

NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES
**SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILE PROGRAM (STSJP)
SFY 2014-2015 ANNUAL PLAN**

STSJP Plans are due to the Office of Children and Family Services (OCFS) by 07 / 11 / 2014

Plans should be submitted to: ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov

Please ensure that the title "**Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Plan**" and your county name in the subject field to facilitate the timely review of your STSJP Plan.

Please direct any STSJP Plan questions to either;

Johne.Johnson@OCFS.ny.gov PH. 518-486-4665

Cara.Korn@OCFS.ny.gov PH. 518-408-3999

COUNTY INFORMATION	
NAME OF APPLICANT COUNTY, COUNTIES OR JURISDICTION: CITY OF NEW YORK	
LEAD AGENCY FOR STSJP SUBMISSION: Admin for Children's Services & Dept of Probation	NAME OF CONTACT PERSON: Courtney LeBorious / Michael Forte
CONTACT PERSON'S PHONE NUMBER: 212-676-9154 / 212-232-0413	CONTACT PERSON'S E-MAIL ADDRESS: courtney.leborious@acs.nyc.gov / mforte@probation.nyc.gov

STSJP SFY 2014 - 2015	
SFY 2014-2015 Starting County Detention Allocation amount	\$ 40,312,722
SFY 2014-2015 County STSJP Allocation amount	\$ 3,198,313
SFY 2014 -2015 County Detention Allocation being shifted	\$ 0
Total SFY 2014-2015 STSJP Reimbursement Allocation amount	\$ 3,198,313
Maximum STSJP Reimbursement amount for a 2014-2015 Plan	\$ 5,158,569
SFY 2014-2015 STSJP State Share amount	\$ 3,198,313
SFY 2014-2015 STSJP County Share amount	\$ 1,960,256
SFY 2014-2015 Revised County Detention Allocation amount	\$ 40,312,722
TOTAL COUNTY OBLIGATION:	\$ 1,960,256

SECTION ONE – Analysis of Communities

Provide an analysis that identifies the neighborhoods or communities from which the greatest number of juvenile delinquents and persons in need of supervision (PINS) are remanded to detention or residentially placed. Note any communities or neighborhoods that are different than in last year's plan. Please ensure that your identification of target areas or populations is clearly highlighted in your plan.

The target communities are within the five New York City boroughs. Specifically, we will focus on the 13 community districts within the boroughs (5 in the Bronx, 4 in Brooklyn, 2 in Manhattan, in Queens and 1 in Staten Island) that historically have had the highest numbers of admissions to detention. In FY 2013, these 13 community districts accounted for 50 percent of New York City youth placed in detention facilities. Together, these districts also placed more than 200 youth in residential facilities as the disposition of a delinquency matter in Family Court.

Borough / Number of Detention Admissions / Communit District Name

Queens 196 Jamaica/Hollis

Brooklyn 158 East New York/Starrett City

Brooklyn 161 Brownsville

Richmond 161 Saint George/Stapleton
 Manhattan 115 Central Harlem
 Bronx 112 Williamsbridge/Baychester
 Manhattan 110 East Harlem
 Bkrooklyn 112 Bedford Stuyvesant
 Bronx 134 Highbridge/Concourse
 Bronx 120 Parkchester/Soundview
 Bronx 106 Mott Haven/Melrose
 Brooklyn 95 East Flatbush
 Bronx 97 Fordham/University Heights

The target populations are as follows: (1) youth in all stages of delinquency matters, from adjustment to supervision and (2) juvenile offenders.

Mid- and high-risk delinquent probationers have higher rates of rearrest between arrest and final disposition than low-risk probationers. Prior to the implementation of the detention risk assessment instrument (DRAI) and alternative-to-detention (ATD) continuum in 2007, 31 percent of mid-risk youth were rearrested during the pendency of their case; the percentage was even higher among high risk, at 39 percent. Among low risk youth, on the other hand, the rate was only 21 percent.

With regard to the juvenile delinquent and Juvenile Offender to be served by these funds, we have identified four areas of need—educational deficits, mental health, multiple simultaneous needs, and family support issues -- common to this population of probationers. When unaddressed, these areas of need place them at risk of remand to detention and residential placement.

Educational Deficits: Many youth enter probation or placement with educational needs, including below average reading and/or math skills, an inappropriate school placement, and/or an inadequate Individual Education Plan ("IEP"). Of the 1705 youth who were assessed with the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLS) during Investigation and Recommendation (I&R) in 2013, 37 percent scored high on educational needs, with an additional 55 percent scoring moderate. These needs, when unaddressed, can lead to poor attendance and/or behavioral problems at school, both of which place youth at risk of rearrest and probation condition violation.

Mental Health: Many young probationers struggle with mental health diagnoses such as conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, and mood disorders. While mental health problems alone are not necessarily a risk factor for criminal behavior, when they go unaddressed it can put a young person at risk of engaging in behavior that may lead to rearrest or a violation of probation, by making it difficult to address other criminogenic needs. This is substantiated by the fact that almost 95% of youth from New York City admitted to OCFS residential facilities in 2010 had mental health or substance abuse needs and more than two-thirds had conduct/oppositional defiant disorders.

In terms of juvenile offenders (JOs), a case study conducted by Vera in 2011 found that 39% of youth in the cases that were reviewed had documented mental health needs, with 38% in active mental health counseling and 57% with a history of counseling. In addition, JO's length of time in detention is more than four times as long as the 21 day

average of juvenile delinquents.

