2
	20	11	6	10	7	1	1	3	2
	Mean Age at Admission	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3
	Median Age at Admission	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5
<b>RACE/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>		1,063	957	1,052	1,362	1,445	1,419	1,485	1,548
	Non-Latino	1,063	956	1,046	1,312	1,343	1,290	1,354	1,381
	Latino		1	6	50	102	129	131	167
<b>WHITE</b>		786	717	665	724	894	786	805	870
	Non-Latino	786	714	651	552	562	437	436	487
	Latino		3	14	172	332	349	369	383
<b>LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED *</b>		351	342	287	188				
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>		13	7	13	7	18	9	12	11
<b>ASIAN</b>		4	7	7	16	8	19	16	14
<b>OTHER</b>		1	5	5	38	86	94	58	30
	Non-Latino	1		1	8	15	21	17	6
	Latino		5	4	30	71	73	41	24
<b>NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH</b>		1	1	1	53	38	8		1
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>									
	Juvenile Offender	56	72	50	75	78	114	134	151
	Juvenile Offender/Youthful Offender	97	59	53	68	86	120	132	153
	Restrictive JD	13	4	3	6	6	7	14	9
	Limited Secure JD	899	905	957	1,178	1,338	1,233	1,089	1,520
	Non-Secure JD	620	586	656	760	643	602	721	323
	PINS	348	315	239	230	289	235	233	275
	Youthful Offender	47	28	7	6	2			
	Parole Violator	72	25	32	26	8	4	6	7
	Other	67	42	33	39	39	20	47	36
<b>PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS</b>									
	First DFY Custody	2,031	1,928	1,912	2,285	2,399	2,201	2,224	2,312
	Prior DFY Custody	188	108	118	103	90	134	152	162
<b>INITIAL SERVICE SETTING</b>									
	Secure	274	175	159	180	183	245	288	321
	Limited Secure	457	515	589	707	778	630	646	611
	Residential Centers	375	305	382	592	736	772	603	754
	Residential Homes	396	318	210	197	104	33	15	10
	Voluntary Agency - Cooperative	264	300	251	254	226	198	218	92
	Voluntary Agency - Replacement	342	346	392	414	407	421	539	637
	Foster Care	63	38	20	17	22	13	12	9
	Alternative Residential						3	11	7
	Community Care	48	39	27	27	33	20	44	33

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	1991	1992	1993
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	2,219	2,036	2,030	2,388	2,489	2,335	2,376	2,474
<b>TYPE &amp; CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE</b>								
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	586	483	506	572	616	701	744	878
Assault (PL 120)	159	182	228	235	283	236	238	286
Homicide (PL 125)	37	32	27	34	41	64	57	65
Kidnapping (PL 135)	6	7	10	11	5	16	12	14
Robbery (PL 160)	301	196	180	213	213	307	371	448
Sex (PL 130)	83	66	61	79	74	78	66	65
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	1,057	970	927	1,021	1,033	891	901	766
Arson (PL 150)	15	17	17	9	8	9	10	11
Burglary (PL 140)	308	232	204	175	175	123	130	127
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	86	107	100	79	98	94	114	82
Larceny (PL 155)	408	367	299	313	294	287	268	300
Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	99	128	193	290	305	243	239	157
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL 165.40-52)	131	116	101	147	148	130	130	83
Other Theft (Other PL 165)	10	3	13	8	5	5	10	6
<b>OTHER CRIMES</b>	156	222	323	522	514	482	449	522
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	54	126	221	345	329	295	276	299
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265 )	50	55	51	111	112	121	128	159
Other	52	41	51	66	73	66	45	64
<b>NONE/STATUS OFFENSE</b>	420	361	274	273	326	261	282	308
<b>SERVICE NEEDS*</b>								
Health					124	125	117	105
Limited English					93	118	113	111
Mental Health					580	494	485	452
Mental Retardation					85	53	52	60
Sex Offender					173	175	144	143
Special Education					545	436	456	480
Substance Abuse					1,141	1,011	1,044	1,177

\*Collection of intake needs data began in July, 1989.

Figure 2: Total Number of Admissions by Gender and Year

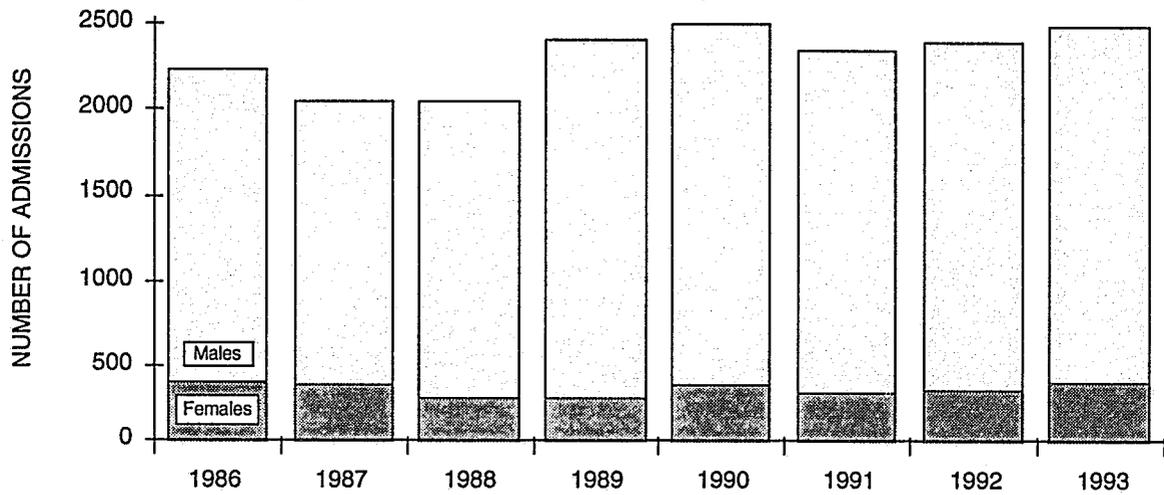


Figure 3: Percent of Admissions by Age and Year

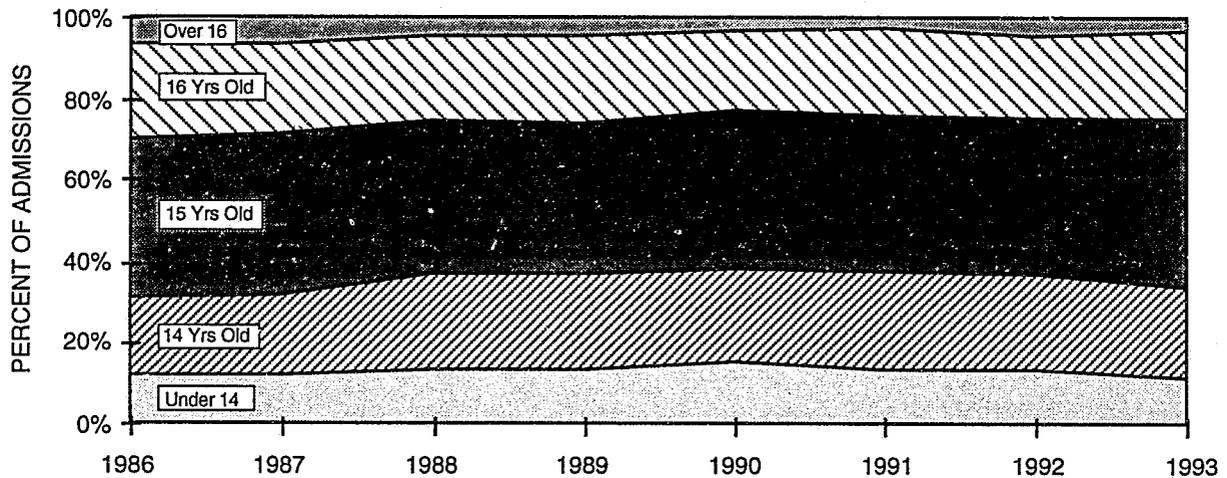


Figure 4: Percent of Admissions by Race and Ethnicity by Year

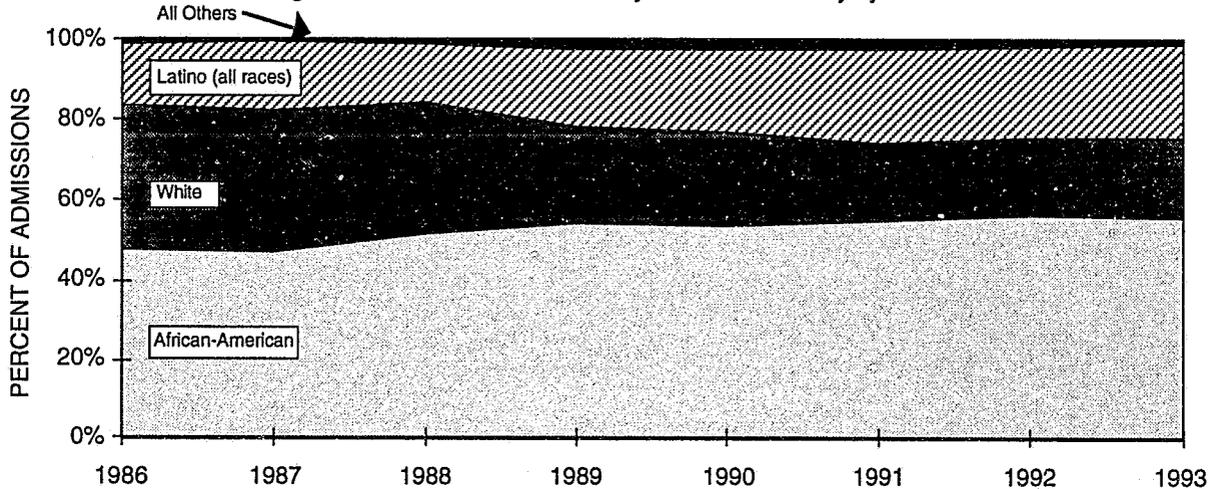


Figure 5: Adjudication of Admissions by Year

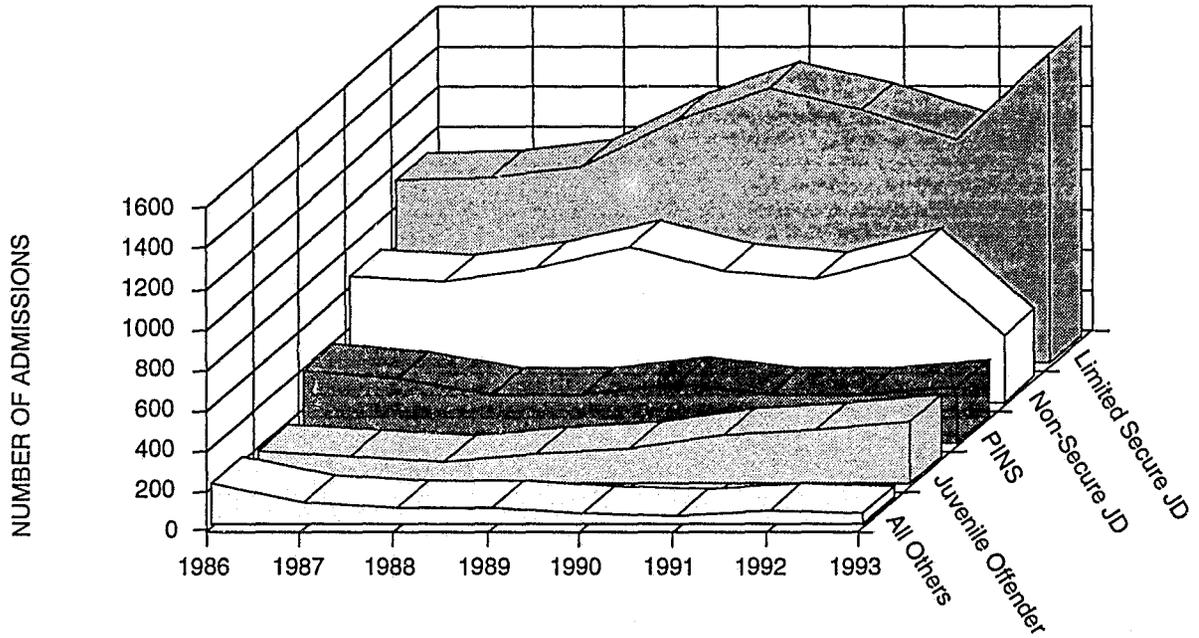
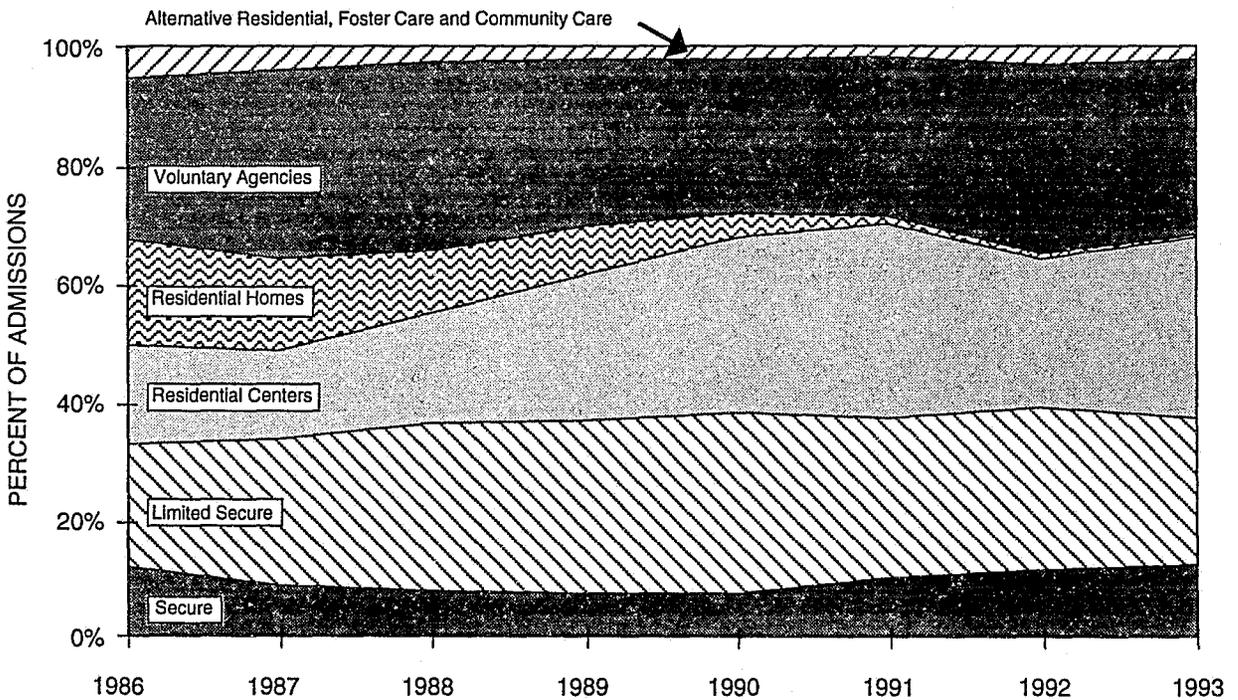


Figure 6: Percent of Admissions by Initial Service Setting by Year



increased 99 percent between 1986 and 1993. For the last six years, JO-YOs have consistently constituted approximately one-half of all JOs.

Limited Secure JD admissions had a net increase of 69 percent over the eight-year period. The number of such admissions fluctuated throughout the period, most recently increasing from 1,089 in 1992 to 1,520 in 1993. Throughout most of the period, non-Secure JDs ranged in number from 586 to 760. In 1993, however, this number declined dramatically to 323.

PINS admissions declined from 16 to 11 percent of all entries during this period. Restrictive Juvenile Delinquent (RJD) and "Other" adjudications have continued to represent only a small proportion of admissions.

**Prior Custody Status.** The percentage of all admissions who enter DFY custody for other than the first time has fluctuated between four and eight percent during the eight-year period. In 1993, seven percent of all admissions were of youth with prior custody status.

**Initial Service Setting.** The distribution of initial service settings to which youth are assigned changed markedly between 1986 to 1993 (Figure 6). In part, this is a reflection of the shift in residential capacity necessary to accommodate the changes in the distribution of adjudications noted above.

Between 1986 and 1993, there was a 101 percent increase in the number of custody entries initially admitted to Residential Centers. Replacement admissions also rose substantially from 342 in 1986 to 637 in 1993 (86%). Although having dipped as low as 159 during this period, initial admissions to Secure Centers increased from 274 to 321 (17%) between 1986 and 1993. Limited Secure Center admissions (to which only Limited Secure JDs may be initially admitted) also increased from 457 in 1986 to 611 in 1993 (34%).

