The Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Program (STSJP) plays a key role in transforming New York State’s juvenile justice system. STSJP provides financial support to municipalities as they seek to mitigate youths’ risk or current level of system contact by engaging youth in local programming across five service domains:

- Prevention (P)
- Early Intervention (EI)
- Alternatives to Detention & Pre-Dispositional Placements (ATD / ATPDP)
- Alternatives to Placement (ATP)
- Reentry/Aftercare (R/A)

Funding is available from two streams: (1) traditional STSJP, where up to 62% of the cost is State reimbursed (Executive Law § 529-b); (2) a Raise the Age (RTA) stream, known as STSJP-RTA, where 100% of the cost to serve RTA eligible youth is State reimbursed (State Finance Law § 54-m).

**Reporting**

The STSJP program year runs October 1-September 30. Funded municipalities and the programs they support report their service and outcome data to OCFS twice each program year. Their first submission covers the period October 1-March 31; their second covers April 1-September 30.

This document highlights results shown in the *New York State STSJP Monitoring Report* for October 1, 2020, through September 30, 2021. The report contains data from 48 municipalities approved for funding during program year 2020-2021. See the *Monitoring Report* for further details regarding included and excluded municipalities. Please note when interpreting results that a single youth can be counted more than once if they were served multiple times during the period, and values may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

In addition to providing statewide data, the STSJP Municipal Planning Resources site includes regional (New York City and Rest of State) and county level data. When reviewing the regional and county level reports, this highlights document can be used as a guide to focus your attention on key data elements and assist you in identifying noteworthy patterns.

**Youth Served**

**By Service Domain.** A total of 7,124 youth were served at least one day during the program year—this includes 6,083 (85%) youth served in STSJP funded programs and 1,041 (15%) RTA eligible youth served through STSJP-RTA funded programs. The figures below rank service utilization from highest to lowest. Under STSJP, the highest percentage of youth were served in ATPs (44%); for STSJP-RTA, this domain ranked second in utilization (24%). Under STSJP-RTA, ATDs served the highest percentage of youth (44%); this domain was among the least utilized (11%) when looking solely at STSJP funded programs.

**By Average Age at Enrollment.** STSJP and STSJP-RTA funded programs serve youth younger than 22 years. Youth in STSJP funded programs averaged 14.7 years at the time of enrollment, while youth in STSJP-RTA funded programs averaged 16.7 years. As expected, average age tended to increase with youths’ level of system contact and corresponding service domain.

**By Case Type.** STSJP funded programs may serve youth at risk of becoming, alleged to be, or adjudicated as Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) or Juvenile Delinquents (JDs; both non-RTA and RTA), as well as youth who are alleged to be or convicted as Juvenile Offenders (JOs), Adolescent Offenders (AOs), or Youthful Offenders (YO). RTA eligible youth (i.e., RTA JDs, AOs, and YOs of the AO type) may be served in STSJP-RTA funded programs instead if those programs
receive required approvals. Youth at risk of becoming a PINS or JD are counted here under the PINS and JD categories based on their presenting risk factors. Under STSJP funded programs, youth with non-RTA JD cases were served the most during the period (54%). Under STSJP-RTA funded programs, most youth served had RTA JD cases (76%).

By Race and Ethnicity. For this report, race and ethnicity were combined by giving ethnicity priority over race. All youth identified as Hispanic appear in the Hispanic category. The remaining youth are classified based on race.

In 2020, it was estimated that Black youth younger than 22 represented 16% of New York State’s population*. As seen in the figure below, during PY 2020-2021, the percentage of Black youth served in STSJP programs fluctuated across domains but remained above 16%. Overrepresentation of Black youth was most prominent in the three latter domains, which serve youth who are system-involved beyond arrest. Hispanic youth represented about one-quarter (24%) of the State’s population. In all STSJP funded service domains, about one-quarter or less of served youth were Hispanic.

Among STSJP-RTA funded programs, the percentage of Black youth served in any domain was also greater than their representation in the general population. The more system-involved Black youth were when they received STSJP-RTA services, the more prominent they became among service recipients – 22% of youth receiving prevention services were Black, while 76% of youth receiving reentry/aftercare services were Black. Hispanic youth were underrepresented in STSJP-RTA programs across all domains except Early Intervention.

Youth Discharged from Programs

Average length of service (ALOS) and outcomes are reported only for youth who have been discharged. A youth is counted as discharged from programming when their last day of service engagement falls on or within the reporting period dates. Between October 1, 2020, and September 30, 2021, a total of **5,182 youth were discharged (4,432 STSJP; 750 STSJP-RTA)**—about three-quarters (73%) of all youth served.

**By Average Length of Service.** Youth who were served in alternatives to detention averaged the shortest service times, while youth in reentry/aftercare programming averaged the longest. Please see the [Monitoring Report](https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/youth/stsjp/) for specifics regarding ALOS by domain.

**By Key Outcome.** Services are meant to interrupt system involvement. Since each domain is associated with a different system entry point, the outcomes collected also differ by domain. When reporting outcomes, municipalities and their programs have been asked to identify whether certain events occurred during the youth’s service engagement (response options include “Yes,” “No,” and “Unknown”). One key outcome response associated with each domain is highlighted below. Refer to the period’s [Monitoring Report](https://ocfs.ny.gov/programs/youth/stsjp/) for the full set of responses to each outcome and to see additional outcomes.

**Prevention**
*Key Outcome: No Arrests / Probation Intakes*
In total, **763 youth (85%)** discharged from prevention programming had no contact with the justice system through arrests or probation intakes during the entirety of their service engagement. By funding stream, that is **732 youth (84%) STSJP** and **31 youth (94%) STSJP-RTA**.

**Early Intervention**
*Key Outcome: Successful Adjustments / Diversions*
In total, **908 youth (72%)** discharged from early intervention programming had their cases successfully resolved outside of the court while they were engaged in services. By funding stream, that is **748 youth (69%) STSJP** and **160 youth (86%) STSJP-RTA**.

**Alternative to Detention or Pre-Dispositional Placement**
*Key Outcome: No Detention / Jail Admissions or Pre-Dispositional Placements*
In total, **697 youth (84%)** discharged from ATD/ATPDP programming avoided detention, jail, and pre-dispositional placements during their service engagement. By funding stream, that is **395 youth (85%) STSJP** and **302 youth (82%) STSJP-RTA**.

**Alternative to Placement**
*Key Outcome: No New Placements*
In total, **1,419 youth (66%)** discharged from ATP programming had no out of home placements while they were engaged in services. By funding stream, that is **1,289 youth (64%) STSJP** and **130 youth (87%) STSJP-RTA**.

**Reentry / Aftercare**
*Key Outcome: No Returns to Placement*
In total, **31 youth (94%)** discharged from reentry or aftercare programming spent the duration of their time engaged in the community without having to return to a placement setting. By funding stream, that is **18 youth (100%) STSJP** and **13 youth (87%) STSJP-RTA**.