

Addressing Racial and Ethnic Disparities in New York

Over the last year New York continued its commitment to assessing and addressing the disproportionate number of youth of color who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. This was accomplished through an examination of the data to identify the existence and extent of disproportionality and overrepresentation; an assessment of the factors that contribute to Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R.E.D.); and the development and implementation of interrelated intervention strategies to reduce it.

Identification

Percent of Population Data

As requested by OJJDP, below are New York State’s percent of population data by system point disaggregated by race and ethnicity.

Race:		White	Black	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic
Population		1120951	363147	9454	185892	545961
Arrest	Number	3394	6514	58	252	2777
	Percentage	0.30%	1.79%	0.61%	0.14%	0.51%
Diversion	Number	1753	1837	27	113	939
	Percentage	0.16%	0.51%	0.29%	0.06%	0.17%
Detention	Number	265	1267	0	24	514
	Percentage	0.02%	0.35%	0.00%	0.01%	0.09%
Secure Confinement	Number	37	109	0	1	32
	Percentage	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
Adult Transfer	Number	0	0	0	0	0
	Percentage	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

R.E.D. Data and Decision Point Discussion

New York State has made significant progress over the past several years in its efforts to improve the completeness and quality of R.E.D. data. Furthermore, the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) continues to work closely with police agencies, county probation departments, the Office of Court Administration (OCA) and the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) to further improve the comprehensiveness of R.E.D. data available for analysis at each point of contact for youth in the state’s juvenile justice system.

In its attempts to improve the quality and quantity of data, New York State does quality

reviews and checks on the data that are gathered and made available to localities.

Race-ethnicity counts at the arrest contact point, provided to OJJDP for the Title II Application, have previously been estimated from Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) data. UCR race and ethnicity counts are provided separately for all youth arrested before the age of 18. In New York State, the age of criminal responsibility has historically been 16; this, combined with the separate reporting of race and ethnicity in the UCR data, results in a need for a multi-stage estimation process to derive juvenile arrest counts by race-ethnicity. For each county, formulas based on the proportion of arrested Hispanic youth aged 16-17 who are White and who are Black are used to remove the Hispanic youth from the White and Black categories reported via UCR, so that race-ethnicity categories may be presented in accordance with federal reporting standards. The next stage involves applying the resulting distribution of race-ethnicity categories to the total number of arrests of youth under age 16.

Due to concerns with the accuracy of the estimates, an in-depth review of race-ethnicity counts at the arrest contact point was conducted. One county was chosen for this review as all police departments in that county, with the exception of the State Police, report arrest data via the Incident Based Reporting (IBR) system rather than through the UCR system. The case level nature of the IBR data permits precise race-ethnicity counts, while formulas must be utilized to estimate race-ethnicity counts based on UCR data. The results of this analysis revealed that estimates for the selected county based upon UCR-type data both undercounted the number of Black youth and overcounted the number of White youth.

Based on these results, it was determined that New York State cannot provide accurate race-ethnicity counts for juveniles at the arrest contact point at this time. All race-ethnicity arrest counts will not be submitted as part of this year's Title II Application, which means that New York State will use referral to court as the first point of contact in its R.E.D. data calculations and discussion. Referral to court data have been used in lieu of arrest data in the data chart provided above. New York State is working toward full NIBRS compliance over the next few years and will be able to provide accurate race-ethnicity counts once compliance is attained.

Additionally, as a part of data quality improvement efforts in NYS, in 2019 and 2020 DCJS increased quality and access to race and ethnicity data for probation system contact points. In New York State, 57 of the 58 probation departments in the state utilize Caseload Explorer as a case management system. As a part of the state's implementation of Raise the Age Legislation, DCJS procured access to CESYNC which allows DCJS to receive case level data for probation system points disaggregated by race, ethnicity, and gender. Finally, as a part of ongoing technical assistance to local probation departments, the

Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives (OPCA) Juvenile Operations Unit distributes Youth Justice Case processing reports to local probation departments every six months. The intent of the reports is to improve data completeness and integrity. They are also used to facilitate dialogue around decision making and where improvements can be made for various probation driven decisions.

Definitional differences exist for system points in NYS. The table below outlines where differences occur between the federal definition and the definition in New York state.

System Point	Federal Definition	State Definition
Referral to Court (in lieu of arrest data)		Referral is when a potentially delinquent youth is sent to a juvenile intake agency (county probation) as result of law enforcement action.
Diversion	Youth referred to juvenile court for delinquent acts are often screened by an intake department (either within or outside the court). The intake department may decide to dismiss the case for lack of legal sufficiency, resolve the matter informally (without the filing of charges), or resolve it formally (with the filing of charges). The diversion population includes all youth referred for legal processing but handled without the filing of formal charges.	Diversion includes intake cases that are successfully adjusted (resolved without the filing of charges) by county probation departments. In New York State, the intake department does not have the statutory authority to dismiss cases and can only make an adjustment attempt or refer the juvenile to the presentment agency (county attorney or corporation counsel) for petition (official filing of charges).

New York State will continue its previous efforts to improve the quality of data and strive to make greater enhancements to the ability to collect, analyze and make data available to localities to address R.E.D. over the next several years. In 2023, New York State enhanced and improved the quality and quantity of race and ethnicity data that are publicly available on the Division of Criminal Justice Statistics webpage. Specifically,

New York State included raw race and ethnicity data, but also provided percent distribution of cases by race and ethnicity for all system points by county. These data are publicly available on the DCJS website¹. Plans over the next several years include:

- Continued distribution of data and feedback reports to local probation departments and youth justice stakeholders for youth justice planning and reform efforts.
- Work toward full NIBRS compliance to provide accurate race-ethnicity counts at arrest.
- Establishment of a youth justice centralized data hub. Specifics of the data hub are outlined in the NYS FY 2024-2026 three-year plan.