The reverse pattern is observable for Residential Homes. In 1993, these settings were used for youth entering custody much less often than they had been in 1986 (396 versus 10). Corresponding to the increased number of replacement youth was a simultaneous decrease in the percentage of DFY youth placed cooperatively in Voluntary Agencies (from 264 in 1986 to 92 in 1993). This combination of increasing replacement admissions and decreasing cooperative admissions resulted in an overall increase of 20 percent in Voluntary Agency admissions from 606 in 1986 to 729 in 1993. It must be noted, however, that most of this growth has occurred since 1991. Foster Care, which never accounted for a large number of initial admissions, has declined steadily over the period and now makes up less than one percent of all admissions. During the period, admissions to Community Care consistently ranged between one and two percent of all admissions.

**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. As such, it is 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 1993 alone, over 100 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.

"Person" crimes rose from 26 percent of all admissions in 1986 to 35 percent in 1993 and, for the first time during this period, "crimes against persons" made up the largest category of admissions. This increase has occurred largely in the last few years. Conversely, the proportion of admissions whose most serious offense was "against property" has steadily declined from 48 percent to 31 percent over the eight-year period. "Other" crimes increased from 7 to 21 percent of admissions between 1986 and 1993. Most of the growth in "Other" crimes was due to the more than five-fold increase in the number of admissions for Controlled Substance offenses. With two percent of admissions in 1986 and six percent in 1993, Weapons and Firearms offenses also contributed to this increase. "Status Offense" admissions declined from 420 in 1986 to 308 in 1993 (27 percent).

There were also changes within crime types between 1986 and 1993. While larceny was the "Property" offense category with the largest number of custody entries in 1993 (12%), these offenses have nonetheless decreased 26 percent between 1986 and 1993. Having fluctuated between 4 percent and 12 percent of all entries during this period, Unauthorized Use of a Motor Vehicle (UUMV) was the most serious crime for another 6 percent of admissions in 1993. Another change within the "Property" crime category was Burglary, which declined from 14 to 5 percent of all yearly entries.

The changes in most serious offense were equally dramatic in "Person" crime categories. Having gradually increased each of the last several years, there was a pronounced increase of 50 percent between 1986 and 1993 in the number of youth admitted for a "Person" crime as their most serious offense. The number of youth adjudicated for robberies increased 49 percent between 1986 and 1993. While 14 percent of all youth entering custody in 1986 were adjudicated for robbery, over 18 percent had this as their most serious offense in 1993. The number of youth adjudicated for assault rose from 159 in 1986 to 286 in 1993 (80 percent). Having increased 76 percent between 1986 (37) and 1993 (65), the number of youth admitted for homicide now constitute almost three percent of all admissions.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH ADMITTED DURING 1993

In 1993 a total of 2,474 youth entered DFY custody. Table 2 provides the supporting data for the following discussion.

**Service setting.** In 1993, 69 percent of the youth entering custody were initially admitted to a DFY-operated residential facility. Another 29 percent were admitted to Voluntary Agencies and the remainder were divided among Foster Care, community care, and day programs.

Within these categories, Residential Centers received 30 percent of the youth entering custody, Limited Secure Centers admitted 25 percent, Secure Centers, 13 percent, and Residential Homes, less than 1 percent. Twenty-six percent of the admissions were sent as court-ordered "replacements" and four percent of the admissions went to Voluntary Agencies as cooperative placements. Over one percent of all admissions entered Community Care via interstate compacts. Alternative Residential programs, which include Independent Living, Evening Reporting Centers, Home-Based Intensive Supervision, City Challenge, In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision, and Sports Academy are typically used to help youth transition from a residential placement back to the community. Thus, it is not unexpected that these programs received only seven custody entries during the year.

**Gender.** Males made up 85 percent of all admissions in 1993. Only 79 percent of the youth admitted to Voluntary Agency programs were male, while 96 percent of those entering Secure programs were male.

**Age.** The average age of youth entering custody in 1993 was 15.3 years old; the median age was 15.5 (41 percent were 15). A little less than a quarter of the youth were 14 and approximately a fifth were 16. Just over 11 percent of all admissions were less than 14 years old and the remaining 3 percent were over 16.

Youth admitted to Secure Centers are generally older (mean = 16.1) than those admitted to other settings. For instance, while 25 percent of all custody entries were 16 or older, 45 percent of custody entries to Secure programs were in this age group. This is largely attributable to the fact that most crimes covered by the juvenile offender law must be committed between the ages of 14 and 15 and the longer processing time generally associated with these crimes. The age distribution of youth admitted to all other residential settings generally mirrors the distribution of all custody entries.

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 almost all interstate compact youth who tend to be older (mean=16.5) than initial admissions from New York State.

**Race-ethnicity.** Non-Latino African-American youth constituted the majority (56%) of custody entries in 1993. Latino youth of all races accounted for 23 percent of the 1993 custody entries. Non-Latino White youth made up 20 percent of all admissions. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the year's admissions.

Independent of ethnicity, African-American youth constituted 63 percent and White youth, 35 percent, of all admissions. Over one percent of the youth admitted did not identify with any racial group, although 80 percent of this group claimed Latino ethnicity.

Page 1 TABLE 2: CHARACTERISTICS OF ADMISSIONS TO DFY CUSTODY - 1993 BY ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING (NUMBER)

	TOTAL ADMIS- SIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES		
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES								
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,474	321	611	754	10	1,696	92	637	729	9	2,434	7	33
<b>GENDER</b>													
Males	2,105	307	519	666	6	1,498	70	504	574	2	2,074	3	28
Females	369	14	92	88	4	198	22	133	155	7	360	4	5
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION</b>													
Under 12	11		3	5		8		3	3		11		
12	58		11	26		37	2	18	20		57		1
13	205	1	51	68	2	122	7	74	81		203	1	1
14	559	29	152	183	2	366	27	161	188		555	1	3
15	1,025	148	259	306	4	717	40	256	296	5	1,018	3	4
16	530	101	120	150	2	373	16	123	139	3	515	2	13
17	64	27	15	16		58		2	2		60		4
18 - 20	22	15				15					15		7
Mean Age at Admission	15.3	16.1	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.7	15.3	15.2	16.5
Median Age at Admission	15.5	15.9	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.9	15.4	15.3	16.5
<b>RACE/Ethnicity</b>													
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>													
Non-Latino	1,548	232	429	449	3	1,113	28	381	409	6	1,528	4	16
Latino	1,381	191	387	388	3	969	26	362	388	6	1,363	4	14
<b>WHITE</b>													
Non-Latino	167	41	42	61		144	2	19	21		165		2
Latino	870	76	173	282	7	538	62	249	311	2	851	3	16
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>													
Non-Latino	487	12	100	194	7	313	52	104	156	2	471	3	13
Latino	383	64	73	88		225	10	145	155		380		3
<b>ASIAN</b>	11	2		7		9	1		1	1	11		
<b>OTHER</b>	14	6	3	2		11		3	3		14		
Non-Latino	30	4	6	14		24	1	4	5		29		1
Latino	6	1		1		2	1	2	3		5		1
<b>NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH</b>	24	3	6	13		22		2	2		24		
	1	1				1					1		
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>													
<b>NO ADULT HOUSEHOLD</b>													
SINGLE ADULT HOUSEHOLD	42	4	13	10		27	1	12	13		40		2
Male Parent	1,122	103	273	363	4	743	49	310	359	6	1,108	4	10
Female Parent	60	6	14	13		33	3	21	24	1	58		2
Other Adult Male	877	73	208	297	4	582	37	245	282	4	868	4	5
Other Adult Female	19	4	4	5		13	1	5	6		19		
<b>TWO+ ADULT HOUSEHOLD</b>	166	20	47	48		115	8	39	47	1	163		3
Two Parents	1,083	143	280	332	6	761	38	272	310	3	1,074	1	8
One Parent	496	62	138	153	4	357	16	119	135	1	493	1	2
No Parents	459	73	112	132	2	319	20	114	134	2	455		4
	128	8	30	47		85	2	39	41		126		2

CONTINUED

TABLE 2 Page 2

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1993

	TOTAL ADMIS- SIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									ALTER- RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES			
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE			TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL						
RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES														
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	2,474	321	611	754	10	1,696	92	637	729	9	2,434	7	33		
<b>RESPONSIBLE COUNTY</b>															
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	1,471	273	381	399	1	1,054	11	404	415	1	1,470	1			
Bronx	264	59	60	84	1	204	2	57	59	1	264				
Kings	519	128	153	124		405		114	114		519				
New York	309	33	101	97		231	9	68	77		308	1			
Queens	322	50	54	82		186		136	136		322				
Richmond	57	3	13	12		28		29	29		57				
<b>OTHER COUNTIES</b>	969	46	230	355	9	640	81	233	314	8	962	6	1		
Albany	72	2	12	29		43	11	18	29		72				
Allegany	11		1	5		6	5		5		11				
Broome	33		18	12	3	33					33				
Cattaraugus	6		1	5		6					6				
Cayuga	15	1	8	5	1	15					15				
Chautauqua	9		2	6		8	1		1		9				
Chemung	7		3	3		6	1		1		7				
Chenango	1		1			1					1				
Clinton	7		1	4		5	2		2		7				
Columbia	3			3		3					3				
Cortland															
Delaware															
Dutchess	24	1	9	10		20					20	4			
Erie	55	4	15	22	1	42	2	2	4	8	54	1			
Essex	5		1	2		3	2		2		5				
Franklin	2			2		2					2				
Fulton	10		2	4		6	4		4		10				
Genesee	2			2		2					2				
Greene	7		2	2		4	2		2		6		1		
Hamilton	1							1	1		1				
Herkimer	2		1	1		2					2				
Jefferson	9	2	4	3		9					9				
Lewis															
Livingston															
Madison	5		3	2		5					5				
Monroe	126	8	17	42		67	7	52	59		126				
Montgomery	8		2	4		6	1	1	2		8				
Nassau	181		17	25		42	2	137	139		181				
Niagara	46		7	20	1	28	18		18		46				
Oneida	32	3	10	16	2	31	1		1		32				
Onondaga	55	6	18	20		44	5	5	10		54	1			
Ontario	8	1		6		7	1		1		8				
Orange	17	1	12	3		16	1		1		17				
Orleans															

CONTINUED

TABLE 2 Page 3

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1993

	TOTAL ADMIS- SIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES								ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES				
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL						
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES										
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	2,474	321	611	754	10	1,696	92	637	729	9	2,434	7	33		
<b>RESPONSIBLE COUNTY</b>															
Oswego	6		2	4		6					6				
Otsego	6			6		6					6				
Putnam															
Rensselaer	18		5	12		17	1		1		18				
Rockland	5	1			1	2		3	3		5				
St. Lawrence	4		2	2		4					4				
Saratoga	17		4	11		15	2		2		17				
Schenectady	42		8	25		33	5	4	9		42				
Schoharie															
Schuyler															
Seneca															
Steuben	7		4	2		6		1	1		7				
Suffolk	42	10	12	11		33	2	7	9		42				
Sullivan	7		3	4		7					7				
Tioga	2		2			2					2				
Tompkins															
Ulster	3		2	1		3					3				
Warren	3		1	2		3					3				
Washington															
Wayne	11		1	7		8	1	2	3		11				
Westchester	29	6	15	8		29					29				
Wyoming	5		1	1		1	4		4		5				
Yates	3		1	2		3					3				
<b>INTERSTATE</b>	34	2				2					2		32		
<b>PLACEMENT TYPE</b>															
Court to DFY	1,805	321	611	754	10	1,696	92		92	9	1,797	7	1		
Court to DFY to Voluntary	637							637	637		637				
Interstate Compact	32												32		
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>															
Juvenile Offender	151	151				151					151				
Juvenile Offender/Youthful Offender	153	153				153					153				
Restrictive JD	9	9				9					9				
Limited Secure JD-60 Day Option	215	1	128	80	1	210	4		4		214	1			
Limited Secure JD	1,305		483	280	4	767	44	490	534		1,301	3	1		
Non-Secure JD	323			252	1	253	18	50	68	1	322	1			
PINS	275			140	4	144	24	97	121	8	273	2			
Parole Violator	7	7				7					7				
Other	36			2		2	2		2		4		32		
<b>PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS</b>															
First DFY Custody	2,312	287	549	713	10	1,559	90	615	705	8	2,272	7	33		
Prior DFY Custody	162	34	62	41		137	2	22	24	1	162				

CONTINUED

TABLE 2 Page 4

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1993

TOTAL ADMISSIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESID. SERVICES			
	TOTAL ADMIS- SIONS	DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE			TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL						
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES										
<b>TOTAL ADMISSIONS</b>	2,474	321	611	754	10	1,696	92	637	729	9	2,434	7	33		
<b>TYPE &amp; CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE</b>															
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	878	310	288	135		733	12	132	144		877	1			
Assault (PL 120)	286	23	110	73		206	9	70	79		285	1			
Homicide (PL 125)	65	59	6			65					65				
Kidnapping (PL 135)	14	2	6	4		12		2	2		14				
Robbery (PL 160)	448	209	130	50		389	3	56	59		448				
Sex (PL 130)	65	17	36	8		61		4	4		65				
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	766	11	159	291	5	466	39	255	294	1	761	4	1		
Arson (PL 150)	11	3	4	4		11					11				
Burglary (PL 140)	127	8	32	36	1	77	9	40	49		126		1		
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	82		16	34	1	51	5	26	31		82				
Larceny (PL 155)	300		52	119	3	174	15	108	123		297	3			
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	157		31	71		102	8	46	54	1	157				
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL165.40-52)	83		23	23		46	2	34	36		82	1			
Other Theft (PL 165)	6		1	4		5		1	1		6				
<b>OTHER CRIMES</b>	522		164	187	1	352	17	153	170		522				
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	299		59	124	1	184	12	103	115		299				
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	159		90	37		127		32	32		159				
Other	64		15	26		41	5	18	23		64				
<b>NONE - STATUS OFFENSE</b>	308			141	4	145	24	97	121	8	274	2	32		
<b>SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)</b>															
<b>HEALTH</b>	105	3	35	55	3	96	7	NA	7		103	2			
On-Site Medical Personnel	45	1	15	28		44	1		1		45				
Access to Medical Specialist	56	2	18	28	2	50	5		5		55	1			
Wheel Chair Bound															
Pregnancy Services	14		6	3	3	12	1		1		13	1			
<b>LIMITED ENGLISH</b>	111	84	15	11		110	1	NA	1		111				
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	452	49	165	208	4	426	20	NA	20	5	451	1			
<b>MENTAL RETARDATION</b>	60		28	29	1	58	2	NA	2		60				
IQ = 60 or Less	2		1	1		2					2				
IQ = 61 to 74	58		27	28	1	56	2		2		58				
<b>SEX OFFENDER SERVICE</b>	143	28	79	34		141	1	NA	1	1	143				
Violent Sex Offender	96	25	55	16		96					96				
Non-Violent Sex Offender	47	3	24	18		45	1		1	1	47				
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>	480	53	172	213	4	442	33	NA	33	2	477	3			
Emotionally Disturbed	329	29	124	155	1	309	17		17	2	328	1			
Learning Disabled	120	16	37	49	3	105	13		13		118	2			
Mentally Retarded	8		4	4		8					8				
Physically Impaired	1		1			1					1				
Multiple Handicaps	22	8	6	5		19	3		3		22				
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</b>	1,177	195	401	511	5	1,112	55	NA	55	4	1,171	5	1		

While entries to Secure Centers made up 13 percent of system-wide admissions, almost 25 percent of African-American Latino youth and only 2 percent of White non-Latino youth were admitted to a Secure program. Forty percent of White non-Latino youth were admitted to Residential Centers, while only 23 percent of White Latino youth entered this service setting. Only one percent of African-American Latino youth, two percent of African-American non-Latino youth, and three percent of White Latino youth were admitted to cooperative Voluntary Agencies, yet 11 percent of White non-Latino youth were admitted to these agencies. Only 11 percent of African-American Latino admissions were admitted to replacement Voluntary Agencies, while 38 percent of White Latino admissions were admitted as replacements to Voluntary Agencies.

**Household Structure.** During 1993, data on household structure were collected on 91 percent of all custody entries. Of these youth, 48 percent came from households containing at least two persons 18 and over. However, in less than half of these households there were two parents present. In 50 percent of all households, only one adult was present, but the single adult in these households was a parent in 84 percent of the cases. There was no adult present in two percent of the households. However, regardless of the number of adults present, 16 percent of the youth entering custody came from households where there was no parent present.

