New York State
Office of Children and Family Services

Monroe

Juvenile Justice
Detention Stat Sheet

Extract Date: 04/26/2020

Table 1. Detention Population

Quarter 1, 2020	Start of Quarter in Care[1]		Admissions[2]		Releases[3]		End of Quarter in Care[4]		ADP[5]
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Total	7	100%	52	100%	46	100%	13	100%	14.9
Adolescent Offender (AO)[6]	3	43%	15	29%	14	30%	4	31%	4.0
Unsentenced	3	43%	14	27%	13	28%	4	31%	3.9
Sentenced	0	0%	1	2%	1	2%	0	0%	0.1
Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0.0
Juvenile Offender (JO)	3	43%	5	10%	5	11%	3	23%	3.7
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	1	14%	32	62%	27	59%	6	46%	7.2
Non-Raise the Age	1	14%	24	46%	21	46%	4	31%	5.9
Raise the Age	0	0%	8	15%	6	13%	2	15%	1.3

Table 2. Lengths of Stay (in days)

Quarter 1, 2020	Releases		Length of Stay Indicators[7] (Calculated for released youth only)							
			ALOS[8]	MLOS[9]	Range[10]		LOS ≤ 3 Days[11]		LOS ≥ 45 Days[12]	
	#	%			Min.	Max.	#	%	#	%
Total	46	100%	22.1	7.0	1	202	14	30%	6	13%
Adolescent Offender (AO)	14	30%	21.9	4.5	1	128	6	43%	2	14%
Unsentenced	13	28%	22.6	4.0	1	128	6	46%	2	15%
Sentenced	1	2%	12.0	12.0	12	12	0	0%	0	0%
Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant	0	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Juvenile Offender (JO)	5	11%	48.4	13.0	1	202	1	20%	1	20%
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	27	59%	17.3	9.0	1	79	7	26%	3	11%
Non-Raise the Age	21	46%	19.0	11.0	1	79	5	24%	2	10%
Raise the Age	6	13%	11.7	6.0	1	48	2	33%	1	17%

Table 3. Detention Admissions by Stay Type

Quarter 1, 2020	STAY TYPE[13]								Total	
	NSD		SD		Mixed (NSD+SD)		SSD			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	0	0%	37	71%	0	0%	15	29%	52	100%
Adolescent Offender (AO)							15	100%	15	100%
Unsentenced							14	100%	14	100%
Sentenced							1	100%	1	100%
Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant							0	0%	0	0%
Juvenile Offender (JO)			5	100%					5	100%
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	0	0%	32	100%	0	0%			32	100%
Non-Raise the Age	0	0%	24	100%	0	0%			24	100%
Raise the Age	0	0%	8	100%	0	0%			8	100%

Data extracted from the Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS).
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Table 4. Detention Admissions by Sex

Quarter 1, 2020	SEX[14]						Total	
	Male		Female		Unknown			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	47	90%	5	10%	0	0%	52	100%
Adolescent Offender (AO)	14	93%	1	7%	0	0%	15	100%
Unsentenced	13	93%	1	7%	0	0%	14	100%
Sentenced	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Juvenile Offender (JO)	5	100%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	28	88%	4	13%	0	0%	32	100%
Non-Raise the Age	21	88%	3	13%	0	0%	24	100%
Raise the Age	7	88%	1	13%	0	0%	8	100%

Table 5. Detention Admissions by Race & Ethnicity

Quarter 1, 2020	RACE & ETHNICITY[15]												Total	
	Black/African American		White		Hispanic		Asian/PI		Native Amer./ Alaskan		Unknown			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	38	73%	4	8%	9	17%	1	2%	0	0%	0	0%	52	100%
Adolescent Offender (AO)	9	60%	2	13%	3	20%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	15	100%
Unsentenced	8	57%	2	14%	3	21%	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	14	100%
Sentenced	1	100%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	100%
Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Juvenile Offender (JO)	4	80%	1	20%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	25	78%	1	3%	6	19%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	32	100%
Non-Raise the Age	18	75%	1	4%	5	21%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	24	100%
Raise the Age	7	88%	0	0%	1	13%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%