As a result of the data improvements outlined above, NYS was able to decrease the number of youth reported as having an unknown race or ethnicity, monitor R.E.D. data for more counties. Once again due to these improvements, NYS can calculate true statewide R.E.D. figures for analysis and tracking. As mentioned in last year's submission, prior to this improvement, NYS statewide figures were based upon only the counties reporting complete R.E.D. data. Complete data for 7 upstate counties that are currently tracked and for NYC are submitted. Where contact point data were lacking, NYS has already implemented procedures to ensure complete data will be available for future data submission. Data are submitted for more than three counties, as New York has a goal to be able to measure and monitor R.E.D. in all counties for which youth of color represent at least one percent of the population. While initiatives or efforts are not focused in every county or every contact point for those meeting the one percent rule, gathering and monitoring these data allows New York State to be on top of trends and to make corrections and focus interventions and efforts when interpretation of the R.E.D. data indicates that it is necessary.

A review of 2023 data for New York State, New York City and seven upstate counties (selected due to their relatively large population, high concentration of minorities and reliability of data) reveals that minority youth continue to be over-represented in the State's juvenile justice system. The following is a presentation of the Relative Rate Index (RRI) tracking sheet and a discussion of R.E.D. and RRI rates for New York State and select localities. Localities were selected for analysis based upon their population size and their willingness to partner with NYS to address disparities either currently or through previous efforts. It should be noted that New York State fully implemented Raise the Age

¹ https://www.criminaljustice.ny.gov/crimnet/ojsa/tableau_rebjdpp.htm

legislation October 1, 2019 to include 16- and 17- year-olds in the youth justice system. As a result, 2023 data represents the full inclusion of 16-year-olds and 17-year-olds.

Although now required under the most recent reauthorized Juvenile Justice Reform Act, New York State has submitted ethnicity data for Hispanic or Latin American youth consistently for several years.

New York State Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
New York State: Statewide Data	White	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	--	--	--	-	-	-	-	--
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	5.96	2.04	0.51	*	*	*	3.02
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.52	0.61	0.93	*	*	*	0.57
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	2.99	2.34	1.08	*	*	*	2.71
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.05	0.79	0.47	*	*	*	0.97
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.91	0.87	0.89	*	*	*	0.90
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	0.91	1.13	**	*	*	*	0.97
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	1.60	1.66	**	*	*	*	1.62
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	*	*	*	--	--

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

New York State

- In 2023, minority youth represented 51% of New York State’s youth population, yet accounted for 76% of cases referred to juvenile court, 64% of cases diverted, 89% of juvenile secure detentions, 75% of cases petitioned, 73% of delinquent findings, 72% of cases resulting in probation placement and 81% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth statewide shows that minority youth were referred to juvenile court 3.02 times more often, diverted 0.57 times as often, placed in secure detention 2.71 times more often, petitioned 0.97 times as often, had delinquent findings 0.90 times as often, received probation placement 0.97 times as often, and were placed in secure confinement 1.62 times more often than white youth. Statewide RRI values at all contact points for minority youth except for petitioned filed, delinquency findings and cases receiving probation placement, are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: referrals to court decreased by 7,955 referrals; diverted cases increased by 2,840 cases, youth placed in secure detention decreased by 1,047, and the number of youth placed in secure confinement decreased by 148.² An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: Minority youth referred to court increased by 24%, diversion increased by 5%, secure detention increased by 12%, petitions filed increased by 29%, delinquency findings increased by 11%, probation placement increased by 22% and secure confinement increased by 25%.
- Black youth were notably over-represented compared to white youth. Black youth represented 16% of New York State’s juvenile population yet accounted for 47% of cases referred to juvenile court, 36% of cases diverted, 61% of juvenile secure detentions, 50% of cases petitioned, 50% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 46% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 55% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth statewide shows that Black youth were referred to juvenile court 5.96 times more often, diverted 0.52 times as often, placed in secure detention 2.99 times more often, petitioned 1.05 times more often, had delinquent findings 0.91 times as often, received probation placement 0.91 times as often, and were placed in secure confinement 1.60 times more often. Statewide RRI values at

² Statistical parity data obtained from the “Volume Issues” tab of the Attachment #2 – Statewide RRI Spreadsheet.

all contact points for Black youth except for cases petitioned to court, resulting in delinquency findings and probation placement are statistically significant, display magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: referrals to court decreased by 6,093 referrals; diverted cases increased by 1,937 cases, youth placed in secure detention decreased by 751; and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased by 99.³ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: Black youth referred to court increased by 23%, diversion increased by 4%, secure detention increased by 10%, petitions to court increased by 21%, delinquency findings increased by 8%, probation placement increased by 15% and secure confinement increased by 23%.

- Latino youth represented 25% of New York State's juvenile population and accounted for 25% of cases referred to juvenile court, 23% of cases diverted, 25% of juvenile secure detentions, 20% of cases petitioned, 19% of cases with delinquent findings, 22% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 22% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth statewide shows that Latino youth were referred to juvenile court 2.04 times more often, diverted 0.61 times as often, placed in secure detention 2.34 times more often, were petitioned 0.79 times as often, had delinquent findings 0.87 times as often, received probation placement 1.13 times more often, and were placed in secure confinement 1.66 times more often. Statewide RRI values for cases referred to court, cases diverted, cases placed in secure detention, cases petitioned and cases resulting in secure confinement are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: cases referred to court decreased by 2,008, diverted cases increased by 843 cases, and youth placed in secure detention decreased by 270.⁴ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: Latino youth referred to court increased by 31%, diversion increased by 5%, secure detention decreased by 15%, petitions to court increased by 51%, delinquency findings increased by 15%, probation placement increased by 37% and secure confinement increased by 30%.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

³ *Id*

⁴ *Id*

Albany County Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with :	White							
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	6.28	3.48	**	*	*	*	4.01
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	1.05	0.69	**	*	*	*	0.68
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.49	1.50	**	*	*	*	1.52
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.81	**	**	*	*	*	1.49
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