Multiple, simultaneous needs:

Throughout the process of planning for re-alignment, the Community-Based Interventions Subcommittee of the Dispositional Reform Steering Committee spent a significant amount of time working to identify the kinds of services that the City should add to its continuum in order to effectively supervise more youth in their homes instead of sending them to out of home placement, consistent with public safety and the safety of the youth. As a result, three new Alternative to Placement programs were established by the end of 2013. These were in addition to ACS's Juvenile Justice Initiative, bringing to four the number of Alternative to Placement (ATPs) programs in New York City. However, there will always be a subset of youth that pose unique and exceptionally difficult challenges for systems – young people who are not high risk of reoffending but have unique or intense needs that require the kind of individualized planning that spans agencies and systems. The Customized Assistance Unit proposes a process through which the Department of Probation would still be able to serve those young people in the community, thereby avoiding the unnecessary utilization of juvenile justice placements for youth who pose little or no danger to the public but for whom, in the absence of individualized services, community placement may be unsafe or otherwise inappropriate.

Family support:

Parents of youth on probation often struggle with the management and coordination of the obligations with which the youth need to comply, as well as all the service providers that often become involved in the family's life. Their struggles often lead to frustration and a feeling of helplessness that interfere with the youth's success on probation. Best practices in the social service field, particularly in the wraparound service models, indicate that having another parent who has had similar experiences as a "coach" or sounding board helps these parents stay engaged and help their children succeed on probation. In calendar year 2012, 101 of 503 (20%) Violations of Probation petitions listed "beyond parental control" as a reason for filing the violation. Additionally, 33 percent of youth who were assessed with the YLS through May 2012 scored moderate to high on the family/parenting needs domain scale.

SECTION TWO – Description of Services and Programs to be Funded

List the name of each service and program who you expect will received STSJP funds, along with the projected amount of STSJP funds to be used for each: As a Guide to providing the information needed to properly review your plan, please provide programmatic information in the format listed below;

- Provide the Name of the Provider of the Service/Program.
- The Amount of any Juvenile Detention Services funds projected to be spent for STSJP Services.
- The communities and types of youth targeted.
- The projected number of youth that will be served.
- Answer a series of Demographic questions

"Please enter each program individually, and if you have more programs than the form accounts for, please use the addendum supplied with this document."

OCFS-2121 (6/2014)

STSJP Program One	PEAK	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 637,002
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 24			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? Fall, 2012			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 24			

3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 6-9 months
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 9
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A

STSJP Program Two	Literacy Enhancement/Educational Improvement	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 31,000
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 100			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Three".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? April, 2013			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 150			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? N/A			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 75			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

STSJP Program Three	Out of School Time	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?		\$ 214,143	
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 150			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Four".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? June, 2013			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 75			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 20 days for Summer, varied during non-summer.			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 85.			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

STSJP Program Four	Project Journey	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?		\$ 479,257	
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Brooklyn and Manhatan.			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 120			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Five".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? April, 2013			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 120			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 7 months			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 144			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

STSJP Program Five	Art Therapy	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?		\$ 155,000	
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide.			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 250			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Six".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? April, 2013			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 250			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 1 month			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 264			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed)			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court)			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: 0			

STSJP Program Six	ICM	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATD
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?		\$ 623,286	
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 225			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to Section Three.			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? April, 2013			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 225			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 120 days			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 495			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) 303			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court 17			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) 141			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: 0			

NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF CHILDREN AND FAMILY SERVICES
SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILE PROGRAM (STSJP)
SFY 2014-2015-ANNUAL PLAN
ADDENDUM

STSJP Program Seven	Clinical Advisors	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 77,500
1. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
2. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 125			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
1. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 2/2014			
2. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 125			
3. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 1-2 months			
4. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 0			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
1. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
2. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
3. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
4. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
5. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

STSJP Program Eight	Advocate, Intervene, Mentor (A(M))	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 334,747
3. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
4. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 100			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
5. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? ??			
6. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 100			
7. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 6-9 months			
8. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 63			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
6. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
7. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
8. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
9. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show			

at court) N/A

10. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A

OCFS-2121-1 (6/24/2014)
ADDENDUM

STSJP Program Nine	NYC Youth WRAP	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 167,858
5. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
6. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 150			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
9. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 4/13			
10. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 500			
11. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 3 months			
12. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 472			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
11. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
12. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
13. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
14. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
15. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

STSJP Program Ten	Customized Assistance	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 292,520
7. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
8. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 400			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
13. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 12/12			
14. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 400			
15. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 1-3 months			
16. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 439			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
16. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
17. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
18. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
19. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			

20. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A

STSJP Program Eleven	Parent Partners	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 224,000
9. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
10. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 100			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
17. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? 2/14			
18. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 100			
19. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 1-6 Months			
20. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 46			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
21. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
22. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
23. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
24. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
25. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

STSJP Program Twelve	Educational Improvement Services	Type of Program (ATD/ATP)	ATP
The amount of STSJP funds that your jurisdiction will devote to the services from this program?			\$ 62,000
11. What geographic areas has your analysis suggested you target? Citywide			
12. What is your Jurisdiction's Projected Number of Youth that will be served by this STSJ Program? 100			
Did the program listed above receive STSJP funds for 2013-2014? If so, provide answer the questions below. If not, please proceed to section "STSJP Program Two".			
21. When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds? Fall 2012			
22. How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? 100			
23. What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or service? 2-3 monhs			
24. How many youth received services in the program during 2013-2014? 64			
For programs intended as alternatives to detention, how many youth in the program experienced each of these outcomes:			
26. Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) N/A			
27. Did not appear in court when directed to do so N/A			
28. Were re-arrested before appearing in court N/A			
29. Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason (other than re-arrest or failure to show at court) N/A			
30. What amount of last SFY allocation for this STSJP Service Program was left unspent: N/A			

SECTION THREE – Disproportionality

Provide available information (use objective data or, if none exists, you may provide anecdotal or other information) indicating whether the use of detention or residential placement in your service area shows a significant racial or ethnic disproportionality. What, if any, differences are there from what was noted in last year's plan? Additionally if NO data exists, what measures will your jurisdiction implement to monitor disproportionality?

