



STSJP PY 2021-2022

HIGHLIGHTS 10/1-9/30

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

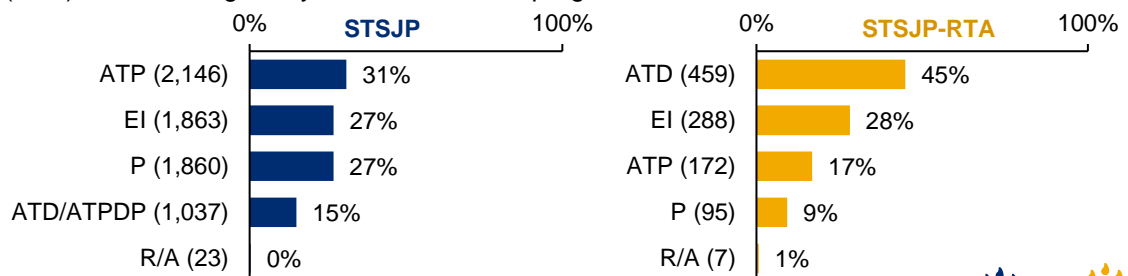
The STSJP program year runs October 1-September 30. Funded municipalities and the programs they support report their service and outcome data to OCFS twice each program year. Their first submission covers the period October 1-March 31; their second covers April 1-September 30.

This document highlights results shown in the **New York State STSJP Monitoring Report** for October 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022. The report contains data from 47 municipalities approved for funding during program year 2021-2022. 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 **7,950 youth were served** at least one day during the program year—this includes **6,929 (87%)** youth served in **STSJP-funded** programs and **1,021 (13%)** 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 (31%); for STSJP-RTA, this domain ranked third in utilization (17%). Under STSJP-RTA, ATDs served the highest percentage of youth (45%); this domain was among the least utilized (15%) when looking solely at STSJP-funded programs.

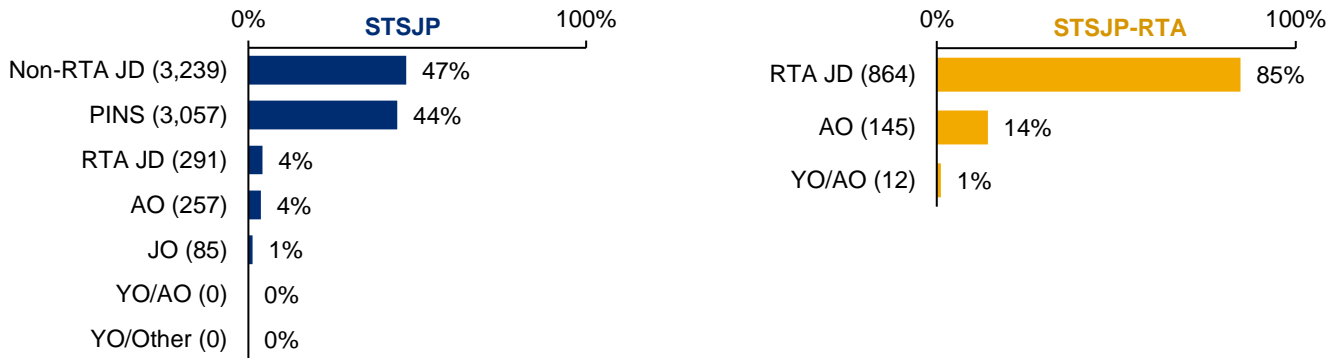


By Average Age at Enrollment. STSJP- and STSJP-RTA-funded programs serve youth younger than 22 years. Youth in STSJP-funded programs averaged 14.5 years at the time of enrollment, while youth in STSJP-RTA-funded programs averaged 16.6 years. As expected, average age tended to increase with youths’ level of system contact and corresponding service domain.



