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Youth In Care

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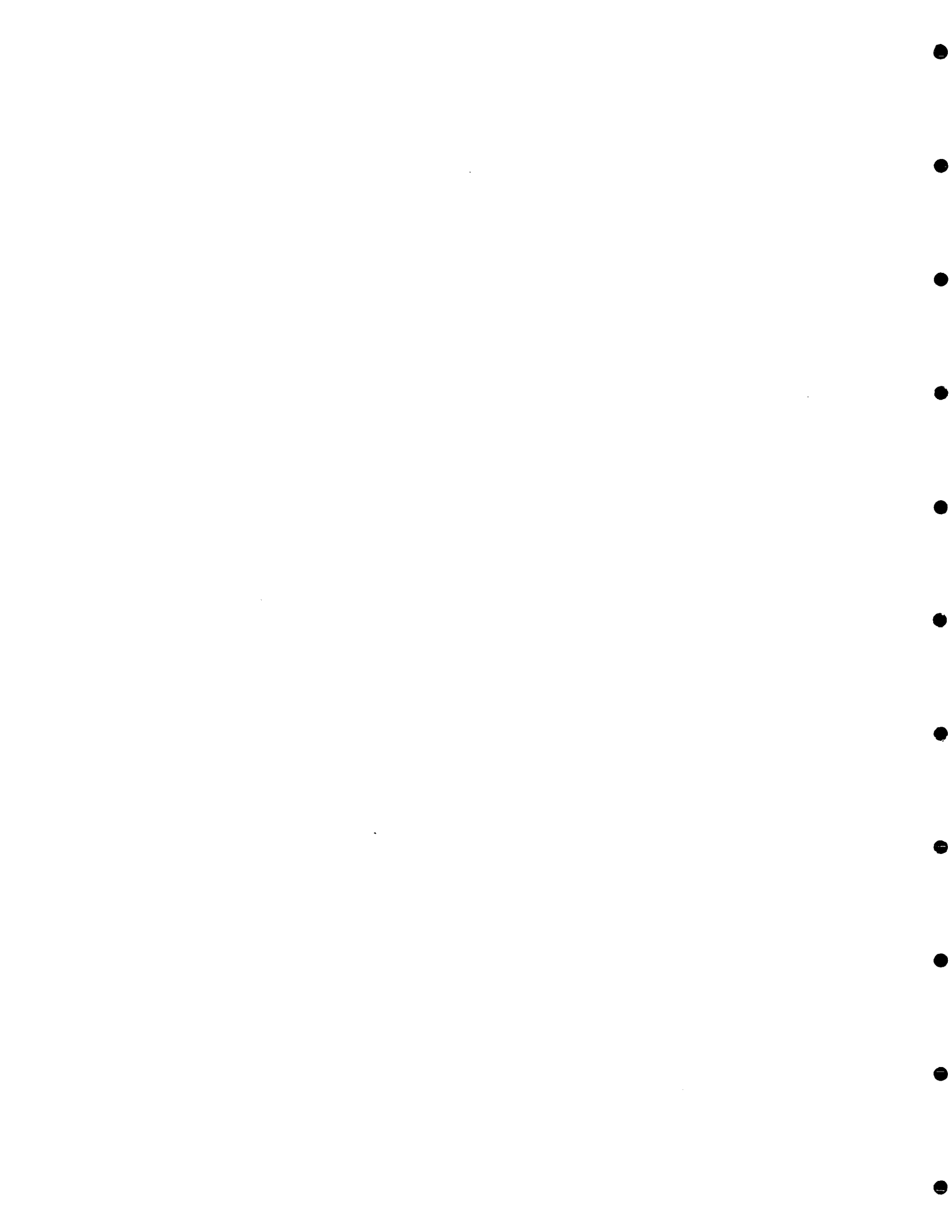
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**New York State
Division for Youth**

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EDWARD J. BARTLEY
EXECUTIVE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

To the Governor and the People of New York State:

I am pleased to present the Division for Youth's annual report, *Youth In Care, 1994*. The report provides useful information about adjudicated youth in the residential and non-residential programs in the Division's rehabilitation system. In order to provide a comprehensive overview of the system, detailed information on admitted, in-custody and discharged youth is included. The report's utility is further enhanced by the inclusion of nine-year trends on selected youth characteristics.

This report aims to promote a better understanding of the valuable services the Division provides to New Yorkers. The Division's many partners in promoting the welfare of our youth will find this information a valuable resource as they evaluate youth needs and trends.

I hope you will join with the Division in using this information to provide the best possible services to the youth, families and communities of our state. Please contact me if I can assist you in these efforts.

Respectfully Submitted,

John A. Johnson

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ACQUISITIONS

August, 1995

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 and non-residential services, Foster Care, and DFY-placed youth served in Voluntary Agencies 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 consistent with youth and public safety, in the less restrictive environments associated with non-residential programs.

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, nine-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, (518) 486-6974.

REPORT HIGHLIGHTS

- During 1994, there were 2,592 admissions, the largest number in recent history. This is a 4 percent increase over the previous year and a 28 percent increase since 1988, when admissions were 2,030.
- At the end of 1993, there were 3,756 youth in DFY custody. During 1994, youth in care increased by almost 300 (8%) and by year's end 4,048 youth were being served.
- Together, youth in custody at the end of 1993 plus admissions during 1994 account for 6,348 youth being served by the Division sometime during the year. This amounts to over 5 of every 1,000 youth between 13 and 17 years old in New York State.
- Latino admissions increased again this year and now account for 25 percent of all admissions. Both African-American non-Latino and White non-Latino admissions declined slightly as a percent of all admissions. This increase in Latino and decrease in White non-Latino admissions is a continuation of a long-standing trend.
- For the first time in seven years, the number of youth admitted as Juvenile Offenders decreased. In 1994, 280 JOs were admitted, eight percent less than in 1993, but still 172 percent more than in 1988.
- Among JO youth admitted in 1994, 56 percent were granted Youthful Offender status, which substantially reduces the sentence for the same crime compared to JOs without YO status. This is the highest percent in eight years.

- There was virtually no increase in the number of youth admitted for "Crimes Against Persons" between 1993 and 1994. However, this is the second year in a row that the number of such admissions exceeded the number of "Property" crimes.
- In 1994, 374 youth were admitted with a "Controlled Substance" crime as their most serious offense. This is a 23 percent increase over 1993. "Controlled Substance" crime is now the second largest admission offense (Robbery is still first with 443) and accounts for 14 percent of all admissions.
- Of the approximately 2,219 youth (86% of custody entries) who had household assessments in 1994:
 - 49% came from households that did not have two adults;
 - 16% came from households where there was no parent present.
- More than four out of five youth entering custody in 1994 who were screened at intake had at least one special service need; two in five had from two to five such needs. The following rates of service needs were found:
 - substance abuse, 71%;
 - mental health, 26%;
 - special education, 24%;
 - sex offender, 7%;
 - health, 7%;
 - limited English, 5%;
 - mental retardation, 3%.
- New York City accounted for almost 60 percent of the youth admitted and discharged in 1994. Kings County alone accounted for 19 percent of all admissions, 31 percent of New York City admissions, 24 percent of total discharges, and 42 percent of New York City discharges.
- The median length of stay (LOS) for youth whose LOSs were not legally mandated and who were served only in DFY facilities increased slightly in 1994, from 9.4 to 9.9 months. This was also true for youth served only in Voluntary Agencies (11.4 and 11.6 months). By contrast, youth served in a combination of DFY and Voluntary settings decreased their median LOS between 1993 and 1994 from 17.3 to 16.5 months. The largest change in median LOS occurred for youth who were returned from non-residential settings. Youth with this pattern of service, increased their median cumulative residential stay from 17.0 to 18.0 months.

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INTRODUCTION

DFY's DIRECT SERVICE SYSTEM

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

DFY's direct service system includes residential and non-residential programs (Day Programs 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, Non-Secure Centers and Group 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.

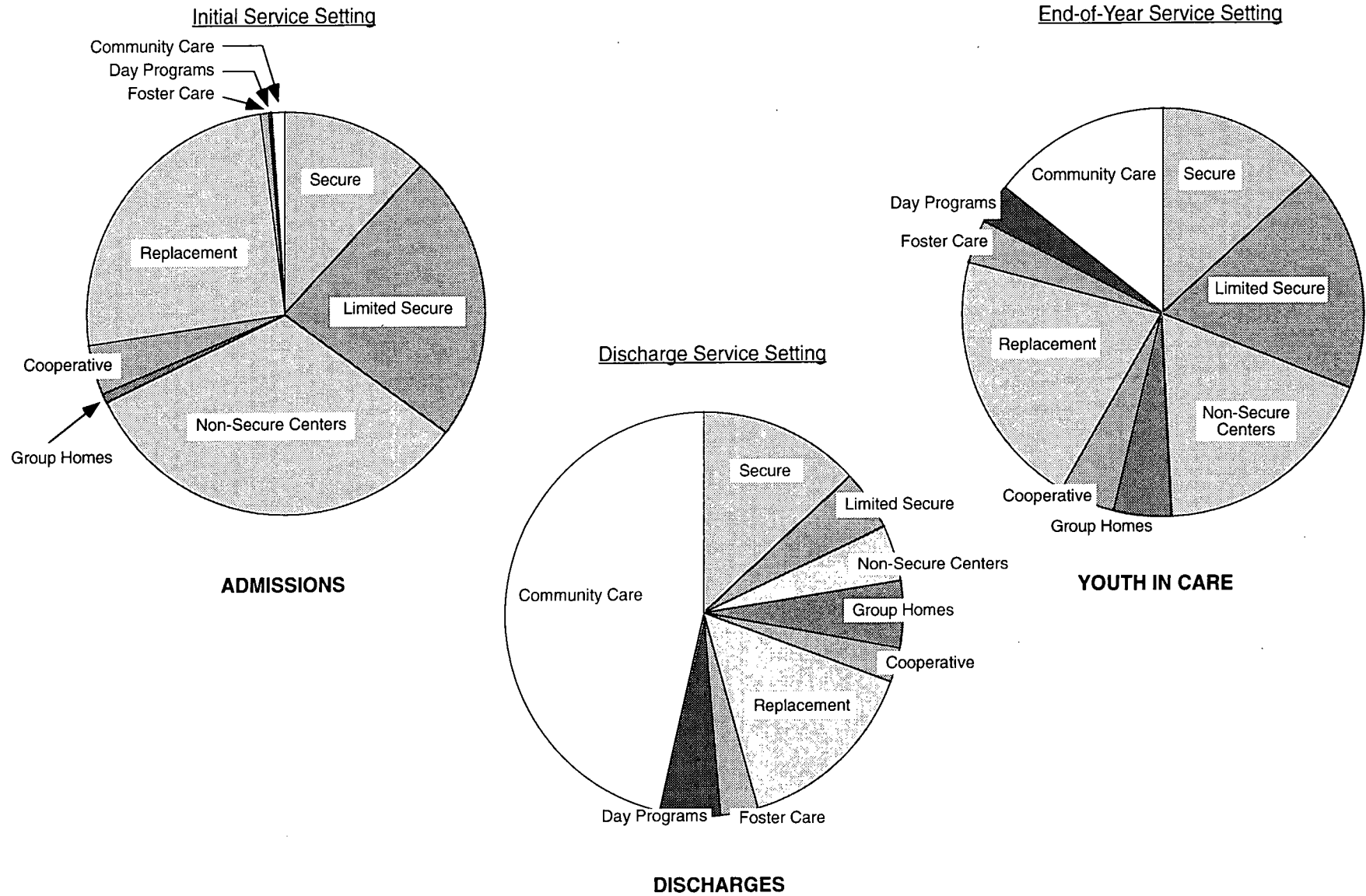
During 1994, Day Programs consisted of Home-Based Intensive Supervision, In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision, Evening Reporting Centers, and City Challenge.

Taken as a whole, these categories comprise 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 1994.

Figure 1:

1994 Service Setting Distributions of Admissions, Youth in Care and Discharges

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STRUCTURE OF THE REPORT

This report is the latest in DFY's Annual Report series. These reports provide a summary of DFY's service activities relating to youth in its custody. 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 Day 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 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) highlight recent changes and provide nine-year trends of various 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 who received Day Program services.

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. Of course, some links do exist, but 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, (518) 486-6974.

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 JDIII 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.

Average: see mean.

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

Day Programs: 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 (I-HITS), Evening Reporting Centers (ERC) and City Challenge. (Day Programs were previously designated Alternative Residential.)

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

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

Discharge: exit from DFY custody.

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

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

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

Total custody LOS - total length of stay during custody.

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

Voluntary Agency Only - youth whose only residential service was during a single continuous stay in one or more 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 services were 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 four service sectors used in this report: DFY-operated residential sector (Secure, Limited Secure and Non-Secure Centers, and Group Homes); Voluntary Agency sector (for both cooperatively placed and replacement youth); Foster Care sector (which includes Independent Living) and non-residential program sector (Day Programs and Community Care).

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

CHAPTER 1. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DFY CUSTODY

NINE-YEAR TRENDS

Between 1986 and 1994 there was a 17 percent increase in the number of youth who entered DFY custody. Of the years considered, the greatest number of youth entered custody in 1993 (2,502) and 1994 (2,592) 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 21 percent from 1,845 in 1986 to 2,228 in 1994. From 1986 through 1994, the number of female admissions fluctuated, but was slightly lower in 1994 than 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 nine-year period.

Race-ethnicity. Prior to July 1, 1989, youth who identified themselves as "Latino," "Puerto Rican," etc. were assigned to an Hispanic 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 25 percent of youth entering custody from 1986 to 1994 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 55 percent of all youth admitted between 1986 and 1994. 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. In 1994, such youth, appearing as "Other" in Table 1, made up one percent of all custody entries and were more than twice as likely to be Latino as 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 1994 admissions.

Adjudication. One 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 1994 they increased 83 percent (from 7 to 11 percent of all custody entries) (Figure 5). JOs without YO status increased 121 percent from 56

Table 1: Characteristics of Admissions to DFY Custody by Year

		YEAR ENTERED CUSTODY								
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL ADMISSIONS		2,219	2,036	2,030	2,388	2,489	2,335	2,376	2,502	2,592
GENDER										
	Males	1,845	1,686	1,744	2,108	2,134	2,032	2,058	2,130	2,228
	Females	374	350	286	280	355	303	318	372	364
AGE AT ADMISSION										
	8 - 10	7	4	8	2	10	7	3	3	8
	11	16	13	13	16	19	12	15	8	13
	12	59	49	59	74	95	67	56	58	53
	13	177	177	198	236	263	234	244	207	230
	14	425	398	460	549	551	550	544	569	580
	15	868	808	774	885	985	899	918	1,035	1,018
	16	519	452	423	507	482	493	491	532	589
	17	84	99	57	89	71	59	88	64	71
	18	26	21	16	11	6	11	10	21	20
	19	27	9	12	12	6	2	4	2	3
	20	11	6	10	7	1	1	3	3	7
Mean Age at Admission		15.4	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.3
Median Age at Admission		15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.4
RACE/Ethnicity										
AFRICAN-AMERICAN		1,063	957	1,052	1,362	1,445	1,419	1,485	1,567	1,621
	Non-Latino	1,063	956	1,046	1,312	1,343	1,290	1,354	1,396	1,425
	Latino		1	6	50	102	129	131	171	196
WHITE		786	717	665	724	894	786	805	881	911
	Non-Latino	786	714	651	552	562	437	436	490	472
	Latino		3	14	172	332	349	369	391	439
LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED*		351	342	287	188					
NATIVE AMERICAN		13	7	13	7	18	9	12	11	9
ASIAN		4	7	7	16	8	19	16	14	22
OTHER		1	5	5	38	86	94	58	28	28
	Non-Latino	1		1	8	15	21	17	6	8
	Latino		5	4	30	71	73	41	22	20
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH		1	1	1	53	38	8		1	1
ADJUDICATION										
	Juvenile Offender (JO)	56	72	50	75	78	114	134	151	124
	JO/Youthful Offender	97	59	53	68	86	120	132	153	156
	Restrictive JD	13	4	3	6	6	7	14	9	15
	Ltd. Secure JD 60-Day Option^					171	163	272	216	190
	Limited Secure JD	899	905	957	1,178	1,167	1,070	817	1,323	1,502
	Non-Secure JD	620	586	656	760	643	602	721	325	286
	PINS	348	315	239	230	289	235	233	277	276
	Youthful Offender	47	28	7	6	2				
	Parole Violator	72	25	32	26	8	4	6	7	15
	Other	67	42	33	39	39	20	47	41	28
PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS										
	First DFY Custody	2,031	1,928	1,912	2,285	2,399	2,201	2,224	2,339	2,455
	Prior DFY Custody	188	108	118	103	90	134	152	163	137
INITIAL SERVICE SETTING										
	Secure	274	175	159	180	183	245	288	321	314
	Limited Secure	457	515	589	707	778	630	646	612	599
	Non-Secure Centers	375	305	382	592	736	772	603	754	850
	Group Homes	396	318	210	197	104	33	15	10	21
	Voluntary Agency - Cooperative	264	300	251	254	226	198	218	100	97
	Voluntary Agency - Replacement	342	346	392	414	407	421	539	652	667
	Foster Care	63	38	20	17	22	13	12	9	11
	Day Programs						3	11	7	6
	Community Care	48	39	27	27	33	20	44	37	27

CONTINUED

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

^ Prior to 7/1/89 Limited Secure JDs with or without 60-Day Options were not differentiated in the database.