There is significant racial disproportionality in New York City's juvenile justice system. The degree of disproportionality is perhaps best summarized in a recent report on the subject by the Vera Institute of Justice:

"The NYC juvenile justice system is populated almost exclusively by youth of color, many of whom come from under-resourced and marginalized communities. Roughly 88 percent of the youth arrested in NYC are either Black or Latino groups that comprise only 64 percent of the City's total youth population. These youth constitute an even larger share of the juvenile justice population at later stages of case processing: **91 percent of youth entering detention; 90 percent of youth placed with private agencies; and 97 percent of youth entering OCFS - operated facilities.**"

If such disproportionality exists, describe how the service/programs proposed for funding will address the disproportionality: Our service programs will address disproportionality in the juvenile justice system by focusing on youth at risk of remand and violation in the 13 New York City community districts that remand and place the majority of court-involved youth. Historically, the population of New York City youth at various points in the juvenile justice system has been disproportionately non-white. In 2013, for example, 80 percent of juvenile probation intakes whose race was identified were identified as minority status; and an October 2013 snapshot of juveniles under probation supervision shows that 80 percent of youth whose race was known were non-white (33 percent also identified as Latino).

Minority youth are also overrepresented among those considered for placement. In 2013, 96 percent of youth who were assessed with the YLS as part of the I&R process were non-white. A deeper analysis of youth who went through the Structured Decision-Making Process between April 2012 and August 2013 revealed that 78 percent of youth who fell into "placement-bound" boxes on the SDM grid fell into this category as well (an additional 19 percent in these boxes were missing data on race/ethnicity; only three percent were white).

Finally, juvenile offenders are disproportionately minority status as well. Of the case files reviewed in the Vera Institute of Justice report regarding juvenile offenders mentioned above, 79% of the youth were identified as Black.

By encouraging community engagement and addressing four of the needs that lead to rearrests and violations among probationers and juvenile offenders, our services will help stem the tide of disproportionality in New York's juvenile justice system.

- In addition to the programs outlined above, the Department of Probation's new Structured Decision Making process (SDM) is expected to reduce disproportionality in that both then risk/needs assessment instrument that will be used – the Youth Level of Service (YLS) – and the decision-making matrix will ensure that all youth, regardless of borough/judge, race, gender, or any other demographic category will face the same dispositional options when they share the same risk/offense severity profile. The City is in the process of collecting and analyzing data to assess the efficacy of the SDM process in reducing disproportionate minority confinement.

SECTION FOUR – Efficacy of the Programs and Services

Provide a description of the proposed services and programs that explain the four listed elements

Please answer the questions below for each of the programs highlighted in Section Two

1. How they will reduce the number of youth who are detained or residentially placed:
2. How they are family –focused:
3. Whether the services/programs are capable of being replicated across multiple sites:
4. If the same plan was used last SFY, were the performance outcomes met and describe the outcomes.
5. What were the barriers if not met?

SECTION FIVE – Justification for the Proposed Programs and Services

The purpose of STSJP funds is to establish supports and services for youth who, absent these services, are likely to be detained or placed. Funds should therefore be clearly targeted to meet the needs of the types of youth who in the past have been admitted to detention or residentially placed. With this specific purpose in mind, describe the demonstrated effectiveness of the proposed services and programs, or provide (in the form) other justification of why you are proposing these services/programs for funding. Please answer the questions below for each of the programs highlighted in Section Two.

SECTION SIX – Performance Outcomes

For 2014-2015, provide the projected performance outcomes for your proposed services and programs, being sure to include:

An estimate of the anticipated reductions in detention utilization and residential placements: The proposed services will enable their respective participants to improve their decision-making competencies, and thereby avoid violation of probation processes that often result in detention and/or residential placement, as well as avoid rearrest while paroled from detention. From 2008 to June 2011, the average daily population in secure detention reduced quite significantly from 320 to 193, a 40% reduction. It is expected through this expanded array of community-based options that by the end of the grant period detention utilization rates would be reduced by an additional 5%.

The number of placements at OCFS facilities for New York City youth has dropped from 1194 in 2005 to 539 in 2012, a drop of 55%. Given that 45% of placements typically result from violations of probation and that the Department of Probation has reduced its violation revocation rate from 60% of violation dispositions in FY11 to 47% in FY13, we expect to see a further reduction in out-of-home placements through the effective utilization of this expanded continuum of services. Juvenile offenders who remain arrest-free in the community also are significantly less likely to be placed in OCFS facilities as their sentence. It is anticipated there will be an additional reduction in the number of placements by the end of the grant period of approximately 5%.

Other projected positive outcomes for youth who participate in the services and programs: Provide youth with critical thinking skills

- Improve self-advocacy for families managing school-related issues and other system services
- Improve school/academic engagement
- Strengthen families and improve the relationship between probationer and family
- Increase youth involvement in pro-social activities
- Improve conflict management skills and avoidance of violence by youth and families
- Assist youth and families in successfully managing interfamilial strife
- Reduce recidivism

SECTION SEVEN – Assessment of Success Achieving Previous Performance Outcomes

Although performance outcome data for 2013-2014 may be incomplete because many jurisdictions were unable to implement programs until late in the year and data-producing structures are not yet in place, we are asking you to provide available data on your STSJP programs for each of the following parameters for 2013-2014 year. The inclusion of that information will help establish local and state baseline information on SSJP programs and may be useful in informing discussions about potential improvements to be made in your STSJP Plan.