The most frequent household structure (39%) was a single adult household headed by the youth's mother. An additional seven percent of the households were headed by an adult female other than the youth's mother. Two parent households were the next most frequent category (22%), closely followed by two or more adult households with one parent (20%).

**Responsible County.** Over half (59%) of the admissions during 1993 came from the five boroughs of New York City. Comprising more than a third of the New York City total, Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 21 percent of all admissions. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of all admissions were: Queens (13%), New York (Manhattan) (12%), Bronx (11%), Nassau (7%) and Monroe (5%).

Significant variations exist across counties with respect to youth placement patterns. For instance, Bronx and Kings Counties accounted for 58 percent of Secure Center admissions, but only 32 percent of all admissions. Additionally, Suffolk County had a total of only 42 admissions, yet 10 (24%) of these were admitted to a Secure Center. Conversely, although 181 youth were admitted from Nassau County, none of these youth were admitted to a Secure Center. Over half of the 33 youth admitted from Broome County (55%) were placed in a Limited Secure Center, while only 13 percent of the 126 youth from Monroe County were similarly placed. Only 14 percent of the 181 youth admitted from Nassau County were placed in a Residential Center, while 50 percent of the 32 youth admitted from Oneida County were placed in this service setting.

The degree to which youth are placed in Voluntary Agencies varies widely among counties as well. Youth from some counties are rarely placed with a Voluntary Agency. In 1993, for instance, Broome County admitted 33 youth, none of whom were placed in a Voluntary Agency and Oneida County, which was responsible for 32 admissions, had only one youth (3%) enter a Voluntary Agency. Several counties, on the other hand, had 40 percent or more of their DFY admissions placed in a Voluntary Agency in 1993. The most notable of these is Nassau County, with an overwhelming 77 percent of their admissions entering voluntary settings. The other counties in this category are: Richmond County (51%), Monroe County (47%), Queens County (42%), and Albany County (40%).

**Placement type.** "Court to DFY" accounted for 73 percent of the placements among youth entering custody during 1993. "Court to DFY to Voluntary Agencies" accounted for another 26 percent. Interstate compacts accounted for one percent.

**Adjudication.** 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, non-Secure JDs and PINS may never enter a Secure or Limited Secure setting.

The most frequent adjudication among youth entering custody in 1993 was Limited Secure JD (53%). Another nine percent of admissions were Limited Secure JDs with 60-day options (permitting transfer to a Secure Center). Non-Secure JD was the second most frequent adjudication (13%), followed by JOs and JO/YOs (12%) and PINS (11%). There were nine RJDs admitted and "Other" adjudications accounted for over one percent of all admissions. JDs of all kinds made up 75 percent of admissions. Together, then, PINS, JDs and JOs accounted for 98 percent of all admissions.

**Prior Custody Status.** Youth entering DFY custody for the first time constituted 93 percent of all 1993 admissions. Youth with prior custody histories were more likely to be admitted to the more Secure settings, with 85 percent of such youth having been admitted to either a Secure, Limited Secure or Residential Center, while only 67 percent of those entering custody for the first time were admitted to these settings.

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

The foregoing notwithstanding, the most prevalent admission offense type in 1993 was "Crimes Against Persons" (35%), with the most prevalent category within this type being robbery (18%). Assault, the most serious crime category for 12 percent of all admissions, was the second most frequent "Person" offense.

"Crimes Against Property" was the most serious type of admitting offense for 31 percent of all admissions. Within this group, larceny was the most prevalent category, accounting for 12 percent of all admissions. Unauthorized use of a motor vehicle accounted for six percent of total admissions.

Following "Person" and "Property" crimes, the next most frequent offense type was "Other" crimes (21%), including controlled substance offenses. An additional 12 percent of youth admitted had a "Status Offense" (including no offense) as their most serious offense type.

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 across service settings. For example, youth adjudicated for larceny, although one of the most prevalent crime categories, were never admitted to Secure Centers in 1993.

As would be expected, those youth admitted with "Crimes Against Persons" offenses were more likely to be placed in a more Secure setting (Secure or Limited Secure Centers) (68%) than those who had committed a "Property" offense (22%). However, even within the "Persons" crime type, there was substantial variation within individual crime categories. While only 47 percent of the youth admitted with an assault offense were placed in these more Secure settings, 100 percent of the youth admitted with a homicide offense were placed in such settings. Within the "Other" crime type, only 20 percent of those admitted with a controlled substance offense were placed in a Limited Secure setting, yet 57 percent of those with a firearms or weapons offense were so placed.

**Service Needs.** An integral part of intake is needs screening. This information is used to assist in the selection of the optimal initial program setting for each youth. Screening is done in the areas of **health** (up to 10 different service needs are allowed), **limited English, mental health, mental retardation, sex offender services, special education** and **substance abuse**. Only replacement and interstate compact youth entering custody who do not enter DFY-operated residential programs are excluded from this screening process.

Among 1993 custody entries who were screened, 82 percent had at least one special service need, 27 percent had two such needs and 14 percent had three or more service needs. The high proportion of screened youth with various service needs underscores the intrinsic connection between delinquency and human service needs in general.

A majority of the youth screened in 1993 (65%) indicated **substance use or involvement** to the degree that assessment for intervention services was warranted. Almost 25 percent of the youth screened had evidence of prior **mental health** treatment and/or current symptoms, 27 percent were currently on the **special education** registers of their home schools and eight percent presented a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant assessment for formal intervention services. The **English language proficiency** of over six 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 of the screened admissions required **on-site medical personnel** and three percent required access to an **off-site medical specialist** for pre-existing conditions. Over three percent of screened admissions were **mentally retarded** (by NYS Education Department criteria). Fourteen females were **pregnant**.



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

Admissions provide the earliest information on how youth entering 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.

### EIGHT-YEAR TRENDS

Between 1986 and 1993 the number of youth in custody ranged between 3,275 (1988) and 3,760 (1990). At the end of 1993, there were 3,756 youth in DFY custody, four short of the eight-year high. This represents an 11 percent increase since 1991 (3,386). Aside from this, during the period covered, the number of youth in care has fluctuated mildly with no clear trend. Table 3 provides the supporting data for the discussion of in-custody trends which follows.

**Gender.** As would be expected, the eight-year pattern for youth in custody mirrors that of admissions (see Chapter I). Compared to 1986, there were slightly fewer females in custody and seven percent more males at the end of 1993. During this period, females comprised between 13 percent (1989 and 1991) and 16 percent (1987) of all youth in custody. See Figure 7.

**Age.** Figure 8 shows that only minor variations occurred in the age distribution of youth in custody between 1986 and 1993. During this time period, the average age varied between 16.0 and 16.4.

**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" describes a sharp decline in 1989 and is further reduced as fewer youth categorized under the old system remained 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 current system provides more accurate race counts, the fact that Latinos of all races have increased from 15 to 22 percent of all youth in custody from 1986 to 1993 is not obvious from Table 3 (see Figure 9). During this period, non-Latino Whites declined from over a third to under a fifth of all youth in custody, while non-Latino African-Americans rose from 49 percent to 57 percent of all in-custody youth. Native Americans and youth of Asian background together continue to account for about one percent of all youth in custody.

Under the current categorization, youth who do not identify with any of the four racial groups (presumably of mixed ancestry) can choose to be classified as "Other" or "Not Specified." In 1993, "Other" youth made up two percent of the end-of-year population and youth of unspecified race made up less than one percent. It should be noted that such youth are most often Latino.

**Adjudication.** The most important change regarding adjudication has been the increase of Limited Secure JDs (see Figure 10). Between 1986 and 1993 this adjudication category grew by 29 percent. The number of such youth has fluctuated throughout the period, and has most recently jumped from 1,734 in 1992 to 2,212 in 1993. Dramatic changes have occurred as well in the number of Juvenile Offenders

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

		YEAR							
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>TOTAL IN CUSTODY</b>		3,577	3,495	3,275	3,402	3,760	3,386	3,441	3,756
<b>GENDER</b>									
	Males	3,032	2,924	2,789	2,950	3,238	2,938	2,955	3,237
	Females	545	571	486	452	522	448	486	519
<b>AGE AT END OF YEAR</b>									
	8 - 10	2	1	4	1	4	4		
	11	9	12	7	8	12	12	10	5
	12	41	30	46	44	48	41	38	38
	13	107	131	121	163	213	150	161	134
	14	386	315	380	444	450	510	429	464
	15	759	825	799	925	1,004	903	966	957
	16	1,213	1,118	1,092	1,128	1,259	1,083	1,083	1,356
	17	738	806	642	551	638	501	539	578
	18	177	157	113	77	81	126	123	138
	19	86	63	45	43	29	38	66	52
	20 - 21	59	37	26	18	22	18	26	34
	Mean Age at End of Year	16.4	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1
	Median Age at End of Year	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2
<b>RACE/Ethnic Group</b>									
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>		1,766	1,730	1,685	1,890	2,176	2,067	2,141	2,346
	Non-Latino	1,766	1,729	1,679	1,842	2,056	1,885	1,960	2,131
	Latino		1	6	48	120	182	181	215
<b>WHITE</b>		1,248	1,218	1,097	1,071	1,291	1,102	1,136	1,283
	Non-Latino	1,248	1,216	1,084	905	907	674	659	731
	Latino		2	13	166	384	428	477	552
<b>LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED *</b>		535	516	462	322	124	36	18	5
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>		19	17	13	12	20	17	21	22
<b>ASIAN</b>		7	6	11	20	15	23	24	28
<b>OTHER</b>		2	7	6	44	91	123	91	66
	Non-Latino	1	1		8	18	26	20	11
	Latino	1	6	6	36	73	97	71	55
<b>NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH</b>			1	1	43	43	18	10	6
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>									
	Juvenile Offender	230	213	168	159	180	252	301	345
	Juvenile Offender/Youthful Offender	123	91	66	68	85	121	122	130
	Restrictive JD	45	40	28	23	24	24	36	39
	Limited Secure JD	1,717	1,784	1,784	1,866	2,141	1,864	1,734	2,212
	Non-Secure JD	842	823	823	904	905	783	884	647
	PINS	458	447	360	343	401	319	332	346
	Youthful Offender	53	35	7	3				
	Parole Violator	58	25	14	10	5		1	3
	Other	51	37	25	26	19	23	31	34
<b>SERVICE SETTING</b>									
	Secure	414	297	279	267	287	392	458	513
	Limited Secure	588	653	736	676	742	689	652	740
	Residential Centers	404	390	398	557	677	700	611	649
	Residential Homes	388	350	317	376	309	195	210	219
	Voluntary Agency - Cooperative	308	354	264	269	264	217	242	176
	Voluntary Agency - Replacement	377	387	399	429	438	460	566	716
	Foster Care	130	110	51	71	108	116	134	143
	Alternative Residential Programs				14	104	143	143	144
	Community Care	968	954	831	757	921	513	425	456
<b>SERVICE NEEDS<sup>^</sup></b>									
	Health Needs					155	178	196	195
	Limited English					108	140	158	167
	Mental Health					740	761	797	813
	Mental Retardation					112	97	94	95
	Sex Offender					232	278	270	290
	Special Education					706	668	722	830
	Substance Abuse					1,444	1,453	1,521	1,801

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

<sup>^</sup>Collection of intake needs data began in July 1989.

Figure 7: Number of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Gender and Year

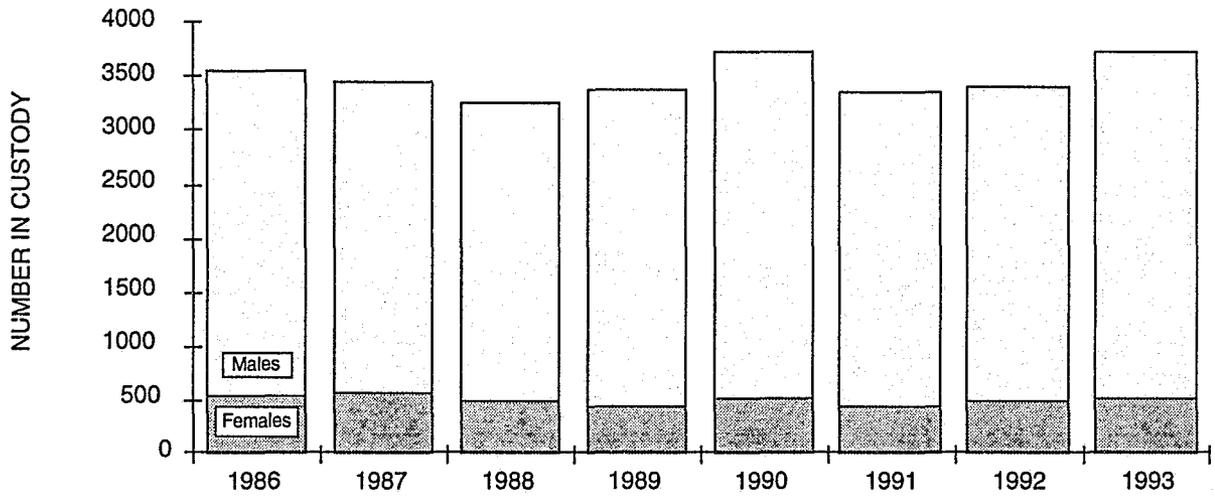


Figure 8: Age Distribution of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Year

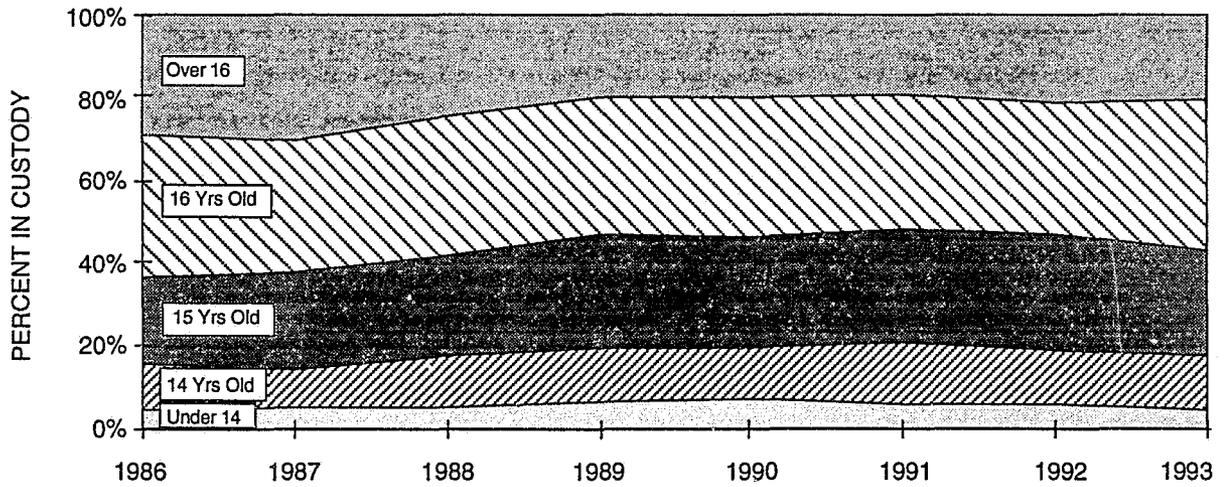
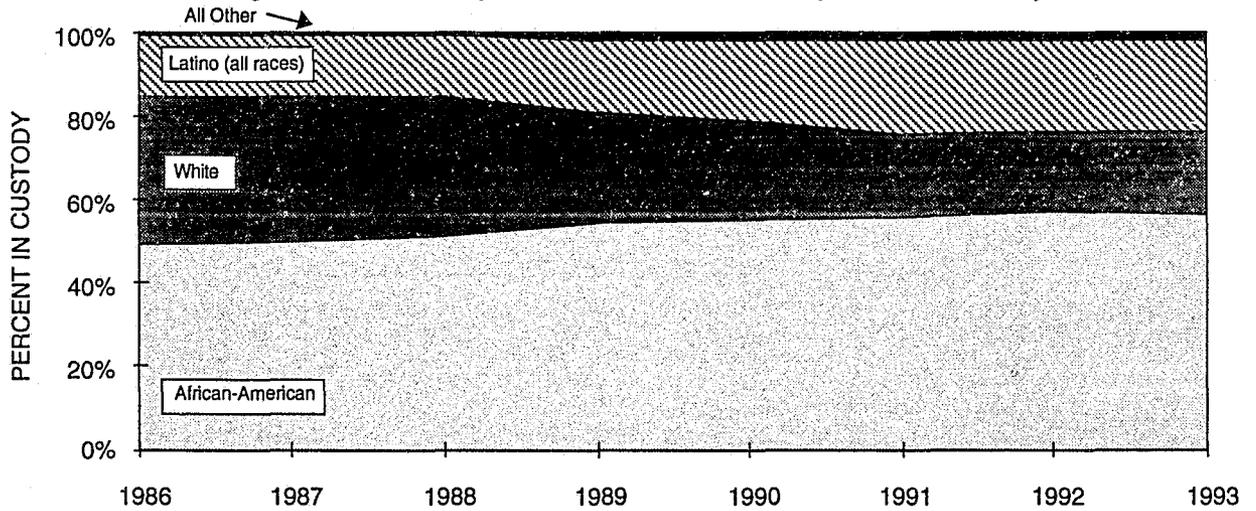


Figure 9: Race-Ethnicity Distribution of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Year



during this period. While there were 411 JOs (including JO/YOs) in custody at the end of 1986, this number grew to 478 in 1993. However, between 1986 and 1989, this population had declined to 237 (Figure 10).