Table 1: Page 2

	YEAR ENTERED CUSTODY								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,219	2,036	2,030	2,388	2,489	2,335	2,376	2,502	2,592
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE									
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	586	483	506	572	616	701	744	888	889
Assault (PL 120)	159	182	228	235	283	236	238	290	298
Homicide (PL 125)	37	32	27	34	41	64	57	67	69
Kidnapping (PL 135)	6	7	10	11	5	16	12	13	10
Robbery (PL 160)	301	196	180	213	213	307	371	452	443
Sex (PL 130)	83	66	61	79	74	78	66	66	69
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1,057	970	927	1,021	1,033	891	901	771	782
Arson (PL 150)	15	17	17	9	8	9	10	11	13
Burglary (PL 140)	308	232	204	175	175	123	130	127	144
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	86	107	100	79	98	94	114	83	79
Larceny (PL 155)	408	367	299	313	294	287	268	303	308
Unauthorized Use of									
Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	99	128	193	290	305	243	239	157	145
Criminal Possession of									
Stolen Property (PL 165.40-52)	131	116	101	147	148	130	130	84	88
Other Theft (Other PL 165)	10	3	13	8	5	5	10	6	5
OTHER CRIMES	156	222	323	522	514	482	449	530	612
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	54	126	221	345	329	295	276	304	374
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	50	55	51	111	112	121	128	159	177
Other	52	41	51	66	73	66	45	67	61
NONE/STATUS OFFENSE	420	361	274	273	326	261	282	313	309
SERVICE NEEDS*									
Health					124	125	117	106	139
Limited English					93	118	113	110	95
Mental Health					580	494	485	452	485
Mental Retardation					85	53	52	60	53
Sex Offender					173	175	144	146	125
Special Education					545	436	456	479	457
Substance Abuse					1,141	1,011	1,044	1,178	1,348

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

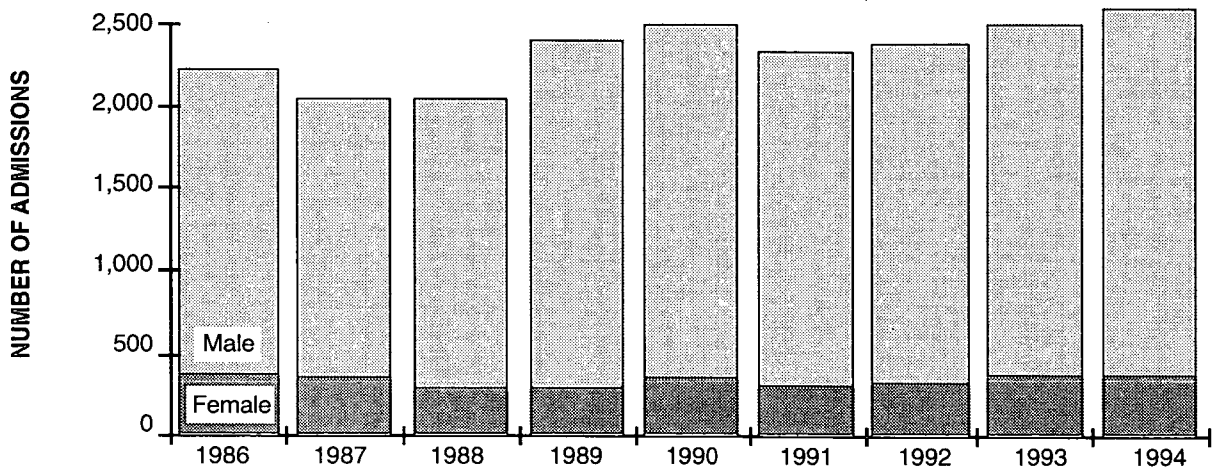
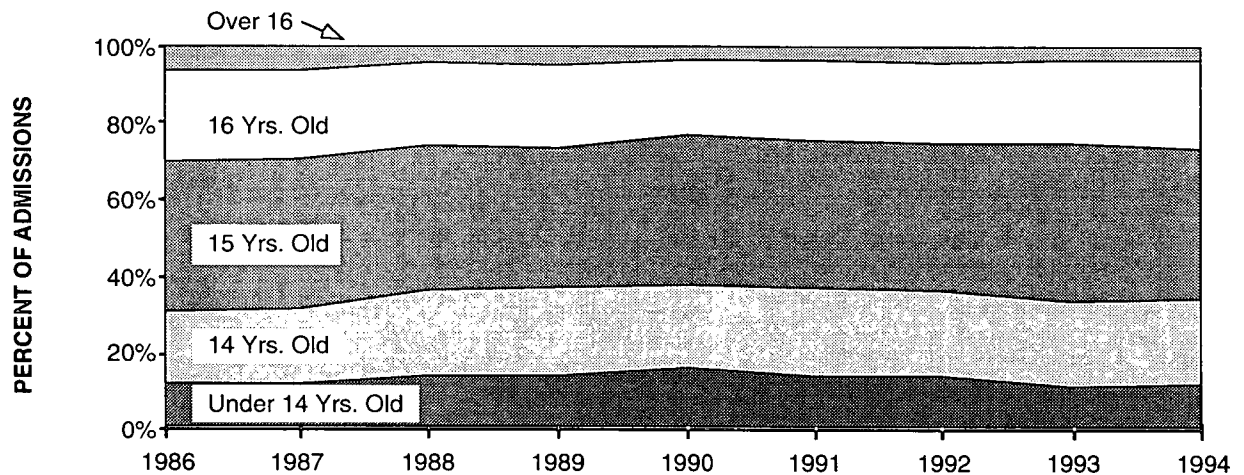
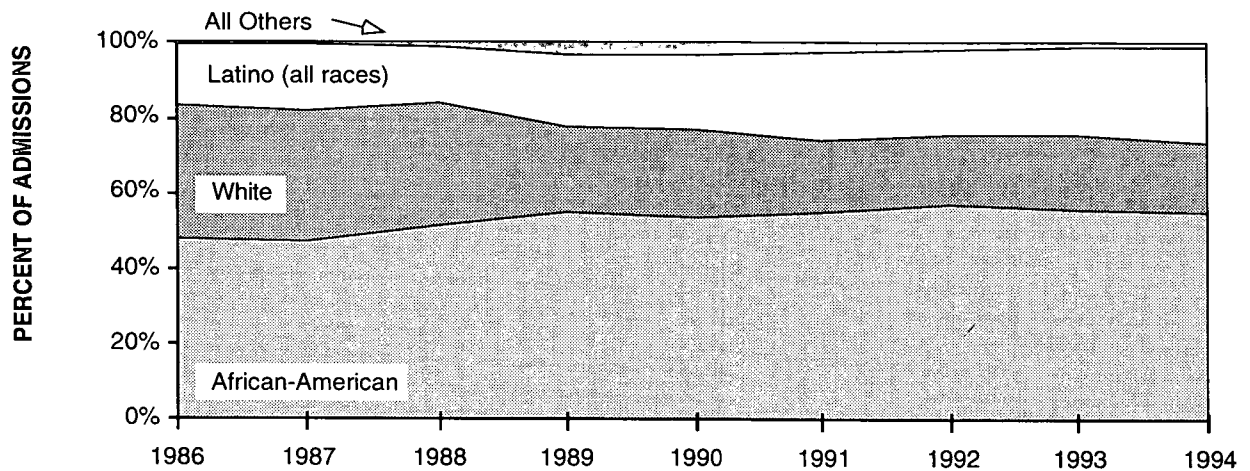
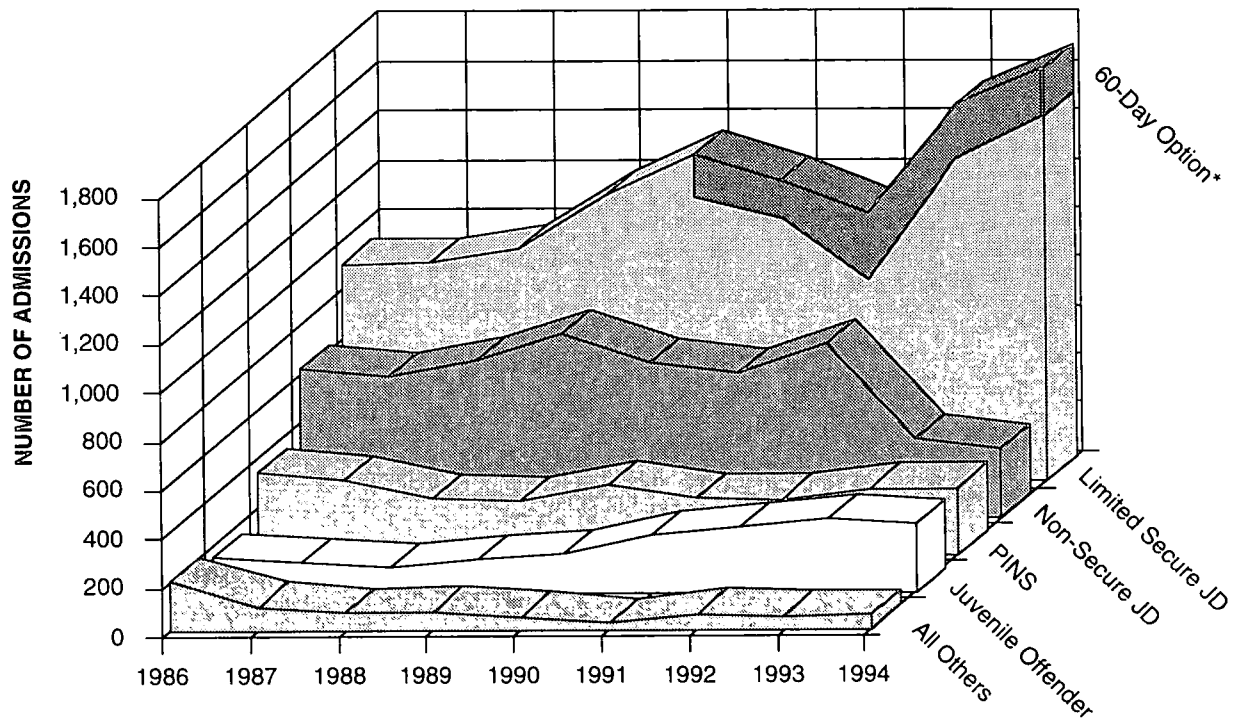
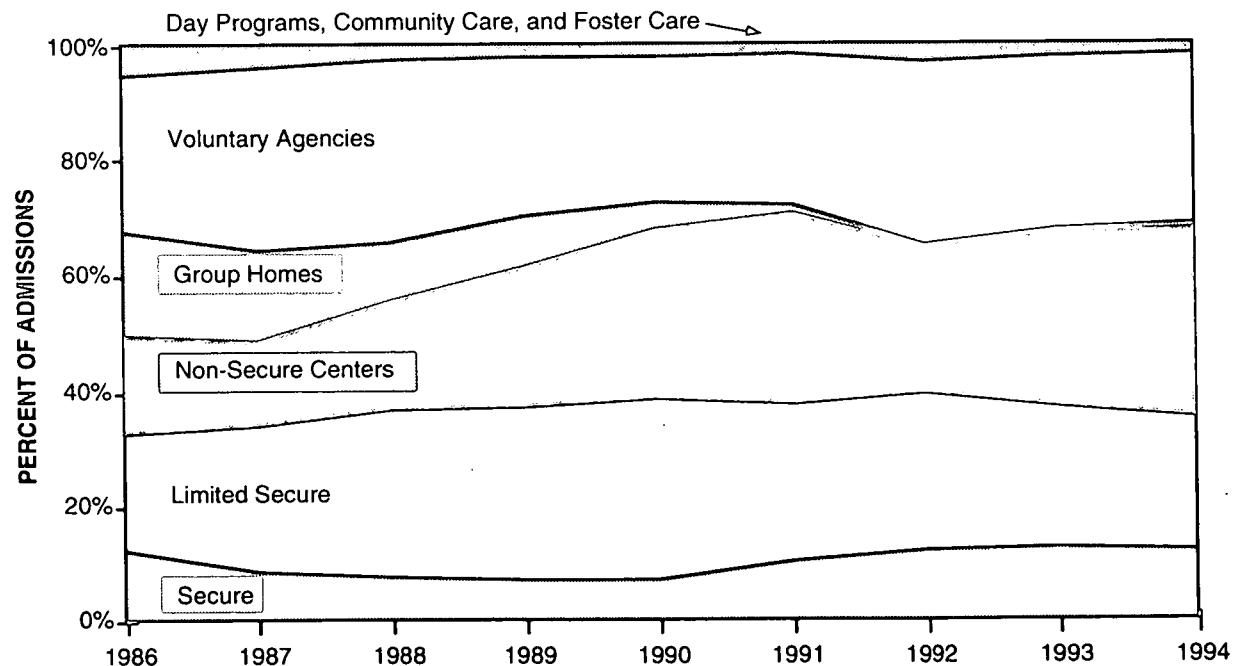
Figure 2: Total Number of Admissions by Gender and Year**Figure 3: Percent of Admissions by Age and Year****Figure 4: Percent of Admissions by Race-Ethnicity by Year**

Figure 5: Adjudication of Admissions by Year

* 1990 was the first complete year in which 60-Day Options were distinguished from other Limited Secure JDs in the data base.

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

in 1986 to 124 in 1994, while JO/YOs independently increased 61 percent between 1986 and 1994.

Other substantial changes occurred among Limited Secure JD and Non-Secure JD populations. Limited Secure JD admissions had a net increase of 88 percent over the nine-year period. The number of such admissions fluctuated throughout the period, most recently increasing from 1,539 in 1993 to 1,692 in 1994. Since that time, the number of admissions of Limited Secure JDs with 60-Day Options fluctuated. Beginning in 1990, 60-Day Options were differentiated in the database from other Limited Secure JDs. Over the last two years, the number of 60-Day Options has decreased by 30 percent, from 272 (1992) to 190 (1994).

Prior to 1993, Non-Secure JDs ranged in number from 586 to 760. From 1992 to 1993, however, this number declined dramatically from 721 to 325 (55%) and, in 1994, declined another 12 percent to 286. The proportion of the population made up of Non-Secure JDs went from being relatively constant, accounting for approximately 29 percent of the population between 1986 and 1992, to 13 percent in 1993 and 11 percent in 1994. PINS admissions also declined from 16 to 11 percent of all entries during this nine-year period.

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 nine-year period. In 1994, youth with prior custody histories accounted for five percent of all admissions.

Initial Service Setting. The distribution of initial service settings to which youth are assigned changed markedly between 1986 and 1994 (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 1994, there was a 127 percent increase in the number of custody entries initially admitted to Non-Secure Centers. Although initial admissions to Secure Centers dipped as low as 159 during this period, they increased from 274 to 314 (15%) between 1986 and 1994. Limited Secure Center admissions (which are appropriate only for initial admissions of Limited Secure JDs) also increased from 457 in 1986 to 599 in 1994 (31%). The reverse pattern is observable for Group Homes. In 1994, these settings were used for youth entering custody much less often than they had been in 1986 (21 versus 396). These changes reflect the shift in adjudications of youth placed with DFY (as indicated above).

Replacement admissions rose substantially from 342 in 1986 to 667 in 1994 (95%). Corresponding to this increase was a simultaneous decrease in the percentage of DFY youth placed cooperatively in Voluntary Agencies (from 264 in 1986 to 97 in 1994). This combination of increasing replacement admissions and decreasing cooperative admissions resulted in an overall increase of 26 percent in Voluntary Agency admissions from 606 in 1986 to 764 in 1994. 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, initial admissions to Community Care consistently ranged between one and two percent of all admissions.

Most Serious Offense. In considering offense data, it must be remembered that adjudicated offense is a product of a multi-stage process and 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 1994 alone, 153 youth (10%) who were placed with the Division as Limited Secure and Non-Secure 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 34 percent in 1994 and, for the second 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 30 percent over the nine-year period.

There were also changes within the "Property" crime types between 1986 and 1994. Having gradually increased each of the last several years, there was an overall increase of 52 percent between 1986 and 1994 in the number of youth admitted for a "Person" crime as their most serious offense. Robbery was the most frequent crime overall. The number of youth adjudicated for Robberies increased 47 percent between 1986 and 1994. While 14 percent of all youth entering custody in 1986 were adjudicated for Robbery, 17 percent had this as their most serious offense in 1994. The number of youth adjudicated for Assault rose from 159 in 1986 to 298 in 1994 (87%). Having increased 86 percent between 1986 (37) and 1994 (69), the number of youth admitted for Homicide now constitutes almost three percent of all admissions.

The changes in most serious offense were equally dramatic in "Property" crime categories. While Larceny was the "Property" offense category with the largest number of custody entries in 1994 (12%), Larceny offenses have nonetheless decreased 25 percent between 1986 and 1994. 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 1994. Another change within the "Property" crime category was the decline in Burglary from 14 to 6 percent of all yearly entries.

"Other" crimes increased from 7 to 24 percent of admissions between 1986 and 1994. Most of the growth in "Other" crimes was due to the nearly seven-fold increase in the number of admissions for Controlled Substance offenses. With two percent of admissions in 1986 and seven percent in 1994, Weapons and Firearms offenses also contributed to this increase. "Status Offense" admissions declined from 420 in 1986 to 309 in 1994 (26%).

Screened Service Needs. Beginning in July 1989, screening for potential service needs became a part of the intake process. The number of youth screened who indicated **substance use or involvement** to the degree that assessment for

intervention services was warranted rose between 1991 (1,011) and 1994 (1,348). Youth presenting a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant more formal assessment has decreased 28 percent from 173 in 1990 to 125 in 1994. A marked increase of 31 percent occurred among those screened for various **health** needs between 1993 and 1994. The number of youth screened having evidence of past **mental health** treatment declined 16 percent between 1990 (580) and 1994 (485). Although youth screened as **mentally retarded** according to State Education Department criteria (IQ < 75) decreased 38 percent from 1990 to 1994, the last four years (1991-1994) have remained relatively constant. No clear trend is apparent among those youth who were on the **special education** (CSE) registers of their home schools, yet the number of these youth decreased by 16 percent between 1990 and 1994.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH ADMITTED DURING 1994

In 1994 a total of 2,592 youth entered DFY custody. Table 2 provides the supporting data for the following discussion.

Service setting. In 1994, 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 and non-residential programs.