Albany County

- In 2023, minority youth represented 40% of the local youth population, yet accounted for 73% of cases referred to juvenile court, 91% of cases diverted, 96% of juvenile secure detentions, 80% of cases petitioned, 86% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 81% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 100% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that minority youth were referred to juvenile court 4.01 times more often, diverted 0.68 times as often, has cases petitioned 1.52 times more often and had delinquent findings 1.49 times more often. Albany County RRI values at referral to court, diversion, and petitions filed for minority youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 220; the number of cases diverted increased by 71; and the number of youth petitioned to court decreased by 76.⁵ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: Minority youth referred to court increased by 7%, diversion increased by 24%, secure detention increased by 44%, petitions filed increased by 42%, delinquency findings increased by 38% and cases result in probation for increased by 29%, and secure confinement for Minority youth remained unchanged.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the county compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 19% of the county's youth population, they accounted for 53% of cases referred to juvenile court, 73% of cases diverted, 85% of juvenile secure detentions, 58% of cases petitioned, 75% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 60% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 83% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that Black youth were referred to juvenile court 6.28 times more often, diverted 1.05 times more often, had petitions filed 1.49 times more often and had delinquent findings 1.81 times more often. Albany County RRI values at referral to court and petitions filed for Black youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 181 and the number of cases petitioned decreased by 53.⁶ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to

⁵ Statistical parity data obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – Albany County RRI Spreadsheet

⁶ *Id*

2022: Black youth referred to court decreased by 4%, diversion increased by 30%, secure detention increased by 46%, petitions filed increased by 23%, delinquency findings increased by 33%, cases resulting in probation increased by 21%, and cases resulting in secure confinement for Black youth remained unchanged.

- While Latino youth represented 10% of the county's youth population, they accounted for 16% of cases referred to juvenile court, 15% of cases diverted, 10% of juvenile secure detentions, 18% of cases petitioned, 5% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 17% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 17% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Latino youth were referred to court 3.48 times more often, diverted 0.69 times as often, and were petitioned to court 1.50 times more often. Albany County RRI values at referral to court for Latino youth is statistically significant, displays a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 47.⁷ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: Latino youth referred to court increased by 53%, diversion increased by 6%, secure detention increased by 25%, petitions filed decreased by 127%, delinquency findings remained unchanged, cases resulting in probation increased by 117% and cases resulting in secure confinement for Latino youth remained unchanged.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

⁷ *Id*

Erie County Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with: White								
	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	6.69	1.57	0.64	*	*	*	4.04
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.90	0.59	**	*	*	*	0.85
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	2.43	4.21	**	*	*	*	2.55
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.63	1.32	**	*	*	*	1.56
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	0.84	1.11	**	*	*	*	0.86
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.00	1.06	**	**	*	*	*	1.14
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	1.00	1.40	**	**	*	*	*	1.60
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant' * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

Erie County

- In 2023, minority youth represented 36% of the local youth population, yet accounted for 69% of cases referred to juvenile court, 66% of cases diverted, 85% of juvenile secure detentions, 78% of cases petitioned, 75% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 78% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 83% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that minority youth were referred to juvenile court 4.04 times more often, diverted 0.85 times as often, were placed in secure detention 2.55 times more often, were petitioned 1.56 times more often, had delinquency findings 0.86 times as often, had cases resulting in probation placement 1.14 times more often and had cases resulting in secure confinement 1.60 times more often. Erie County RRI values at referral to court, secure detention and cases petitioned for minority youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 328; youth placed in secure detention decreased by 116 and the cases petitioned decreased by 141.⁸ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: Minority youth referred to court increased by 38%, diversion increased by 70%, secure detention increased by 26%, petitions filed increased by 17%, delinquency findings increased by 1%, cases resulting in probation increased by 25%, and cases resulting in secure confinement for Minority youth increased by 80%.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the county compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 18% of the county's juvenile population, they accounted for 57% of cases referred to juvenile court, 57% of cases diverted, 67% of juvenile secure detentions, 67% of cases petitioned, 63% of cases resulting in delinquency findings, 60% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 60% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Black youth were referred to court 6.69 times more often, diverted 0.90 times as often, placed in secure detention 2.43 times more often, had petitions filed 1.63 times more often, had delinquency findings 0.84 times as often, had probation placement 1.06 times as often. Erie County RRI values at referral to court, cases petitioned and secure detention for Black youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of

⁸ Statistical parity obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – Erie County RRI Spreadsheet

30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 304; cases petitioned decreased by 130; and youth placed in secure detention decreased by 88.⁹ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referral to court for Black youth increased by 41%, diversion increased by 80%, secure detention increased by 28%, petitions filed increased by 12%, delinquency findings decreased by 5%, cases resulting in probation increased by 25%, and cases resulting in secure confinement for Black youth increased by 77%.

- While Latino youth represented 10% of the county's juvenile population, they accounted for 7% of cases referred to juvenile court, 5% of cases diverted, 15% of juvenile secure detentions, 7% of cases petitioned, 9% of cases resulting in delinquency findings, 13% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 17% of cases in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Latino youth referred to court 1.57 times more often, had cases diverted 0.59 times as often, placed in secure detention 4.21 times more often, had cases petitioned to court 1.32 times more often, and had delinquency findings 1.11 times more often. Erie County RRI values at the system points previously mentioned for Hispanic youth are statistically significant, but do not display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and do not have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referral to court for Latino youth increased by 21%, diversion remained unchanged, secure detention increased by 13%, petitions filed increased by 24%, delinquency findings increased by 20%, and cases resulting in probation increased by 40%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure confinement contact point as the numbers were too small for comparison.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

⁹ *Id*

Monroe County Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
New York State: Monroe County	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	12.10	4.43	**	*	*	*	7.81
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.43	0.54	**	*	*	*	0.45
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	3.55	3.53	**	*	*	*	3.57
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.86	0.99	**	*	*	*	1.69
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.42	1.04	**	*	*	*	1.36
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	--	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