From 1986 to 1992, the percent of youth in care adjudicated as non-Secure JDs remained relatively constant at about a quarter of all youth in care. In 1993, however, this figure dropped to 17 percent. PINS have gradually dropped from 13 percent of youth in care (1986) to nine percent (1993). Restrictive Juvenile Delinquents, Parole Violators, and "Other" adjudications continue to represent extremely small proportions of in-custody youth.

**Service Setting.** The distribution of youth in custody across service settings reflects, in part, the realignment of service settings made by DFY between 1986 and 1993 to accommodate the changes in the adjudication of youth placed in its custody (Figure 11).

The proportion of the in-custody population in Secure, Limited Secure, Residential Centers, and replacement settings increased during this period, while the proportion of youth in custody at Residential Homes, cooperative settings and Community Care declined. The end-of-year population in Residential Centers increased 61 percent, from 404 in 1986 to 649 in 1993. Limited Secure settings accounted for 16 percent of youth in 1986 and 20 percent in 1993. Secure Center residents increased from 12 percent in 1986 to 14 percent of youth in custody in 1993. Replacement Voluntary Agency placements rose from 11 percent to 19 percent of youth in custody. Conversely, by 1993, the number of youth in Residential Homes and cooperating Voluntary Agencies each declined by over 43 percent from their 1986 levels.

Figure 10: Number of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Adjudication and Year

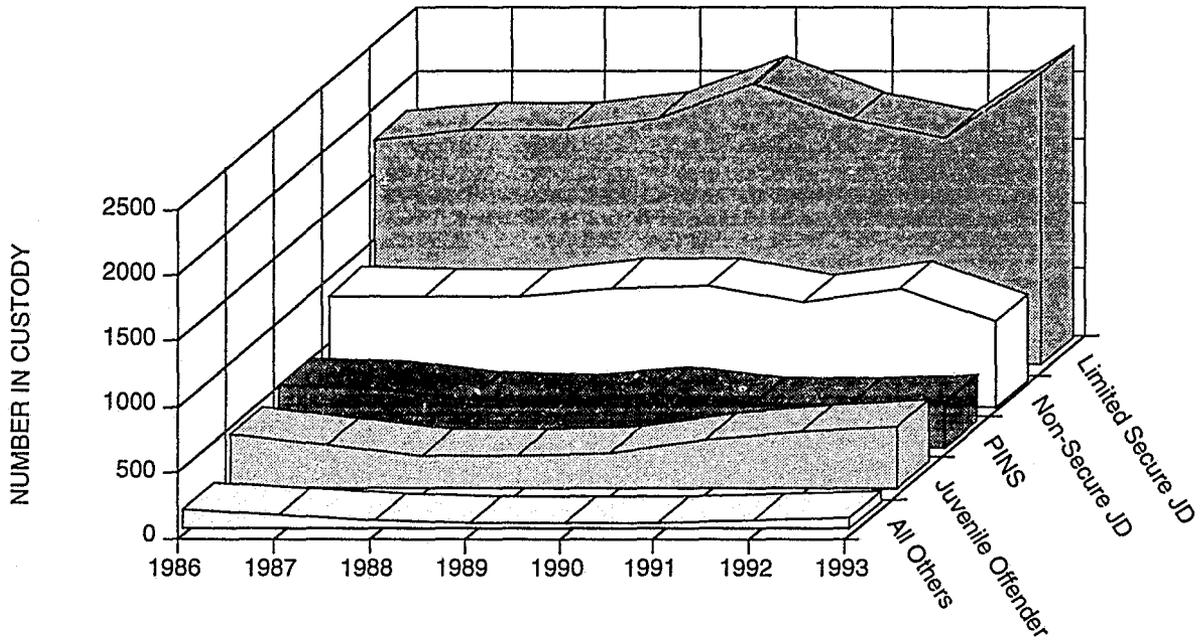
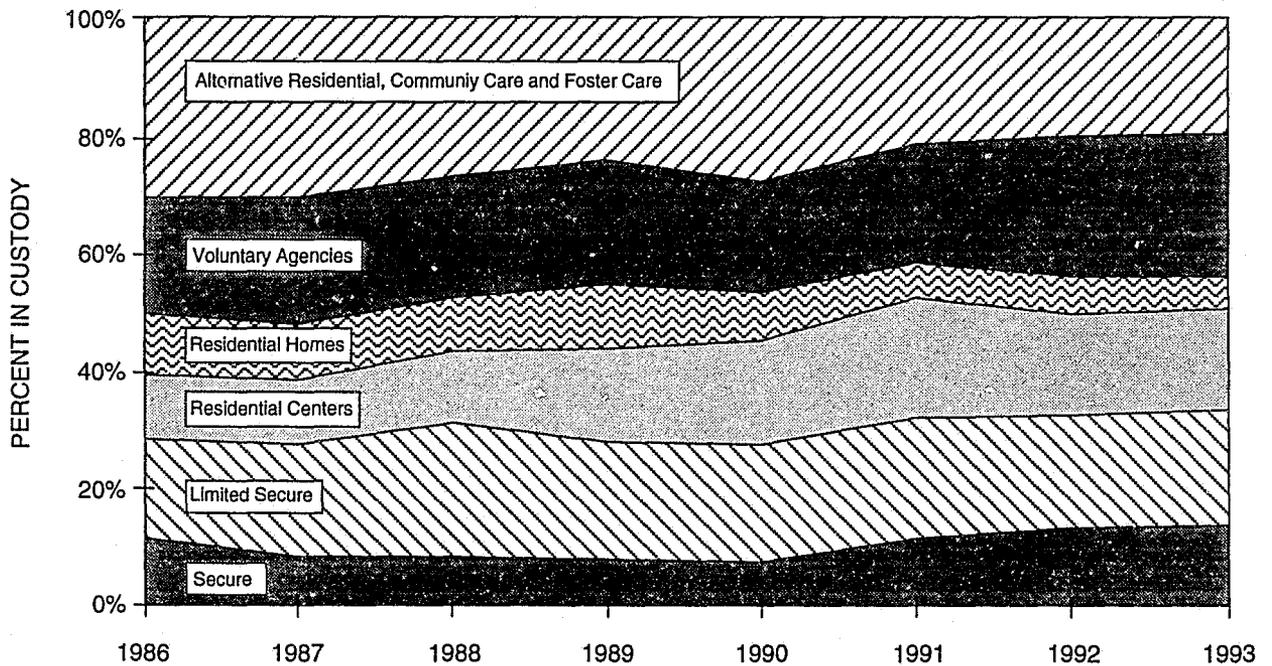


Figure 11: Service Setting Distribution of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Year



## CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN CUSTODY AT THE END OF 1993

There were 3,756 youth in DFY custody on December 31, 1993. Table 4 provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows. 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 somewhat 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 can, through a variety of procedures, be moved to a more restrictive setting. Thus, at any time following initial admission, where a youth is located will be the product of his/her legal characteristics plus his/her subsequent behavior while in custody.

**Service setting.** Fifty-six percent of the youth in custody at the end of 1993 were in DFY-operated residential service settings. Community Care accounted for another 12 percent of youth in custody. Alternative Residential settings accounted for an additional four percent. Both types of Voluntary Agency placements accounted for another 24 percent, and Foster Care, 4 percent.

Among residential settings, Limited Secure Centers accounted for 20 percent, Residential Centers, 17 percent, Secure Centers, 14 percent and Residential Homes, 6 percent of youth in custody. Court-ordered "replacements" accounted for another 19 percent of the youth in custody and cooperatively placed youth, an additional 5 percent.

**Gender.** Overall, females made up just under 14 percent of all youth in custody at the end of 1993. While 15 percent of all males in custody at the end of 1993 were in Secure Centers, only 5 percent of all females were in a Secure program. Conversely, 5 percent of males and 10 percent of females were in Residential Homes at the end of the year.

**Age.** The average age of youth in custody on December 31, 1993 was 16.1 years old. The median age was 16.2 (36 percent were 16). Twenty-five percent were 15 and another 15 percent were 17 years old. Fourteen year-olds were 12 percent of the population in custody, 5 percent of the youth were less than 14 years old and 6 percent were over 17.

Secure Center residents were older than youth in other settings (mean= 17.2 years; median= 17.0 years). Generally, younger youth were more likely to be in the less secure residential settings and older youth more likely to be in the more secure residential settings. For instance, 30 percent of all 12, 13 and 14-year olds in care were in a Residential Center, while only 16 percent of 15, 16 and 17-year olds were in this setting. Similarly, 26 percent of the younger group and 18 percent of the older group were in a Voluntary Agency as a result of a court ordered replacement. Compared with only ten percent of 14, 15 and 16-year olds, thirty-one percent of 17 to 20-year olds were in a Secure setting.

**Race-ethnicity.** As previously noted, the current categories for race and ethnicity were not used until July 1, 1989. Because some youth admitted prior to this date were still in custody at the end of 1993, data for this characteristic regarding Latino youth are displayed under both the old and current categories.

TABLE 4: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DFY CUSTODY BY SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1993 (NUMBER)

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/93	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES		
RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES												
<b>TOTAL IN CARE</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>GENDER</b>													
Males	3,237	489	635	560	165	1,849	145	606	751	114	2,714	133	390
Females	519	24	105	89	54	272	31	110	141	29	442	11	66
<b>AGE</b>													
12 and Under	43		8	17	1	26	1	13	14	1	41		2
13	134		30	47	4	81	6	36	42		123	4	7
14	464	16	109	128	23	276	16	117	133	12	421	13	30
15	957	69	253	197	52	571	47	195	242	15	828	39	90
16	1,356	180	267	207	101	755	60	239	299	45	1,099	70	187
17	578	116	70	53	37	276	31	90	121	44	441	18	119
18 - 20	224	132	3		1	136	15	26	41	26	203		21
Mean Age	16.1	17.2	15.8	15.6	16.2	16.1	16.3	15.9	16.0	17.0	16.1	16.1	16.5
Median Age	16.2	17.0	15.9	15.7	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.0	17.0	16.1	16.2	16.5
<b>RACE/Ethnicity</b>													
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>	2,346	371	501	404	123	1,399	70	429	499	85	1,983	98	265
Non-Latino	2,131	327	459	355	109	1,250	68	407	475	77	1,802	85	244
Latino	215	44	42	49	14	149	2	22	24	8	181	13	21
<b>WHITE</b>	1,283	110	231	225	87	653	96	269	365	54	1,072	44	167
Non-Latino	731	27	136	152	59	374	79	95	174	48	596	26	109
Latino	552	83	95	73	28	279	17	174	191	6	476	18	58
<b>LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED*</b>	5	2				2	2		2	1	5		
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>	22	5		7	4	16	1	5	6		22		
<b>ASIAN</b>	28	11	3	2		16		6	6		22		6
<b>OTHER</b>	66	11	5	11	5	32	6	6	12	3	47	2	17
Non-Latino	11	2	1	2		5	1	2	3	1	9		2
Latino	55	9	4	9	5	27	5	4	9	2	38	2	15
<b>NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH</b>	6	3				3	1	1	2		5		1
<b>RESPONSIBLE COUNTY</b>													
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	2,245	429	444	340	98	1,311	42	507	549	66	1,926	75	244
Bronx	415	101	70	72	22	265	5	94	99	13	377	17	21
Kings	778	186	162	100	30	478	7	137	144	24	646	37	95
New York	523	64	123	84	22	293	24	121	145	10	448	15	60
Queens	441	69	66	69	19	223	6	129	135	17	375	6	60
Richmond	88	9	23	15	5	52		26	26	2	80		8
<b>OTHER COUNTIES</b>	1,475	81	296	309	121	807	134	209	343	77	1,227	69	179
Albany	107	2	16	31	9	58	12	15	27	5	90	6	11
Allegany	12		1	2	1	4	6		6		10		2
Broome	43		17	8	9	34		1	1	3	38		5

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

CONTINUED

TABLE 4 Page 2

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1993

RESPONSIBLE COUNTY	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/93	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES		
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES			DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL						
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES										
<b>TOTAL IN CARE</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>456</b>		
Cattaraugus	13		2	4		6	3	1	4	2	12		1		
Cayuga	26	2	10	4	3	19				4	23		3		
Chautauqua	18		2	6	2	10	1		1	3	14		4		
Chemung	19		1	2	2	5	5	1	6	2	13		6		
Chenango	3		3			3					3				
Clinton	10		2	4		6	3		3		9		1		
Columbia	8		3	1	1	5	1		1		6		2		
Cortland															
Delaware															
Dutchess	27	2	8	3	2	15				2	17	8	2		
Erie	88	7	12	18	7	44	1	2	3	17	64	12	12		
Essex	7		3	1		4	3		3		7				
Franklin	4			2		2					2		2		
Fulton	16	1	3	3	1	8	5		5		13	1	2		
Genesee	4		1	1		2				1	3		1		
Greene	9			1	2	3	3		3	2	8		1		
Hamilton	2			1		1		1	1		2				
Herkimer	3		1	1		2					2		1		
Jefferson	15	2	8	2	2	14					14		1		
Lewis															
Livingston															
Madison	15		6	4	2	12				1	13		2		
Monroe	215	13	28	43	11	95	27	46	73	5	173	24	18		
Montgomery	11		4	6		10		1	1		11				
Nassau	214	4	24	20	9	57	11	125	136	3	196		18		
Niagara	72	1	11	17	3	32	22		22	5	59	4	9		
Onesida	60	4	11	14	8	37	3		3	4	44		16		
Onondaga	96	13	23	21	14	71	5	5	10	2	83	6	7		
Ontario	7	1		3	1	5	1		1		6		1		
Orange	25	2	11	3	1	17	1		1		18		7		
Orleans	3		2			2					2		1		
Oswego	11		1	2	3	6	1		1		7		4		
Otsego	8		1	5		6					6		2		
Putnam	2									2	2				
Rensselaer	30	1	11	7	3	22	2		2	1	25	2	3		
Rockland	7		1	1	3	5		1	1		6		1		
St. Lawrence	4		2	2		4					4				
Saratoga	24		4	8	3	15	1		1	2	18		6		
Schenectady	62	1	10	21	8	40	6	4	10	1	51	4	7		

CONTINUED

TABLE 4 Page 3

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1993

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/93	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES	
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE			TOTAL RESID. SERVICES
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES								
<b>TOTAL IN CARE</b>	<b>3,756</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>456</b>
<b>RESPONSIBLE COUNTY</b>													
Schoharie	1		1			1					1		
Schuyler													
Seneca	2	1				1				1	2		
Steuben	12		4	4	2	10	1		1		11		1
Suffolk	58	14	16	10	6	46	2	4	6		52		6
Sullivan	9		4	4		8					8		1
Tioga	5	1	2	2		5					5		
Tompkins													
Ulster	7		3	1		4				2	6		1
Warren	3		1	2		3					3		
Washington	3				1	1				1	2		1
Wayne	21	1	4	3		8	1	2	3	4	15		6
Westchester	40	8	16	8	1	33	1		1	1	35	2	3
Wyoming	10			1	1	2	6		6	1	9		1
Yates	4		2	2		4					4		
<b>INTERSTATE</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3</b>				<b>3</b>					<b>3</b>		<b>33</b>
<b>PLACEMENT TYPE</b>													
Court to DFY	3,006	513	740	649	219	2,121	176		176	143	2,440	144	422
Court to DFY to Voluntary	717							716	716		716		1
Interstate Compact	33												33
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>													
Juvenile Offender	345	345				345					345		
Juvenile Offender/Youthful Offender	130	130				130					130		
Restrictive JD	39	20	14			34				2	36		3
Limited Secure JD-60 Day Option	376	9	161	63	34	267	9		9	14	290	19	67
Limited Secure JD	1,836	6	563	267	116	952	77	413	490	82	1,524	72	240
Non-Secure JD	647		2	207	34	243	59	220	279	21	543	38	66
PINS	346			112	35	147	30	83	113	24	284	15	47
Parole Violator	3	3				3					3		
Other	34						1		1		1		33
<b>TYPE &amp; CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE</b>													
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>120</b>
Assault (PL 120)	416	41	117	68	31	257	18	63	81	16	354	18	44
Homicide (PL 125)	181	162	11		2	175				1	176	2	3
Kidnapping (PL 135)	20	4	6	2		12		3	3	1	16	1	3
Robbery (PL 160)	613	240	146	46	24	456	7	71	78	12	546	15	52
Sex (PL 130)	159	40	60	9	9	118	7	6	13	7	138	3	18