Within these categories, Non-Secure Centers received 33 percent of the youth entering custody, Limited Secure Centers admitted 23 percent, Secure Centers, 12 percent, and Group 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. One percent of all admissions entered Community Care via Interstate Compacts. Day Programs, which include Evening Reporting Centers, Home-Based Intensive Supervision, City Challenge and In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision 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 six custody entries during the year.

Gender. Males made up 86 percent and females made up 14 percent of all admissions in 1994. While 19 percent of the youth admitted to Voluntary Agency programs were female, only 6 percent of those entering Secure programs were female.

Age. The average age of youth entering custody in 1994 was 15.3 years old; the median age was 15.4 (39 percent were 15). Both 14 year-olds and 16 year-olds each accounted for a little less than a quarter of the youth entering custody in 1994. Just under 12 percent of all admissions were less than 14 years old and the remaining 4 percent were over 16.

Youth admitted to Secure Centers are generally older (mean= 16.3) than those admitted to other settings. For instance, while 27 percent of all custody entries were 16 or older, 54 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 to 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.

Community Care provides post-residential treatment and supervision. However, some of this service is also 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= 16.6) than initial admissions from New York State.

Race-ethnicity. Non-Latino African-American youth constituted the majority (55%) of custody entries in 1994. Latino youth of all races accounted for 25 percent of the 1994 custody entries (8% were African-American and 17% were White). Non-Latino White youth made up 18 percent of all admissions. Native Americans and Asians each comprised less than one percent of the year's admissions.

Table 2: Characteristics of Admissions to DFY Custody - 1994 by Admitting Service Setting (Number)

	TOTAL ADMISS- SIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES								FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESIDENTIAL		
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL					
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,592	314	599	850	21	1,784	97	667	764	11	2,559	6	27	33
GENDER														
Males	2,228	296	518	747	14	1,575	78	541	619	6	2,200	4	24	28
Females	364	18	81	103	7	209	19	126	145	5	359	2	3	5
AGE AT ADMISSION														
Under 12	21		2	6		8	3	9	12	1	21			
12	53		9	16		25	1	27	28		53			
13	230	4	79	75		158	12	57	69		228	2		2
14	580	23	143	198	8	372	23	180	203	2	577		3	3
15	1,018	116	227	350	5	698	45	261	306	5	1,009	2	7	9
16	589	120	124	190	7	441	12	127	139	1	581	2	6	8
17	71	24	15	15	1	55	1	6	7	1	63		8	8
18 - 20	30	27				27					27		3	3
Mean Age at Admission	15.3	16.3	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.3	15.2	16.6	16.3
Median Age at Admission	15.4	16.1	15.3	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.3	16.7	16.5
RACE/Ethnicity														
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	1,621	228	402	536	5	1,171	34	389	423	8	1,602	4	15	19
Non-Latino	1,425	192	359	438	5	994	33	373	406	7	1,407	4	14	18
Latino	196	36	43	98		177	1	16	17	1	195		1	1
WHITE	911	75	186	302	16	579	55	261	316	2	897	2	12	14
Non-Latino	472	25	89	184	14	312	47	104	151		463	1	8	9
Latino	439	50	97	118	2	267	8	157	165	2	434	1	4	5
NATIVE AMERICAN	9	2	1	1		4	4	1	5		9			
ASIAN	22	6	4	4		14		8	8		22			
OTHER	28	2	6	7		15	4	8	12	1	28			
Non-Latino	8		2			2	1	4	5	1	8			
Latino	20	2	4	7		13	3	4	7		20			
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH	1	1				1					1			
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE														
NO ADULT HOUSEHOLD	42	1	5	17	1	24	6	12	18		42			
SINGLE ADULT HOUSEHOLD	1,048	103	253	383	14	753	36	243	279	6	1,038	2	8	10
Male Parent	78	6	14	26		46	4	28	32		78			
Female Parent	788	73	188	298	12	571	30	175	205	5	781	2	5	7
Other Adult Male	15	4	4	3		11	2	2	4		15			
Other Adult Female	167	20	47	56	2	125		38	38	1	164		3	3
TWO+ ADULT HOUSEHOLD	1,129	121	283	387	5	796	48	266	314	3	1,113	4	12	16
Two Parents	568	63	139	192	2	396	28	134	162	2	560	2	6	8
One Parent	423	48	103	154	2	307	16	95	111		418	2	3	5
No Parents	138	10	41	41	1	93	4	37	41	1	135		3	3
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY														
NEW YORK CITY	1,555	250	389	494		1,133	7	409	416	6	1,555			
Bronx	305	54	82	105		241		59	59	5	305			
Kings	488	103	150	131		384	1	102	103	1	488			
New York	400	28	103	157		288	2	110	112		400			
Queens	309	61	42	82		185	4	120	124		309			
Richmond	53	4	12	19		35		18	18		53			

CONTINUED

Table 2: Page 2

TOTAL		RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON-RESIDENTIAL			
ADMISSIONS	TOTAL	DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL					
				CENTERS	HOMES									
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,592	314	599	850	21	1,784	97	667	764	11	2,559	6	27	33
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY (continued)														
OTHER COUNTIES	1,006	60	210	356	21	647	90	258	348	5	1,000	6		6
Albany	81	2	17	32	1	52	6	23	29		81			
Allegany	8	1		1		2	5	1	6		8			
Broome	32		12	10	10	32					32			
Cattaraugus	6			4		4	2		2		6			
Cayuga	18		6	12		18					18			
Chautauqua	22	1	4	13		18	4		4		22			
Chemung	3			2	1	3					3			
Chenango	1		1			1					1			
Clinton	5		1	4		5					5			
Columbia	6		4	2		6					6			
Cortland														
Delaware														
Dutchess	20	1	5	8	1	15					15	5		5
Erie	42	4	11	23		38		1	1	2	41	1		1
Essex	2			2		2					2			
Franklin	1			1		1					1			
Fulton	7			5		5	2		2		7			
Genesee	10	3	2	5		10					10			
Greene	3		3			3					3			
Hamilton														
Herkimer	2			2		2					2			
Jefferson	7		1	5		6	1		1		7			
Lewis	1		1			1					1			
Livingston	5		1	2		3	1	1	2		5			
Madison	3			3		3					3			
Monroe	137	14	12	49	2	77	27	33	60		137			
Montgomery	12		5	5		10	1	1	2		12			
Nassau	193	3	16	20		39	7	147	154		193			
Niagara	67	1	4	34		39	23	2	25	3	67			
Oneida	45	2	15	24	1	42	2	1	3		45			
Onondaga	46	3	17	15		35		11	11		46			
Ontario	9	1	4	2		7	1	1	2		9			
Orange	16	3	9	3		15	1		1		16			
Orleans	4		1		2	3	1		1		4			
Oswego	11		3	6		9		2	2		11			
Otsego	4		2	2		4					4			
Putnam														
Rensselaer	16			7		7	2	7	9		16			
Rockland	6		5	1		6					6			
St. Lawrence	1		1			1					1			
Saratoga	8		1	3	1	5	1	2	3		8			
Schenectady	23		6	12		18	1	4	5		23			
Schoharie														

CONTINUED

Table 2: Page 3

ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1994

	TOTAL ADMIS- SIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES								NON-RESIDENTIAL					
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES	
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL						
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,592	314	599	850	21	1,784	97	667	764	11	2,559	6	27	33	
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY (continued)															
Schuyler				2		2					2				
Seneca	2			4		7					8				
Steuben	8	1	2				1								
Suffolk	43	6	14	12	1	33		10	10		43				
Sullivan	4		2	2		4					4				
Tioga	2			2		2					2				
Tompkins	4		4			4					4				
Ulster	5	1	2	2		5					5				
Warren	7		1	2	1	4		3	3		7				
Washington															
Wayne	12		1	5		6		6	6		12				
Westchester	31	13	14	4		31					31				
Wyoming	3			2		2		1	1		3				
Yates	2						1	1	2		2				
INTERSTATE/OUT-OF-STATE	31	4				4					4		27	27	
PLACEMENT TYPE															
Court to DFY	1,898	314	599	850	21	1,784	97		97	11	1,892	6		6	
Court to DFY to Voluntary	667							667	667		667		27	27	
Interstate Compact	27														
ADJUDICATION															
Juvenile Offender (JO)	124	124				124					124				
JO/Youthful Offender	156	156				156					156				
Restrictive JD	15	15				15					15				
Ltd. Secure JD 60-Day Option	190	4	105	59	1	169	13	5	18		187	3		3	
Limited Secure JD	1,502		494	471	2	967	35	494	529	3	1,499	3		3	
Non-Secure JD	286			195	8	203	23	56	79	4	286				
PINS	276			125	10	135	25	112	137	4	276				
Parole Violator	15	15				15					15				
Other	28						1		1		1		27	27	
PRIOR CUSTODY STATUS															
First DFY Custody	2,455	269	562	824	20	1,675	94	645	739	9	2,423	6	26	32	
Prior DFY Custody	137	45	37	26	1	109	3	22	25	2	136		1	1	
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE															
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS															
Assault (PL 120)	889	305	288	143	2	738	14	135	149	2	889				
Homicide (PL 125)	298	24	102	94	2	222	7	67	74	2	298				
Kidnapping (PL 135)	69	68	1			69					69				
Robbery (PL 160)	10		2	5		7		3	3		10				
Sex (PL 130)	443	201	142	43		386	2	55	57		443				
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	69	12	41	1		54	5	10	15		69				
Arson (PL 150)	782	7	145	319	7	478	47	250	297	2	777	5		5	
Burglary (PL 140)	13	4	5	2		11		1	1	1	13				
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	144	2	37	51	2	92	8	44	52		144				
Larceny (PL 155)	79		19	28	1	48	8	20	28	1	77	2		2	
	308		50	125	3	178	16	111	127		305	3		3	

CONTINUED

Table 2: Page 4

Table 2: Page 4		ADMITTING SERVICE SETTING - 1994													
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	TOTAL ADMIS- SIONS	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESIDENTIAL		
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES						DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL						
				CENTERS	HOMES										
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,592	314	599	850	21	1,784	97	667	764	11	2,559	6	27	33	
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE (continued)															
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	145		18	72		90	11	44	55		145				
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL165.40-52)	88	1	14	40	1	56	4	28	32		88				
Other Theft (PL 165)	5		2	1		3		2	2		5				
OTHER CRIMES	612	2	166	262	2	432	11	165	176	3	611	1		1	
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	374		58	173	1	232	6	135	141	1	374				
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	177	1	96	56		153	4	18	22	2	177				
Other	61	1	12	33	1	47	1	12	13		60	1		1	
NONE - STATUS OFFENSE	309			126	10	136	25	117	142	4	282		27	27	
SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)															
HEALTH	139	10	45	71	4	130	9	N/A	9		139				
On-Site Medical Personnel	66	4	20	37		61	5		5		66				
Access to Medical Specialist	69	4	27	31	2	64	5		5		69				
Pregnancy Services	13	2	3	5	3	13					13				
LIMITED ENGLISH	95	50	18	25		93	1	N/A	1	1	95				
MENTAL HEALTH	485	65	174	210	5	454	23	N/A	23	3	480	5		5	
MENTAL RETARDATION	53	3	21	27		51	2	N/A	2		53				
IQ = 60 or Less	1			1		1					1				
IQ = 61 to 74	52	3	21	26		50	2		2		52				
SEX OFFENDER SERVICE	125	21	67	30	1	119	6	N/A	6		125				
Violent Sex Offender	86	20	47	16		83	3		3		86				
Non-Violent Sex Offender	39	1	20	14	1	36	3		3		39				
SPECIAL EDUCATION	457	46	159	203	8	416	37	N/A	37	3	456	1		1	
Emotionally Disturbed	296	22	113	130	4	269	24		24	2	295	1		1	
Learning Disabled	122	17	31	61	2	111	10		10	1	122				
Mentally Retarded	10	1	4	4		9	1		1		10				
Physically Impaired	1		1			1					1				
Multiple Handicaps	28	6	10	8	2	26	2		2		28				
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	1,348	196	424	637	12	1,269	67	N/A	67	7	1,343	5		5	

*Screening was not performed for every admission and youth may have more than one need. Therefore, column sums may not equal "Total Admissions".

Independent of ethnicity, African-American youth constituted 63 percent and White youth, 35 percent of all admissions. One percent of the youth admitted did not identify with any racial group, although 72 percent of this group claimed Latino ethnicity.

While entries to Secure Centers made up 12 percent of system-wide admissions, over 18 percent of African-American Latino youth and only 5 percent of White non-Latino youth were admitted to a Secure program. Thirty-nine percent of White non-Latino youth were admitted to Non-Secure Centers, while only 27 percent of White Latino youth entered this service setting. Less than one percent of African-American Latino youth, two percent of African-American non-Latino youth, and two percent of White Latino youth were admitted to cooperative Voluntary Agencies, yet 10 percent of White non-Latino youth were admitted to these agencies. Only 8 percent of African-American Latino admissions were admitted to replacement Voluntary Agencies, while 36 percent of White Latino admissions were admitted as replacements to Voluntary Agencies.

Household Structure. During 1994, data on household structure were collected on 86 percent of all custody entries. Of these youth, 51 percent came from households containing at least two persons 18 and over. However, in just half of these households were there two-parents present. In less than half of all households, only one adult was present, but the single-adult in these households was a parent in 83 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 came from households where there was no parent present.

The most frequent household structure (36%) was a single-adult household headed by the youth's mother. An additional eight 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 (26%), followed by households with two or more adults, one of whom is a parent (19%).

Responsible County. Over half (60%) of the admissions during 1994 came from the five boroughs of New York City. Comprising almost a third of the New York City total, Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 19 percent of all admissions. Other counties accounting for at least five percent of all admissions were: New York (Manhattan) (15%), Queens (12%), Bronx (12%), Nassau (7%) and Monroe (5%).

Significant variations exist across counties with respect to youth placement patterns. For instance, Bronx, Kings, and Queens Counties accounted for 69 percent of Secure Center admissions, but only 43 percent of all admissions. Additionally, Westchester County had a total of only 31 admissions, yet 13 (42%) of these were admitted to a Secure Center. Conversely, although 193 youth were admitted from Nassau County, only three of these youth were admitted to a Secure Center. Over a third of the youth admitted from both Broome County (38%) and Onondaga County (37%) were placed in a Limited Secure Center, while only 8 percent of the 193 youth from Nassau County were similarly placed. Nassau County had only 10 percent of its 193 youth admitted to a Non-Secure Center, while 55 percent of the 42 youth admitted from Erie 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 1994, for instance, Broome County admitted 32 youth, none of whom was placed in a Voluntary Agency and Oneida County, which was responsible for 45 admissions, had only three youth (7%) 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 1994. The most notable of these is Nassau County, with an overwhelming 80 percent of their admissions entering voluntary settings. Monroe County (44%) and Queens County (40%) also fall in this category.

Placement type. "Court to DFY" accounted for 73 percent of the placements among youth entering custody during 1994. "Court to DFY to Voluntary Agencies" accounted for another 26 percent. Interstate Compacts accounted for one percent. It has been customary for all Interstate Compact youth to be admitted to Community Care.

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 1994 was Limited Secure JD (58%). Another seven percent of admissions were Limited Secure JDs with 60-day options (permitting transfer to a Secure Center). Non-Secure JDs, JOs (including JO/YOs), and PINS each accounted for 11 percent of the total youth admissions to DFY in 1994. There were 15 RJDs admitted and "Other" adjudications accounted for over 1 percent of all admissions. JDs of all kinds made up 77 percent of admissions.

Prior Custody Status. Youth entering DFY custody for the first time constituted 95 percent of all 1994 admissions. Youth with prior custody histories were more likely to have been admitted to the more Secure settings, with 79 percent of such youth having been admitted to either a Secure, Limited Secure or Non-Secure 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 1994 was "Crimes Against Persons" (34%), with the most prevalent category within this type being Robbery (17%). Assault, the most serious crime category for 11 percent of all admissions, was the second most frequent "Person" offense.

"Crimes Against Property" was the most serious type of admitting offense for 30 percent of all admissions. Within this group, Larceny was the most prevalent category, accounting for 12 percent of all admissions. UUMV and Burglary each accounted for six percent of the total admissions.

Following "Person" and "Property" crimes, the next most frequent offense type was "Other" crimes (24%), 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 1994.

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) (67%) than those who had committed a "Property" offense (19%). However, even within the "Persons" crime type, there was substantial variation within individual crime categories. While only 42 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 16 percent of those admitted with a Controlled Substance offense were placed in a Limited Secure setting, compared to 54 percent of those with a Firearms or Weapons offense.

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 1994 custody entries who were screened, 85 percent had at least one special service need, 27 percent had two such needs and 13 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 1994 (71%) indicated **substance use or involvement** to the degree that assessment for intervention services was warranted. Twenty-six percent of the youth screened had evidence of prior **mental health** treatment and/or current symptoms, 24 percent were currently on the **special education** registers of their home schools and 7 percent presented a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant assessment for formal intervention services. The **English language proficiency** of five 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 four percent required access to an **off-site medical specialist** for pre-existing conditions. Three percent of screened admissions were **mentally retarded** (by NYS Education Department criteria). Thirteen 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.

NINE-YEAR TRENDS

Between 1986 and 1994 the number of youth in custody ranged between 3,275 (1988) and 4,048 (1994). The number of youth in care in 1994 represents an increase of 20 percent since 1991 (3,386). During the period covered, the number of youth in care has fluctuated 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 nine-year pattern for youth in custody mirrors that of admissions (see Chapter I). Compared to 1986, there were slightly more females in custody and 15 percent more males at the end of 1994. 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 1994. 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 25 percent of all youth in custody from 1986 to 1994 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 56 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 1994, "Other" youth made up one 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 (including Limited Secure JDs with 60-Day Options) (see Figure 10). Between 1986 and 1994 this adjudication category grew by 48 percent. The number of such youth has fluctuated throughout the period, and has most recently jumped from 1,734 in 1992 to 2,541 in 1994. The number of Limited Secure JDs with 60-Day Options has increased 47 percent from 236 in 1990 to 347 in 1994.