What were your projected performance outcomes in your 2012-2013 STSJP Plan for your proposed services and programs: Given the multitude of co-occurring initiatives in New York City at this time, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the specific impact that the STSJP-funded projects have had on New York City's detention and placement reduction trends. For example, over SFY 2013, DOP has implemented various evidence-based practices in the areas of adjustment services and supervision (motivational interviewing, restorative practices, Individualized Action Plans, and use of the YLS and Structured Decision-Making grid, among others), all of which have also contributed to a reduction in detention utilization and residential placements. These practices, coupled with the STSJP programming that was offered to our youth, all have contributed to the continued decline in detention and

placement trends.

•
Were there other positive outcomes for youth participating in STSJP services and programs? We have been able to establish that the programs have started having the intended positive youth development outcomes we sought from an anecdotal perspective. For example, 5 NYC YouthWRAP participants were honored at the NYPD Community Affairs Bureau awards dinner for more than 300 volunteers and others (including community groups, tenant associations, community boards, NYPD, Sanitation, DFTA, DOH) that contributed significantly to the Superstorm Sandy relief efforts in Brooklyn and Staten Island. The dinner, "Police & Community Working Together," was hosted by St. John's University on Staten Island. Each of the young men received a Certificate of Appreciation wall plaque. Collectively youthwrap completed over 70,000 hours of community service, rebuilt 46 homes, packed 19,000 boxes of relief supplies, assembled and distributed 70,000 pounds of food supplies and served 90,000 meals across 35 project sites.

The PEAK Program has demonstrated that its day treatment model focusing on educational gains and overall school engagement is off to a promising start. Of the 9 participants enrolled in the program during this reporting period, one youth who previously received services in 3 other ATPs was able to successfully complete the PEAK program attaining 11 credits in his 6 months at WEB Dubois High School. This young man continues to attend the aforementioned school continuing with his new found academic success. He has been assigned the role of mentor providing support to new students enrolled in the program.

Literacy Enhancement by way of the Youth Communications' curriculum has afforded DOP the opportunity engage with youth in a unique way that motivates and guides youth toward positive life changes across many domains. Youth who participated in the groups became more confident, were willing to help others and had lower inhibitions regarding reading aloud. Youth reported that they were able to identify with the stories and were open to sharing their own stories, resulting in self examination and better decision-making. The recognition that youth who were in similar situations but were able to overcome many challenges has been instrumental in supporting the youth's belief that they can go on to lead successful lives. Youth begin to think about real life situations that reduce impulsivity further reducing recidivism and violations of probation. Many of the participants aspire to write their story one day.

OST programming has shown significant promise as an intervention that deters arrest. OST programming engages youth as frequently as once a week up to daily programming. By way of the arts, education and mentoring OST has been a useful tool in introducing youth to alternatives ways to spend their free time. Anecdotally, youth who have been engaged in OST programming have not been arrested while actively engaged programming. Of the 70 youth engaged in OST programming during the reporting period, there were no rearrests reported.

Project Journey's strength-based and family centered approach has allowed youth on supervision to remain in the community addressing their mental health and substance abuse issues. Social workers utilize a variety of clinical interventions to address these factors. The goal is to assist and empower youth to gain an understanding of the connection between their feelings and behaviors, while at the same time teaching them effective strategies for managing their feelings instead of acting out. Additionally, Journey also operates a career club. Youth are eligible for Career Club when they are actively working towards, or have achieved some of their goals. While the youths' goals vary according to individual needs, examples include improved school attendance, improved compliance with curfew, and improved behavior at school. In all cases, prior to joining career club youth must demonstrate pro-social behaviors such as being able to succeed in a group

setting, following directions, and taking responsibility for one's behavior. Journey programming has continuously delivered solid programming and services. They met their goal this reporting period servicing over 120 sometimes resulting in a wait list.

Art therapy provides both group and individual counseling for youth who are mandated for treatment as well as youth who have been referred by their probation officers. Most youth engaged in Art therapy program maintain participation, completing the 12-week cycle and showcasing their work in public exhibitions with a number of youth selling their artwork. Many youth in the program move on to the entrepreneurship stage of the program.

ICM is the most intensive ATD program in NYC servicing close to 500 youth per year. Youth in ICM receive daily monitoring by way of home and school visits, telephone calls and curfew checks. **Anecdotally youth who remain with ICM until disposition are more likely to receive a disposition of community supervision. ICM's rearrest rate is less than 10%.**

Please provide the following information for your county or the jurisdiction served by your STSJP programs for 2013-2014, indicating if the geographic area is anything other than countywide:

TTL number of youth under 16 arrested: 7,796

TTL number of youth admitted to detention programs: 3,419

Secure detention:	2,692
--------------------------	-------

Non-Secure detention	727
-----------------------------	-----

TTL Number of youth placed out of their home as part of a disposition in a JD and/or PINs case:

Number of JDs placed with OCFS or LDSS:	440
---	-----

Number of PINs placed:	
------------------------	--

TTL Number of youth who received service and programs as a result of STSJP funding:	1,886
---	-------

COMMENTS

Please assess whether the services and programs in your 2013-2014 STSJP Plan achieved the projected reductions in detention utilization and residential placements and other performance outcomes. If they did not, what were the barriers?