CONTINUED

TABLE 4 Page 4

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1993

TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/93	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON- RESID. SERVICES	
	DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES							
	SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES			
			RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES									
3,756	513	740	649	219	2,121	176	716	892	143	3,156	144	456	
<b>TYPE &amp; CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE (Continued)</b>													
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	1,230	24	222	258	81	585	83	285	368	52	1,005	62	163
Arson (PL 150)	18	3	6	5	1	15					15	1	2
Burglary (PL 140)	204	19	44	24	14	101	17	40	57	10	168	10	26
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	144	1	28	36	10	75	8	26	34	6	115	8	21
Larceny (PL 155)	467	1	73	106	31	211	31	122	153	20	384	18	65
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	228		36	59	10	105	16	49	65	9	179	15	34
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL165.40-52)	159		34	25	13	72	11	47	58	6	136	8	15
Other Theft (PL 165)	10		1	3	2	6		1	1	1	8	2	
<b>OTHER CRIMES</b>	754	2	178	154	37	371	30	203	233	30	634	28	92
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	442	1	80	105	19	205	19	140	159	21	385	13	44
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	223		78	29	10	117	6	44	50	6	173	14	36
Other	89	1	20	20	8	49	5	19	24	3	76	1	12
<b>NONE - STATUS OFFENSE</b>	383			112	35	147	31	85	116	24	287	15	81
<b>SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)*</b>													
<b>HEALTH</b>	195	23	43	50	24	140	11	N/A	11	7	158	5	32
On-Site Medical Personnel	96	21	18	27	7	73	4		4	4	81	2	13
Access to Medical Specialist	94	3	27	25	13	68	7		7	3	78	2	14
Wheel Chair Bound	1												1
Pregnancy Services	28		3	2	7	12	2		2	3	17	1	10
<b>LIMITED ENGLISH</b>	167	107	16	10	6	139	3	N/A	3	5	147	1	19
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	813	90	236	192	70	588	40	N/A	40	46	674	28	111
<b>MENTAL RETARDATION</b>	95	3	26	31	10	70	5	N/A	5	3	78	2	15
IQ = 60 or Less	2		1	1		2					2		
IQ = 61 to 74	93	3	25	30	10	68	5		5	3	76	2	15
<b>SEX OFFENDER SERVICE</b>	290	63	107	32	21	223	16	N/A	16	11	250	13	27
Violent Sex Offender	198	59	71	13	11	154	6		6	7	167	11	20
Non-Violent Sex Offender	92	4	36	19	10	69	10		10	4	83	2	7
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>	830	76	234	217	60	587	58	N/A	58	39	684	30	116
Emotionally Disturbed	577	35	166	160	42	403	39		39	31	473	22	82
Learning Disabled	207	29	56	49	16	150	15		15	8	173	8	26
Mentally Retarded	13		4	4	1	9	2		2		11		2
Physically Impaired	2		1	1		2					2		
Multiple Handicaps	31	12	7	3	1	23	2		2		25		6
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</b>	1,801	290	467	425	131	1,313	79	N/A	79	73	1,465	87	249

Screening was not performed for every custody entry and youth may have more than one need. Therefore, column sums may not equal "Total in Care".

Non-Latino African-American youth constituted the majority (57%) of youth in custody at the end of 1993. An additional six percent of all youth in custody identified themselves as Latino African-Americans. Non-Latino Whites constituted a fifth of the youth in custody (19%), while another 15 percent of youth identified themselves as White Latinos. Looked at another way, Latino youth, regardless of race, and including Latinos undifferentiated by race, comprised 22 percent of all youth in custody. Approximately two percent of all youth did not identify with any racial group. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the in-custody population.

Substantial variations exist in the racial and ethnic composition of the various service settings. While over 20 percent of all African-American Latino youth were in a Secure setting on December 31, 1993, only four percent of White non-Latino youth were in this setting. Similarly, although only 13 percent of White Latino youth were in a Residential Center, 23 percent of African-American Latino youth were in this setting at the end of the year.

While 35 percent of White Latino youth were in a Voluntary Agency, only 11 percent of African-American Latino youth were in a Voluntary Agency.

**Responsible County.** Over half (60%) of all youth in custody at the end of 1993 were adjudicated in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 21 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: New York (Manhattan) (14%), Queens (12%), Bronx (11%), Monroe (6%) and Nassau (6%).

Since youth from Bronx and Kings Counties were over-represented in admissions to Secure Centers, it is not surprising to find that they also accounted for a disproportionate number of youth in these programs at the end of 1993. Although 32 percent of all youth in custody were adjudicated in Bronx and Kings Counties, these two counties accounted for 56 percent of all Secure Center residents.

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 duration of initial placements. Queens, Richmond and Monroe Counties, for example, each had at least 30 percent of their total youth in care in Voluntary Agencies, while only 3 percent of youth from Erie County and 5 percent of youth from Oneida County were similarly placed at the end of the year.

**Placement type.** "Court to DFY" accounted for 80 percent of the placements among youth in custody at the end of 1993. "Court to DFY to Voluntary" ("replacements") accounted for another 19 percent. By definition, all replacements reside in replacement voluntary settings. Interstate compact youth (see Glossary) accounted for one percent. It has been customary for all interstate compact youth to be admitted to community care.

**Adjudication.** Forty-nine percent of the youth in custody at the end of 1993 were adjudicated as Limited Secure JDs. Limited Secure JDs with 60-day options accounted for another ten percent. Non-Secure JD was the second most frequent adjudication (17%), followed by PINS and JO (9% each), and JO/YOs (3%). Taken together, JDs of all kinds [RJD, Limited Secure JD, Limited Secure JD (60) and non-Secure JD] made up 77 percent of all youth in custody. Combined with PINS and JOs, the three groups accounted 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 1993 was "Crimes Against Persons" (37%), with robbery (16%) being the most prevalent category within this offense type. The next most frequent category within this crime type was assault (11%).

"Crimes Against Property" accounted for 33 percent of the in-care population. Accounting for 12 percent of all youth in custody, larceny was the most prevalent category within this crime type. The next most frequent offense type was "Other Crimes" (20%), with controlled substance offenses (12%) being the most prevalent category within this offense type. Status Offenses constituted an additional ten percent of youth in custody.

**Service Needs.** As described in Chapter I, systematic screening of each youth entering custody is not done for replacement and Interstate compact cases who do not go to DFY residential settings. Nevertheless, by the end of 1993, 79 percent of all youth in custody and 98 percent of non-replacement youth had been screened at entry. Of the 2,965 youth screened, 82 percent had at least one special need at intake. Forty-two percent had from two to six needs.

Over half the youth screened (61%) indicated **substance use or involvement** to the degree that assessment for intervention services was warranted. Twenty-seven percent of the youth screened had evidence of past **mental health** treatment. Twenty-eight percent had been on the **special education** registers of their home schools. Ten percent had presented a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant more formal assessment for intervention services.

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

Three percent of the screened youth in custody required **on-site medical personnel** and an additional three percent required access to an **off-site medical specialist** for medical care. Three percent of the screened youth were **mentally retarded** according to State Education Department criteria (IQ < 75). Twenty-eight females who screened **pregnant** at intake were in custody at the end of the year. One youth required a **wheelchair-accessible facility** at custody entry.

Among screened Secure Center residents, youth needing further assessment for **limited English** made up 22 percent of the population, yet they comprised only 6 percent of the total screened population. Although comprising 12 percent of the screened Secure Center population, violent sex offenders in care at the end of 1993 made up only 7 percent of the overall population that had been screened. Similarly, while 19 percent of all screened youth had been designated as emotionally disturbed by their home school, only seven percent of screened youth in Secure settings had this designation. Forty-eight percent of those in cooperative agencies had a substance abuse need compared to 61 percent of all screened youth in custody.

## CHAPTER III. MOVEMENTS BETWEEN AND WITHIN SERVICE SETTINGS

### YOUTH MOVEMENTS - 1993

Table 5 depicts the more than 8,500 permanent movements into, out of, between and within service settings in 1993. Temporary moves, usually in connection with court appearances or in-transit stays, are excluded.

Of all permanent moves, 29 percent were admissions to custody and 25 percent were discharges from custody. This left over 3,900 youth movements while in custody. Fifty-seven percent of these moves were between service sectors (DFY-operated residential programs, Voluntary Agencies, Foster Care, Alternative Residential programs and Community Care) and 43 percent were between programs within service sectors.

**Movements Between Service Sectors.** The largest number of movements between sectors (44 percent of all such moves) was from DFY residential to community care. Specifically, 991 youth moved from a DFY-operated residential program to community care. Another 435 youth moved from a DFY-operated residential program to an Alternative Residential program in 1993. Both of 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 372 such returns to DFY residential settings in 1993. Of these returns, 200 came from Community Care and 172 from Alternative Residential programs.

Another eight percent of inter-sector movements were from Voluntary Agencies to DFY residential settings. Over half (52%) of the 189 youth with such moves went from replacement agencies to DFY residential settings. The remaining 48 percent of these moves were youth transferring from cooperating agencies into a DFY residential setting. The Division, for its part, sent only one youth from a residential setting to a cooperating agency.

The next largest type (2%) of inter-sector movements was from Voluntary Agencies to community care. DFY offers Voluntary Agencies the option of having the Division provide post-residential treatment and supervision to youth deemed no longer in need of residential care. While many Voluntary Agencies provide their own post-residential services, Community Care received 44 cooperatively placed youth and 9 replaced youth in 1993. These transfers represent 35 percent of the youth leaving cooperative placements and three percent of those leaving replacement placements.

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 95 entries to cooperating agencies in 1993, 92 (97%) were direct custody entries and 3 (3%) were transfers from other Voluntary Agencies. Of the 638 replacement admissions, 637 were direct entries and one was a transfer from a DFY residential program.

The picture of youth leaving Voluntary Agencies is quite different. Of the 216 moves out of cooperative placements in 1993, 78 (36%) were direct discharges, 91 (42%) went to DFY residential programs or Foster Care, 45 (20%) went to Community Care and 3 (1%)

TABLE 5:

MOVEMENT ACTIVITY INTO, OUT OF, AND WITHIN SERVICE SETTING - 1993\*

ORIGIN	DESTINATION										CUSTODY EXITS		
	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES								ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			
	DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES		FOSTER CARE		DAY PROGRAMS ONLY		COMMUNITY CARE	
	SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE			COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	FOSTER CARE	FOSTER CARE & ALT. RES.				COMMUNITY CARE & ALT. RES.
RESID. CENTERS			RESID. HOMES	RES. HOME & ALT. RES.									
SECURE	56	40	2								2		272
LIMITED SECURE	19	78	24	231		1	36	24	160	349			137
RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	7	58	75	273			43	16	252	441			90
RESIDENTIAL HOMES	2	85	154	61	1		35	15	19	160			108
RESIDENTIAL HOMES & ALTERNATIVES		1	1	2				1					
VOL. COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT	1	33	54				1	1	3	44			78
VOL. COOP. & ALTERNATIVE RESID.		1				1							
VOLUNTARY REPLACEMENT	1	57	38	1		2	1			9			303
FOSTER CARE		28	22	13			126	21	1	33			58
FOSTER CARE & ALTERNATIVE RESID.		17	14	9	1		21	87	3	6			9
ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL	3	66	71	21	2		2	7	12	124			123
COMMUNITY CARE	7	68	64	21			39	1	9	2	23		918
COMM. CARE & ALTERNATIVE RESID.										37			3
CUSTODY ENTRIES	321	611	754	10		92	637	9	7	33			

\* Reflects only permanent movements.

were admitted to Alternative Residential programs. Of the 412 moves out of replacement status, 303 (74%) were direct discharges, 98 (24%) went to a DFY residential setting, 9 (2%) went to Community Care and 2 (<1%) were admitted to other agencies.

Thus, not only did DFY provide post-residential treatment and supervision for nine percent of the 628 youth who left Voluntary Agencies in 1993, it also provided additional residential treatment for another 30 percent of the youth who left these agencies. In short, it would be incorrect to assume that the 28 percent of all custody entries in 1993 admitted to Voluntary Agencies placed little or no demand on Division resources. In fact, based on movements, DFY provided service to 64 percent of the youth who left cooperative placements in 1993 and 26 percent of the replacement youth who left. By contrast, of the 5,353 moves out of DFY-operated programs in 1993, only one went to a Voluntary Agency for service.

**Movements Within Service Sectors.** Of the 3,900 in-custody movements, 37 percent were between or within DFY-operated residential service settings, seven percent were within Foster Care, and less than one percent between or within Voluntary Agency settings, Community Care or Alternative Residential programs.

Of the 1,444 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 less restrictive programs.

Nineteen percent of the DFY-operated residential moves were between programs within the same service setting. For example, 61 youth were transferred from one Residential Home to another during 1993.

Youth who moved from a setting at a lower control level to one at a higher level made up 30 percent of the movements within DFY-operated residential settings. Such moves usually occur when it is determined that a particular control level does not provide sufficient custody or security to protect the youth, the staff or the community.



## CHAPTER IV. YOUTH DISCHARGED FROM DFY CUSTODY

The eight-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, eight-year trends in the length of time youth spend in custody are discussed.

### EIGHT-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 minus any time spent in detention that the court credits to the youth.

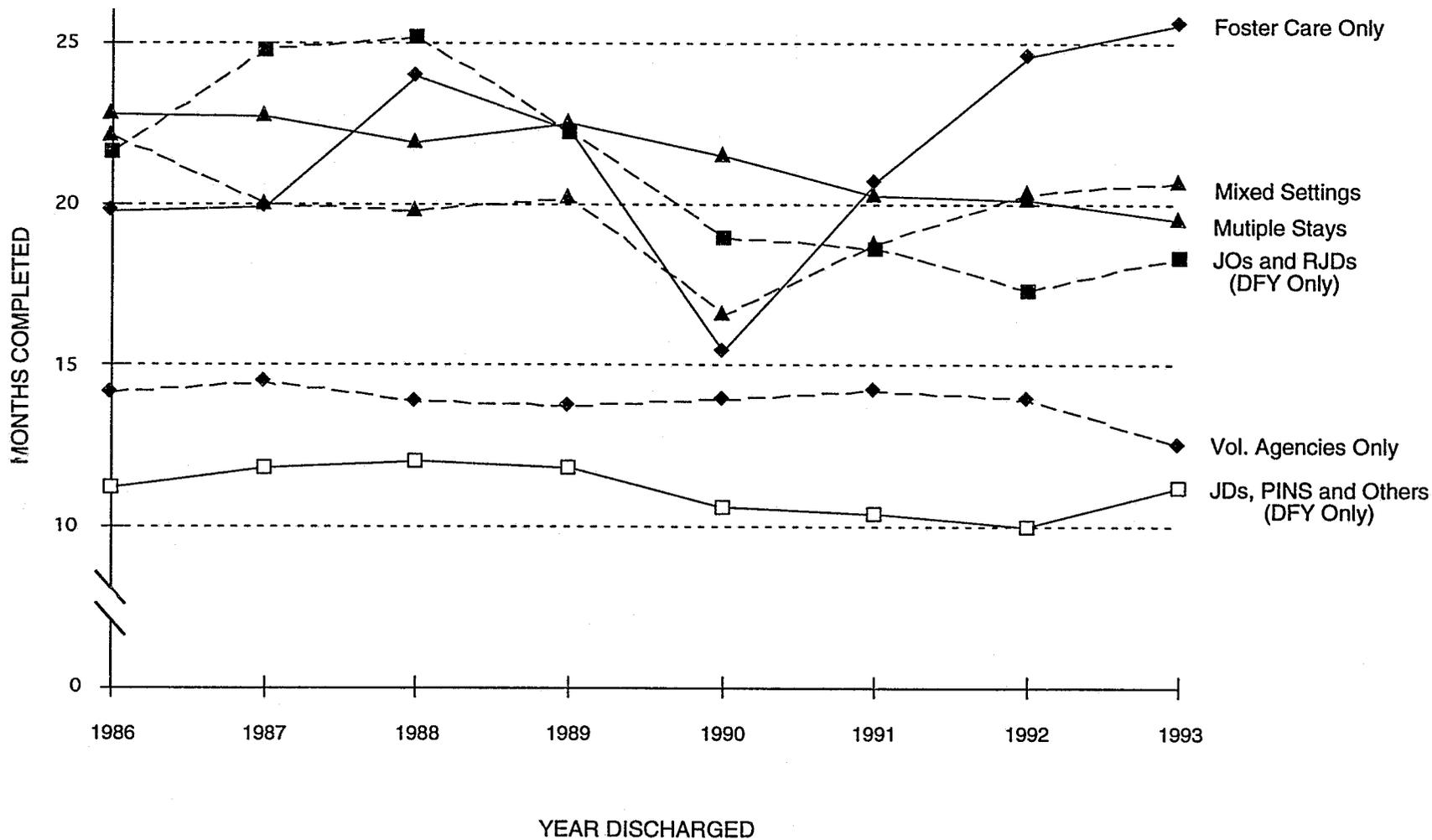
Except for JOs (whose entire stay with DFY is spent in a Secure setting), not all of a youth's time in custody is generally spent in residential settings. Youth judged to be making rapid progress require shorter periods of residential treatment before release to an Alternative Residential program or 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 (Limited and non-Secure JDs, PINS and Other). JOs and RJDs, on the other hand, have legally mandated minimum residential LOSs and the Division has little latitude in selecting the most appropriate service setting for them; in fact, JOs must spend their *entire* residential stay with the Division in a Secure Center.