Table 6. Detention Admissions by Top Charge

Quarter 1, 2020	TOP CHARGE[16]												Total	
	VFO		Other Felony		Misdemeanor		Warrant		VOP		Other/Unk.			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total	19	37%	4	8%	9	17%	9	17%	10	19%	1	2%	52	100%
Adolescent Offender (AO)	11	73%	1	7%			1	7%	1	7%	1	7%	15	100%
Unsentenced	11	79%	1	7%			1	7%	1	7%	0	0%	14	100%
Sentenced	0	0%	0	0%			0	0%	0	0%	1	100%	1	100%
Vehicle Traffic Law (VTL) Misdemeanant					0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Juvenile Offender (JO)	3	60%	0	0%			0	0%	2	40%	0	0%	5	100%
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	5	16%	3	9%	9	28%	8	25%	7	22%	0	0%	32	100%
Non-Raise the Age	5	21%	3	13%	4	17%	5	21%	7	29%	0	0%	24	100%
Raise the Age	0	0%	0	0%	5	63%	3	38%	0	0%	0	0%	8	100%

Table 7. Juvenile Delinquent (JD) Detention Admissions by DRAI Risk Level

Quarter 1, 2020	DRAI RISK LEVEL[17]								Total	
	Low		Moderate		High		Missing			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Juvenile Delinquent (JD)	6	19%	6	19%	18	56%	2	6%	32	100%
Non-Raise the Age	4	17%	5	21%	14	58%	1	4%	24	100%
Raise the Age	2	25%	1	13%	4	50%	1	13%	8	100%

Data extracted from the Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS).
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[1] **Start of Quarter in Care** – A count of youth residing in detention on the first day of the quarter. For a youth to be counted, admission date must be before the first day of the quarter and release date must be on the first day of the quarter, after the first day of the quarter, or blank (indicating that the youth is still in care).

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

[3] **Releases** – A count of releases from detention that occurred during the quarter. For a detention event to be counted, release date must be on or after the first day of the quarter and on or before the last day of the quarter. A single youth can have multiple releases during a quarter. Temporary releases of less than a day for the purposes of court appearances or treatment evaluations are not counted as releases.

[4] **End of Quarter in Care** – A count of youth residing in detention on the last day of the quarter. For a youth to be counted, admission date must be on or before the last day of the quarter and release date must be after the last day of the quarter or blank (indicating that the youth is still in care).

[5] **Average Daily Population (ADP)** – The average (mean) number of youth in detention on any given day during the quarter. ADP is the sum of each youth's days in detention during the quarter (including day of admission but excluding day of release), divided by the number of days during the quarter.

[6] **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):

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.

Unsentenced vs. Sentenced – This report breaks out Adolescent Offenders into two groups: Unsentenced and Sentenced. Specialized Secure Detention (SSD) facilities provide pre-trial detention services for Unsentenced AOs and post-conviction incarceration programs for Sentenced AOs.

Adolescent Offenders who receive a definite sentence of one year or less before age 21 can serve their sentence in either a Specialized Secure Detention facility or an OCFS Secure placement facility (PEN 70.20 (4)(a)). The figures provided in this report do not include AOs serving their sentences in OCFS Secure.

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.

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Non-Raise the Age vs. Raise the Age – This report breaks out Juvenile Delinquents into two groups: Non-Raise the Age and Raise the Age. The Non-Raise the Age category includes JDs who were 7 to 15 years of age at offense, while the Raise the Age category includes 16 and 17 year old JD misdemeanants who went directly to Family Court and former AOs whose cases were transferred from the Youth Part.

If a JD is missing his/her Date of Offense in the Juvenile Detention Automated System (JDAS), he/she is counted as Non-Raise the Age for the purposes of this report.

[7] **Length of Stay (LOS)** – LOS in days is calculated for released youth only. LOS is determined by subtracting a youth's admission date from his/her release date. In the rare case that a youth is admitted and released on the same date, his/her LOS is set to one.

[8] **Average Length of Stay (ALOS)** – ALOS in days is calculated for released youth only. ALOS is calculated by summing the lengths of stay for the released youth and dividing the total by the number of releases.

[9] **Median Length of Stay (MLOS)** – MLOS in days is calculated for released youth only. MLOS is calculated by sorting the lengths of stay for the released youth from shortest to longest. If there are an odd number of releases, then the median is the middle value—the value where half of the lengths of stay are above it and half are below it. If there is an even number of releases, then the median is found by taking the average (mean) of the two middlemost numbers. Outliers (i.e., youth with unusually long lengths of stay) have less of an impact on MLOS than ALOS, making it a helpful way to summarize the length of time that typical youth spend in detention.

[10] **Range** – Range is calculated for released youth only. Range is calculated by sorting the lengths of stay for the released youth from shortest to longest. The shortest length of stay (in days) is designated as the Minimum and the longest length of stay (in days) is designated as the Maximum.