Given the multitude of co-occurring initiatives in New York City at this time, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the specific impact that the STSJP-funded projects have had on New York City's detention and placement reduction trends. For example, DOP has implemented various evidence-based practices in the areas of adjustment services and supervision (motivational interviewing, restorative practices, Individualized Action Plans, and use of the YLS and Structured Decision-Making grid, among others), all of which have also contributed to a reduction in detention utilization and residential placements. These practices, coupled with the STSJP programming that was offered to our youth, all have contributed to the continued decline in detention and placement trends.

Are there any changes in allocations or practices planned for 2014-2015 based on experiences in 2013-2014? Please list those changes.

Allocations are being adjusted to reflect past usage patterns and new program ramp up. PEAK, which is one of our most intensive programs has expanded to two sites which will provide a larger geographic catchment area from which to draw participants for its 24 slots, which is expected to result in a significantly improved utilization of the prior year (which marked the beginning of this new program.)

**SECTION EIGHT – Cooperative Applications Submitted Jointly by Two or More Counties
(Complete this section only if this is a joint application)**

Two or more eligible local jurisdictions (counties) may join together to establish, operate, and maintain supervision and treatment services for juveniles programs and may make and perform agreements in connection therewith. Counties submitting such applications must provide the following information:

- Describe the provisions for the proportionate cost to be borne by each county:
- Describe the manner of employment of personnel across and between counties in the cooperative:
- Identify whether a single fiscal officer shall be the custodian of the funds made available for STSJP:

SECTION NINE– Additional Comments

APPROVAL OF THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

As Chief Executive Officer of the applicant municipality named on Page 1, I certify that I approve of this Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Program Plan.

Courtney LeBorious
Name (Please Print)

8/29/2014
Date

X

Courtney LeBorious
Signature

INSTRUCTIONS:

Instructions for properly processing an STSJP plan.

-
- a. Once you have opened a copy of the OCFS-2121 form, please immediately use the "Save As" function in Microsoft Word to save a copy of the document on your computer.
 - b. Please save your STSJP plan using the following format; (Somewhere County 2014-2015 STSJP Plan)
 - c. Work from the "saved" county plan document using it to record all of your county's information.
 - d. Once you have satisfactorily completed entering the required data, save the document, print the plan.
 - e. Then have the person named in the plan as the CEO sign the hard copy of the document.
 - f. Upload the signed copy of the plan and send it to OCFS via the STSJP email address at ocfs.sm.stsjp@ocfs.ny.gov
-

**STSJP GRANT FUNDING SFY15
DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION PROGRAMS**

Program Description	STSJP	TOTAL
Educational/Academic Deficit:		
<i>PEAK</i>	637,002	1,027,422
<i>Literacy Enhancement</i>	31,000	50,000
<i>Educational Improvement Services</i>	62,000	100,000
<i>OST Enrichment Program</i>	214,143	345,392
<i>Sub-Total</i>	944,145	1,522,814
Mental Health:		
<i>Art Therapy</i>	155,000	250,000
<i>Project Journey (JCCA)</i>	479,257	772,995
<i>Clinical Advisors</i>	77,500	125,000
<i>Sub-Total</i>	711,757	1,147,995
Prevention of Detention and Placement :		
<i>Enhanced ICM</i>	623,286	1,005,300
<i>AIM</i>	334,747	539,914
<i>Customized Assistance</i>	292,520	471,806
<i>Youth WRAP</i>	167,858	270,740
<i>Sub-Total</i>	1,418,411	2,287,760
Parent / Family Support:		
<i>Parent Partners</i>	124,000	200,000
<i>Sub-Total</i>	124,000	200,000
Total	\$3,198,313	\$5,158,569

SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILES (STSJP)

ADDENDUM
To OCFS-2121 (New York City)

The application notes that the total cost of the program will be \$1,027,422 and that the projected number that will be served will be 24. Last year, a similar amount was allocated to this program and you reported that only 9 youth were served. Please provide a justification for the cost of this program relative to the projected number to be served.

PEAK was a new initiative and not fully operational for the complete year. This resulted in lower enrolment and therefore significantly less spending (\$626,680.08 in actual spending vs a budgeted \$1,027,422) than was expected. The program has also now expanded to two sites which will provide a larger geographic catchment area from which to draw participants, which is expected to result in a significantly improved utilization as compared to the inaugural program year. In addition to the 24 base program slots, our PEAK contracts provide for an additional 6 participants in optional expanded capacity.

PEAK is one of our most intensive programs. All participants in PEAK are there as a result of a Family Court Judge requiring their full participation in the program as an Alternative to Placement. Participation in PEAK is for a 6 to 8 month duration and involves a full school day component supplemented by an after-school component which runs through 8:00 p.m. five days per week.

ANNUAL PLAN
SUPERVISION AND TREATMENT SERVICES FOR JUVENILES PROGRAM

Name of applicant municipality(s): New York City

Lead Agency: Administration for Children's Services

Name of contact person and lead agency (provide contact information):

For Fiscal/Claiming issues: Courtney LeBoriosis, Executive Budget Director, The Administration for Children's Services of the City of New York, 150 William Street, New York, NY 10038, (212) 676-9154, courtney.leboriosis@acs.nyc.gov.

For Program/Operations issues: Michael Forte, Deputy Commissioner for Administration, NYC Department of Probation, 33 Beaver Street, New York, NY 10004, (212) 232-0413, mforte@probation.nyc.gov

Time Period Covered By This Plan: SFY 2015

Total Funds Requested: \$3,198,313 (State Share)

\$1,960,256 (Local Match)

\$5,158,569 (Total)

ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITIES

Provide an analysis that identifies the neighborhoods or communities from which the greatest number of juvenile delinquents and Persons In Need of Supervision (PINS) are remanded to detention or residentially placed:

The target communities are within the five New York City boroughs. Specifically, we will focus on the 13 community districts within the boroughs (5 in the Bronx, 4 in Brooklyn, 2 in Manhattan, 1 in Queens and 1 in Staten Island) that historically have had the highest numbers of admissions to detention. In FY 2013, these 13 community districts accounted for 50 percent of New York City youth placed in detention facilities.¹ Together, these districts also placed more than 200 youth in residential facilities as the disposition of a delinquency matter in Family Court.