Residential LOS is affected by administrative and legal factors. In addition to youth characteristics, therefore, any meaningful discussion of LOS must take account of other factors which constrain LOS. For JDs and PINS served by a Voluntary Agency, either as a court-ordered replacement or as part of an agreement with the Division, DFY has no direct control over the youth's residential LOS. In addition, as seen in Chapter III, youth can transfer between DFY and a Voluntary Agency and thereby have only part of their residential LOS under the control of DFY.

A further consideration in analyzing LOS arises when a youth has more than one residential stay while in custody. Typically, this occurs when a youth is released to Community Care or an Alternative Residential program, has difficulty meeting the demands of these settings, and is subsequently returned to residential care.

For these reasons, residential LOS trends have been displayed separately for each frequently occurring youth status (Figure 12). Youth with legally restricted residential stays served only in DFY-operated programs are described in Table 6A. Youth with unrestricted residential stays only in DFY-operated 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. Because the duration of these second episodes of residential care is typically much shorter than initial stays, to include them in the calculation of overall residential LOS would result in an artificially shortened aggregate figure.

FIGURE 12: Mean Number of Months of Residential Stay of Youth Discharged by Service Category 1986-1993



**TABLE 6A: NUMBER OF DISCHARGED JOs AND RJDs SERVED ONLY IN DFY-OPERATED PROGRAMS: LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY BY YEAR**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<3 MONTHS	43	21	16	26	25	27	30	42
3-5 MONTHS	14	16	7	17	20	17	22	23
6-8 MONTHS	12	8	14	9	13	22	22	22
9-11 MONTHS	12	8	20	11	14	13	28	23
12-14 MONTHS	19	16	12	14	9	16	18	14
15-17 MONTHS	27	23	23	9	10	12	27	23
18-23 MONTHS	49	35	18	31	19	20	33	48
24-29 MONTHS	34	18	35	22	12	20	21	29
30 OR MORE MONTHS	84	82	77	55	40	34	35	49
MEAN	21.6	24.8	25.2	22.3	19.0	18.6	17.3	18.3
MEDIAN	20.6	21.8	24.2	19.3	14.6	14.3	14.4	16.6
NUMBER OF YOUTH	294	227	222	194	162	181	236	273

**TABLE 6B: NUMBER OF DISCHARGED JDs, PINS AND OTHERS SERVED ONLY IN DFY-OPERATED PROGRAMS: LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENTIAL STAY BY YEAR**

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<3 MONTHS	68	46	44	37	27	32	40	18
3-5 MONTHS	72	85	63	76	208	282	194	126
6-8 MONTHS	172	193	250	293	307	421	362	268
9-11 MONTHS	224	258	274	227	219	342	260	185
12-14 MONTHS	115	161	150	150	79	150	82	101
15-17 MONTHS	66	91	100	84	57	97	64	63
18-23 MONTHS	68	67	98	89	90	80	42	72
24-29 MONTHS	18	30	35	42	28	39	16	14
30 OR MORE MONTHS	15	18	20	22	20	20	25	26
MEAN	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.8	10.6	10.4	9.9	11.2
MEDIAN	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.5	8.6	9.0	8.4	9.3
NUMBER OF YOUTH	818	949	1034	1020	1035	1463	1085	873

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

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<3 MONTHS	29	25	35	19	21	14	24	25
3-5 MONTHS	27	28	30	33	19	26	27	34
6-8 MONTHS	42	27	28	30	35	38	28	36
9-11 MONTHS	126	115	131	176	181	198	187	179
12-14 MONTHS	54	65	73	66	52	68	54	41
15-17 MONTHS	78	65	57	69	67	66	61	58
18-23 MONTHS	47	44	38	38	35	42	38	24
24-29 MONTHS	25	23	18	17	15	21	14	7
30 OR MORE MONTHS	17	21	24	21	20	26	22	13
MEAN	14.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.2	13.9	12.5
MEDIAN	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.4
NUMBER OF YOUTH	445	413	434	469	445	499	455	417

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

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
< 3 MONTHS	2	5	2		1	2		
3-5 MONTHS	5	2	5		6		1	
6-8 MONTHS	3	1	1	4	1			1
9-11 MONTHS	3	4	4	3		4	1	3
12-14 MONTHS	4	2	2	2	1	2		
15-17 MONTHS	2		2		1		1	
18-23 MONTHS	6	4	5	4			3	1
24-29 MONTHS	1	1	1	3	3		1	
30 OR MORE MONTHS	7	5	7	4	2	2	2	3
MEAN	19.8	19.9	23.9	22.3	15.4	20.7	24.6	25.6
MEDIAN	14.1	11.7	15.6	19.0	7.1	11.0	22.6	12.6
NUMBER OF YOUTH	33	24	29	20	15	10	9	8

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

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
< 3 MONTHS		2	2		2	1		
3-5 MONTHS	2	6	5	4	6	4	4	6
6-8 MONTHS	11	12	13	13	21	24	22	18
9-11 MONTHS	14	19	41	33	44	51	27	30
12-14 MONTHS	15	25	35	36	36	34	26	21
15-17 MONTHS	19	24	25	26	26	32	28	26
18-23 MONTHS	19	44	49	46	27	40	38	31
24-29 MONTHS	12	22	24	30	18	27	20	31
30 OR MORE MONTHS	30	26	38	31	16	32	36	31
MEAN	22.1	20.0	19.8	20.2	16.6	18.8	20.3	20.7
MEDIAN	18.0	18.2	17.4	17.4	14.3	15.7	17.2	17.3
NUMBER OF YOUTH	122	180	232	219	196	245	201	194

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

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED							
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
< 3 MONTHS	3	3	2					1
3-5 MONTHS	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	3
6-8 MONTHS	6	11	9	6	12	16	16	24
9-11 MONTHS	21	27	13	18	23	45	46	45
12-14 MONTHS	21	19	20	22	30	69	35	49
15-17 MONTHS	24	36	33	29	26	61	53	44
18-23 MONTHS	41	42	70	73	44	81	61	53
24-29 MONTHS	23	36	42	43	30	38	35	35
30 OR MORE MONTHS	44	49	37	46	43	57	44	44
MEAN MEAN	22.8	22.7	21.9	22.6	21.5	20.3	20.2	19.5
MEDIAN MEDIAN	19.8	19.5	21.0	21.6	19.1	17.8	17.5	17.1
NUMBER NUMBER OF YOUTH	187	224	228	240	209	368	292	298

**Youth with restricted LOSs.** The number of youth discharged from 1986 to 1993 with restricted LOSs (JOs and RJDs) declined slightly. Between 1986 and 1990 this number had declined from 294 to 162, began rising again in 1991 (181), and reached 273 in 1993. This reflects a sustained increase in JO admissions over the last several years.

Both mean and median (see Glossary) residential LOS decreased from 1986 to 1993. The average LOS of youth discharged in 1986 was 21.6 months; by 1993, the average LOS of discharges was 18.3 months. During this period, median LOS declined by four months; however, it was as low as 14.3 months in 1991 and as high as 24.2 months in 1988.

Although the typical youth with a restricted LOS discharged in 1993 received residential care for 18.3 months, the median indicates that half the youth received residential service for 16.6 months or less.

**Youth with unrestricted LOSs.** The number of discharged youth with unrestricted LOSs (JDs, PINS, etc.) and who received all of their residential service in DFY centers and homes increased seven percent from 1986 to 1993. From a low of 818 in 1986 to a high of 1,463 in 1991, this number has fluctuated widely during the eight years shown in Table 6B.

Although the average length of stay for this group was 11.2 months in both 1986 and 1993, significant fluctuation did occur over the period. In 1988, this figure reached a high of 12.0 months, steadily declined through 1992 (9.9 months) and increased again in 1993 (11.2).

**Youth served only in Voluntary Agencies.** The picture for youth discharged after residential stays only in Voluntary Agency programs is much more static than the one for youth served only in DFY-operated centers and homes. Between 1986 and 1993, the number of discharges of youth in this group ranged between 413 in 1987 and 499 in 1991.

Compared to youth with unrestricted LOSs served only in DFY centers and homes, youth served only in Voluntary Agencies stayed an average of two months longer in 1988 and 1989. In 1990, this LOS discrepancy rose to over three months, and reached four months by 1992. In 1993, however, the combination of an increased LOS for youth served only in DFY centers and homes and a decreased LOS for youth served in Voluntary Agencies caused this discrepancy to drop to just over one month.

**Youth served only in Foster Care.** Although the number of discharged youth in this group in any year is small, they have very different characteristics (including LOS) from youth served in other settings. The number of youth discharged in this group declined from 33 in 1986 to only 8 in 1993.

Partly due to the small number of cases each year, the trend for Foster Care LOS is not as clear as for the more frequently utilized service categories. With the exception of 1990, the average LOS for this group was 20 or more months in each of the years covered. The considerable fluctuation in median LOS is largely due to the small number of youth involved. In 1993, youth served only in Foster Care stayed roughly 14 months longer than youth with unrestricted LOSs served only in DFY centers and homes.

**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 has fluctuated between 122 (1986) and 245 (1991) over the eight-year period.

From 1986 to 1993, mean residential LOS ranged from 16.6 in 1990 to 22.1 in 1986. While the mean LOS for this group was 20 months from 1987 to 1989, it declined sharply to 16.6 in 1990. This figure has increased steadily since then, reaching 20.7 in 1993.

Because youth served in mixed settings have usually first had an unsuccessful stay in a Voluntary Agency before being 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 1993, the continuous residential LOS of youth served in mixed residential settings averaged ten months longer than it was for youth served only in DFY centers and homes and eight months longer than for youth served only in Voluntary Agency programs.

**Youth with more than one residential stay during custody.** The number of youth discharged after more than one residential stay during their custody episode rose from 187 to 298 between 1986 and 1993. The average length of stay for this group declined from 22.8 months in 1986 to 19.5 months in 1993.

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. To achieve even the 1993 median LOS of 17 months required court intervention for almost half the JDs and PINS, either through formal extensions of placement or as the result of readjudication proceedings.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY IN 1993

There were 2,099 youth discharged from DFY custody in 1993. Table 7 provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows.

**Service setting.** The last service setting prior to discharge was Community Care for 44 percent of the youth discharged in 1993. DFY-operated residential settings accounted for another 29 percent, replacement discharges, 14 percent, and Alternative Residential programs, 6 percent. Cooperative placements accounted for 4 percent of all discharges and Foster Care, 3 percent.

Secure Centers discharged 13 percent and Limited Secure settings, 7 percent. Residential Homes discharged an additional 5 percent and Residential Centers discharged 4 percent.

**Gender.** While females made up 15 percent of all youth discharged in 1993, they constituted only five percent of the youth discharged from Secure Centers. At the same time, females made up 29 percent of all Residential Center discharges.

**Age.** The average age of youth discharged in 1993 was 16.9 years old. The median age of discharges was 17.0 (32% were 16). Thirty percent of discharges were 17, 16 percent were 18 year-olds and 15 year-olds made up another 14 percent. Six percent of the discharges were less than 15 years old and the remaining three percent were over 18.

As would be expected, although only comprising three percent of the overall population, youth over 18 years of age constituted 13 percent of Secure Center discharges. While 10 to 15 year olds constituted over 20 percent of the total discharges, they accounted for just 15 percent of all Limited Secure discharges. Although 18 year olds made up 16 percent of all discharges, they comprised 62 percent of those from Residential Homes and 51 percent of all Foster Care discharges. Over 36 percent of the replacement youth discharged were between 10 and 15 years of age.

**Race-ethnicity.** Non-Latino African-American youth made up over half (56%) of the discharges during 1993. Non-Latino Whites constituted 19 percent and Latino youth, regardless of race, accounted for 24 percent of the discharged population. Ten Native Americans and nine Asians were discharged in 1993. Six discharged youth did not identify with any racial group.

As with admissions, the major deviation among those discharged from Secure Centers was that non-Latino Whites were under-represented. Conversely, while only 19 percent of all discharges, non-Latino Whites made up over 35 percent of discharges of cooperative placements. African-American Latino youth were under-represented among those discharged from replacement status, constituting six percent of all discharges, yet only one percent of those discharged from replacement status.

**County of Residence.** The preceding chapters on custody entries and youth in care used "Responsible County," since this is where the youth is adjudicated and the county that assumes part of the financial responsibility while the youth is with DFY. However, 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 7: CHARACTERISTICS OF DISCHARGES FROM DFY CUSTODY - 1993 BY DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING

	TOTAL DIS-CHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESID. SERVICES	
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER-ATIVE	REPLACE-MENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE			TOTAL RESID. SERVICES
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES								
<b>TOTAL DISCHARGES</b>	2,099	272	137	90	108	607	78	303	381	67	1,055	123	921
<b>GENDER</b>													
Males	1,782	258	125	64	86	533	68	227	295	57	885	102	795
Females	317	14	12	26	22	74	10	76	86	10	170	21	126
<b>AGE</b>													
10 - 13	31		1	3	1	5	2	10	12		17	1	13
14	94	4	4	4	1	13	8	39	47		60	5	29
15	300	32	15	15	6	68	12	59	71	3	142	18	140
16	662	74	51	27	14	166	26	100	126	7	299	33	330
17	622	82	38	22	18	160	21	52	73	14	247	37	338
18	330	46	27	19	67	159	7	39	46	34	239	29	62
19	40	23				23		4	4	8	35		5
20 and Over	20	11	1		1	13	2		2	1	16		4
Mean Age at Discharge	16.9	17.4	17.0	16.7	17.6	17.2	16.5	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.0	16.9	16.8
Median Age at Discharge	17.0	17.3	17.0	16.9	18.0	17.3	16.7	16.5	16.6	18.0	17.0	17.0	16.8
<b>RACE/Ethnicity</b>													
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>	1,301	207	90	54	71	422	40	167	207	40	669	90	542
Non-Latino	1,170	182	80	50	60	372	34	164	198	36	606	76	488
Latino	131	25	10	4	11	50	6	3	9	4	63	14	54
<b>WHITE</b>	709	51	44	28	32	155	36	129	165	25	345	30	334
Non-Latino	403	11	23	17	18	69	27	63	90	19	178	11	214
Latino	306	40	21	11	14	86	9	66	75	6	167	19	120
<b>LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED*</b>	5	2	1		1	4				1	5		
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>	10		1	1	2	4					4	1	5
<b>ASIAN</b>	9	3				3					3		6
<b>OTHER</b>	59	7	1	6	2	16	2	5	7		23	2	34
Non-Latino	11	2				2	1	2	3		5		6
Latino	48	5	1	6	2	14	1	3	4		18	2	28
<b>NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH</b>	6	2		1		3		2	2	1	6		
<b>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</b>													
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	1,238	224	85	49	76	434	16	184	200	38	672	68	498
Bronx	237	59	15	13	21	108	5	15	20	8	136	24	77
Kings	494	100	50	19	27	196	3	54	57	7	260	30	204
New York	196	35	7	7	18	67	1	13	14	16	97	12	87
Queens	272	25	12	9	8	54	7	98	105	7	166	2	104
Richmond	39	5	1	1	2	9		4	4		13		26
<b>OTHER COUNTIES</b>	855	46	50	40	32	168	62	119	181	29	378	55	422
Albany	50	3	7	1	3	14	4	2	6	1	21	2	27
Allegany	13	1				1				1	2		11
Broome	10		1	1	1	3					3		7
Cattaraugus	6												6
Cayuga	16		1			1	1		1		2		14
Chautauqua	7												7
Chemung	13				2	2				3	5		8
Chenango	1				1	1					1		
Clinton	9			2		2					2		7
Columbia	6	2				2				1	3		3
Cortland													
Delaware													