Monroe County

- In 2023, minority youth represented 42% of the local youth population, yet accounted 85% of cases referred to juvenile court, 72% of cases diverted, 95% of juvenile secure detentions, 90% of petitions filed, 93% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 88% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 93% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that minority youth were referred to court 7.81 times more often, had cases diverted 0.45 times as often, were securely detained 3.57 times more often, had cases petitioned to court 1.69 times more often, had petitions filed 1.69 times more often and had delinquent findings 1.36 times more often. Monroe County RRI values at referral to court, diversion, secure detention, petitions filed and delinquent findings for minority youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 593; diverted cases increased by 201 cases, secure detentions decreased by 186, the number of cases petitioned decreased by 138 and the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased by 37.¹⁰ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referral to court for minority youth increased by 60%, diversion increased by 11%, secure detention decreased by 112%, petitions filed increased by 41%, delinquency findings increased by 25%, cases resulting in probation increased by 11%, and cases resulting in secure confinement for minority youth increased by 18%.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the county compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 21% of the county's youth population, they accounted for 66% of cases referred to juvenile court, 53% of cases diverted, 74% of juvenile secure detentions, 78% of cases petitioned, 83% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 71% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 75% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Black youth were referred to court 12.10 times more often, had cases diverted 0.43 times as often, securely detained 3.55 times more often, had petitions filed 1.86 times more often, and had delinquency findings 1.42 times more often. Monroe County RRI values at the referral to court, diversion, secure detention, cases petitioned, and cases resulting in delinquent findings for Black youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude

¹⁰ Statistical parity data obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – Monroe County RRI Spreadsheet

that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 485; diverted cases increased by 163 cases, the number of cases in secure detention decreased by 144; the number of cases petitioned decreased by 136; and the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings for Black youth decreased by 37.¹¹ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referral to court for Black youth increased by 72%, diversion increased by 22%, secure detention decreased by 120%, petitions filed increased by 48%, delinquency findings increased by 31%, cases resulting in probation placement increased by 13% and cases resulting in secure confinement for Black youth increased by 19%

- While Latino youth represented 15% of the county's juvenile population, they accounted for 18% of cases referred to juvenile court, 18% of cases diverted, 19% of juvenile secure detentions, 11% of cases petitioned, 9% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 14% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 16% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles the in the county shows that Latino youth were referred to court 4.43 times more often than white youth, diverted 0.54 times as often, were securely detained 3.53 times more often, had cases petitioned 0.99 times as often and has cases resulting in delinquent findings 1.04 times more often. Monroe County RRI values at the referral to court, diversion, and cases involving secure detention for Hispanic youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 109; diverted cases increased by 35, and the number of cases in secure detention decreased by 38.¹² An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referral to court for Latino youth increased by 27%, diversion decreased by 18%, secure detention increased by 77%, petitions filed decreased by 5%, delinquency findings decreased by 13%, cases resulting in probation remained unchanged, and cases resulting in secure confinement for minority youth increased by 13%.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

¹¹ *Id*

¹² *Id*

New York City Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
New York State: New York City	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	1.00	16.83	6.39	1.75	*	*	*	8.77
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	0.95	0.96	0.92	*	*	*	0.95
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.50	0.63	1.07	*	*	*	0.57
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.34	1.06	0.45	*	*	*	1.21
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.50	1.44	0.59	*	*	*	1.46
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.16	1.00	**	*	*	*	1.09
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	--	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	--	--	--	*	*	*	--

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

New York City

- In 2023, minority youth represented 74% of the local youth population, yet accounted for 96% of juvenile arrests, 96% of cases referred to juvenile court, 93% of cases diverted, 96% of juvenile secure detentions, 97% of cases petitioned, 97% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 95% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 99% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that minority youth were arrested 8.77 times more often, referred to juvenile court 0.95 times as often, diverted 0.57 times as often, placed in secure detention 1.21 times more often, had petitions filed 1.46 times more often, and had delinquent findings 1.09 times more often. New York City RRI values at arrest, diversion, secure detention, and petitions filed for minority youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth arrested decreased by 7,180; the number of youth diverted increased by 1,271; the number of youth in secure detention decreased by 125, and the number of petitions filed decreased by 548.¹³ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: arrests for minority youth increased by 25%, referral to court increased by 27%, diversion decreased by 8%, secure detention decreased by 11%, petitions to court increased by 64%, delinquency findings increased by 15%, cases resulting in probation increased by 28%, and secure confinement increased by 64% for minority youth.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the city compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 23% of the city's juvenile population, they accounted for 57% of juvenile arrests, 57% of cases referred to juvenile court, 49% of cases diverted, 64% of juvenile secure detentions, 60% of cases petitioned, 64% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 59% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 70% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Black youth were arrested 16.83 times more often than white youth, referred to court 0.95 times as often, diverted 0.50 as often, placed in secure detention 1.34 times more often, had petitions filed 1.50 times more often, and had delinquency findings 1.16 times more often. New York City RRI values at arrest, diversion, secure detention, and petition filed for Black youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which

¹³ Statistical parity data obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – NYC RRI Spreadsheet

reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth arrested decreased by 4,547; the number of youth diverted increased by 877; number of youth in secure detention decreased by 118; and the number of petitions filed decreased by 356.¹⁴ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: arrests for Black youth increased by 18%, referral to court increased by 25%, diversion decreased by 9%, secure detentions decreased by 16%, petitions filed increased by 53%, delinquency findings increased by 12%, cases resulting in probation placement increased by 12%, and cases resulting in secure confinement for Black youth increased by 81%.