¹ Please note that there were 63 youth placed in detention during FY13 for whom no geographic information was available. The youth in these 13 community districts represent 50 percent of only those for whom geographic information was available.

Borough	Number of Detention Admissions	Community District Name
Queens	196	Jamaica/Hollis
Brooklyn	112	Bedford Stuyvesant
Brooklyn	158	East New York/Starrett City
Brooklyn	161	Brownsville
Manhattan	110	East Harlem
Manhattan	115	Central Harlem
Bronx	97	Fordham/University Heights
Bronx	106	Mott Haven/Melrose
Bronx	106	Morrisania/Crotona
Bronx	112	Williamsbridge/Baychester
Bronx	134	Highbridge/Concourse
Bronx	120	Parkchester/Soundview
Richmond	161	Saint George/Stapleton

The target populations are as follows: (1) youth in all stages of delinquency matters, from adjustment to supervision and (2) juvenile offenders.

Mid- and high-risk delinquent probationers have higher rates of rearrest between arrest and final disposition than low-risk probationers. Prior to the implementation of the detention risk assessment instrument (DRAI) and alternative-to-detention (ATD) continuum in 2007, 31 percent of mid-risk youth were rearrested during the pendency of their case; the percentage was even higher among high risk, at 39 percent. Among low risk youth, on the other hand, the rate was only 21 percent. Since the implementation of the tool, rates have decreased among all three groups, but still remain substantial among moderate risk youth (among high risk youth the rate has decreased because more of them are being detained through the use of the risk assessment instrument). Specifically, between 2008 and 2010, the rearrest rate for moderate risk youth was 24 percent, compared to only 18 percent among low risk youth.

With regard to the juvenile delinquent and Juvenile Offender to be served by these funds, we have identified four areas of need--educational deficits, mental health, multiple

simultaneous needs, and family support issues -- common to this population of probationers. When unaddressed, these areas of need place them at risk of remand to detention and residential placement.

Educational Deficits: Many youth enter probation or placement with educational needs, including below average reading and/or math skills, an inappropriate school placement, and/or an inadequate Individual Education Plan ("IEP"). Of the 1705 youth who were assessed with the Youth Level of Service Inventory (YLS) during Investigation and Recommendation (I&R) in 2013, 37 percent scored high on educational needs, with an additional 55 percent scoring moderate. These needs, when unaddressed, can lead to poor attendance and/or behavioral problems at school, both of which place youth at risk of rearrest and probation condition violation.

Mental Health: Many young probationers struggle with mental health diagnoses such as conduct disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, and mood disorders. While mental health problems alone are not necessarily a risk factor for criminal behavior, when they go unaddressed it can put a young person at risk of engaging in behavior that may lead to rearrest or a violation of probation, by making it difficult to address other criminogenic needs. This is substantiated by the fact that almost 95% of youth from New York City admitted to OCFS residential facilities in 2010 had mental health or substance abuse needs and more than two-thirds had conduct/oppositional defiant disorders.

In terms of juvenile offenders (JOs), a case study conducted by Vera in 2011 found that 39% of youth in the cases that were reviewed had documented mental health needs, with 38% in active mental health counseling and 57% with a history of counseling. In addition, JO's length of time in detention is more than four times as long as the 21 day average of juvenile delinquents.

Multiple, simultaneous needs:

Throughout the process of planning for re-alignment, the Community-Based Interventions Subcommittee of the Dispositional Reform Steering Committee spent a significant amount of time working to identify the kinds of services that the City should add to its continuum in order to effectively supervise more youth in their homes instead of sending them to out of home placement, consistent with public safety and the safety of the youth. As a result, three new Alternatives to Placement programs were established by the end of 2013. These were in addition to ACS' Juvenile Justice Initiative and brings the number to four Alternatives to Placement (ATPs) programs in New York

City. However, there will always be a subset of youth that pose unique and exceptionally difficult challenges for systems – young people who are not high risk of reoffending but have unique or intense needs that require the kind of individualized planning that spans agencies and systems. The Customized Assistance Unit proposes a process through which the Department of Probation would still be able to serve those young people in the community, thereby avoiding the unnecessary utilization of juvenile justice placements for youth who pose little or no danger to the public but for whom, in the absence of individualized services, community placement may be unsafe or otherwise inappropriate.

Family support:

Parents of youth on probation often struggle with the management and coordination of the obligations with which the youth need to comply, as well as all the service providers that often become involved in the family's life. Their struggles often lead to frustration and a feeling of helplessness that interfere with the youth's success on probation. Best practices in the social service field, particularly in the wraparound service models, indicate that having another parent who has had similar experiences as a "coach" or sounding board helps these parents stay engaged and help their children succeed on probation. In calendar year 2013, 101 of 503 (20%) Violations of Probation petitions listed "beyond parental control" as a reason for filing the violation. Additionally, 33 percent of youth who were assessed with the YLS in 2013 scored moderate to high on the family/parenting needs domain scale.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICES AND PROGRAMS TO BE FUNDED

List the name of each service and program proposed for funding with STSJP funds, along with the projected amount of STSJP funds to be used:

For the juvenile delinquents and Juvenile Offenders who will be served with programs procured through the STSJP, New York City will provide services in the four areas listed above, which will assist Probation Officers in working with their clients toward positive behavior change and better decision-making. Over the past year, New York City has increased its diversion of low risk/low severity cases so that formal case processing and its attendant resources are used instead for the young people most in need of supervision and treatment. Coupled with a 55% decline in placements from New York City since 2005, this means that Probation caseloads are increasingly comprised of higher risk youth with more complex needs. Services will be procured through a competitively awarded solicitation process by which providers with demonstrated experience in the services will be awarded contracts, and all boroughs will be served.