Table 3: Characteristics of Youth in DFY Custody on December 31 by Year

		YEAR								
		1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
TOTAL IN CUSTODY		3,577	3,495	3,275	3,402	3,760	3,386	3,441	3,756	4,048
GENDER										
	Males	3,032	2,924	2,789	2,950	3,238	2,938	2,955	3,237	3,487
	Females	545	571	486	452	522	448	486	519	561
AGE AT END OF YEAR										
	8 - 10	2	1	4	1	4	4			4
	11	9	12	7	8	12	12	10	5	9
	12	41	30	46	44	48	41	38	38	35
	13	107	131	121	163	213	150	161	134	154
	14	386	315	380	444	450	510	429	464	452
	15	759	825	799	925	1,004	903	966	957	1,057
	16	1,213	1,118	1,092	1,128	1,259	1,083	1,083	1,356	1,311
	17	738	806	642	551	638	501	539	578	749
	18	177	157	113	77	81	126	123	138	181
	19	86	63	45	43	29	38	66	52	67
	20 - 21	59	37	26	18	22	18	26	34	29
Mean Age at End of Year		16.4	16.3	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.2
Median Age at End of Year		16.4	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2
RACE/Ethnic Group										
AFRICAN-AMERICAN		1,766	1,730	1,685	1,890	2,176	2,067	2,141	2,346	2,540
	Non-Latino	1,766	1,729	1,679	1,842	2,056	1,885	1,960	2,131	2,258
	Latino		1	6	48	120	182	181	215	282
WHITE		1,248	1,218	1,097	1,071	1,291	1,102	1,136	1,283	1,397
	Non-Latino	1,248	1,216	1,084	905	907	674	659	731	722
	Latino		2	13	166	384	428	477	552	675
LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED *		535	516	462	322	124	36	18	5	4
NATIVE AMERICAN		19	17	13	12	20	17	21	22	22
ASIAN		7	6	11	20	15	23	24	28	33
OTHER		2	7	6	44	91	123	91	66	51
	Non-Latino	1	1		8	18	26	20	11	16
	Latino	1	6	6	36	73	97	71	55	35
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH			1	1	43	43	18	10	6	1
ADJUDICATION										
	Juvenile Offender (JO)	230	213	168	159	180	252	301	345	330
	JO/Youthful Offender	123	91	66	68	85	121	122	130	162
	Restrictive JD	45	40	28	23	24	24	36	39	44
	Ltd. Secure JD 60-Day Option					236	251	361	378	347
	Limited Secure JD	1,717	1,784	1,784	1,866	1,905	1,613	1,373	1,834	2,194
	Non-Secure JD	842	823	823	904	905	783	884	647	557
	PINS	458	447	360	343	401	319	332	346	375
	Youthful Offender	53	35	7	3					
	Parole Violator	58	25	14	10	5		1	3	7
	Other	51	37	25	26	19	23	31	34	32
SERVICE SETTING										
	Secure	414	297	279	267	287	392	458	513	549
	Limited Secure	588	653	736	676	742	689	652	740	721
	Non-Secure Centers	404	390	398	557	677	700	611	649	723
	Group Homes	388	350	317	376	309	195	210	219	199
	Voluntary Agency - Cooperative	308	354	264	269	264	217	242	176	170
	Voluntary Agency - Replacement	377	387	399	429	438	460	566	716	845
	Foster Care	130	110	51	71	108	116	134	143	134
	Day Programs					14	104	143	144	124
	Community Care	968	954	831	757	921	513	425	456	583
SERVICE NEEDS^										
	Health					155	178	196	195	220
	Limited English					108	140	158	167	153
	Mental Health					740	761	797	813	843
	Mental Retardation					112	97	94	95	94
	Sex Offender					232	278	270	290	278
	Special Education					706	668	722	830	827
	Substance Abuse					1,444	1,453	1,521	1,801	2,104

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

^Collection of intake needs data began in July 1989.

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

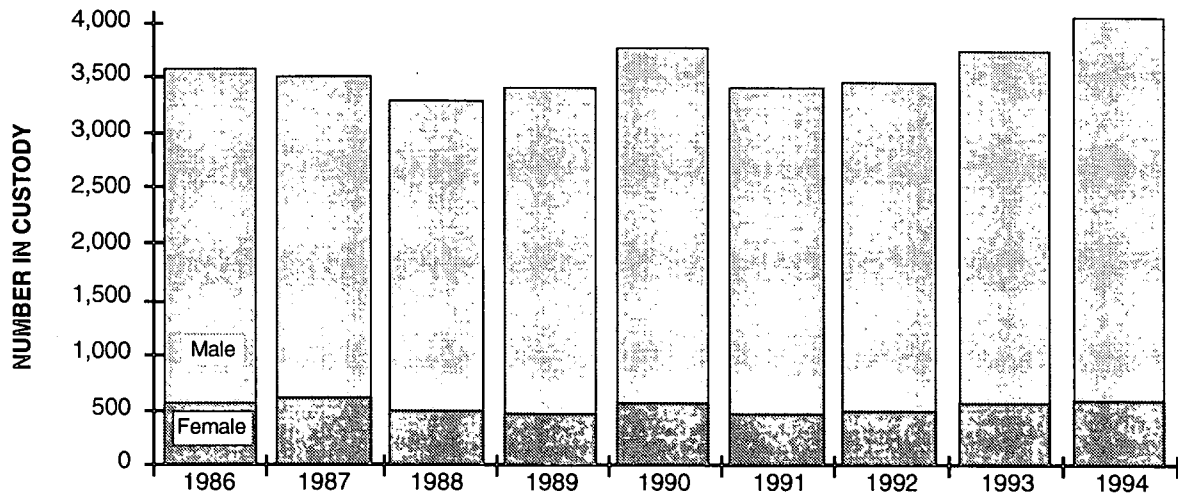


Figure 8: Age Distribution of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Year

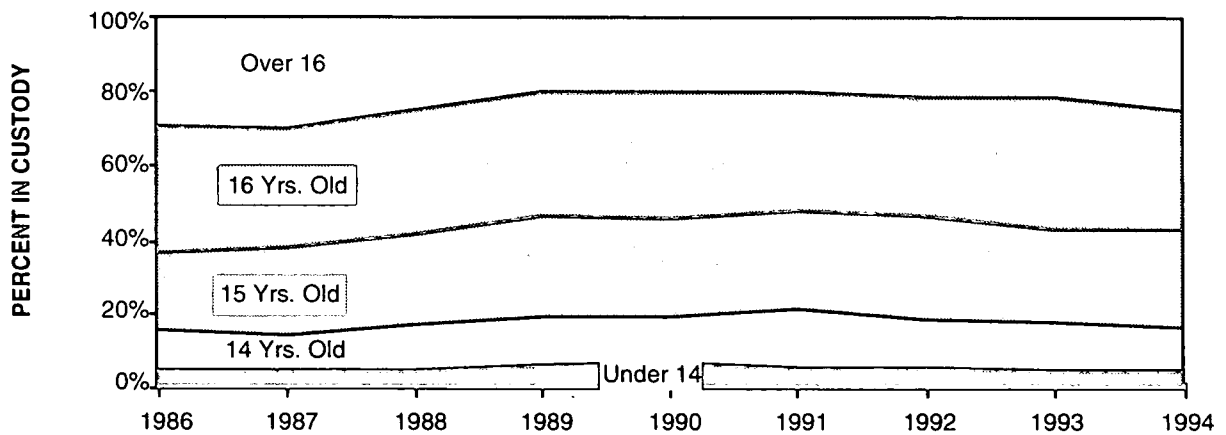
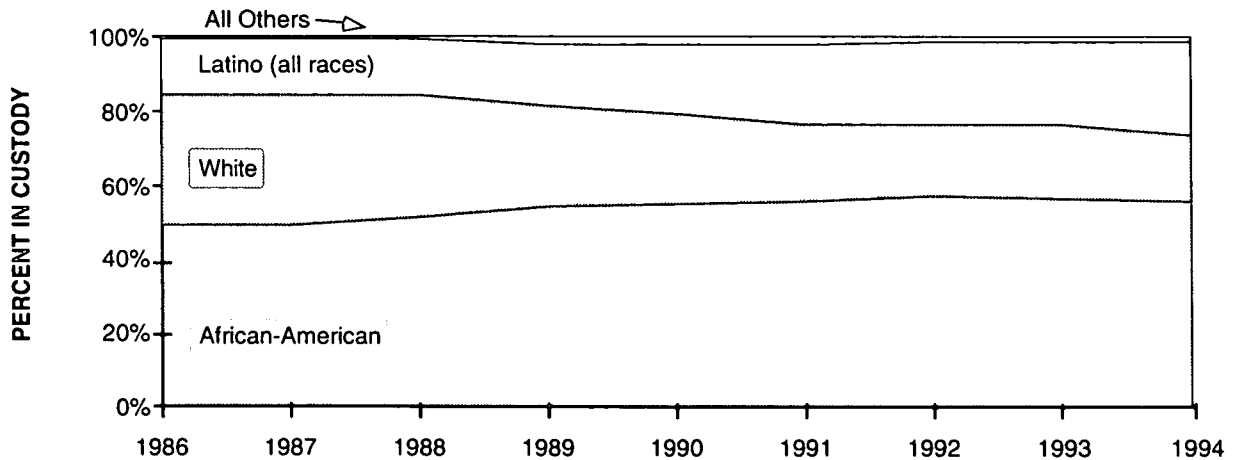


Figure 9: Race-Ethnicity Distribution of Youth in Custody on December 31 by Year



This year, however, there was a slight decline of eight percent from 1993 (378).

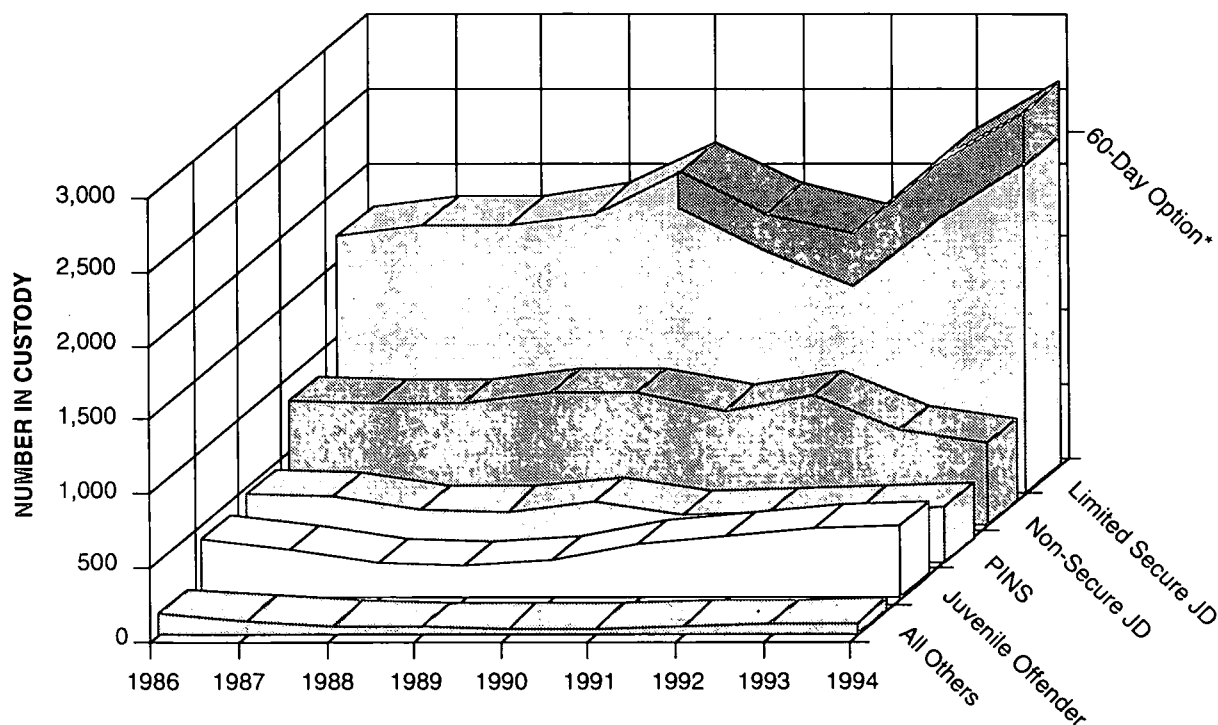
Dramatic changes have occurred as well in the number of Juvenile Offenders during this period. While there were 411 JOs (including JO/YOs and Parole Violators) in custody at the end of 1986, this number had declined to 237 in 1989, before growing to 499 in 1994 (Figure 10).

From 1986 to 1992, Non-Secure JDs remained relatively constant at about a quarter of all youth in care. In 1993, however, this figure dropped to 17 percent and, in 1994, dropped even further to 14 percent. PINS have dropped from 13 percent of youth in care (1986) to 9 percent (1994). Restrictive Juvenile Delinquents and "Other" adjudications continue to represent extremely small proportions of in-custody youth.

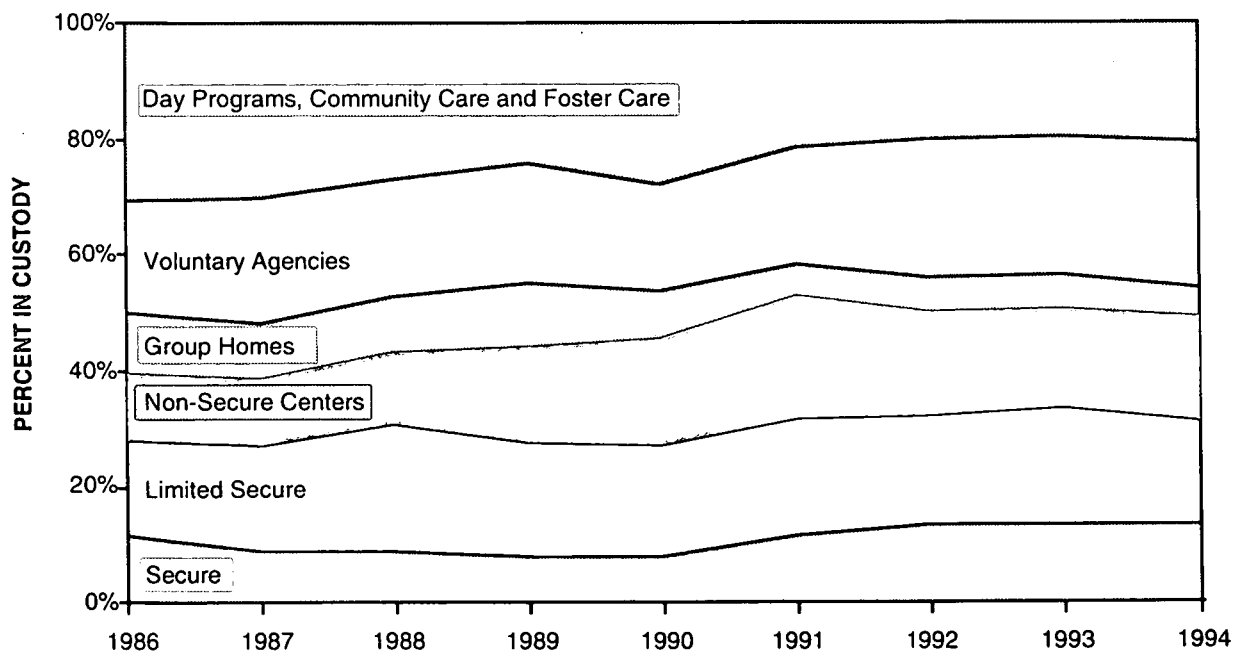
Service Setting. Changes in the distribution of youth in custody across service settings reflects, in part, the realignment of service settings made by DFY between 1986 and 1994 to accommodate the changes in the adjudication of youth placed in its custody (Figure 11).

The proportion of the in-custody population in Secure, Limited Secure, Non-Secure Centers, and replacement settings increased during this period, while the proportion of youth in custody at Group Homes, cooperative settings and Community Care declined. The end-of-year population in Non-Secure Centers increased 79 percent, from 404 in 1986 to 723 in 1994. Limited Secure settings accounted for 16 percent of youth in 1986 and 18 percent in 1994. Secure Center residents increased from 12 percent in 1986 to 14 percent of youth in custody in 1994. Replacement Voluntary Agency placements rose from 11 percent to 21 percent of youth in custody. Conversely, by 1994, the number of youth in Group Homes and cooperating Voluntary Agencies each declined by over 45 percent from their 1986 levels. The number of youth in care in Community Care also declined by 40 percent from 968 in 1986 to 583 in 1994.

Service Needs. Over the past few years, there has been a steady increase in the number of youth who screened in need of **substance abuse** services and **mental health** services.

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

* 1990 was the first complete year in which 60-Day Options were distinguished from other Limited Secure JDs in the data base.

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN CUSTODY AT THE END OF 1994

There were 4,048 youth in DFY custody on December 31, 1994. 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 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, a youth's location will be the product of his/her legal characteristics and his/her subsequent behavior while in custody.

Service setting. Fifty-four percent of the youth in custody at the end of 1994 were in DFY-operated residential service settings. Community Care accounted for another 14 percent of youth in custody and Day Programs, an additional three percent. Both types of Voluntary Agency placements accounted for another 25 percent, and Foster Care, 3 percent.

Among residential settings, Limited Secure Centers and Non-Secure Centers accounted for 18 percent each, Secure Centers, 14 percent and Group Homes, 5 percent of youth in custody. Court-ordered "replacements" accounted for another 21 percent of the youth in custody and cooperatively placed youth, an additional 4 percent.

Gender. Overall, females made up 14 percent of all youth in custody at the end of 1994. While 15 percent of all males in custody at the end of 1994 were in Secure Centers, only 4 percent of all females were in a Secure program. Conversely, 4 percent of males and 8 percent of females were in Group Homes at the end of the year.