- While Latino youth represented 35% of the city’s juvenile population, they accounted for 34% of juvenile arrests, 34% of cases referred to juvenile court, 37% of cases diverted, 30% of juvenile secure detentions, 34% of cases petitioned, 31% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 33% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 26% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Latino youth were arrested 6.39 times more often than white youth, referred to juvenile court 0.96 times as often, diverted 0.63 times as often, placed in secure detention 1.06 times more often, had petitions filed 1.44 times more often, and had delinquent findings as often as white youth. New York City RRI values at arrest, diversion and petitions filed for Latino youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth arrested decreased by 2,417; the number of youth diverted increased by 393; and the number of cases petitioned decreased by 188.¹⁵ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: arrests for Latino youth increased by 37%, referrals to court increased by 33%, diversion decreased by 7%, secure detention decreased by 1%, petitions filed increased by 93%, delinquency findings increased by 26%, cases resulting in probation increased by 67% and cases resulting in secure confinement for Latino youth increased by 26%

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

¹⁴ *Id*

¹⁵ *Id*

Onondaga County Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
New York State: Onondaga County	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	--	--	--	--	*	*	*	--
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	9.27	2.45	**	*	*	*	5.71
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.42	0.47	**	*	*	*	0.45
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	1.00	1.46	2.25	**	*	*	*	1.55
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.82	1.00	**	*	*	*	1.71
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.04	**	**	*	*	*	1.07
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

Onondaga County

- In 2023, minority youth represented 34% of the local juvenile population, yet accounted for 74% of cases referred to juvenile court, 56% of cases diverted, 82% of juvenile secure detentions, 83% of cases petitioned, 84% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 82% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 96% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that minority youth were referred to juvenile court 5.71 times more often, diverted 0.45 times as often, placed in secure detention 1.55 times more often, had cases petitioned 1.71 times more often and had delinquent findings 1.07 times more often. Onondaga County RRI values at the referral to court, diversion, and petitions filed for minority youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 445; the number of youth diverted increased by 183; and the number of cases petitioned decreased by 129.¹⁶ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court increased by 19%, diversion increased by 18%, secure detention decreased by 9%, petitions filed increased by 1%, delinquency findings decreased by 22%, cases resulting in probation decreased by 16% and cases resulting in secure confinement decreased by 7%.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the county compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 18% of the county's youth population, they accounted for 64% of cases referred to juvenile court, 45% of cases diverted, 66% of juvenile secure detentions, 76% of cases petitioned, 75% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 65% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 78% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that Black youth were referred to juvenile court 9.27 times more often, diverted 0.42 times as often, placed in secure detention 1.46 times more often, had cases petitioned to court 1.82 times more often and had delinquency findings 1.04 times more often. Onondaga County RRI values at the referral to court, diversion, and petitions filed for Black youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur:

¹⁶ Statistical parity data obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – Onondaga County RRI

number of youth referred to court decreased by 412; the number of youth diverted increased by 164; and the number of cases petitioned to court decreased by 128.¹⁷ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court increased by 24%, diversion increased by 27%, secure detention decreased by 13%, petitions filed remained unchanged, delinquency findings decreased by 11%, and cases resulting in probation decreased by 16%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure confinement contact point as the numbers were too small for comparison.

- While Latino youth represented 9% of the county’s juvenile population, they accounted for 9% of cases referred to juvenile court, 7% of cases diverted, 14% of juvenile secure detentions, 6% of cases petitioned, 10% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 9% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 7% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that Latino youth were referred to court 2.45 times more often, diverted 0.47 times as often, placed in secure detention 2.25 times more often, and had cases petition to court as often as white youth. Onondaga County RRI values at the referral to court contact point for Latino youth is statistically significant, displays a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and has a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for this point the following would need to occur: the number of youth referred to court decreased by 37.¹⁸ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court increased by 130%, diversion increased by 100%, secure detention decreased by 100%, petitions filed increased by 5%, delinquency findings remained unchanged, and cases resulting in probation decreased 14% for Latino youth. Percent change is not calculated for the secure confinement contact point as the numbers were too small for comparison.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

¹⁷ *Id*

¹⁸ *Id*

Orange County Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
New York State: Orange County	White	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	3.33	1.92	**	*	*	*	2.26
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.36	0.65	**	*	*	*	0.52
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	**	--	--	*	*	*	**
6. Cases Petitioned	1.00	1.72	1.20	**	*	*	*	1.40
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.00	1.22	0.84	**	*	*	*	1.07
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

Orange County

- In 2023, minority youth represented 44% of the local youth population, yet accounted for 64% of cases referred to juvenile court, 48% of cases diverted, 60% of juvenile secure detentions, 72% of cases petitioned, 73% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 72% of cases resulting in probation placement and 80% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that minority youth were referred to juvenile court 2.26 times more often, diverted 0.52 times as often, had cases petitioned 1.40 times more often and had cases resulting delinquent findings 1.07 times more often. Orange County RRI values at the referral to court and cases petitioned contact point for minority youth is statistically significant, displays a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and has a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 67 and the number of cases petitioned decreased by 31.¹⁹ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court increased by 21%, diversion decreased by 13%, secure detention increased by 50%, petitions filed increased by 30%, delinquency findings increased by 131%, and cases resulting in probation increased by 39%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure confinement contact point as the numbers were too small for comparison.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the county compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 12% of the county's youth population, they accounted for 25% of cases referred to juvenile court, 13% of cases diverted, 20% of juvenile secure detentions, 34% of cases petitioned, 40% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 45% of cases resulting in probation placement and 10% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that Black youth were referred to juvenile court 3.33 times more often, diverted 0.36 times as often, had cases petitioned 1.72 times more often and had cases resulting in delinquent findings 1.22 times more often. Orange County RRI values at the referral to court contact point for Black youth is statistically significant, displays a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and has a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 33.²⁰ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court decreased by 20%, cases diverted decreased 59%, petitions filed increased by 8%,

¹⁹ Statistical parity data obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – Orange County RRI Spreadsheet

²⁰ *Id*

cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased by 118% and cases resulting in probation placement increased 35%. Percent change is not calculated for secure detention and the secure confinement contact points as the numbers were too small for comparison.

