

Five-Year Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Detention Admission Trends ^{1, 2}						
Region/County	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Percent ⁴ Change (2015-2019)
Statewide				0	1	*
New York City ³				0	0	*
Rest of State				0	1	*
Albany				0	0	*
Allegany				0	0	*
Broome				0	0	*
Cattaraugus				0	0	*
Cayuga				0	0	*
Chautauqua				0	0	*
Chemung				0	0	*
Chenango				0	0	*
Clinton				0	0	*
Columbia				0	0	*
Cortland				0	0	*
Delaware				0	0	*
Dutchess				0	0	*
Erie				0	0	*
Essex				0	0	*
Franklin				0	0	*
Fulton				0	0	*
Genesee				0	0	*
Greene				0	0	*
Hamilton				0	0	*
Herkimer				0	0	*
Jefferson				0	0	*
Lewis				0	0	*
Livingston				0	0	*
Madison				0	0	*
Monroe				0	1	*
Montgomery				0	0	*
Nassau				0	0	*
Niagara				0	0	*
Oneida				0	0	*
Onondaga				0	0	*
Ontario				0	0	*
Orange				0	0	*
Orleans				0	0	*
Oswego				0	0	*
Otsego				0	0	*
Putnam				0	0	*
Rensselaer				0	0	*
Rockland				0	0	*
St. Lawrence				0	0	*
Saratoga				0	0	*
Schenectady				0	0	*
Schoharie				0	0	*
Schuyler				0	0	*
Seneca				0	0	*
Steuben				0	0	*
Suffolk				0	0	*
Sullivan				0	0	*
Tioga				0	0	*
Tompkins				0	0	*
Ulster				0	0	*
Warren				0	0	*
Washington				0	0	*
Wayne				0	0	*
Westchester				0	0	*
Wyoming				0	0	*
Yates				0	0	*

*Percent change could not be calculated due to a zero count in the comparison period.

Extract Dates: 2015 (02/27/2016), 2016 (02/11/2017), 2017 (02/17/2018), 2018 (03/02/2019), 2019 (03/09/2020)

Data extracted from the Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS).

These figures may not match those reported elsewhere for the same period if extracted on different dates due to data entry lag.

Notes

¹ **Admissions** – A count of admissions to detention that occurred during the year. For a detention event to be counted, admission date must be on or after the first day of the year and on or before the last day of the year. A single youth can have multiple admissions during a year.

² **Case Type** – Indicates whether a youth was admitted as an Adolescent Offender (AO), Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant, Juvenile Offender (JO) or Juvenile Delinquent (JD). This report includes VTLs only.

Adolescent Offender (AO) – An Adolescent Offender is a person 16 years of age charged with a felony on or after October 1, 2018 and a person 17 years of age charged with a felony on or after October 1, 2019 (CPL 1.20 (44)). AO cases are heard in the Youth Part of adult Criminal Court; however, they may be removed to Family Court for processing (CPL 722.23). Adolescent Offenders whose cases are removed to Family Court are treated as Juvenile Delinquents.

Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant – A VTL Misdemeanant is a person 16 years of age charged with a misdemeanor under the Vehicle and Traffic Law on or after October 1, 2018 and a person 17 years of age charged with a misdemeanor under the Vehicle and Traffic Law on or after October 1, 2019. Although these cases are heard in local Criminal Court, VTL Misdemeanants sentenced to a term of imprisonment before age 21 are served in Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) facilities (PEN 70.20 (4)(a-2)).

Juvenile Offender (JO) – A Juvenile Offender is a person 13 to 15 years of age charged with a serious violent felony pursuant to Section 1.20(42) of the NYS Criminal Procedure Law (CPL). JO cases are heard in the Youth Part of adult Criminal Court.

Juvenile Delinquent (JD) – A Juvenile Delinquent is a person 7 to 15 years of age who has committed an act which would be considered a crime if the person were old enough and capable of being treated as an adult. Sixteen year olds charged with a misdemeanor (except those charged under the NYS Vehicle and Traffic Law) on or after October 1, 2018 and 17 year olds charged with a misdemeanor (except those charged under the NYS Vehicle and Traffic Law) on or after October 1, 2019 are also Juvenile Delinquents (FCT 301.2(1)). JD cases are heard in Family Court.

³ **New York City (NYC)** – All NYC numbers exclude youth served at Horizon SJD, the Specialized Secure Detention facility designated to serve youth under the age of 18 who can no longer be housed at Rikers.

⁴ **Percent Change** – This column is calculated using the following formula:
$$((\#Admissions \text{ Most Recent Year} - \#Admissions \text{ Four Years Prior}) / \#Admissions \text{ Four Years Prior}) * 100$$

Unit of Observation

This report includes counts of detention events—**not** the number of unique youth detained. A detention event is defined as a continuous detention stay that does not involve a change in Case Type (see Note 2) or Home County. A stay concludes when there is a break in detention of one or more days, or a change in Case Type or Home County. A single youth can have multiple detention events/stays during the year.

Please note that this report excludes all detention events involving Interstate and Out-of-State youth.