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

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TABLE 7: Page 2

DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING -1993

TOTAL DISCHARGES	TOTAL DIS-CHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESID. SERVICES			
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE			TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL						
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES										
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2,099	272	137	90	108	607	78	303	381	67	1,055	123	921		
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE															
Dutchess	33	1	1	1	1	4				1	5	5	23		
Erie	52	4	2	4	2	12	3	1	4	5	21	10	21		
Essex	5		1			1					1		4		
Franklin	4		2			2					2		2		
Fulton	7				1	1	2		2		3		4		
Genesee	2						1		1		1		1		
Greene	5												5		
Hamilton															
Herkimer	4			1	1	2	1		1		3		1		
Jefferson	6			1	1	2					2		4		
Lewis	2												2		
Livingston	7		1	1	1	3					3		4		
Madison	120	10	5	1	5	21	24	5	29	4	54	22	44		
Montgomery	8			1		1	1		1		2		6		
Nassau	157	3	3	6	1	13	7	107	114	2	129		28		
Niagara	20	1	1		1	3	3		3	2	8	1	11		
Oneida	41	2	1	1	1	5	3		3	1	9		32		
Onondaga	37	1	5	1	3	10	2		2	1	13	9	15		
Ontario	6			2		2					2		4		
Orange	14	2	1	2	1	6					6		8		
Orleans	2												2		
Oswego	11		2	1		3	1		1		4		7		
Otsego	2			1		1					1		1		
Pulnam															
Rensselaer	10		2	1		3	1	1	2		5		5		
Rockland	4	1				1				1	2		2		
St. Lawrence	4		1			1					1		3		
Saratoga	7			1	2	3				1	4		3		
Schenectady	27		2	2		4	1		1		5	3	19		
Schoharie	4						1		1	1	2		2		
Schuyler	3				1	1					1		2		
Seneca	5		1			1	2		2		3		2		
Steuben	9						2		2		2		7		
Suffolk	46	9	6	4	1	20	1	3	4	1	25		21		
Sullivan	2												2		
Tioga	1												1		
Tompkins	1												1		
Ulster	2		1	1		2					2				
Warren	1												1		
Washington	5			1		1					1		4		
Wayne	11			2	1	12	1		1	2	3	1	7		
Westchester	30	6	3	2		11				1	12	2	16		
Wyoming	6				1	1				1	2		4		
Yates	1												1		
INTERSTATE	6	2	2	1		5					5		1		

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DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING -1993

	TOTAL DIS-CHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESID. SERVICES
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACE-MENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES		
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES								
										DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE		
<b>TOTAL DISCHARGES</b>	2,099	272	137	90	108	607	78	303	381	67	1,055	123	921
<b>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY AT DISCHARGING FACILITY/PROGRAM</b>													
Less than 2 Months	387	28	23	24	43	118	4	19	23	8	149	30	208
2 Months	213	21	17	17	23	78	1	7	8	5	91	20	102
3 Months	218	16	12	9	15	52	2	13	15	4	71	26	121
4 Months	181	7	15	8	6	36	2	11	13	8	57	15	109
5 Months	177	9	13	9	4	35	2	7	9	5	49	14	114
6 Months	105	9	6	8	3	26	2	6	8	2	36	8	61
7 Months	107	10	5	5	5	20	5	10	15	5	40	3	64
8 Months	70	6	6	1	3	16	3	10	13	3	32	3	35
9 Months	75	4	7	4		15	7	12	19	3	37		38
10 Months	90	9	6	2		17	9	40	49	3	69	1	20
11 Months	135	7	8	3	1	19	13	73	86	5	110	2	23
12 Months	39	5	3	3		11	4	12	16	1	28		11
13-15 Months	68	18	8	2	1	29	4	22	26	3	58		10
16-18 Months	79	22	3		1	26	10	37	47	2	75		4
19-24 Months	83	51	4		2	57	8	13	21	5	83		
More than 24 Months	72	50	1		1	52	2	11	13	5	70	1	1
<b>TOTAL FACILITY/PROGRAM MONTHS OF STAY</b>													
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	7.6	15.5	6.8	4.5	3.6	9.8	12.2	11.6	11.7	10.0	10.5	3.9	4.8
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	5.3	13.9	5.1	3.2	2.4	5.4	11.1	11.3	11.3	7.2	9.2	3.3	4.3
<b>TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICE CATEGORY</b>													
<b>NO RESIDENTIAL STAY</b>	36											4	32
<b>JUVENILE OFFENDERS &amp; RJJ</b>													
Mean length of Stay	18.3	17.9	25.2		48.8	18.1					18.1		29.0
Median length of Stay	16.6	16.0	25.2		48.8	16.2					16.2		25.2
Number of cases	273	265	1		1	267					267		6
<b>DFY SERVICE ONLY</b>													
Mean length of Stay	11.2	11.7	13.1	13.1	16.0	14.2				15.3	14.2	9.9	10.3
Median length of Stay	9.3	9.7	11.7	11.4	13.4	11.8				15.3	12.1	7.7	8.9
Number of cases	873	4	74	50	76	204				1	205	81	587
<b>VOLUNTARY AGENCY ONLY</b>													
Mean length of Stay	12.5						13.5	12.3	12.5		12.5	13.5	12.5
Median length of Stay	11.4						11.4	11.3	11.3		11.3	13.5	11.6
Number of cases	417						68	303	371		371	2	44
<b>FOSTER CARE</b>													
Mean length of Stay	25.6									17.5	17.5		30.4
Median length of Stay	12.6									12.0	12.0		21.0
Number of cases	8									3	3		5
<b>MIXED (MORE THAN ONE OF THE ABOVE)</b>													
Mean length of Stay	20.7		15.8	17.8	17.9	17.0	25.8		25.8	30.4	23.7	13.8	18.5
Median length of Stay	17.3		15.0	17.0	16.0	15.5	20.4		20.4	28.6	22.6	13.1	16.8
Number of cases	194		17	16	11	44	6		6	42	92	14	88
<b>DISCONTINUOUS SERVICE</b>													
Mean length of Stay	19.5	35.0	22.3	17.5	18.4	20.6	16.6		16.6	24.6	21.2	18.5	18.4
Median length of Stay	17.1	35.0	18.2	12.4	15.4	17.2	15.5		15.5	24.5	17.7	18.5	16.5
Number of cases	298	3	45	24	20	92	4		4	21	117	22	159

CONTINUED

TABLE 7: Page 4

DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING -1993

	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										ALTER. RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESID. SERVICES
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL				
				RESID. CENTERS	RESID. HOMES								
<b>TOTAL DISCHARGES</b>	<b>2,099</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>921</b>
<b>TOTAL COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY AT COMMUNITY CARE OR ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS</b>													
<b>NO COMM. CARE OR ALTER. RESID. STAY</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>923</b>		
Less than 2 Months	191	2	8	5	5	20	1		1	7	28	20	143
2 Months	122		9	6	3	18	1		1	4	23	20	79
3 Months	145	1	6	4	4	15	1		1	1	17	24	104
4 Months	132	3	7	2	2	14	1		1	2	17	15	100
5 Months	135	1	3	2	3	9				3	12	15	108
6 Months	75	1	3			4				2	6	9	60
7 Months	89	1		1	1	3				3	6	5	78
8 Months	60	1	2			3				1	4	7	49
9 Months	64	1	3	2	2	8					8	2	54
10 Months	45		1	1		2				1	3	1	41
11 Months	46		1	1		2					2	3	41
12 Months	22		1			1					1		21
13-15 Months	25	1				1					1	1	23
16-18 Months	16	2	1			3					3		13
19-24 Months	7	1				1					1		6
More than 24 Months	2											1	1
<b>TOTAL MONTHS OF STAY AT COMMUNITY CARE OR ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL</b>													
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	5.7	8.5	4.8	4.3	4.1	5.1	2.7		2.7	4.2	4.9	4.6	6.0
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	5.0	6.7	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.0		3.0	3.5	3.7	3.9	5.4
<b>TOTAL CUSTODY COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY</b>													
Less than 2 Months	49	22	3		2	27	1	16	17		44	2	3
2 Months	40	21	3	4	2	30	1	6	7		37		3
3 Months	40	12	6	3		21	2	13	15		36		4
4 Months	21	3	1	1	1	6		11	11		17		4
5 Months	34	8	3	3	3	17		7	7		24	1	9
6 Months	44	7	3	5	4	19	2	6	8	1	28	4	12
7 Months	48	8	7	4	3	22	3	9	12		34	4	10
8 Months	49	8	4	1	3	16	2	10	12	1	29	4	16
9 Months	70	6	2	2	6	16	7	11	18	2	36	11	23
10 Months	156	8	6	5	7	26	10	44	54		80	15	61
11 Months	260	8	11	10	9	38	15	72	87	1	126	16	118
12 Months	47	4	4	6	4	18	2	12	14	2	34		13
13-15 Months	212	19	16	11	15	61	6	23	29	3	93	13	106
16-18 Months	368	25	16	9	12	62	11	37	48	6	116	19	233
19-24 Months	290	43	25	11	15	94	14	10	24	9	127	15	148
More than 24 Months	371	70	27	15	22	134	2	16	18	42	194	19	158
<b>TOTAL CUSTODY MONTHS OF STAY</b>													
MEAN LENGTH OF STAY	17.5	18.5	18.2	16.3	17.7	18.0	14.8	12.3	12.8	29.3	16.8	16.3	18.5
MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY	15.8	16.2	15.9	13.1	15.3	15.5	11.6	11.3	11.4	27.8	13.1	13.6	16.6

Over half (59%) of the youth discharged in 1993 resided in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 24 percent of all discharges and 40 percent of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for five or more percent of the discharges were: Queens (13%), Bronx (11%), New York (Manhattan) (9%), Nassau (7%) and Monroe (6%).

Bronx, Kings and New York Counties accounted for 71 percent of all Secure Center discharges, yet only 44 percent of all youth discharged came from these three boroughs. Conversely, while seven percent of all discharges were from Nassau County, only one percent of all Secure Center discharges were from Nassau. Kings County youth accounted for 24 percent of all discharges, but were 36 percent of Limited Secure discharges.

Several counties have a disproportionately high number of discharges from Voluntary Agencies. For instance, while only 13 percent of all discharges came from Queens County, it accounted for 32 percent of all replacement discharges. Similarly, while Monroe County accounts for 6 percent of all discharges, it accounts for over 31 percent of cooperatively placed discharges. Lastly, while Nassau County youth made up seven percent of all discharges, it constituted 35 percent of replacement discharges.

**Length of stay at discharging program.** On average, youth spent seven and a half months in the program from which they left DFY custody in 1993, with half leaving in five 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. Youth discharged from other than Community Care or Alternative Residential programs represent atypical service sequences and have greatly varying LOSs at their last program.

As discussed above, most youth discharged from Secure Centers are likely to have spent 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 eight months longer than did all discharges combined. Spending most or all of their placement at the discharging facility is also typical for youth discharged from both types of Voluntary Agencies.

Conversely, the shortest LOSs were among discharges from Alternative Residential programs, Residential Homes and Residential Centers. The first two settings are rarely initial program assignments and function as brief transitional programs for youth returning to their communities.

**Total Residential LOS.** As discussed above in the section on "Eight-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 from this service category discharged in 1993 stayed an average of just over eleven months, with half leaving after about nine months.

Except for youth served only in Foster Care, youth with "Mixed Service" had the longest residential LOS. This group averaged almost 21 months of residential service, with half leaving after 17 months.

**Total Community Care and Alternative Residential LOS.** Independent of the service setting from which they were discharged, youth who left DFY custody in 1993 spent an average of 5.7 months in Community Care and/or Alternative Residential programs during their custody stay, with half spending over five. As would be expected, most of these discharges were from community care.

**Total Custody LOS.** Youth not adjudicated as a JO or RJD are typically 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 many cases, the Division will seek an extension of placement for a youth. Thus, 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 1993 were in custody an average of almost 17.5 months, with half the youth having been discharged after almost 16 months of service. Youth leaving from Foster Care had the longest custody LOSs. They were, on average, in custody almost two and one-half years. Staying an average of just over a year, those discharged from replacement agencies had the shortest LOSs.



## CHAPTER V. ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

### ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS OPERATED DURING 1993

The Division for Youth has recently added a number of new program initiatives to its array of habilitative services. Generally, these programs have been designed to provide youth with the opportunity for a structured transition from residential care to community living. Recognizing that it is the period immediately following residential care that youth are in need of the most support, these programs have been developed to assist youth in their efforts to reintegrate into their home communities. Additionally, these programs were intended to serve youth with specialized needs as well as those whose progress in residential care permitted their being admitted to one of these Alternative programs in lieu of continued residential care.

Below is a brief description of each of the Alternative Residential programs that were operated by DFY at any time during 1993.

**Evening Reporting Centers:** These centers provide evening and weekend on-site supervision and services to youth in their home community as a complement to daytime programming provided in the community. Participants must attend school or work as a condition of participation. In 1993, these centers were operated in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Rochester and Syracuse.

**Home-Based Intensive Supervision (HBIS):** These programs provide intensive community supervision and services to youth in their home community. Behavioral contracts and individual and family counseling are provided directly, while all other services are provided by existing community providers. In 1993 these programs were operated by Hillside Children's Center in Erie, Monroe, and Niagara counties and by Berkshire Farm Center and Services for Youth in the Capital District.

**In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision (IHITS):** This program is similar to HBIS, but only serves youth who have a history of drug abuse or who are adjudicated for drug possession and/or sales offenses. IHITS provides special services for youth requiring substance abuse treatment. IHITS operated in Kings and Queens Counties in 1993.

**City Challenge:** This is a day placement program which serves youth released from the six-month residential program at the Sergeant Henry Johnson Leadership Academy and the Adirondack Wilderness Program. City Challenge operates Monday to Friday and includes counseling (using the Magic Within program) as well as an accredited New York City school program, family development programs, job preparation and placement, and a variety of community involvement projects in coordination with City agencies and local groups. Youth plan weekly cultural awareness field trips. Guest speakers from the community make regular presentations.

**Sports Academy:** This program provided the opportunity for early release to Community Care by utilizing structured recreational and leisure time activities to provide educational, social and cultural supports necessary for successful re-entry into the community. Sports Academy ceased operations in early 1993.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH ENTERING ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL SERVICES DURING 1993

A total of 554 youth entered an Alternative Residential program during 1993. Of these, 302 (55%) were admitted to Evening Reporting Centers (ERC), 135 (24%) entered a Home-Based Intensive Supervision program (HBIS), 71 (13%) entered the City Challenge program, and 23 (4%) entered the In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision (IHITS) program. An additional 23 (4%) youth entered Sports Academy before the program was discontinued in early 1993. Table 8 provides the supporting data for the following discussion.

In many ways, the characteristics of the youth admitted to these programs are comparable to those of all custody entries. For instance, males made up 87 percent of all entries to Alternative Residential programs. As would be expected, youth entering these programs were older (mean= 15.9) than youth entering custody for the first time. Non-Latino African-American youth constituted 62 percent, non-Latino White youth, 14 percent, and Latinos, independent of race, 23 percent of all such entries. Fifty-four percent of the youth entering an Alternative Residential program came from a household with one adult present and 45 percent came from a household with at least two adults.

Since program participants live at home, the county of residence for youth entering these Alternative programs is largely a reflection of the geographic location of the program sites. Youth from the five boroughs of New York City made up 51 percent of all program entries, including 26 percent from Brooklyn and 15 percent from the Bronx. Monroe County accounted for 15 percent of all admissions, Erie County, 8 percent, Onondaga County, 6 percent, and Albany County, 5 percent.

On average, youth had spent almost 12 months in DFY custody before transitioning to an Alternative Residential program. Youth entering ERCs had been in custody the longest (13.2 months), while youth admitted to City Challenge had the shortest custody stay prior to entering the program (5.4 months).