- While Latino youth represented 29% of the county's juvenile population, they accounted for 35% of cases referred to juvenile court, 33% of cases diverted, 30% of juvenile secure detentions, 34% of cases petitioned, 27% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 22% of cases resulting in probation placement and 60% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Latino youth had cases referred to court 1.92 times more often, cases diverted 0.65 times as often, had cases petitioned 1.20 times more often and had cases resulting in delinquent findings 0.84 times as often. Orange County RRI values at the referral to court contact point for Latino youth is statistically significant, displays a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and has a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 31.²¹ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court increased by 78%, diversion increased by 38%, petitions filed increased by 59%, and delinquency findings decreased by 127%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure detention, cases resulting in probation placement and secure confinement contact points as the numbers were too small for comparison.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

²¹ *Id*

Westchester County Relative Rate Index Analysis and Tracking Sheet

Relative Rate Index Compared with:	White							
New York State: Westchester County	White	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.00	8.57	4.35	**	*	*	*	4.99
4. Cases Diverted	1.00	0.61	0.63	**	*	*	*	0.62
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
6. Cases Petitioned	**	**	**	**	*	*	*	**
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
8. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**

Key: **Bolded font** = Statistically significant; * Does not meet 1 percent threshold to be analyzed separately; ** Insufficient number of cases for analysis; -- Missing data for some element of calculation

Westchester County

- In 2023, minority youth represented 53% of the local youth population, yet accounted for 85% of cases referred to juvenile court, 78% of cases diverted, 93% of juvenile secure detentions, 95% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 84% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 100% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white youth in the county shows that minority youth were referred to juvenile court 4.99 times more often and were diverted 0.62 times as often. All other system points reported an insufficient number of cases for analysis. Westchester County RRI values at the referral to court and diversion contact points for minority youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater or less than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 318 and diverted cases increased by 110.²² An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court decreased by 2%, diversion increased by 38%, secure detention remained unchanged, delinquency findings decreased by 23%, and cases resulting in probation increased by 9%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure confinement contact point as the numbers were too small for comparison.
- Black youth were most over-represented in the county compared to white youth. While Black youth represented 13% of the county's youth population, they accounted for 36% of cases referred to juvenile court, 33% of cases diverted, 37% of juvenile secure detentions, 55% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 42% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 47% of cases resulting in confinement in secure juvenile correctional facilities. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Black youth were referred to juvenile court 8.57 times more often and diverted 0.61 times as often. All other system points reported an insufficient number of cases for analysis. Westchester County RRI values at the referral to court and diversion contact points for Black youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 150 and cases diverted increased by 48.²³ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes

²² Statistical parity data obtained from the "Volume Issues" tab of the Attachment #2 – Westchester County RRI Spreadsheet

²³ *Id*

when compared to 2022: referrals to court decreased by 26%, diversion increased by 15%, and cases resulting in probation increased by 55%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure detention, delinquency findings and the secure confinement contact point as the numbers were too small for comparison.

- While Latino youth represented 32% of the county's juvenile population, they accounted for 45% of cases referred to juvenile court, 42% of cases diverted, 43% of juvenile secure detentions, 32% of cases resulting in delinquent findings, 39% of cases resulting in probation placement, and 47% of cases resulting in secure confinement. A Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparison with white juveniles in the county shows that Latino youth were referred to juvenile court 4.35 times more often and diverted 0.63 times as often. All other system points reported an insufficient number of cases for analysis. Westchester County RRI values at the referral to court and diversion contact points for Latino youth are statistically significant, display a magnitude that is at least .20 points greater than 1.00 and have a volume of activity for which reduction efforts would impact a minimum of 30 youth. In order to achieve statistical parity for these points the following would need to occur: number of youth referred to court decreased by 161 and the number of youth diverted increased by 56.²⁴ An analysis of the data shows the following percentage changes when compared to 2022: referrals to court increased by 12%, diversion increased by 63%, and delinquency findings decreased by 41%. Percent change is not calculated for the secure detention, cases resulting in probation placement, and the secure confinement contact points as numbers were too small for comparison.

No RRI is reported if the number of cases was insufficient for calculation.

²⁴ *Id*

Action Plan – 2024 -2026

NYS has outlined what our R.E.D. numbers tell us about racial and ethnic disparities in New York State and select counties earlier in this report (see above).

When looking at race and ethnicity statewide there were varying increases and decreases in disparity for most system points across the state.²⁵ This is true of NYS' target system point of referral to court/arrest. Although raw numbers and percentages are up across the state as result of the increase of youth entering the system, disparity rates have continued to either increased or remain the same over the past few years, including in 2023. Statewide, overall minority youth had a 24 percent increase in arrest/referral to court in NYS from 2022 to 2023. A deeper analysis of the data using the Relative Rate Index highlights little to no-change in disparity from 2022 to 2023 (RRI 2.89 vs 3.02). Black youth, the most overrepresented group in NYS, experienced similar trends at the diversion (adjustment) system point with 5 percent increase in diversion (adjustment) services in NYS from 2022 to 2023.²⁶ A deeper analysis of the data using the Relative Rate Index highlights little to no change in disparity from 2022 to 2023 (RRI 0.63 vs 0.57).

In order to achieve statistical parity for referral to court/arrest statewide, NYS will need to decrease the number of Black youth arrested/referred to court by 6,093.²⁷ Over the next year, NYS will work to increase equity for Black youth at the arrest/referral to court contact point by decreasing disproportionality by 5 percent, as evidenced by an increase in the use of prevention programs and a decrease in the number of Black youth arrested/referred to court. Again, while there is no methodology to predict or identify an empirically based target to reduce disparity, NYS utilized the benchmark and data from the last two years to identify this target.

NYS believes this target is reasonable due to the availability of funding and increased efforts to partner with community-based organizations with the specific mission of reducing entrance into the juvenile justice system and/or improving outcomes for youth who encounter any system point. Additionally, NYS has identified the following youth justice policy and programming priorities for the next few years to achieve this goal, all of which will lay the foundation for New York State's new three-year R.E.D. plan for 2024-2026.

- Continued enhancement of data capacity, collection, and analysis to target interventions and measure outcomes.
- The reengagement and development of New York State R.E.D. Advisory

²⁵ See pages 6-8 for a detailed data analysis of statewide data.