Age. Both the mean and median age of youth in custody on December 31, 1994 was 16.2 years. Thirty-two percent of all youth in custody were 16 years old. Twenty-six percent were 15 and another 19 percent were 17 years old. Fourteen year-olds were 11 percent of the population in custody, 5 percent of the youth were less than 14 years old and 7 percent were 18 to 20.

Secure Center residents were older than youth in other settings (mean= 17.3 years; median= 17.1 years). The average age of youth in Foster Care programs (mean= 17.0 years) was also higher than youth in other settings with the exception of Secure Centers. 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 settings. For instance, 31 percent of all youth 14 and under in care were in a Non-Secure Center, while only 17 percent of 15, 16 and 17 year-olds were in this setting. Compared with only 9 percent of 14, 15 and 16 year-olds, 28 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 1994, data for this characteristic regarding Latino youth are displayed under both the previous and current categories.

Table 4: Characteristics of Youth in DFY Custody by Service Setting on December 31, 1994 (Number)

		TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/94	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES								NON-RESIDENTIAL				
			DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES
			SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL					
TOTAL IN CARE		4,048	549	721	723	199	2,192	170	845	1,015	134	3,341	124	583	707
GENDER															
Males		3,487	524	620	599	156	1,899	138	716	854	107	2,860	114	513	627
Females		561	25	101	124	43	293	32	129	161	27	481	10	70	80
AGE															
12 and Under		48		7	12		19	3	22	25	2	46		2	2
13		154	3	41	47	8	99	7	38	45	3	147	2	5	7
14		452	5	133	146	9	293	19	91	110	4	407	8	37	45
15		1,057	64	215	241	54	574	50	251	301	22	897	37	123	160
16		1,311	188	235	214	80	717	42	254	296	24	1,037	53	221	274
17		749	151	88	62	46	347	28	128	156	47	550	23	176	199
18 - 20		277	138	2	1	2	143	21	61	82	32	257	1	19	20
Mean Age		16.2	17.3	15.7	15.6	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.1	17.0	16.1	16.2	16.5	16.5
Median Age		16.2	17.1	15.9	15.7	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	17.3	16.1	16.2	16.6	16.5
RACE/Ethnicity															
AFRICAN-AMERICAN		2,540	410	467	460	111	1,448	71	487	558	83	2,089	87	364	451
Non-Latino		2,258	354	420	379	100	1,253	69	460	529	74	1,856	74	328	402
Latino		282	56	47	81	11	195	2	27	29	9	233	13	36	49
WHITE		1,397	115	245	251	86	697	88	330	418	42	1,157	35	205	240
Non-Latino		722	37	125	155	54	371	66	108	174	32	577	15	130	145
Latino		675	78	120	96	32	326	22	222	244	10	580	20	75	95
LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED*		4	2				2	1		1	1	4			
NATIVE AMERICAN		22	5	2	2	1	10	5	6	11		21		1	1
ASIAN		33	12	2	3	1	18		10	10	1	29	1	3	4
OTHER		51	5	5	7		17	4	12	16	7	40	1	10	11
Non-Latino		16	1	2	1		4	1	6	7	2	13		3	3
Latino		35	4	3	6		13	3	6	9	5	27	1	7	8
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH		1						1		1		1			
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY															
NEW YORK CITY		2,483	439	441	423	94	1,397	39	602	641	69	2,107	73	303	376
Bronx		495	90	97	84	20	291	5	118	123	15	429	16	50	66
Kings		802	198	163	126	22	509	3	142	145	22	676	28	98	126
New York		651	57	114	132	25	328	22	183	205	12	545	25	81	106
Queens		447	85	53	63	20	221	9	137	146	14	381	2	64	66
Richmond		88	9	14	18	7	48		22	22	6	76	2	10	12
OTHER COUNTIES		1,529	104	280	300	105	789	131	243	374	64	1,227	51	251	302
Albany		125	4	31	34	9	78	8	18	26	2	106	6	13	19
Allegany		14	1		2		3	7	1	8	1	12		2	2
Broome		44		16	9	9	34					34		10	10
Cattaraugus		12			4		4	5	1	6	1	11		1	1
Cayuga		25	1	9	10	1	21					21		4	4
Chautauqua		32	1	5	13	1	20	4		4	2	26		6	6
Chemung		11		1		2	3	1		1	2	6		5	5
Chenango		3		2			2				1	3			
Clinton		11		2	3		5	2		2		7		4	4

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

CONTINUED

Table 4: Page 2

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1994

TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/94	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON-RESIDENTIAL				
	DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES	
	SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL						
			CENTERS	HOMES										
TOTAL IN CARE	4,048	549	721	723	199	2,192	170	845	1,015	134	3,341	124	583	707
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY (continued)														
Columbia	11		4	2	2	8					8		3	3
Cortland														
Delaware														
Dutchess	32	2	8	4	2	16				1	17	8	7	15
Erie	74	8	14	19	4	45	2	1	3	11	59	2	13	15
Essex	5		1	2		3					3		2	2
Franklin	1			1		1					1			
Fulton	8			4		4	2		2	1	7		1	1
Genesee	12	3	3			6				2	8		4	4
Greene	7		3	1		4	1		1		5		2	2
Hamilton														
Herkimer	3			1		1					1		2	2
Jefferson	14	2	1	4	1	8				3	11		3	3
Lewis	1		1			1					1			
Livingston	5		1	2		3	1	1	2		5			
Madison	7		1	2	1	4					4		3	3
Monroe	201	17	21	38	12	88	33	32	65	7	160	17	24	41
Montgomery	16		5	7	1	13		1	1		14		2	2
Nassau	257	8	24	23	4	59	17	146	163	6	228		29	29
Niagara	100		6	13	8	27	31	2	33	5	65	7	28	35
Oneida	63	3	12	19	8	42	3	1	4	4	50	1	12	13
Onondaga	89	12	27	15	9	63	3	10	13	5	81	3	5	8
Ontario	10	1	2		1	4	1		1		5		5	5
Orange	27	6	7	5	3	21	1		1		22		5	5
Orleans	3		2		1	3					3			
Oswego	13		3	4	2	9		1	1		10		3	3
Otsego	8		3	2		5					5		3	3
Putnam	1			1		1					1			
Rensselaer	29	1	2	9	2	14	1	6	7	2	23	1	5	6
Rockland	5	1	3	1		5					5			
St. Lawrence	3	1			1	2					2		1	1
Saratoga	14		2	2	2	6		1	1	2	9		5	5
Schenectady	46	1	9	14	7	31	1	2	3	1	35	3	8	11
Schoharie	1		1			1					1			
Schuyler														
Seneca	3			2		2					2		1	1
Steuben	16	1	2	3	3	9	2	2	4	1	14		2	2
Suffolk	50	12	9	9	5	35	1	7	8		43		7	7
Sullivan	8		2	1	2	5					5		3	3
Tioga	6		3	3		6					6			
Tompkins	3		3			3					3			
Ulster	8	1	3	1	1	6					6		2	2
Warren	8		1	2		3		3	3	1	7		1	1

CONTINUED

Table 4: Page 3

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1994

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/94	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES								FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	NON-RESIDENTIAL		
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL					
				CENTERS	HOMES									
TOTAL IN CARE	4,048	549	721	723	199	2,192	170	845	1,015	134	3,341	124	583	707
RESPONSIBLE COUNTY (continued)														
Washington	1									1	1			
Wayne	18	1	3	2		6	1	5	6	1	13	1	4	5
Westchester	49	16	19	5	1	41	1		1		42	2	5	7
Wyoming	11		2	2		4	1	1	2	1	7		4	4
Yates	5		1			1	1	1	2		3		2	2
INTERSTATE/OUT-OF-STATE	36	6				6				1	7		29	29
PLACEMENT TYPE														
Court to DFY	3,168	549	721	723	199	2,192	170		170	133	2,495	124	549	673
Court to DFY to Voluntary	850							845	845		845		5	5
Interstate Compact	30									1	1		29	29
ADJUDICATION														
Juvenile Offender (JO)	330	330				330					330			
JO/Youthful Offender	162	162				162					162			
Restrictive JD	44	27	8	3	2	40				2	42	1	1	2
Ltd. Secure JD 60-Day Option	347	13	119	55	30	217	14	3	17	16	250	16	81	97
Limited Secure JD	2,194	10	594	391	102	1,097	61	575	636	68	1,801	75	318	393
Non-Secure JD	557			168	37	205	51	164	215	24	444	22	91	113
PINS	375			106	28	134	42	103	145	23	302	10	63	73
Parole Violator	7	7				7					7			
Other	32						2		2	1	3		29	29
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE														
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	1,496	527	354	134	54	1,069	25	176	201	41	1,311	34	151	185
Assault (PL 120)	477	48	122	78	28	276	16	88	104	16	396	14	67	81
Homicide (PL 125)	183	171	4	3	1	179				2	181	1	1	2
Kidnapping (PL 135)	18	1	4	4		9		5	5		14	2	2	4
Robbery (PL 160)	676	279	159	48	17	503	4	72	76	14	593	16	67	83
Sex (PL 130)	142	28	65	1	8	102	5	11	16	9	127	1	14	15
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	1,240	16	184	288	67	555	74	309	383	45	983	54	203	257
Arson (PL 150)	21	3	9	3	2	17		1	1	1	19		2	2
Burglary (PL 140)	231	9	48	46	11	114	17	57	74	9	197	7	27	34
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	136		22	35	11	68	9	26	35	11	114	5	17	22
Larceny (PL 155)	493	3	70	122	26	221	28	134	162	12	395	21	77	98
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	203		20	52	7	79	12	46	58	8	145	10	48	58
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL 165.40-52)	146	1	14	28	9	52	8	43	51	3	106	9	31	40
Other Theft (PL 165)	10		1	2	1	4		2	2	1	7	2	1	3
OTHER CRIMES	897	6	182	194	50	432	28	252	280	24	736	25	136	161
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	566	3	71	128	29	231	19	203	222	17	470	16	80	96
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	246	3	94	45	15	157	5	33	38	4	199	8	39	47
Other	85		17	21	6	44	4	16	20	3	67	1	17	18
NONE - STATUS OFFENSE	415		1	107	28	136	43	108	151	24	311	11	93	104

CONTINUED

Table 4: Page 4

SERVICE SETTING ON DECEMBER 31, 1994

	TOTAL IN- CARE 12/31/94	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON-RESIDENTIAL			
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES			FOSTER CARE	TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL					
				CENTERS	HOMES									
TOTAL IN CARE	4,048	549	721	723	199	2,192	170	845	1,015	134	3,341	124	583	707
SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)*														
HEALTH	220	21	56	55	14	146	14	N/A	14	11	171	5	44	49
On-Site Medical Personnel	105	12	28	32	3	75	6		6	5	86	3	16	19
Access to Medical Specialist	108	8	30	23	7	68	9		9	7	84	2	22	24
Pregnancy Services	22	2	4	2	4	12	1		1	2	15		7	7
LIMITED ENGLISH	153	94	14	16	7	131	2	N/A	2	7	140		13	13
MENTAL HEALTH	843	117	220	193	76	606	39	N/A	39	42	687	19	137	156
MENTAL RETARDATION	94	4	27	28	10	69	5	N/A	5	1	75	3	16	19
IQ = 60 or Less	3			2		2					2		1	1
IQ = 61 to 74	91	4	27	26	10	67	5		5	1	73	3	15	18
SEX OFFENDER SERVICE	278	53	111	25	17	206	15	N/A	15	14	235	9	34	43
Violent Sex Offender	186	47	74	17	10	148	4		4	8	160	4	22	26
Non-Violent Sex Offender	92	6	37	8	7	58	11		11	6	75	5	12	17
SPECIAL EDUCATION	827	91	217	202	66	576	46	N/A	46	34	656	25	146	171
Emotionally Disturbed	566	45	160	146	48	399	31		31	22	452	16	98	114
Learning Disabled	201	30	40	46	17	133	12		12	10	155	7	39	46
Mentally Retarded	17	1	4	6		11	1		1	1	13	1	3	4
Physically Impaired	2		2			2					2			
Multiple Handicaps	41	15	11	4	1	31	2		2	1	34	1	6	7
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	2,104	344	490	523	137	1,494	91	N/A	91	69	1,655	79	371	450

*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 (56%) of youth in custody at the end of 1994. An additional seven percent of all youth in custody identified themselves as Latino African-Americans. Non-Latino Whites constituted less than a fifth of the youth in custody (18%), while another 17 percent of youth identified themselves as White Latinos. Looked at another way, Latino youth, regardless of race, and including Latinos undifferentiated by race, comprised 25 percent of all youth in custody. Approximately one percent of all youth did not identify with any racial group. Native Americans and Asians comprised one percent of the in-custody population.

Substantial variations exist in the racial and ethnic composition of the various service settings. While 20 percent of all African-American Latino youth were in a Secure setting on December 31, 1994, only 5 percent of White non-Latino youth were in this setting. Similarly, although only 14 percent of White Latino youth were in a Non-Secure Center, 29 percent of African-American Latino youth were in this setting at the end of the year.

While 36 percent of White Latino youth were in a Voluntary Agency, only 10 percent of African-American Latino youth were similarly placed.

Responsible County. Over half (61%) of all youth in custody at the end of 1994 were adjudicated in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 20 percent of all youth in custody and approximately a third of the New York City total. Other counties accounting for at least five percent of youth in custody were: New York (Manhattan) (16%), Bronx (12%), Queens (11%), Nassau (6%) and Monroe (5%).

Since youth from Bronx, Kings, and Queens 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 1994. Although 43 percent of all youth in custody were adjudicated in Bronx, Kings, and Queens Counties, these three counties accounted for 68 percent of all Secure Center residents.

As previously discussed, great inter-county variability exists with respect to the use of Voluntary Agencies. Any differences between admitted and end-of-year populations will largely be a function of the duration of initial placements. Nassau County had almost two-thirds (63%) of its youth in care in Voluntary Agencies at the end of 1994. Queens, New York and Monroe Counties each had at least 30 percent of their total youth in care in Voluntary Agencies, while only 6 percent of youth from Oneida County, 4 percent of youth from Erie County, and 2 percent of youth from Westchester County were similarly placed at the end of the year.

Placement type. "Court to DFY" accounted for 78 percent of the placements among youth in custody at the end of 1994. "Court to DFY to Voluntary" ("replacements") accounted for another 21 percent. Interstate Compact youth accounted for one percent.

Adjudication. Fifty-four percent of the youth in custody at the end of 1994 were adjudicated as Limited Secure JDs. Limited Secure JDs with 60-day options accounted for another nine percent. Non-Secure JD was the second most frequent adjudication (14%), followed by PINS (9%), JOs (8%), and JO/YOs (4%). Taken together, JDs of all kinds [RJD, Limited Secure JD, Limited Secure JD (60) and Non-Secure JD] made up 78 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 so 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 1994 was "Crimes Against Persons" (37%), with Robbery (17%) being the most prevalent category within this offense type. The next most frequent category within this crime type was Assault (12%). "Crimes Against Property" accounted for 31 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" (22%), with Controlled Substance offenses (14%) 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 1994, 78 percent of all youth in custody and 98 percent of non-replacement youth had been screened at entry. Of the 3,152 youth screened, 84 percent had at least one screened need at intake. Forty-two percent had from two to six needs.

Two-thirds of the youth screened (67%) 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-six percent had been on the **special education** registers of their home schools. Nine percent had presented a history of **sex offenses** severe enough to warrant more formal assessment for intervention services.

The **English language proficiency** of five 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-two females who identified themselves as **pregnant** at intake were in custody at the end of the year.

Among screened Secure Center residents, youth needing further assessment for **limited English** made up 17 percent of the population, yet comprised only 5 percent of the total screened population. Similarly, while 18 percent of all screened youth had been designated as emotionally disturbed by their home school, only 8 percent of screened youth in Secure Centers had this designation. Fifty-seven percent of those in cooperating agencies had a substance abuse need compared to 67 percent of all screened youth in custody.

CHAPTER III. MOVEMENTS BETWEEN AND WITHIN SERVICE SETTINGS

YOUTH MOVEMENTS - 1994

Table 5 depicts the almost 8,900 permanent movements into, out of, between and within service settings in 1994. 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, leaving over 4,000 youth movements while in custody. Sixty percent of these moves were between service sectors (DFY-operated residential programs, Voluntary Agencies, Foster Care, non-residential programs) and 40 percent were between programs within a service sector.

Movements Between Service Sectors. The largest number of movements between sectors (64 percent of all such moves) was from DFY residential to non-residential programs. Specifically, 1,109 youth moved from a DFY-operated residential program to Community Care. Another 435 youth moved from a DFY-operated residential program to a Day Program in 1994. Both of these movements represent an ideal service sequence wherein youth move from 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 302 such returns to DFY residential settings in 1994. Of these returns, 131 came from Community Care and 171 from Day Programs.

Another seven percent of inter-sector movements were from Voluntary Agencies to DFY residential settings. Approximately 64 percent of the 173 youth with such moves went from replacement agencies to DFY residential settings. The remaining 36 percent of these moves were youth transferring from cooperating agencies into a DFY residential setting. The Division, for its part, sent only 13 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 29 cooperatively placed youth and 17 replaced youth in 1994. These transfers represent 18 percent of the youth leaving cooperative placements and four 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. Although youth seldom enter Voluntary Agencies from DFY-operated programs, they are often discharged to Division care from Voluntary Agencies. Of the 140 entries to cooperating agencies in 1994, 97 (69%) were direct custody entries and 23 (16%) were transfers from other Voluntary Agencies. Of the 682 replacement admissions, 667 were direct entries and 15 were transfers from other Voluntary Agencies.