Since Juvenile Offenders are not eligible to participate in Alternative Residential programs, the legal profile of the youth entering these programs varies somewhat from that of all youth entering DFY custody. Limited Secure JDs made up 54 percent of all youth admitted to these Alternative Residential programs in 1993. Limited Secure JDs with 60 day options contributed an additional 11 percent. Non-Secure JDs accounted for 22 percent of admissions and PINS, 13 percent. "Crimes Against Property" was the most serious offense type for 42 percent of Alternative Residential entries, "Other Crimes" (which includes controlled substance offenses), 23 percent, "Crimes Against Persons", 22 percent, and "Status Offenses", 13 percent. Larceny was the most frequent crime category, accounting for 16 percent of program entries. Controlled substance offenses accounted for 13 percent and assault crimes made up 11 percent of those entering these programs.

Sixty percent of those admitted to Alternative Residential programs screened in need of substance abuse services at the time of entry to DFY. Twenty-seven percent had screened in need of special education services, twenty-one percent screened in need of mental health services, six percent in need of sex offender services, three percent screened in need of limited English proficiency services and three percent were mentally retarded. Ten youth had been in need of an on-site medical specialist while five youth had needed an off-site medical specialist and three youth had been pregnant at intake.

Page 1 TABLE 8: CHARACTERISTICS OF ENTRIES TO ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS - 1993  
BY PROGRAM TYPE (NUMBER)

	TOTAL ENTRIES	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HOME-BASED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION			IHITS	CITY CHALLENGE	SPORTS ACADEMY
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	HBIS ONLY	HBIS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL			
<b>TOTAL ENTRIES</b>	554	240	62	302	127	8	135	23	71	23
<b>GENDER</b>										
Males	482	211	47	258	102	5	107	23	71	23
Females	72	29	15	44	25	3	28			
<b>AGE AT ADMISSION</b>										
12 and Under	3	1		1	2		2			
13	12	5	1	6	8	1	9		1	2
14	66	26	12	38	20	2	22	1	4	1
15	192	81	16	97	47	1	48	6	33	8
16	213	97	22	119	41	4	45	11	29	9
17	62	30	11	41	9		9	5	4	3
Mean Age at Entry	15.9	16.0	15.9	16.0	15.6	15.3	15.6	16.3	16.0	16.3
Median Age at Entry	16.0	16.1	16.0	16.1	15.8	15.5	15.8	16.6	15.9	16.6
<b>RACE/Ethnicity</b>										
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>	385	161	45	206	81	4	85	20	54	20
Non-Latino	344	144	41	185	80	4	84	15	41	19
Latino	41	17	4	21	1		1	5	13	1
<b>WHITE</b>	158	74	16	90	44	3	47	3	16	2
Non-Latino	76	27	11	38	35	1	36		1	1
Latino	82	47	5	52	9	2	11	3	15	1
<b>NATIVE AMERICAN</b>	3	1	1	2		1	1			
<b>OTHER</b>	8	4		4	2		2		1	1
Non-Latino	1	1		1						
Latino	7	3		3	2		2		1	1
<b>HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE</b>										
<b>NO ADULT HOUSEHOLD</b>	8		4	4	2		2	1		1
<b>SINGLE ADULT HOUSEHOLD</b>	277	127	29	156	64	5	69	10	31	11
Male Parent	10	6	1	7	2		2		1	
Female Parent	234	104	25	129	58	5	63	8	25	9
Other Adult Male	1									1
Other Adult Female	32	17	3	20	4		4	2	5	1
<b>TWO+ ADULT HOUSEHOLD</b>	230	101	20	121	55	3	58	9	34	8
Two Parents	97	46	8	54	28	1	29	2	8	4
One Parent	98	35	9	44	22	2	24	6	20	4
No Parents	35	20	3	23	5		5	1	6	
<b>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</b>										
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	283	140	24	164		2	2	23	71	23
Bronx	81	52	8	60		2	2		14	5
Kings	144	60	9	69				23	44	8
New York	37	28	3	31					4	2
Queens	20		3	3					9	8
Richmond	1		1	1						
<b>OTHER COUNTIES</b>	271	100	38	138	127	6	133			
Albany	27		1	1	26		26			
Broome	2		2	2						
Chautauqua	2	1		1		1	1			
Columbia	1		1	1						
Dutchess	23	21	2	23						
Erie	47	16	9	25	18	4	22			
Franklin	1				1		1			
Fulton	2	2		2						
Monroe	82	27	3	30	52		52			
Niagara	10		3	3	6	1	7			
Oneida	3		3	3						
Onondaga	36	26	10	36						
Orange	2		2	2						
Oswego	1	1		1						
Rensselaer	5				5		5			
Rockland	1		1	1						
Schenectady	18				18		18			
Suffolk	1		1	1						
Ulster	3	3		3						
Wayne	1				1		1			
Westchester	3	3		3						

CONTINUED

TABLE 8 Page 2

ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM

	TOTAL ENTRIES	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HOME-BASED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION			IHITS	CITY CHALLENGE	SPORTS ACADEMY
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	HBIS ONLY	HBIS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL			
<b>TOTAL ENTRIES</b>	554	240	62	302	127	8	135	23	71	23
<b>CUSTODY LOS PRIOR TO ENTRY</b>										
2 Months or less	18	7	6	13		1	1		4	
3 Months	29	2	1	3	6		6		20	
4 Months	41	14		14	13		13	1	13	
5 Months	43	14	1	15	15		15	1	11	1
6 Months	52	18		18	11	1	12	2	17	3
7 Months	61	29	4	33	16		16	5	2	5
8 Months	40	26	2	28	7		7	4		1
9 Months	34	17	4	21	8	1	9	3	1	
10 Months	31	19	3	22	7		7	1		1
11 Months	22	12	3	15	7		7			
12 Months	16	9	2	11	4		4		1	
13-15 Months	48	26	7	33	9	2	11			4
16-18 Months	30	13	6	19	6		6	2	1	2
More than 19 Months	89	34	23	57	18	3	21	4	1	6
MEAN LENGTH OF PRIOR STAY	11.6	11.8	18.3	13.2	10.8	15.5	11.1	11.5	5.4	11.5
MEDIAN LENGTH OF PRIOR STAY	8.7	9.5	14.4	10.4	8.1	14.1	8.4	8.6	4.8	8.6
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>										
Limited Secure JD-60 Day Option	63	37	6	43	14	1	15		5	
Limited Secure JD	297	122	33	155	50	4	54	19	54	15
Non-Secure JD	124	60	7	67	34		34	4	12	7
PINS	70	21	16	37	29	3	32			1
<b>TYPE &amp; CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE</b>										
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	124	61	14	75	27	3	30	1	9	9
Assault (PL 120)	60	27	5	32	19	3	22		3	3
Homicide (PL 125)	2	2		2						
Kidnapping (PL 135)	5	3	1	4	1		1			
Robbery (PL 160)	51	28	6	34	4		4	1	6	6
Sex (PL 130)	6	1	2	3	3		3			
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	233	98	22	120	61	1	62	19	25	7
Arson (PL 150)	3	1	1	2	1		1			
Burglary (PL 140)	33	15	3	18	13		13		2	
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	26	9	3	12	8		8	3	2	1
Larceny (PL 155)	89	37	11	48	21		21	6	10	4
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	49	22	1	23	11	1	12	6	6	2
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL 165.40-52)	30	13	3	16	6		6	3	5	
Other Theft (PL 165)	3	1		1	1		1	1		
<b>OTHER CRIMES</b>	127	60	10	70	10	1	11	3	37	6
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	71	36	8	44	6		6	2	15	4
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	44	16	2	18	3	1	4	1	20	1
Other	12	8		8	1		1		2	1
<b>NONE - STATUS OFFENSE</b>	70	21	16	37	29	3	32			1
<b>SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)*</b>										
<b>HEALTH</b>	17	7	3	10	4	2	6		1	
On-Site Medical Personnel	10	4	2	6	1	2	3		1	
Access to Medical Specialist	5	2	1	3	1	1	2			
Pregnancy Services	3	1		1	2		2			
<b>LIMITED ENGLISH</b>	16	6	4	10	2		2	1	2	1
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	112	51	16	67	31	3	34	4	6	1
<b>MENTAL RETARDATION</b>										
IQ = 61 to 75	17	5	4	9	7		7			1
<b>SEX OFFENDER SERVICE</b>	35	18	5	23	11		11	1		
Violent Sex Offender	21	12	4	16	4		4	1		
Non-Violent Sex Offender	14	6	1	7	7		7			
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>	147	48	18	66	66	2	68	2	7	4
Emotionally Disturbed	105	28	13	41	52	2	54	2	6	2
Learning Disabled	35	18	4	22	10		10		1	2
Mentally Retarded	3	2		2	1		1			
Physically Impaired	1		1	1						
Multiple Handicaps	3				3		3			
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</b>	330	149	33	182	59	3	62	22	49	15

\*Screening was not performed for every custody entry and youth may have more than one need. Therefore, column sums may not equal "Total in Care".

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AT THE END OF 1993**

A total of 172 youth were in an Alternative Residential program at the end of 1993. Of these, 106 (62%) were in ERCs, 39 (23%) in HBIS, 19 (11%) in City Challenge and eight (5%) were in IHITS. Table 9 provides the supporting data for the following discussion.

Eighty-nine percent of program participants on December 31, 1993 were male. Youth in these programs were an average of 16.1 years old at the end of the year, with 45 percent being age 16. Non-Latino African-Americans constituted 60 percent of the Alternative Residential population, with Latinos of all races accounting for 23 percent and non-Latino Whites contributing an additional 17 percent.

As previously mentioned, the counties in which program participants reside is largely a reflection of the geographic location of the programs. Youth residing in New York City made up 50 percent of all those in an Alternative Residential program at the end of the year, including 26 percent from Kings County and 16 percent from Bronx County. Youth from Monroe County constituted an additional 15 percent, Erie County, 9 percent, with Albany, Dutchess and Onondaga Counties each contributing 5 percent.

Limited Secure JDs accounted for the majority (52%) of youth in Alternative Residential programs at the end of the year, with Limited Secure JDs with 60-day options contributing an additional 13 percent. Non-Secure JDs made up 23 percent of program participants and PINS, 12 percent.

"Crimes Against Property" was the most frequent crime type (40%) among program participants, followed by "Person" crimes (29%), "Other" crimes (19%) and "Status Offenses" (12%). The individual crime categories of assault and larceny each accounted for 12 percent of the youth in alternative programs at the end of the year, robbery accounted for 11 percent while unauthorized use of a motor vehicle and firearms and weapons offenses each constituted 10 percent.

At the time of intake, 61 percent of all program participants had screened in need of substance abuse services, 23 percent in need of special education services, 22 percent in need of mental health services, 11 percent in need of sex offender services and two percent in need of services for limited English proficiency. Two percent of the youth were mentally retarded. Two of the youth had needed on-site medical services, two had needed an off-site medical specialist and one had been pregnant at the time of intake to DFY.

Page 1 **TABLE 9: CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS BY PROGRAM ON DECEMBER 31, 1993 (NUMBER)**

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/93	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HBIS	IHITS	CITY CHAL- LENGE
		ERC	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL			
<b>TOTAL IN CARE</b>	172	79	27	106	39	8	19
<b>GENDER</b>							
Males	153	74	19	93	33	8	19
Females	19	5	8	13	6		
<b>AGE</b>							
13	4	1		1	3		
14	17	6	4	10	5	1	1
15	46	17	7	24	11	1	10
16	78	43	7	50	17	5	6
17	26	12	8	20	3	1	2
18 - 20	1		1	1			
Mean Age	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.2	15.8	16.4	16.0
Median Age	16.2	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.0	16.8	15.9
<b>RACE/Ethnicity</b>							
<b>AFRICAN-AMERICAN</b>	119	53	21	74	21	7	17
Non-Latino	103	46	18	64	20	6	13
Latino	16	7	3	10	1	1	4
<b>WHITE</b>	51	24	6	30	18	1	2
Non-Latino	30	12	3	15	15		
Latino	21	12	3	15	3	1	2
<b>OTHER LATINO</b>	2	2		2			
<b>COUNTY OF RESIDENCE</b>							
<b>NEW YORK CITY</b>	86	48	11	59		8	19
Bronx	27	18	5	23			4
Kings	45	21	4	25		8	12
New York	10	9	1	10			
Queens	4		1	1			3
<b>OTHER COUNTIES</b>	86	31	16	47	39		
Albany	8		2	2	6		
Broome	1		1	1			
Cattaraugus	1		1	1			
Dutchess	9	8	1	9			
Erie	16	5	4	9	7		
Fulton	2	2		2			
Monroe	25	8	1	9	16		
Nassau	1		1	1			
Niagara	5		1	1	4		
Oneida	2		2	2			
Onondaga	8	6	2	8			
Rensselaer	2				2		
Schenectady	4				4		
Westchester	2	2		2			
<b>ADJUDICATION</b>							
Limited Secure JD-60 Day Option	22	13	3	16	3		3
Limited Secure JD	90	38	17	55	16	5	14
Non-Secure JD	39	21	1	22	12	3	2
PINS	21	7	6	13	8		

CONTINUED

TABLE 9 Page 2

PROGRAM ON DECEMBER 31, 1993

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/93	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HBIS	IHITS	CITY CHAL- LENGE
		ERC	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL			
<b>TOTAL IN CARE</b>	172	79	27	106	39	8	19
<b>TYPE &amp; CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE</b>							
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS</b>	50	25	11	36	9	1	4
Assault (PL 120)	21	10	3	13	7		1
Homicide (PL 125)	2	2		2			
Kidnapping (PL 135)	2	1	1	2			
Robbery (PL 160)	19	11	4	15		1	3
Sex (PL 130)	6	1	3	4	2		
<b>CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY</b>	68	34	6	40	19	5	4
Arson (PL 150)	1				1		
Burglary (PL 140)	10	5		5	4		1
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	8	5		5	3		
Larceny (PL 155)	21	11	3	14	4	2	1
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	18	9	3	12	3	2	1
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL165.40-52)	8	4		4	3		1
Other Theft (PL 165)	2				1	1	
<b>OTHER CRIMES</b>	33	13	4	17	3	2	11
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	15	5	2	7	2	1	5
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265 )	17	8	2	10		1	6
Other	1				1		
<b>NONE - STATUS OFFENSE</b>	21	7	6	13	8		
<b>SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)*</b>							
<b>HEALTH</b>	5	3		3	1		1
On-Site Medical Personnel	2	1		1			1
Access to Medical Specialist	2	1		1	1		
Pregnancy Services	1	1		1			
<b>LIMITED ENGLISH</b>	3	1	2	3			
<b>MENTAL HEALTH</b>	37	16	9	25	10		2
<b>MENTAL RETARDATION</b>							
IQ = 61 to 75	4	1	2	3	1		
<b>SEX OFFENDER SERVICE</b>	18	8	4	12	5	1	
Violent Sex Offender	16	8	4	12	3	1	
Non-Violent Sex Offender	2				2		
<b>SPECIAL EDUCATION</b>	39	9	9	18	18	1	2
Emotionally Disturbed	31	4	9	13	16	1	1
Learning Disabled	8	5		5	2		1
<b>SUBSTANCE ABUSE</b>	105	47	17	64	19	8	14

\*Screening was not performed for every custody entry and youth may have more than one need. Therefore, column sums may not equal "Total in Care".

**LENGTH OF STAY FOR YOUTH RELEASED FROM ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS DURING 1993**

Table 10 provides the supporting data for the following discussion. Youth released from Alternative Residential programs in 1993 stayed an average of 3.3 months in these programs. The average LOS ranged from a low of 2.5 months for Sports Academy (which closed in mid-1993) to a high of 3.5 months for the Evening Reporting Centers. Overall, 22 percent of the youth stayed for three months, 22 percent stayed for two months and 30 percent stayed less than two months. Twenty-five percent of the youth stayed four months or longer.

**TABLE 10: LENGTH OF STAY IN ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL SETTING FOR YOUTH  
RELEASED FROM AN ALTERNATIVE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM IN 1993**

	TOTAL	ERC	HBIS	IHITS	CITY CHALLENGE	SPORTS ACADEMY
Less Than 1 Month	68	41	12	5	7	3
1 Month	98	57	14	2	12	13
2 Months	124	59	34	6	13	12
3 Months	123	58	33	6	17	9
4 Months	60	28	18	2	8	4
5 Months	33	24	9			
6 Months	20	12	4	3		1
7 Months	9	8	1			
8 Months	5	4		1		
9 Months	5	5				
10 Months	3	3				
11 Months	4	4				
12 Months	1	1				
Over 13 Months	3	3				
MEAN	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.5
MEDIAN	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.4
NUMBER OF YOUTH	556	307	125	25	57	42



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