More specifics about the services to be procured are listed below. The total amount of STSJP funds to be expended will be approximately \$5.25 million. To ensure accountability, quality assurance, financial integrity and success outcome of the Supervision and Treatment Services for Juveniles Program, a portion of the funds will be allocated to administrative overhead.

a. Educational/Academic Deficits (Estimated Funding \$944,145):

STSJP funding will be used to pay for a **day treatment program** in partnership with the NYC Department of Education. The program, called PEAK (Pathways to Excellence, Achievement and Knowledge) combines elements of educational enrichment, behavior modification and therapeutic services, and is provided in conjunction with ongoing probation supervision provided by DOP. The intervention will educate, instill values, improve life skills, re-build confidence and reinforce accountability in participating youth. Specifically, in New York City the day treatment model will deliver differentiated education and vocational training to youth for a flexible time period, most often in the range of 6 to 8 months. This model takes a family-focused approach: the daytime schedule allows family members to go to work; the flexible time period and differentiated instruction are catered to the individual family's needs; and the young person's education and vocational training accrue to gains in confidence and reduced conflict in the household. PEAK began operation at the Roads Charter School in the Bronx, where Children's Aid Society is the service provider and has expanded to W.E.B. DuBois High School in Brooklyn, where St. John's University is the service provider. Collectively they service all five boroughs. PEAK began servicing youth in September 2013.-

Consistent with STSJP goals, the day treatment model will result in measureable educational gains and overall school engagement, facilitate career exploration and employment attainment, and increase community attachment, all of which will contribute to lower recidivism. By working with youth to gain educational confidence, participate more actively in school, prepare and attain employment, and grow their enthusiasm for a career, the model will greatly reduce their risk of detention or placement. Academic education will be differentiated to address a wide range of learning needs but will focus on experiential learning to motivate and engage students in the learning process. The program offers credit recovery to assist students who are below grade level (including those substantially below grade level) to get back on track. Woven throughout the program is an ethic of restorative justice, accountability and behavior modification. Involving the family at the commencement of the services and focusing on the family throughout ensures buy in, participation, and support.

For example, restorative justice practices are being utilized worldwide to reduce acts of juvenile delinquency and help offenders become accountable for the harm they've inflicted through their actions, as well as to make amends with the victims and others affected, all while remaining in the community. Professionals are moving towards this

strategy to rebuild community support and create a more effective and responsive juvenile justice system.

STSJP funding will also be used to continue providing a **literacy enhancing program**. Probation staff citywide will continue to provide literacy-enhancing workshops to youth on Probation. This intervention consists of delivering the “Real Stories, Real Teens,” and/or the “Real Men: Urban Teens Write about How to be a Man” curricula developed by Youth Communication, as well as the Interactive Journaling series from The Change Companies. The mission of Youth Communication is to help marginalized youth develop their full potential through reading and writing. Increased proficiency in reading and writing will lead to better engagement in school and reduced truancy, which is often a precursor to juvenile delinquency and detention. It will also allow program participants to be better prepared to transition into healthy adulthood, which will further reduce their likelihood of being detained or residentially placed.

This is a valuable partnership for DOP as Youth Communication has partnered with several community-based organizations (CBOs) and NYC agencies to great success. The Real Teens curriculum includes real stories by teens dealing with various life changes and challenges, and was named the “Best Curriculum for a Specialized Audience” in 2008 by the Association of Educational Publishers. This book of stories will aid the participants of the program to read, recognize their strengths, and understand how teenagers like themselves overcame similar challenges. It will act as a learning tool for them, allowing them to build self-esteem, develop and mature.

The Real Men curriculum, which was named 2011 Best Curriculum for Life Skills & Character Education, also by the Association of Educational Publishers, is an anthology of 32 true stories by young men, ages 14 to 24, on how they have overcome challenges to success, such as negative self-image, unstable family life, peer pressure, and dropping out of school. Although we have no measurable outcomes, anecdotally youth have benefitted immensely from this programming.

In turn, the Interactive Journaling series is a unique collaboration between industry leaders in behavioral change and The Change Companies® and is evidence-based. The journaling process is powerful enough to guide an individual through life-change, but simple enough to keep participants engaged from the start to the end. Interactive Journaling is a structured and experiential writing process that motivates and guides participants toward positive life changes across many domains. The journals can be used in a group setting as well as in individual sessions, meaning that the programming can be replicated easily across multiple sites.

STSJP funds will be used to provide **educational improvement services** comprising direct education-related assistance to youth on probation supervision. These services will not only improve the youth’s school performance but will also improve attendance reducing the number of technical violations for failing to attend to school.

Since truancy and technical violations at school are a predictor of court involvement, these services will directly reduce the number of youth detained or placed.