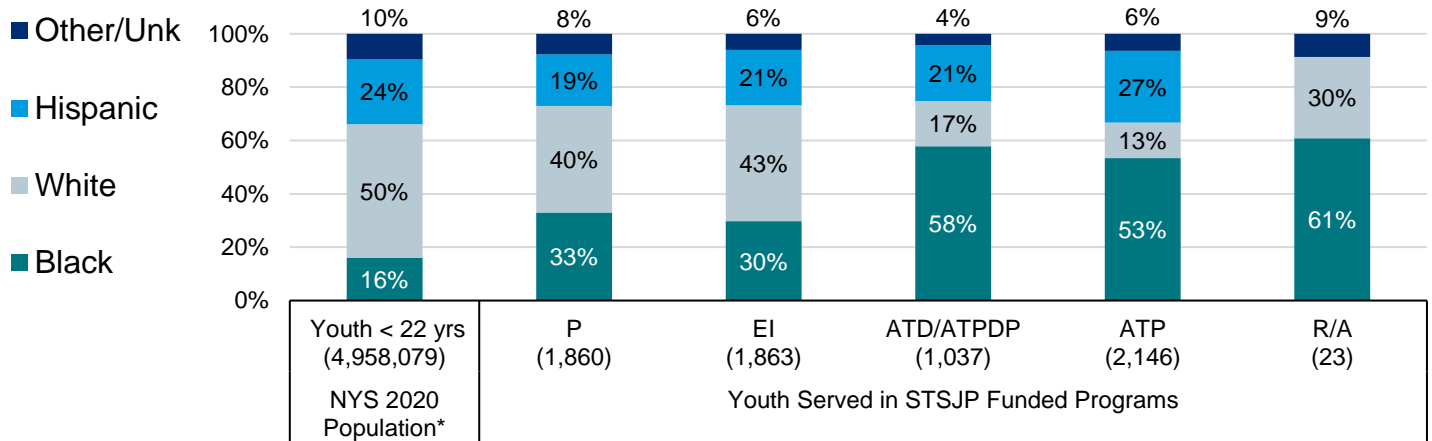
By Case Type. STSJP funded programs may serve youth at risk of becoming, alleged to be, or adjudicated as Persons in Need of Supervision (PINS) or Juvenile Delinquents (JDs; both non-RTA and RTA), as well as youth who are alleged to be or convicted as Juvenile Offenders (JOs), Adolescent Offenders (AOs), or Youthful Offenders (YOs). 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 (47%). Under STSJP-RTA-funded programs, most youth served had RTA JD cases (85%).

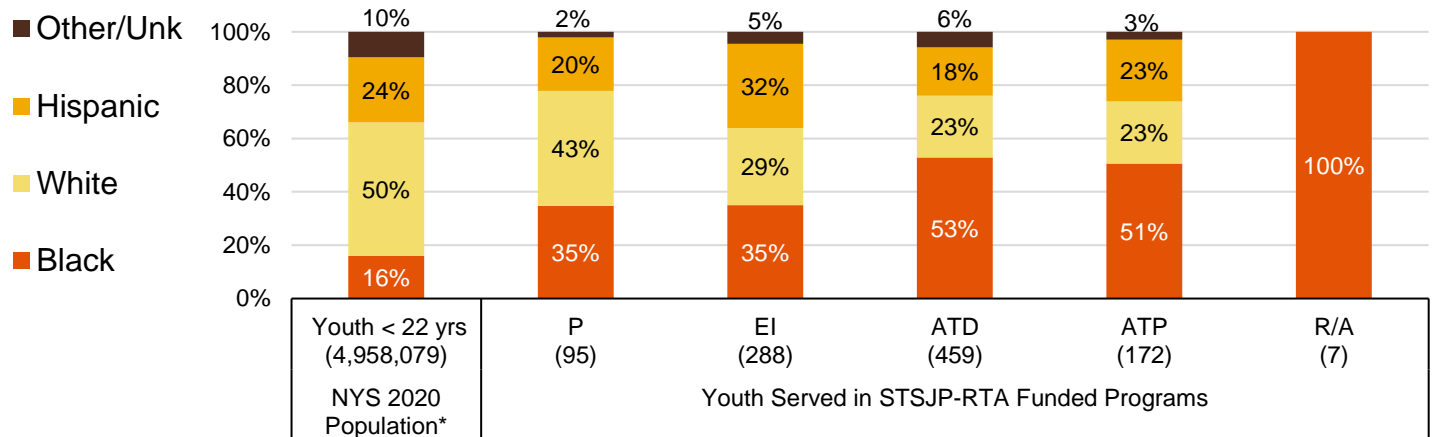


By Race and Ethnicity. For this report, race and ethnicity were combined by giving ethnicity priority over race. All youth identified as Hispanic appear in the Hispanic category. The remaining youth are classified based on race.

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 2021-2022, the percentage of Black youth served in STSJP programs fluctuated across domains but remained above 16%. Representation 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 and fluctuated across domains. Like STSJP-funded programs, representation of Black youth in STSJP-RTA-funded programs was most prominent in the three latter domains. Representation of Hispanic youth in STSJP-RTA programs also fluctuated across domains; they were most prominent in early intervention and not present in reentry/aftercare services.



*Source: National Center for Health Statistics. Vintage 2020 postcensal estimates of the resident population of the United States (April 1, 2010, July 1, 2010-July 1, 2020), by year, county, single-year of age (0, 1, 2, ..., 85 years and over), bridged race, Hispanic origin, and sex. Prepared under a collaborative arrangement with the U.S. Census Bureau. Available from: http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/bridged_race.htm as of September 22, 2021, following release by the U.S. Census Bureau of the unbridged Vintage 2020 postcensal estimates by 5-year age group on June 17, 2021.

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, 2021, and September 30, 2022, a total of **5,608 youth were discharged (4,829 STSJP; 779 STSJP-RTA)**—that represents 71% 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** 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** for the full set of responses to each outcome and to see additional outcomes.