²⁶ *Id*

²⁷ *Id*

Committee priorities aimed to provide guidance best practice on R.E.D reduction strategies.

- Yearly conference convening for youth justice practitioners, community members, youth and families centered around advancing equity and promoting healing centered engagement.
- Assessment of New York City data by borough to identify areas for targeted reduction efforts.
- The provision of training and technical assistance for state and local youth justice systems and stakeholders.
- Monitoring the implementation of systems change through an equity lens to ensure that all youth benefit from reform efforts regardless of race, ethnicity, or gender.

Enhanced Data Capacity, Collection and Analysis

DCJS continues to build upon its internal research capacity, in partnership with the New York State Youth Justice Institute, to conduct both statewide and local assessment studies to refine and target interventions as well as to evaluate program outcomes. Additionally, NYS will continue enhance the quality, access, and use of system point data disaggregated by race and ethnicity via the following:

- Develop and disseminate newly revised data on youth justice system outcomes disaggregated by race, ethnicity, sex, and offense type.
- Continue to provide Youth Justice Case processing reports to local probation departments every six months to guide technical assistance dialogue around decision making and where improvements can be made for various probation driven decisions.
- Targeted data conversations and data improvement plans for counties that have noted data quality concerns surrounding the collection of race and ethnicity data.
- Host data learning opportunities regarding publicly available system point outcome data by race, ethnicity, sex, and offense type.

The New York State (NYS) Racial and Ethnic Disparities (R.E.D.) Advisory Committee

Reconstituted in 2017, the NYS R.E.D. Advisory Committee has been historically comprised of representatives from the Division of Criminal Justice Services Office of Youth Justice (OYJ) and the Office of Probation of Correctional Alternatives (OPCA); the Unified Court System; the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS); the State

Education Department (SED); the New York State Youth Justice Institute (YJI); the New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG); community-based service providers; and local level system stakeholders. To account for the shift statewide in focus on centering the voice of youth and families, membership is in the process of expanding to youth and family representation. Additionally, membership will expand to also include tribal representation as well as law enforcement.

The purpose of the committee is to promote effective efforts to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities for youth in New York State's justice system and other youth-serving systems through collaboration among state agency partners, integration of principles of racial and ethnic equity within existing reform initiatives, and support for effective efforts to reduce racial and ethnic disparities at the state and local levels.

The shift in focus to address the racial justice movement of 2021, is still continuing today as NYS continues to address systemic inequities across all of its' systems. As a result, the committee will set out to devise new goals and strategies that include but are not limited to the following:

- Information on effective ways for incorporating youth and family partnerships at various system levels for communities of color – Healing Centered Framework
- Develop an equity Bench Card for youth justice stakeholders,
- Issue guidance on best practices related to data collection,
- Equity Champions Certification program,
- Enhance resources and information available on the New York State Youth Justice Institute's Racial Justice Microsite, and
- Develop communication and dissemination strategy for all guidance and documentation produced.

Over the next three years each of these priorities will be expanded and developed for implementation, some statewide and others as the local level. DCJS will monitor any outcomes as a result of their implementation.

DCJS will continue to use the R.E.D. Advisory Committee as a forum for cross-agency and cross-system collaboration on issues impacting racial and ethnic disparities in the juvenile justice system. DCJS anticipates that the Committee will serve as an important vehicle to coordinate strategies, training opportunities and general opportunities for localities to receive ongoing support and technical assistance in their work to reduce disparities within the system.

Additionally, the New York State Juvenile Justice Advisory Group (JJAG) completed a strategic action plan identifying major themes and actions they will undertake in the next three

years to support state and local efforts in the following areas:

- Increase Meaningful Youth, Family, and Community Engagement
- Increase Access to Trauma, Healing, and Behavioral Health
- Increase Prevention Efforts and Youth-Centered Service Delivery

DCJS will ensure that the priority areas of the JJAG and the R.E.D. Advisory Committee are inline and work to complement and support each other in programming and funding priorities.

NYS Elevating Equity and Fostering Healing Youth Justice System Conference

While national conferences give juvenile justice stakeholders from around the country an opportunity to share strategies and explore solutions to this serious problem, travel to attend is often cost and time prohibitive for New York State youth justice stakeholders. Understanding the value of youth justice work both nationally and locally, this yearly conference allows for the exploration of research and best practices, while also highlighting best practices and innovations within New York State. This conference brings together youth serving stakeholders, practitioners, youth, and families from across the state to expand knowledge and further identify opportunities for partnership in advancing equity and elevating healing across New York State. The primary goal of this conference is to educate and inform system stakeholders on ways to combat racial and ethnic disparities and identify solutions that foster healing through peer-to-peer learning, networking, and expert training.

In partnership with the NYS Youth Justice Institute (YJI), DCJS hosted the first Elevating Equity and Fostering Healing in the Youth Justice System Conference in March 2024. This conference is believed to be the first youth justice focused conference ever hosted by a state agency. This conference brought together over 400 youth, community stakeholders, and system stakeholders for two days to engage in necessary learning and conversation about the state of our systems and how we can foster partnership to work together to improve outcomes for youth, families, and communities. In this space, participants heard directly from youth, community programs, and Dr. Shawn Ginwright, who is responsible for coining the term Healing Centered Engagement. Led by the YJI, participants also had the opportunity to plan for action and identify tangible goals they can work to achieve post conference.

The hosting of this conference yearly over the next three years intends to provide the following within NYS:

1. Greater/broader opportunities for the voices of youth to be elevated and centered.
2. Affordable/free opportunities for system stakeholders to educate themselves and keep informed of the latest in youth justice; and
3. Spaces that foster statewide opportunities for networking and partnership.