Table 5:

Movement Activity Into, Out of, and Within Service Setting - 1994*

ORIGIN	DESTINATION											
	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES									NON-RESIDENTIAL		CUSTODY EXITS
	DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES		FOSTER CARE		DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE	
	SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		HOME & DAY PROG.	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	FOSTER CARE ONLY	FOSTER CARE & DAY PROG.			
CENTERS			HOMES									
SECURE	166	15	6	1		1				2	3	295
LIMITED SECURE	24	70	40	192		2		28	19	167	404	116
NON-SECURE CENTERS	4	56	100	274		8		50	6	237	541	97
NON-SECURE HOMES	3	89	144	29		2		30	11	29	161	119
NON-SECURE HOMES & DAY PROGRAMS		1		1								
VOL. COOPERATIVE PLACEMENT	3	22	36	1		11		3			29	62
VOL. COOP. & DAY PROGRAMS				1					1			1
VOLUNTARY REPLACEMENT	1	52	55	2		12	15	2			17	335
FOSTER CARE	1	17	23	24		2		93	18	1	29	65
FOSTER CARE & DAY PROGRAMS		15	6	5	1	1		25	43	4	6	7
DAY PROGRAMS	2	56	75	36	2			2	9	21	162	113
COMMUNITY CARE	2	52	57	20		4		31	1	6	8	1,038
CUSTODY ENTRIES	314	599	850	21		97	667	10	1	6	27	

* Reflects only permanent movements.

The picture of youth leaving Voluntary Agencies is quite different. Of the 170 moves out of cooperative placements in 1994, 63 (37%) were direct discharges, 67 (39%) went to DFY-operated residential programs or Foster Care, 29 (17%) went to Community Care and 11 (6%) were admitted to other Voluntary Agencies. Of the 491 moves out of replacement status, 335 (68%) were direct discharges, 112 (23%) went to a DFY-operated residential setting, 17 (3%) went to Community Care and 27 (5%) were admitted to other agencies.

Thus, not only did DFY provide post-residential treatment and supervision for 7 percent of the 661 youth who left Voluntary Agencies in 1994, it also provided additional residential treatment for another 27 percent of the youth who left these agencies. In short, it would be incorrect to assume that the 29 percent of all custody entries in 1994 admitted to Voluntary Agencies placed little or no demand on Division resources. In fact, based on movements, DFY provided service to 56 percent of the youth who left cooperative placements in 1994 and 26 percent of the replacement youth who left. By contrast, of the 5,626 moves out of DFY-operated programs in 1994, less than one percent went to a Voluntary Agency for service.

Movements Within Service Sectors. Of the 4,039 in-custody movements, 30 percent were within DFY-operated residential service settings, 5 percent were within non-residential settings, four percent were within Foster Care, and less than 1 percent were within Voluntary Agency settings.

Of the 1,215 movements within DFY-operated residential settings, 43 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.

Thirty percent of the DFY-operated residential moves were between programs within the same service setting. For example, 29 youth were transferred from one Group Home to another during 1994.

Youth who moved from a setting at a lower control level to one at a higher level made up 26 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

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 chapter, then, emphasis is placed on the length of time youth spend in custody.

NINE-YEAR TRENDS IN LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Because it is DFY policy to retain custody of a youth for the maximum length permitted by the placement order (except for JOs), custody LOS is usually identical to the duration of the placement order, reduced by credit for time spent in detention and increased by extensions and consecutive placements. Residential LOS, on the other hand, is affected by a complex mix of legal, administrative and human factors:

Legal Restrictions. JOs (whose entire stay with DFY is spent in a Secure Center) and RJDs have legally-mandated minimum residential LOSs. In addition, JOs are either discharged from DFY at the discretion of the Parole Board or transferred to an adult prison to complete their sentences. The Division, therefore, has little or no latitude in determining service time for them.

Youth Adjustment. Residential LOS becomes very important for understanding system operation for youth whose stay in DFY-operated facilities is unrestricted (Limited and Non-Secure JDs, PINS and Other). These youth generally spend only a part of their custody stay in residential settings. 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. Some youth who are released to Community Care or to a Day Program have difficulty meeting the demands of the setting and are returned to residential care. Youth judged to be making rapid progress require shorter periods of residential treatment before release to a non-residential program.

Administrative Factors. 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. Additionally, DFY serves a number of youth with unviable homes. Many of these youth are placed in DFY Foster Care, usually after a stay in another DFY-operated residential program, but sometimes for the duration of the placement. These Foster Care stays generally lengthen the time that a youth spends in DFY-operated residential settings.

For these reasons, residential LOS trends are 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 facilities 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 youths served in any combination of DFY facilities, Foster Care 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 - 1994

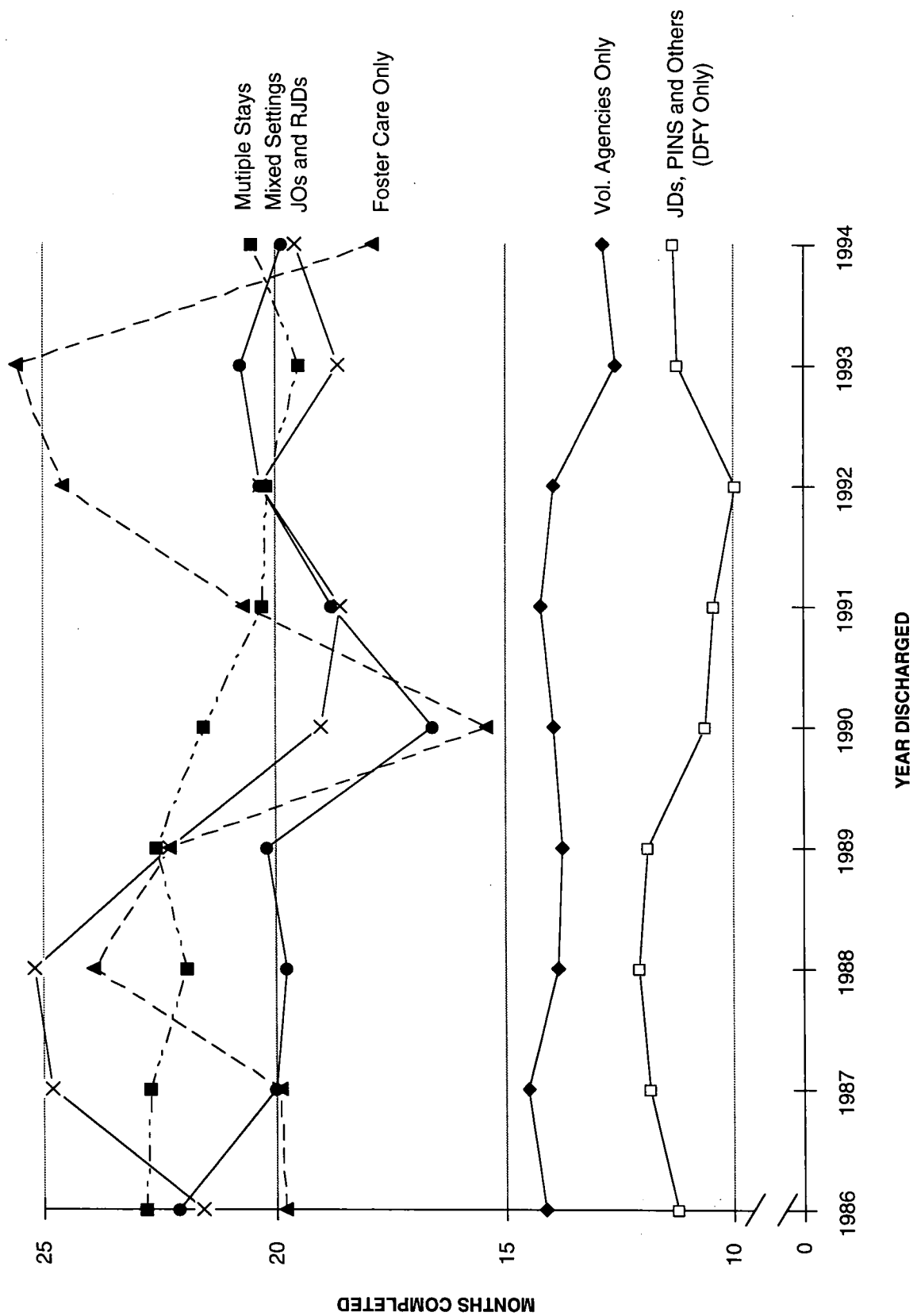


Table 6A: Number of Discharged JOs and RJDs Served Only in DFY-Operated Programs: Length of Continuous Residential Stay by Year

MONTHS COMPLETED	YEAR DISCHARGED								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
< 3 MONTHS	43	21	16	26	25	27		42	42
3-5 MONTHS	14	16	7	17	20	17	4	23	22
6-8 MONTHS	12	8	14	9	13	22	22	22	22
9-11 MONTHS	12	8	20	11	14	13	27	23	27
12-14 MONTHS	19	16	12	14	9	16	26	14	27
15-17 MONTHS	27	23	23	9	10	12	28	23	25
18-23 MONTHS	49	35	18	31	19	20	38	48	32
24-29 MONTHS	34	18	35	22	12	20	20	30	30
30 OR MORE MONTHS	84	82	77	55	40	34	36	51	70
MEAN	21.6	24.8	25.2	22.3	19.0	18.6	20.3	18.6	19.6
MEDIAN	20.6	21.8	24.2	19.3	14.6	14.3	17.2	16.6	16.3
NUMBER OF YOUTH	294	227	222	194	162	181	201	276	297

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	1994
< 3 MONTHS	68	46	44	37	27	32	40	18	15
3-5 MONTHS	72	85	63	76	208	282	194	128	150
6-8 MONTHS	172	193	250	293	307	421	362	273	230
9-11 MONTHS	224	258	274	227	219	342	260	188	216
12-14 MONTHS	115	161	150	150	79	150	82	103	105
15-17 MONTHS	66	91	100	84	57	97	64	65	94
18-23 MONTHS	68	67	98	89	90	80	42	73	78
24-29 MONTHS	18	30	35	42	28	39	16	16	19
30 OR MORE MONTHS	15	18	20	22	20	20	25	26	19
MEAN	11.2	11.8	12.0	11.8	10.6	10.4	9.9	11.2	11.3
MEDIAN	10.2	10.7	10.8	10.5	8.6	9.0	8.4	9.4	9.9
NUMBER OF YOUTH	818	949	1,034	1,020	1,035	1,463	1,085	890	926

Table 6C: Number of 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	1994
< 3 MONTHS	29	25	35	19	21	14	24	27	22
3-5 MONTHS	27	28	30	33	19	26	27	36	28
6-8 MONTHS	42	27	28	30	35	38	28	39	24
9-11 MONTHS	126	115	131	176	181	198	187	199	187
12-14 MONTHS	54	65	73	66	52	68	54	47	49
15-17 MONTHS	78	65	57	69	67	66	61	73	74
18-23 MONTHS	47	44	38	38	35	42	38	27	26
24-29 MONTHS	25	23	18	17	15	21	14	7	11
30 OR MORE MONTHS	17	21	24	21	20	26	22	13	10
MEAN	14.1	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.9	14.2	13.9	12.6	12.9
MEDIAN	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.4	11.6
NUMBER OF YOUTH	445	413	434	469	445	499	455	468	431

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	1994
< 3 MONTHS	2	5	2		1	2			
3-5 MONTHS	5	2	5		6		1		
6-8 MONTHS	3	1	1	4	1			1	1
9-11 MONTHS	3	4	4	3		4	1	3	1
12-14 MONTHS	4	2	2	2	1	2			
15-17 MONTHS	2		2		1		1		1
18-23 MONTHS	6	4	5	4			3	1	
24-29 MONTHS	1	1	1	3	3		1		2
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	17.9
MEDIAN	14.1	11.7	15.6	19.0	7.1	11.0	22.6	12.6	15.1
NUMBER OF YOUTH	33	24	29	20	15	10	9	8	5

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	1994
< 3 MONTHS		2	2		2	1			
3-5 MONTHS	2	6	5	4	6	4	4	6	5
6-8 MONTHS	11	12	13	13	21	24	22	18	12
9-11 MONTHS	14	19	41	33	44	51	27	30	33
12-14 MONTHS	15	25	35	36	36	34	26	21	34
15-17 MONTHS	19	24	25	26	26	32	28	27	27
18-23 MONTHS	19	44	49	46	27	40	38	31	29
24-29 MONTHS	12	22	24	30	18	27	20	31	19
30 OR MORE MONTHS	30	26	38	31	16	32	36	32	32
MEAN	22.1	20.0	19.8	20.2	16.6	18.8	20.3	20.8	19.8
MEDIAN	18.0	18.2	17.4	17.4	14.3	15.7	17.2	17.3	16.5
NUMBER OF YOUTH	122	180	232	219	196	245	201	196	191

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	1994
< 3 MONTHS	3	3	2					1	1
3-5 MONTHS	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	5
6-8 MONTHS	6	11	9	6	12	16	16	24	21
9-11 MONTHS	21	27	13	18	23	45	46	46	53
12-14 MONTHS	21	19	20	22	30	69	35	50	52
15-17 MONTHS	24	36	33	29	26	61	53	45	49
18-23 MONTHS	41	42	70	73	44	81	61	53	76
24-29 MONTHS	23	36	42	43	30	38	35	35	52
30 OR MORE MONTHS	44	49	37	46	43	57	44	44	53
MEAN	22.8	22.7	21.9	22.6	21.5	20.3	20.2	19.5	20.5
MEDIAN	19.8	19.5	21.0	21.6	19.1	17.8	17.5	17.0	18.0
NUMBER OF YOUTH	187	224	228	240	209	368	292	301	362

Youth with restricted LOSs (Table 6A). The number of youth discharged with restricted LOSs (JOs and RJDs) declined between 1986 (294) and 1990 (162), began rising again in 1991 (181), and reached 297 by 1994. This reflects a sustained increase in JO admissions over the last several years.

Both mean and median residential LOS decreased for this population from 1986 to 1994. The average LOS of youth discharged in 1986 was 21.6 months; by 1994, the average LOS of discharges was 19.6 months. During this period, median LOS declined by over 4 months (from 20.6 to 16.3); 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 1994 received residential care for 19.6 months, the median indicates that half the youth received residential service for 16.3 months or less.

Youth with unrestricted LOSs (Table 6B). The number of discharged youth with unrestricted LOSs (JDs, PINS, etc.) who received all of their residential service in DFY-operated facilities increased 13 percent from 818 in 1986 to 926 in 1994. However, this number has fluctuated widely during the nine years, from a low of 818 in 1986 to a high of 1,463 in 1991, as shown in Table 6B.

Although the average length of stay for this group was virtually the same in 1986 and 1994 (11.2 months and 11.3 months, respectively), 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 (Table 6C). 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 facilities. Between 1986 and 1994, 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-operated facilities, 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 and 1994, however, the combination of an increased LOS for youth served only in DFY-operated facilities and a decreased LOS for youth served in Voluntary Agencies caused this discrepancy to drop to approximately one and a half months.

Youth served only in Foster Care (Table 6D). Although the number of discharged youth in this group in any year is small, youth in Foster Care have very different characteristics from youth served in other settings. The number of youth discharged in this group declined from 33 in 1986 to only 5 in 1994.

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 and 1994, which showed drastic declines from the preceding years, the average LOS for this group was 20 or more months in each of the years covered. In 1994, youth served only in Foster Care stayed over six and a half months longer than youth with unrestricted LOSs served only in DFY-operated facilities.

Youth who received mixed residential services. (Table 6E) The number of youth discharged after residential stays in combinations of DFY-operated facilities, Foster Care and Voluntary Agency programs fluctuated between 122 (1986) and 245 (1991) over the nine-year period. With the exception of 1986 (22.1) and 1990 (16.6), the mean LOS for this group has remained relatively stable at approximately 20 months.

Because most youth served in mixed settings have first had an unsuccessful stay in a Voluntary Agency before being transferred to DFY-operated facilities, it is not surprising that their LOSs tend to be longer than either of the groups served in only one service sector. In 1994, the continuous residential LOS of youth served in mixed residential settings averaged eight and a half months longer than youth served only in DFY-operated facilities and seven months longer than for youth served only in Voluntary Agency programs.

Youth with more than one residential stay during custody (Table 6F). The number of youth with discontinuous service (more than one residential stay separated by a non-residential stay) rose from 187 to 362 between 1986 and 1994. The average length of stay for this group declined from 22.8 months in 1986 to 20.5 months in 1994.

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 1994 median LOS of 18 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 1994

There were 2,248 youth discharged from DFY custody in 1994. Table 7 provides the supporting data for the discussion that follows.

Service setting. The last service setting prior to discharge was Community Care for 46 percent of the youth discharged in 1994. DFY-operated residential settings accounted for another 28 percent, replacement discharges, 15 percent, and Day Programs, 5 percent. Cooperative placements accounted for three percent of all discharges and Foster Care, three percent.

Secure Centers accounted for 13 percent of all youth discharged and Limited Secure Centers, 5 percent. Group Homes discharged an additional five percent of this population and Non-Secure Centers discharged four percent.

Gender. While females made up 14 percent of all youth discharged in 1994, they constituted only 4 percent of the youth discharged from Secure Centers. At the same time, females made up 18 percent of all Non-Secure Center discharges.

Age. The mean and median age of youth discharged in 1994 was 17.0 years. Thirty-three percent of the youth discharged were 16 years old. Thirty percent of discharges were 17, 16 percent were 18 year-olds and 15 year-olds made up another 12 percent. Five percent of the discharges were less than 15 years old and the remaining four percent were over 18.

As would be expected, although comprising only 4 percent of the overall population, youth over 18 years of age constituted 20 percent of Secure Center discharges. While 10 to 15 year-olds constituted 17 percent of the total discharges, they accounted for 32 percent of all Voluntary Agency discharges. Although 18 year-olds made up 16 percent of all discharges, they comprised 50 percent of those from Group Homes and 47 percent of all Foster Care discharges.

Race-ethnicity. Non-Latino African-American youth made up over half (55%) of the discharges during 1994. Non-Latino Whites constituted 21 percent and Latino youth, regardless of race, accounted for 22 percent of the discharged population. Nine Native Americans and 15 Asians were discharged in 1994. Five discharged youth did not identify with any racial group.