[11] **LOS ≤ 3 Days** – Length of stay less than or equal to 3 days is calculated for released youth only. The numbers shown indicate how many youth released during the quarter stayed 3 days or less. Similarly, the percentages shown indicate the proportion of youth released during the quarter that stayed 3 days or less.

[12] **LOS ≥ 45 Days** – Length of stay greater than or equal to 45 days is calculated for released youth only. The numbers shown indicate how many youth released during the quarter stayed 45 days or more. Similarly, the percentages shown indicate the proportion of youth released during the quarter that stayed 45 days or more.

[13] **Stay Type** – The New York State juvenile detention system includes three levels of care: Non-Secure Detention (NSD), Secure Detention (SD), and Specialized Secure Detention (SSD). Adolescent Offenders and VTL Misdemeanants can only stay in SSD, while Juvenile Offenders can only stay in SD. Juvenile Delinquents can stay in either NSD or SD. JDs who spend time in both NSD and SD during a continuous detention stay are categorized as Mixed under Stay Type.

[14] **Sex** – Youth's sex assigned at birth.

[15] **Race & Ethnicity** – Youth's race and ethnicity. JDAS provides two separate fields for race and ethnicity. For the purposes of this report, race and ethnicity are combined by giving ethnicity priority over race. All youth entered as Hispanic or Latino appear in the Hispanic category. The remaining youth are classified based on race. Prior to 2014, JDAS captured a single race per youth. Users can now enter multiple race selections. To facilitate cross-year comparison, youth entered as non-Hispanic or Latino and youth with non-reported ethnicities are categorized into single race categories by giving Black/African American designations priority over all other designations, Native American/Alaskan designations priority over Asian/Pacific Islander and White designations, and Asian/Pacific Islander designations priority over White. For example, a non-Hispanic or Latino youth recorded as both Black and Native American would appear in the Black/African American category, while a non-Hispanic or Latino youth recorded as both Native American and White would appear in the Native American/Alaskan category.

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[16] **Top Charge** – Youth's most serious charge. When a detention event involves multiple charges, only the most serious is reported. This is generally an arrest charge; however, if JDAS lists both arrest and petition charges for a detention event, and one of the petition charges is more serious than the arrest charge(s), the petition charge is reported. Charge types are listed in descending order of seriousness from left to right. For example, for the purposes of this report, a misdemeanor is classified as more serious than a Violation of Probation (VOP); therefore, if a youth was charged with both, his/her detention event would be counted under the misdemeanor category.

Violent Felony Offense (VFO) – This category captures detention events with a VFO as the most serious charge. This category includes both VFO and VFO-like class A-1 offenses not in VFO Legislation (PEN 70.02).

Other Felony – This category captures detention events with a non-VFO/VFO-like felony as the most serious charge.

Misdemeanor – This category captures detention events with a misdemeanor as the most serious charge.

Warrant – This category captures detention events with a warrant as the most serious charge. Events are counted as involving a warrant if the JDAS arrest and/or petition charge text description includes reference to a "warrant" and/or warrant details are entered under the Warrant section of the JDAS Detention Order screen. Since this data element only counts detention events involving a warrant if other, more serious charges are not present, it should **not** be used to identify the total number/proportion of detention events involving a warrant.

Violation of Probation (VOP) – This category captures detention events with a Violation of Probation (VOP) as the most serious charge. Events are counted as involving a VOP if the JDAS arrest and/or petition charge text description includes reference to a "probation violation," "Violation Probation – JD" or "Violation Probation – PINS" is selected from the JDAS Petition Type pulldown menu, and/or VOP details are entered under the VOP section of the JDAS Detention Order screen. Since this data element only counts detention events involving a VOP if other, more serious charges are not present, it should **not** be used to identify the total number/proportion of detention events involving a VOP.

Other/Unknown – This category captures detention events with other violations and non-Penal Law offenses as the most serious charge, as well as events with missing/unknown charges.

[17] **DRAI Risk Level (JDs Only)** – In 2011, the New York State (NYS) Legislature amended State Executive Law § 530 to incorporate several provisions aimed at promoting detention reform. Included among those provisions was a requirement that all counties use an empirically-validated Detention Risk Assessment Instrument (DRAI) to guide detention decision-making in juvenile delinquency cases. NYS currently has two approved Detention Risk Assessment Instruments: (1) the OCFS DRAI for use in counties outside of New York City (NYC), and (2) the NYC DRAI for use within the five boroughs. This report provides the number and proportion of detained youth scoring Low, Moderate, and High Risk on the OCFS DRAI according to JDAS.

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 6) 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 quarter.

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