New York City (NYC)

As DCJS looks to the entirety of juvenile justice system in NYS, it is necessary to have a better understanding of the data and landscape of the system within the five boroughs of New York City. While data is often not disaggregated by borough, NYC data generally depicts disparities that exist at each system contact point for youth of color, which warrants our attention. Most troubling is the very system contact point that we aim to address over the next three years: arrests/referral to court. Many of the risk factors that predict youth involvement in the juvenile justice system are present in NYC including:

- Concentrated poverty;
- Lack of access to programming;
- Homelessness;
- Increased mental health concerns in the wake of COVID-19, social media, etc.;
- and
- Other system involvement (i.e., child welfare)

In effort to better understand the juvenile justice system landscape in NYC, DCJS will begin taking a deep dive into the data, identifying one borough to focus on. Once identified, the work will begin to understand the system stakeholders, community, youth and family perception of the system and the disparities that exist through means such as targeted outreach and listening sessions. With a better understanding of the system in NYC, DCJS will be poised to partner with community organizations and local government entities to develop a strategy and intervention, in hopes of improving not only the disparities for youth of color but also the outcomes for system-involved youth within the identified borough.

Training and Technical Assistance

Targeted training and technical assistance will be provided to localities with the explicit goal of helping local jurisdictions develop and implement effective R.E.D. reduction strategies and initiatives.

DCJS Office of Youth Justice (OYJ) is committed to the four-pronged approach for the overall advancement of equity that it continues to employ: leadership development, managing difficult conversations, the mind science of bias, and cultural competency. This framework encompasses all the competencies to champion this work and lead it well to achieve equity. It includes infusing leadership development and support for the work throughout the entire organization, skill building for equity leaders to manage difficult conversations, understanding the research and evidence of the mind science of implicit bias and assisting individuals mastering and understanding the timing of

implementing an equity strategy. Additionally, it requires that individuals and organizations move beyond a cultural awareness and an understanding of implicit bias into a true understanding and implementation of cultural competence.

The DCJS Office of Youth Justice and the Race Equity Coordinator will continue to provide training and technical assistance to local and statewide system stakeholders on cultural competency and implicit bias. In conjunction with the DCJS Office of Probation and Correctional Alternatives training unit, the Race Equity Coordinator developed and embedded a four-hour introductory implicit bias training into the fundamentals of probation practice training, which is required for all new probation officers in New York State. The next phase of this work is to build capacity for local probation departments to embed implicit bias trainers into their local departments ensuring continuing in-service training. This work will continue over the next several years.

Finally, DCJS plans on leveraging existing juvenile justice reform bodies and Committees to embed training and expertise on effective approaches to reducing racial and ethnic disparities. The Race Equity Coordinator along with other members of the Race Equity Advisory Committee are active members of other juvenile justice reform bodies, such as the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group, the Girls of Color Work Group (led by the State Education Department) and the Runaway Intervention Work Group. As a part of their participation, Committee members will ensure that R.E.D. is at the forefront of the conversation and will work to have workshops, training opportunities and funding allocated to topics aimed at reducing racial and ethnic disparities.

Program and Policy Changes

DCJS continues to monitor programming and policy changes enacted during the implementation of Raise the Age in New York State, which finalized its implementation on October 1, 2019, and Raise the Lower Age, enacted on December 29, 2022, which raised the age of juvenile delinquency in NYS from seven to twelve. DCJS convenes regularly with key state stakeholders to discuss the potential impact of these legislations on R.E.D. and the steps that can be taken to capture data on the impact disaggregated by race and ethnicity. DCJS will continue to pursue these conversations with the goal of examining how and to what extent changes made by Raise the Age and Raise the Lower Age, have affected racial and ethnic disparities for youth in New York State's juvenile justice system.

In addition, DCJS will continue to make recommendations for changes and enhancements to policy and programming as necessary when identified through assessments, the JJAG Strategic Action Plan, and technical assistance.

Monitoring and Goals for Next Year

New York State will continue to monitor and track changes in R.E.D. trends over time. Analyzing R.E.D. data thoroughly and comprehensively is the primary tool for continued R.E.D. monitoring. The Race Equity Coordinator will maintain a thorough focus on expanding the data collected and analyzing the trends. The data will be analyzed over time to identify trends both statewide and in targeted localities with significant R.E.D. issues.

R.E.D. numbers and trends are reported to the statewide policy-making bodies at JJAG and R.E.D. Advisory Committee meetings. These trends are closely studied, and DCJS data staff provide walkthroughs of the data as the policy groups discuss and use the data for their decision-making.

In addition, DCJS plans to utilize the R.E.D. Advisory Committee to assist in ongoing monitoring efforts. As mentioned above, this group is comprised of subject matter experts and cross agency partners who work to reduce disparities in their respective disciplines, e.g., child welfare, mental health, education, the courts, etc. It is anticipated that this committee would review any findings and recommendations from assessment reports to provide technical assistance and support in reform efforts, in addition to ensuring that reforms are having their intended impact.

Monitoring will also involve increasing accountability to all justice system stakeholders and to the public. Continuously updated race/ethnicity data disaggregated by sex and crime type will be provided by county on the DCJS publicly accessible statistics page. This will allow the counties themselves to have access to R.E.D. information within their own localities.

DCJS will monitor the outcomes of any programming funded under the JJAG's Strategic Action Plan, and strategies implemented under the R.E.D. Advisory Committee Action plan.

In order to continue its work and to achieve success, NYS will continue to need financial assistance from the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP) in order to successfully implement the action plan identified below. NYS is grateful for the support it has received in the past and would be pleased to share lessons learned with other jurisdictions. Additionally, guidance on evidence-based practices designed to increase equity at specific points would be helpful in achieving the goal of reducing disparity at the identified system points.

The Division of Criminal Justice Services' vision is that with a fair and knowledge driven

criminal justice system, New York will become the national leader in effective criminal justice policy as it achieves its mission to enhance public safety by providing resources and services that inform decision making and improve the quality of the criminal justice system. New York State's youth justice agenda is consistent with the fundamentals of public safety and adolescent development. DCJS along with its partners across the state do not see the work to reduce racial and ethnic disparities as inconsistent with public safety but in fact see it as necessary to ensure that we are working towards systems that heal and no longer cause harm.