Non-Latino Whites were under-represented among discharges from Secure Centers as they were among admissions. Conversely, although non-Latino Whites accounted for only 21 percent of all discharges, they made up over 42 percent of discharges from cooperative placements. African-American Latino youth were under-represented among those discharged from Voluntary Agencies, constituting six percent of all discharges, yet only three percent of those discharged from such settings.

County of Residence. The preceding chapters on custody entries and youth in care used "Responsible County," because this is both the county where the youth is adjudicated and the county that assumes part of the financial responsibility while the youth is with DFY. For discharges, however, 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 - 1994 by Discharge Service Setting

		RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON-RESIDENTIAL				
		DFY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	FOSTER CARE	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMU- NITY CARE	TOTAL NON-RESID. SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPER- ATIVE	REPLACE- MENT	TOTAL							
				CENTERS	HOMES											
TOTAL DISCHARGES		2,248	295	116	97	119	627	64	334	398	72	1,097	113	1,038	1,151	
GENDER																
Males		1,936	282	95	80	95	552	51	275	326	61	939	103	894	997	
Females		312	13	21	17	24	75	13	59	72	11	158	10	144	154	
AGE																
10 - 13		23		2	5	1	8		10	10		18	2	3	5	
14		98	6	4	7	5	22	4	36	40	1	63	2	33	35	
15		270	27	16	11	6	60	10	68	78	5	143	17	110	127	
16		743	79	35	25	23	162	20	123	143	7	312	42	389	431	
17		672	71	31	33	24	159	15	68	83	9	251	20	401	421	
18		351	54	27	15	60	156	10	28	38	34	228	30	93	123	
19		47	28				29	2	1	3	8	40		7	7	
20 and Over		44	30	1			31	3		3	8	42	2	2	2	
Mean Age at Discharge		17.0	17.7	16.9	16.7	17.3	17.3	17.0	16.3	16.4	18.2	17.1	16.9	16.9	16.9	
Median Age at Discharge		17.0	17.4	17.0	17.1	18.0	17.3	16.9	16.4	16.4	18.0	17.0	16.9	17.0	17.0	
RACE/Ethnicity																
AFRICAN-AMERICAN		1,371	206	69	62	65	402	27	201	228	42	672	78	621	699	
Non-Latino		1,247	179	61	55	59	354	26	192	218	40	612	69	566	635	
Latino		124	27	8	7	6	48	1	9	10	2	60	9	55	64	
WHITE		802	71	43	33	49	196	32	129	161	28	385	32	385	417	
Non-Latino		483	14	31	21	32	98	27	65	92	21	211	12	260	272	
Latino		319	57	12	12	17	98	5	64	69	7	174	20	125	145	
LATINO: RACE UNSPECIFIED*		3				2	2	1		1		3				
NATIVE AMERICAN		9	1		2	1	4	1		1	1	6		3	3	
ASIAN		15	6				6		2	2		8		7	7	
OTHER		43	7	4		2	13	3	2	5	1	19	3	21	24	
Non-Latino		7	1	1			2		1	1		3		4	4	
Latino		36	6	3		2	11	3	1	4	1	16	3	17	20	
NOT SPECIFIED BY YOUTH		5	4				4					4		1	1	
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE																
NEW YORK CITY		1,295	249	56	54	65	424	13	206	219	38	681	59	555	614	
Bronx		248	64	10	19	10	103	1	21	22	6	131	21	96	117	
Kings		543	98	26	16	35	175	5	80	85	18	278	28	237	265	
New York		190	37	8	7	13	65	4	14	18	5	88	9	93	102	
Queens		283	47	10	9	6	72	3	82	85	8	165	1	117	118	
Richmond		31	3	2	3	1	9		9	9	1	19		12	12	
OTHER COUNTIES		953	46	60	43	54	203	51	128	179	34	416	54	483	537	
Albany		59		3	5	3	11	5	7	12	3	26	2	31	33	
Allegany		7						3		3		3		4	4	
Broome		28			1	8	9					9		19	19	
Cattaraugus		8			1	1	2				1	3		5	5	
Cayuga		18			1	1	5				3	8	1	9	10	
Chautauqua		9	2	2	1	1	2					2		7	7	
Chemung		7										1		7	7	
Chenango		1		1			1					1		3	3	
Clinton		4			1		1					1				

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

CONTINUED

Table 7: Page 2

DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING -1994

COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)	TOTAL DISCHARGES	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON-RESIDENTIAL				
		DRY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					TOTAL RESID. SERVICES	DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	COMMUNITY CARE		TOTAL NON-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES
		SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE		TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE						
				CENTERS	HOMES						ACTIVE			MENTAL	FOSTER CARE	
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2,248	295	116	97	119	627	64	334	398	72	1,097	113	1,038	1,151		
Columbia	3													3	3	
Cortland																
Delaware																
Dutchess	17	1	2	1	3	7				4	7	2		8	10	
Erie	53	6	4	3	5	18			1		22	7		24	31	
Essex	4			1		1	1				2			2	2	
Franklin	4			1		1					1			3	3	
Fulton	14		2			2	3		3		5	1		8	9	
Genesee	3						1			1	2			3	3	
Greene	5										1			3	3	
Hamilton	2							1			1			1	1	
Herkimer	3													3	3	
Jefferson	9		1			1					1			3	8	
Lewis														8		
Livingston	10		1			2					2			8	8	
Madison	141	8	4	5	6	23	9	17	26	4	53	24		64	88	
Monroe	9		2		1	3	11	1	1	4	4			5	5	
Montgomery	152	1	3	4	3	11	11	91	102	3	116	2		36	36	
Nassau	41	1	1	2	1	5	5		5	2	10			29	31	
Niagara	39	3	1	2		6	1		1	1	9			30	30	
Oneida	56	4	4	2	7	17	4	4	8	1	26	9		21	30	
Onondaga	6	1				1		1	1	1	3			3	3	
Ontario	21	1	2		1	4				1	5	1		15	16	
Orange	3				1	1					1			2	2	
Orleans	10				1	1	1		1		2			8	8	
Oswego	3		1			1					1			2	2	
Otsego																
Putnam																
Rensselaer	17		1	2	1	4					4			13	13	
Rockland	6		1			1		1	1	1	3			3	3	
St. Lawrence	4		1			1				1	1			3	3	
Saratoga	17	1		2	1	4	1		1	1	6			11	11	
Schenectady	40	1	3	4	2	10	5	2	7	1	17	2		21	23	
Schoharie																
Schuyler																
Seneca	1			1	1	3					3			1	1	
Steuben	6			2	2	24	1	2	3	1	28			3	3	
Suffolk	48	9	11			24			3		3			20	20	
Sullivan	5		1		1	1					2			3	3	
Tioga	1				1	1					1					
Tompkins	1		1			1					1					
Ulster	8		3		1	3				2	5	1		2	3	
Warren	2		1			2					2					
Washington	1							1	1	2	3			1	1	
Wayne	12									2	3			9	9	

CONTINUED

Table 7: Page 3

DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING -1994

Table 7: Page 3														
RESIDENTIAL SERVICES														
NON-RESIDENTIAL														
TOTAL														
DISCHARGES														
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)														
Westchester														
Wyoming														
Yates														
INTERSTATE/OUT-OF-STATE														
COMPLETED MONTHS OF STAY AT DISCHARGING FACILITY/PROGRAM														
Less than 2 Months														
2 Months														
3 Months														
4 Months														
5 Months														
6 Months														
7 Months														
8 Months														
9 Months														
10 Months														
11 Months														
12 Months														
13-15 Months														
16-18 Months														
19-24 Months														
More than 24 Months														
TOTAL FACILITY/PROGRAM MONTHS OF STAY														
Mean Length of Stay														
Median Length of Stay														
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICE CATEGORY														
NO RESIDENTIAL STAY														
JUVENILE OFFENDERS & RJD														
Mean length of Stay														
Median length of Stay														
Number of cases														
DFY SERVICE ONLY														
Mean length of Stay														
Median length of Stay														
Number of cases														
VOLUNTARY AGENCY ONLY														
Mean length of Stay														
Median length of Stay														
Number of cases														
FOSTER CARE														
Mean length of Stay														
Median length of Stay														
Number of cases														
MIXED (MORE THAN ONE OF THE ABOVE)														
Mean length of Stay														
Median length of Stay														
Number of cases														

CONTINUED

Table 7: Page 4

DISCHARGE SERVICE SETTING -1994

	RESIDENTIAL SERVICES										NON-RESIDENTIAL			
	DY-OPERATED FACILITIES					VOLUNTARY AGENCIES					TOTAL RESID. SERVICES		DAY PROGRAMS ONLY	
	TOTAL DISCHARGES	SECURE	LIMITED SECURE	NON-SECURE CENTERS	HOMES	TOTAL	COOPERATIVE	REPLACEMENT	TOTAL	FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	COMMUNITY CARE	TOTAL	NON-RESID. SERVICES
TOTAL DISCHARGES	2,248	295	116	97	119	627	64	334	398	72	1,097	113	1,038	1,151
TOTAL RESIDENTIAL LENGTH OF STAY BY SERVICE CATEGORY (continued)														
DISCONTINUOUS SERVICE														
Mean length of Stay	20.5	19.7	18.3	18.5	19.5	18.8	37.6		37.6	34.2	21.8	17.5	20.0	19.7
Median length of Stay	18.0	19.7	15.1	16.4	17.3	16.4	33.4		33.4	27.2	19.7	14.0	18.0	17.7
Number of cases	362	1	38	38	38	115	3		3	24	142	25	195	220
TOTAL COMPLETED NON-RESIDENTIAL MONTHS OF STAY														
NO NON-RESIDENTIAL STAY	935	287	77	59	81	504	61	334	395	36	935	17	128	145
Less than 2 Months	183		7	11	8	26				12	38	18	73	91
2 Months	122	1	12	9	6	28				3	31	21	97	118
3 Months	138	1	6	3	6	16				4	20		128	145
4 Months	163	1	3	2	9	15	1		1	2	18	8	138	146
5 Months	159	1	1	6	2	10	2		2	1	13	5	120	125
6 Months	138	1	5	1	2	9				4	7	12	84	96
7 Months	103	1	3	2	1	7					1	3	58	61
8 Months	62			1		1				1	3	2	48	50
9 Months	53			1		2				1	4	3	39	42
10 Months	46			1	2	3				2	3	2	35	37
11 Months	40	1				1				2	3	3	23	26
12 Months	26									1	4	1	38	39
13-15 Months	43	1	2	1	1	3				1	3	1	20	21
16-18 Months	24					2				3	3		8	8
19-24 Months	11									1	1		1	1
More than 24 Months	2													
TOTAL MONTHS OF STAY AT NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS														
Mean Length of Stay	6.0	7.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.9		4.9	7.0	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.2
Median Length of Stay	5.3	5.1	3.2	2.6	3.7	3.4	5.3		5.3	3.2	3.4	4.1	5.7	5.5
TOTAL COMPLETED CUSTODY MONTHS OF STAY														
Less than 2 Months	50	23	3	4	2	32	16		16		48	1	1	2
2 Months	29	19			3	22	5		5		27		2	2
3 Months	21	8	2	2		12	6		6		18		3	3
4 Months	27	7	3	1	3	14	7		10		24	1	2	3
5 Months	29	8	1	2		12	8		9	1	22	2	5	7
6 Months	36	9	2	5	3	19	2		10		29	2	5	7
7 Months	28	6	2	3	5	14	1		3		17	6	5	11
8 Months	44	7	9	2	3	21	1		7	1	29	1	14	15
9 Months	63	5	5	2	5	16	3		17		33	5	25	30
10 Months	191	9	8	13	6	36	1		50	1	87	18	86	104
11 Months	270	15	11	8	8	42	16		107		149	19	102	121
12 Months	52	10	3	2	2	17	2		13		30	9	22	22
13-15 Months	237	24	13	11	17	65	6		39	4	108	20	120	129
16-18 Months	411	24	15	14	16	69	10		66	7	142	20	249	269
19-24 Months	332	36	17	15	23	91	6		17	9	117	17	198	215
More than 24 Months	428	85	24	14	22	145	12		23	49	217	12	199	211
TOTAL CUSTODY MONTHS OF STAY														
Mean Length of Stay	18.2	19.3	18.0	16.6	17.8	18.4	18.7	12.3	13.3	32.9	17.5	16.2	19.3	19.0
Median Length of Stay	16.3	15.4	15.9	14.8	16.0	15.7	13.6	11.5	11.7	29.6	13.9	13.9	17.1	16.9

Over half (58%) of the youth discharged in 1994 resided in the five boroughs of New York City. Kings County (Brooklyn) accounted for 24 percent of all discharges and 42 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) (8%), Nassau (7%) and Monroe (6%).

Bronx, Kings and Queens Counties accounted for 71 percent of all Secure Center discharges, yet only 48 percent of all youth discharged came from these three boroughs. Conversely, while seven percent of all discharges were from Nassau County, only one youth from Nassau County was discharged from a Secure Center.

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 25 percent of all replacement discharges. Similarly, while Nassau County accounts for 7 percent of all discharges, it accounts for 27 percent of replacement discharges as well as 17 percent of cooperatively placed discharges.

Length of stay at discharging program. On average, youth spent almost eight months in the program from which they left DFY custody in 1994, with half leaving by five and a half 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 residential programs represent atypical service sequences and have greatly varying LOSs at their last program.

As previously discussed, most youth discharged from Secure Centers are more 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 seven 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 Non-Secure Centers, Group Homes, and Day Programs. The last 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 "Nine-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 of any service category. Youth in this service category discharged in 1994 stayed an average of just over 11 months, with half leaving after about 10 months.

Youth with "Discontinuous Service" had the longest residential LOS. This group averaged 20.5 months of residential service, with half leaving before 18 months.

Total Non-Residential Program LOS. Independent of the service setting from which they were discharged, youth who left DFY custody in 1994 spent an average of six months in non-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 1994 were in custody an average of almost 18.2 months, with half the youth having been discharged after a little more than 16 months of service. Youth leaving from Foster Care had the longest custody LOSs. They were, on average, in custody almost two and three-quarter years. Staying an average of just over a year, those discharged from replacement agencies had the shortest LOSs.



CHAPTER V. DAY PROGRAMS

DAY PROGRAMS OPERATED DURING 1994

Recognizing that it is the period immediately following residential care when youth are most in need of support, Day Programs have been developed to assist youth in their efforts to reintegrate into their home communities. Additionally, some of 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 Day Programs in lieu of continued residential care.

Provided below is a brief description of each of the Day Programs that were operated by DFY at any time during 1994.

Evening Reporting Centers: These centers provide evening and weekend on-site supervision and services to youth as a complement to daytime programming. Participants must attend school or work as a condition of participation. In 1994, these centers were operated in the Bronx, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Rochester and Syracuse.

Home-Based Intensive Supervision (HBIS): These programs provide intensive 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 1994 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 (I-HITS): This program is similar to HBIS, but provides special services for youth who have a history of drug abuse or who are adjudicated for drug possession and/or sales. I-HITS operated in Kings County (Brooklyn) in 1994.

City Challenge: This is a day placement program which primarily serves youth released from the six-month residential program at the Sergeant Henry Johnson Youth Leadership Academy and the Adirondack Wilderness Challenge program. This program operates in New York City.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH ENTERING DAY PROGRAMS DURING 1994

A total of 523 youth entered a Day Program during 1994. Of these, 296 (57%) were admitted to Evening Reporting Centers (ERC), 112 (21%) entered a Home-Based Intensive Supervision program (HBIS), 74 (14%) entered the City Challenge program, and 41 (8%) entered the In-Home Intensive Treatment and Supervision (I-HITS) program. 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 90 percent of all entries to Day Programs. As would be expected, youth entering these programs were older (mean= 16.0) than youth entering custody for the first time. Non-Latino African-American youth constituted 61 percent, non-Latino White youth, 13 percent, and Latinos, independent of race, 24 percent of all such entries. Forty-nine percent of the youth entering a Day Program came from a household with one adult present and 49 percent came from a household with at least two adults.

Since program participants live at home, the county of residence for youth entering these non-residential programs is largely a reflection of the geographic location of the program sites. Youth from the five boroughs of New York City made up 54 percent of all program entries, including 28 percent from Brooklyn and 17 percent from the Bronx. Monroe County accounted for 13 percent of all admissions, Onondaga County, 6 percent, and Albany County and Erie County, 5 percent each.

Since Juvenile Offenders are not eligible to participate in Day 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 58 percent of all youth admitted to these Day Programs in 1994. Limited Secure JDs with 60-Day Options contributed an additional 12 percent. Non-Secure JDs accounted for 18 percent of admissions and PINS, 12 percent.

"Crimes Against Property" was the most serious offense type for 34 percent of Day Program entries, "Crimes Against Persons," 28 percent, "Other Crimes" (which includes Controlled Substance offenses), 25 percent, and "Status Offenses," 12 percent. Controlled Substance offenses was the most frequent crime category, accounting for 15 percent of program entries. Larceny and Robbery each accounted for 14 percent and Assault crimes made up 11 percent of those entering these programs.

On average, youth had spent almost 12 months in DFY custody before transitioning to a Day Program. Youth entering ERCs had been in custody the longest (13.1 months), while youth admitted to City Challenge had the shortest custody stay prior to entering the program (7.0 months).

Among 1994 custody entries who were screened, 65 percent of those admitted to Day Programs were identified as needing **substance abuse** services at the time of entry to DFY. Twenty-five percent had screened in need of **special education** services, 20 percent screened in need of **mental health** services, 7 percent in need of **sex offender** services, 4 percent were **mentally retarded**, and 1 percent screened in need of **limited English proficiency** services. Twelve youth had been in need of an **on-site medical specialist** while 13 youth had needed an **off-site medical specialist** and 1 youth had been **pregnant** at intake.

Table 8: Characteristics of Entries to Day Programs - 1994 by Program Type (Number)

	TOTAL ENTRIES	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HOME-BASED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION			IN-HOME INTENSIVE TREATMENT & SUPERVISION			CITY CHALLENGE		
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	HBIS ONLY	HBIS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	I-HITS ONLY	I-HITS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	CITY CHALL. ONLY	CITY CH. & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL
		253	43	296	109	3	112	36	5	41	73	1	74
TOTAL ENTRIES	523												
GENDER													
Males	471	228	37	265	90	1	91	36	5	41	73	1	74
Females	52	25	6	31	19	2	21						
AGE AT ADMISSION													
12 and Under	2	1	1	2	3		3	2	2	4	11		11
13	14	8	3	11	19		19	9	2	11	28	1	29
14	68	27	7	34	37	1	38	13	1	14	31		31
15	164	75	11	86	40	1	41	12		12	3		3
16	206	111	9	120	10	1	11						
17	66	31	9	40									
18	3		3	3									
Mean Age at Entry	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	16.4	15.8	16.5	15.3	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.9
Median Age at Entry	16.1	16.2	16.0	16.2	15.9	16.6	15.9	16.4	15.4	16.4	16.0	15.6	16.0
RACE/ETHNICITY													
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	373	187	30	217	62	2	64	26	5	31	60	1	61
Non-Latino	321	160	26	186	58	2	60	19	5	24	50	1	51
Latino	52	27	4	31	4		4	7		7	10		10
WHITE	137	61	10	71	43	1	44	10		10	12		12
Non-Latino	66	21	5	26	38	1	39	1		1	12		12
Latino	71	40	5	45	5	1	5	9		9			
NATIVE AMERICAN	4	2	1	3	1		1						
ASIAN	3	1	1	2	1		1				1		1
OTHER	6	2	2	4	2		2						
Non-Latino	2		1	1	1		1						
Latino	4	2	1	3	1		1						
HOUSEHOLD STRUCTURE													
NO ADULT HOUSEHOLD	7	4	2	6									
SINGLE ADULT HOUSEHOLD	240	115	18	133	60	2	62	13	2	15	30		30
Male Parent	15	4	1	5	7	1	8	1	1	2			
Female Parent	189	90	13	103	49	1	50	11		11	25		25
Other Adult Male	2		1	1	1		1						
Other Adult Female	34	21	3	24	3		3	1	1	2	5		5
TWO+ ADULT HOUSEHOLD	241	121	20	141	44	1	45	16	3	19	35	1	36
Two Parents	113	49	11	60	29		29	3	3	6	18		18
One Parent	102	58	6	64	11	1	12	9		9	16	1	17
No Parents	26	14	3	17	4		4	4		4	1		1
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE													
NEW YORK CITY	282	149	17	166	1		1	36	5	41	73	1	74
Bronx	88	67	4	71	1		1	1	1	2	14		14
Kings	144	53	7	60				34	4	38	45	1	46
New York	44	28	4	32							12		12
Queens	5	1	2	3				1		1	1		1
Richmond	1												

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DAY PROGRAMS

TOTAL ENTRIES		EVENING REPORTING CENTERS				HOME-BASED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION				IN-HOME INTENSIVE TREATMENT & SUPERVISION				CITY CHALLENGE			
		ERC ONLY		ERC & FOSTER CARE		HBIS ONLY		HBIS & FOSTER CARE		I-HITS ONLY		I-HITS & FOSTER CARE		CITY CHALL. ONLY		CITY CH. & FOSTER CARE	
		TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
523		253	43	296	109	3	112	36	5	41	73	1	74				
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)																	
OTHER COUNTIES		241	104	26	130	108	3	111	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21
Albany		24	1	2	3	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1	21	1
Broome		1															
Cayuga		2	2	1	2												
Chenango		1															
Dutchess		21	21	3	21	6	3	9	41	15	9	41	15	9	41	15	9
Erie		28	16	1	19	41	15	15	41	15	15	41	15	15	41	15	15
Monroe		68	26	4	30	15	3	18	15	3	18	15	3	18	15	3	18
Niagara		19	1	2	3	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9
Oneida		3	1	2	3	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9
Onondaga		33	25	8	33	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9	6	3	9
Oswego		1	1		1												
Rensselaer		6			1												
Rockland		1															
Schenectady		18		1	1	18											
Steuben		1		2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2
Suffolk		2	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
Ulster		2		1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Wayne		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westchester		9	8	1	9	1	1	9	1	1	9	1	1	9	1	1	9
ADJUDICATION																	
Restrictive JD		3	2	1	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3	15	3
Limited Secure JD 60-Day Option		61	36	4	40	43	3	43	3	43	3	43	3	43	3	43	3
Limited Secure JD		304	149	25	174	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3	25	3
Non-Secure JD		94	43	4	47	26	3	29	26	3	29	26	3	29	26	3	29
PINS		61	23	9	32	26	3	29	26	3	29	26	3	29	26	3	29
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE																	
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS		149	76	21	97	21	17	21	17	21	17	21	17	21	17	21	17
Assault (PL 120)		60	23	7	30	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	4	17	4
Homicide (PL 125)		5	3	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kidnapping (PL 135)		5	4	9	51	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Robbery (PL 160)		71	42	3	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sex (PL 130)		8	4	3	7	49	3	49	3	49	3	49	3	49	3	49	3
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		180	90	9	99	49	3	99	49	3	99	49	3	99	49	3	99
Arson (PL 150)		3	3	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Burglary (PL 140)		18	11	1	12	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)		19	10	7	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Larceny (PL 155)		72	30	7	37	13	6	13	6	6	13	6	6	13	6	6	13
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)		38	19		19	6	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Criminal Possession of Stolen Property (PL 165.40-52)		26	14	1	15	6	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
Other Theft (PL 165)		4	3		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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DAY PROGRAMS

	TOTAL ENTRIES	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HOME-BASED INTENSIVE SUPERVISION			IN-HOME INTENSIVE TREATMENT & SUPERVISION			CITY CHALLENGE		
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	HBIS ONLY	HBIS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	I-HITS ONLY	I-HITS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	CITY CHALL. ONLY	CITY CH. & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL
TOTAL ENTRIES	523	253	43	296	109	3	112	36	5	41	73	1	74
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE (continued)													
OTHER CRIMES	132	64	4	68	12		12	19	4	23	28	1	29
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	79	38	2	40	10		10	11	2	13	15	1	16
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	43	20	2	22	2		2	7	1	8	11		11
Other	10	6		6				1	1	2	2		2
NONE - STATUS OFFENSE	62	23	9	32	27	3	30						
CUSTODY LOS PRIOR TO ENTRY													
2 Months or less	13	7	4	11							2		2
3 Months	50	13		13	8		8				29		29
4 Months	22	6		6	12		12	2		2	2		2
5 Months	29	10		10	12		12	3		3	4		4
6 Months	32	9	1	10	4		4	3		3	14	1	15
7 Months	41	20	2	22	10	1	11	1	1	2	6		6
8 Months	45	25	1	26	8		8	5		5	6		6
9 Months	40	24	2	26	7		7	2	1	3	4		4
10 Months	40	24	3	27	5	1	6	6	1	7			
11 Months	23	16	3	19	1		1	3		3			
12 Months	28	15	1	16	8		8	3		3	1		1
13-15 Months	55	34	6	40	10	1	11	3		3	1		1
16-18 Months	36	23	2	25	7		7	3		3	1		1
More than 19 Months	69	27	18	45	17		17	2	2	4	3		3
Mean Length of Prior Stay	11.8	11.9	20.0	13.1	11.9	10.4	11.9	10.9	15.1	11.4	7.0	6.5	7.0
Median Length of Prior Stay	9.8	10.5	14.1	10.8	9.1	10.5	9.1	10.1	10.7	10.3	5.8	6.5	5.8
SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)*													
HEALTH	25	11	5	16	6	1	7	1		1	1		1
On-Site Medical Personnel	12	7	3	10	1		1	1		1			
Access to Medical Specialist	13	4	3	7	4	1	5				1		1
Pregnancy Services	1				1		1						
LIMITED ENGLISH	7	2	2	4	3		3						
MENTAL HEALTH	106	47	17	64	26		26	13	1	14	2		2
MENTAL RETARDATION	22	9	4	13	7		7	2		2			
IQ = 60 or Less	1				1		1						
IQ = 61 to 74	21	9	4	13	6		6	2		2			
SEX OFFENDER SERVICE	36	17	6	23	8		8	3		3	2		2
Violent Sex Offender	15	8	2	10	3		3	1		1	1		1
Non-Violent Sex Offender	21	9	4	13	5		5	2		2	1		1
SPECIAL EDUCATION	130	51	17	68	47	1	48	4		4	10		10
Emotionally Disturbed	89	37	11	48	30	1	31	3		3	7		7
Learning Disabled	35	14	5	19	13		13				3		3
Mentally Retarded	4		1	1	2		2	1		1			
Physically Impaired	1				1		1						
Multiple Handicaps	1				1		1						
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	338	164	21	185	69	2	71	33	5	38	43	1	44

*Youth may have more than one need, therefore, column sums may not equal "Total Entries".

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DAY PROGRAMS AT THE END OF 1994

A total of 152 youth were in a Day Program at the end of 1994. Of these, 91 (60%) were in ERCs, 30 (20%) in HBIS, 20 (13%) in City Challenge and 11 (7%) were in I-HITS. Table 9 provides the supporting data for the following discussion.

Ninety-one percent of program participants on December 31, 1994 were male. Youth in these programs were an average of 16.3 years old at the end of the year, with 38 percent being age 16. Non-Latino African-Americans constituted 62 percent of the Day Program population, with Latinos of all races accounting for 24 percent and non-Latino Whites contributing an additional 13 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 59 percent of all those in a Day Program at the end of the year, including 30 percent from Kings County and 17 percent from Bronx County. Youth from Monroe County constituted an additional 13 percent, with Albany, Dutchess and Niagara Counties each contributing 5 percent.

Limited Secure JDs accounted for the majority (63%) of youth in Day Programs at the end of the year, with Limited Secure JDs with 60-Day Options contributing an additional 11 percent. Non-Secure JDs made up 16 percent of program participants and PINS, 9 percent.

"Crimes Against Property" was the most frequent crime type (39%) among program participants, followed by "Person" crimes (31%), "Other" crimes (20%) and "Status Offenses" (9%). The individual crime category of Larceny accounted for 16 percent of the youth in Day Programs at the end of the year, while Robbery accounted for 14 percent. Controlled Substance crimes accounted for 13 percent of all crimes and Assault, 11 percent.

At the time of intake, 62 percent of all program participants screened were identified as needing **substance abuse** services, 20 percent in need of **special education** services, 18 percent in need of **mental health** services, 9 percent in need of **sex offender** services and 1 percent in need of services for **limited English proficiency**. Four of the youth had required **on-site medical personnel** and three had needed an **off-site medical specialist**.

Table 9: Characteristics of Youth in Day Programs by Program on December 31, 1994 (Number)

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/94	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HOME- BASED INTENSIVE SUPER- VISION	IN-HOME INTENSIVE TREATMENT & SUPERVISION			CITY CHALLENGE		
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL		I-HITS ONLY	I-HITS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	CITY CHALL. ONLY	CITY CH. & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL
TOTAL IN CARE	152	68	23	91	30	9	2	11	19	1	20
GENDER											
Males	139	62	20	82	26	9	2	11	19	1	20
Females	13	6	3	9	4						
AGE											
12 and Under	1		1	1							
13	4	1	2	3	1						
14	9	2	1	3	4				2		2
15	45	17	5	22	10	2	2	4	8	1	9
16	58	32	4	36	11	3		3	8		8
17	26	14	3	17	4	4		4	1		1
18 - 20	9	2	7	9							
Mean Age	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.5	15.8	16.7	15.7	16.5	15.8	15.8	15.8
Median Age	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	15.9	16.6	15.7	16.3	16.0	15.8	15.9
RACE/Ethnicity											
AFRICAN-AMERICAN	110	50	18	68	19	6	2	8	14	1	15
Non-Latino	94	41	15	56	18	5	2	7	12	1	13
Latino	16	9	3	12	1	1		1	2		2
WHITE	39	17	4	21	10	3		3	5		5
Non-Latino	19	6	4	10	9						
Latino	20	11		11	1	3		3	5		5
ASIAN	1	1		1							
OTHER	2		1	1	1						
Non-Latino	1		1	1							
Latino	1				1						
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE											
NEW YORK CITY	89	46	12	58		9	2	11	19	1	20
Bronx	26	19	3	22			1	1	3		3
Kings	46	16	6	22		9	1	10	13	1	14
New York	14	10	1	11					3		3
Queens	3	1	2	3							
OTHER COUNTIES	63	22	11	33	30						
Albany	7		1	1	6						
Chenango	1		1	1							
Dutchess	8	8		8							
Erie	3	1	1	2	1						

CONTINUED

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	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/94	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HBIS ONLY	IN-HOME INTENSIVE TREATMENT & SUPERVISION			CITY CHALLENGE		
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL		I-HITS ONLY	I-HITS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	CITY CHALL. ONLY	CITY CH. & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL
TOTAL IN CARE	152	68	23	91	30	9	2	11	19	1	20
COUNTY OF RESIDENCE (continued)											
Monroe	19	5	2	7	12						
Niagara	8		1	1	7						
Oneida	2	1	1	2							
Onondaga	5	3	2	5							
Rensselaer	1				1						
Schenectady	3				3						
Steuben	1		1	1							
Suffolk	1		1	1							
Wayne	1	1		1							
Westchester	3	3		3							
ADJUDICATION											
Restrictive JD	2	2		2							
Limited Secure JD 60-Day Option	17	13		13	3		1	1			
Limited Secure JD	95	40	18	58	11	8		8	17	1	18
Non-Secure JD	25	11	2	13	8	1	1	2	2		2
PINS	13	2	3	5	8						
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE											
CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS	47	22	13	35	5	1		1	6		6
Assault (PL 120)	17	6	3	9	4				4		4
Homicide (PL 125)	2	1	1	2							
Kidnapping (PL 135)	2	2		2							
Robbery (PL 160)	21	12	5	17	1	1		1	2		2
Sex (PL 130)	5	1	4	5							
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	60	27	5	32	15	4		4	9		9
Arson (PL 150)											
Burglary (PL 140)	8	4	1	5	2	1		1			
Criminal Mischief (PL 145)	5	3		3	2						
Larceny (PL 155)	25	9	3	12	5	3		3	5		5
Unauthorized Use of											
Motor Vehicle (PL 165.05-6)	11	5	1	6	3				2		2
Criminal Possession of											
Stolen Property (PL 165.40-52)	9	5		5	3				1		1
Other Theft (PL 165)	2	1		1					1		1

CONTINUED

Table 9: Page 3

PROGRAM ON DECEMBER 31, 1994

	TOTAL IN CARE 12/31/94	EVENING REPORTING CENTERS			HBIS ONLY	IN-HOME INTENSIVE TREATMENT & SUPERVISION			CITY CHALLENGE		
		ERC ONLY	ERC & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL		I-HITS ONLY	I-HITS & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL	CITY CHALL. ONLY	CITY CH. & FOSTER CARE	TOTAL
TOTAL IN CARE	152	68	23	91	30	9	2	11	19	1	20
TYPE & CATEGORY OF MOST SERIOUS ADJUDICATED OFFENSE (continued)											
OTHER CRIMES	31	17	2	19	1	4	2	6	4	1	5
Controlled Substance (PL 220-1)	19	10		10		3	1	4	4	1	5
Firearm, Weapon (PL 265)	10	6	2	8	1	1		1			
Other	2	1		1			1	1			
NONE - STATUS OFFENSE	14	2	3	5	9						
SERVICE NEEDS (AT INTAKE)*											
HEALTH	7	3	2	5	2						
On-Site Medical Personnel	4	2	1	3	1						
Access to Medical Specialist	3	1	1	2	1						
LIMITED ENGLISH	1		1	1							
MENTAL HEALTH	27	8	8	16	7	3		3	1		1
MENTAL RETARDATION	3	2		2	1						
IQ = 61 to 74	3	2		2	1						
SEX OFFENDER SERVICE	14	6	5	11	1						
Violent Sex Offender	6	3	2	5					2		2
Non-Violent Sex Offender	8	3	3	6	1				1		1
SPECIAL EDUCATION	31	9	5	14	12				5		5
Emotionally Disturbed	20	5	3	8	8				4		4
Learning Disabled	9	4	2	6	2				1		1
Mentally Retarded	1				1						
Multiple Handicaps	1				1						
SUBSTANCE ABUSE	94	44	11	55	17	9	2	11	10	1	11

*Youth may have more than one need, therefore, column sums may not equal "Total in Care".

**LENGTH OF STAY FOR YOUTH RELEASED FROM DAY PROGRAMS
DURING 1994**

Table 10 provides the supporting data for the following discussion. Youth released from Day Programs in 1994 stayed an average of 3.4 months in these programs. The average LOS ranged from a low of 2.6 months for City Challenge to a high of 3.6 months for the Evening Reporting Centers. Overall, 23 percent of the youth stayed for three months, 21 percent stayed for two months and 26 percent stayed less than two months. Thirty percent of the youth stayed four months or longer.

Table 10: Length of Stay in Day Programs for Youth Released from a Day Program in 1994

	TOTAL	ERC	HBIS	I-HITS	CITY CHALLENGE
Less Than 1 Month	58	35	9	7	7
1 Month	82	48	15	7	12
2 Months	111	56	25	7	23
3 Months	125	63	33	10	19
4 Months	76	35	24	9	8
5 Months	32	21	8	3	
6 Months	20	17	3		
7 Months	20	16	4		
8 Months	7	6	1		
9 Months	2	2			
10 Months	2	2			
11 Months	2	2			
12 Months					
Over 13 Months	1	1			
MEAN	3.4	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.6
MEDIAN	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.8
NUMBER OF YOUTH	538	304	122	43	69

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DFY Mission

“Forging partnerships
to provide all
youth
with the
opportunities
necessary for
positive development”