Educational enhancement Services provided citywide allow the participants the opportunity to receive one to one assistance on class projects, homework assignments and test preparation. The provider of educational enhancement services will give in person, one to one assistance in addition to being available via teleconference and/or video conferencing. Providers particularly focus on engaging with guardians and parents to keep them informed of and involved in their child's involvement with the services; this family-focused approach ensures greater likelihood of success. Educational enhancement Services is a very valuable tool, as proven anecdotally when a youth involved in tutoring services presented with all failing grades and after two months of one on one tutoring services he was able to bring his grade point average to B+. Additionally, youth have reported passing Regents exam after receiving tutoring services. All of this academic success, in past cases, has generated pride and confidence among both youth and their families, leading to reduced conflict in the home. We have experienced some challenges with the replication and expansion of the program, particularly in identifying and retaining appropriate tutors. However, we are anticipating further expansion and penetration for this program will happen in September 2014.

STSJP funds will be used for **out of school time enrichment programs**. One is the CARES (Cultural, Arts, Recreation, and Education Services) program. There are compelling views regarding the efficacy of structured and consistent activities during out of school time in deterring anti-social or delinquent behavior, and the productive use of leisure time has become a standard criminogenic factor on which to assess risk of reoffending. Young people who are given an opportunity to do something positive and creative with their talents or who have an appreciation for something enjoyable or beautiful are less likely to be involved in violent or destructive behavior. Programming that offers safe, interactive and adult supervised activities will impact recidivism of youth before the court or on court ordered supervision. These activities act as a barrier to police contact, violence, and gang involvement, and when implemented will, as a result, reduce the total number of youth detained or residentially placed.

CARES is a program which engages youth during their out of school time, i.e. holidays, summer vacation, and weekday after school hours. The juvenile probationers are introduced to a variety of programming that includes a wide array of activities such as interactive dance, fitness and artistic teachings, music and theatre performances, sporting events and instruction, visits to college campuses, restaurants and museums. Activities and programming will parallel with the time the youth are out of school. These activities will expose youth to the world of arts and culture, which will nurture a healthy existence within their communities. These are also family-friendly activities and interests that the program will encourage youth to bring home, and in which youth can involve their families.

The CARES summer program lasts for 6 weeks and is designed to introduce youth to the culture, arts, recreation, and education of NYC and the surrounding areas. Participants will be able to experience programming that includes a wide array of activities such as interactive dance, fitness and artistic teachings, theatre performances, sporting events and instruction, visits to college campuses, restaurants and museums. Activities and programming will take place 3 to 5 days a week. These activities will expose youth to the world of arts and culture, which will nurture a healthy existence within their communities. Additionally the youth's involvement in the program have impacted the family as many youth reported sharing their experiences with their families which has resulted in increased communication and family outings.

A second program, a music-driven youth development program run by Carnegie Hall, called Musical Connections, will be available for eligible youth. Musical Connections will provide music and mentoring services for court-involved youth under the jurisdiction of the Department of Probation. Programs will support connecting participants to their communities, as well as DOP's emphasis on positive youth development and community-based service models, as outlined in the Young Men's Initiative. Similar projects provided for at-risk youth in other NYC agency settings have demonstrated results that support reduced recidivism rates, and a reduced number of youth detained overall. Youth engaged in the 10-week, 90 minute workshops performed at a final concert attended by family members, peers, Probation Officers and community members.

Musical Connections was designed with three objectives: (1) offer diverse, high quality live music experiences for people in challenging circumstances that respond to need, create new possibilities, engage creativity, and transform lives; (2) plan programs that have potential impact on artists, staff, families, and the institutions themselves; and, (3) generate new learning and share that learning with the field.

Paint Straight, a program of X-Mental, Inc., rounds out our collection of out of school time programming. Paint Straight is a group restorative intervention program that uses the power of art and hip hop to deliver a message of responsibility and accountability to youth on probation which, like the other programs, aids in reducing recidivism. Through education and mentorship, youth are provided with the social and emotional skills they need to succeed and the support necessary to foster change. These social and emotional skills continue to benefit the youth after the program ends, particularly among family members at home.

The first month of the program addresses, the legal, social, and emotional issues that youth face growing up in New York City, using graffiti as a means to help facilitate the conversations among those enrolled in the program. Among the topics discussed in the first month are: 1) What brought youth into the program? 2) The seriousness of

breaking the law and the consequences. 3) What makes graffiti so compelling? 4) What is the difference between art and vandalism?

b. Mental Health: (Estimated Funding \$711,757)

STSJP funds will be used to provide two types of mental health services for either juvenile delinquents or juvenile offenders: “traditional” verbal clinical services and art therapy. In addition, clinical advisors have been hired to assist youth and their families to develop and implement community-based mental health/behavioral health treatment plans.

Verbal therapy will be provided to probationers by the Jewish Child Care Association (JCCA), through its Project Journey.

Project Journey provides clinical services to 120 youth annually that are at risk of juvenile justice placement, with a maximum of 60 youth served at any given time. The youth must attend a minimum of weekly individual counseling over the course of three months and group counseling is required when appropriate. Journey is an intensive, short term program that diverts youth with mental health needs and substance abuse issues from placement. The program uses a strengths-based and family-centered approach to equip and empower families to manage their children on their own, within their own communities. The goal of the Journey Program is to maintain juvenile justice youth in the community and address the mental health and substance abuse issues that put them at risk of placement. The program seeks to build family skills, to support the youth and their families, and to work collaboratively across systems to achieve program goals. A primary focus of the work is to stabilize a child in his or her family, and then provide the child and family with linkages and referrals to a wide range of community-based services. Project Journey has proven to engage youth and families delivering solid programming. Project has met their targeted enrollment this past SFY.

A second mental health service that will be procured for delinquent probationers is **Art Therapy**. In art therapy, the use of art materials provides an alternative environment for the participant to express his/her thoughts and experiences. The creation of artwork provides a mode of expression where the youth can be safely heard and seen. Artwork also provides a springboard for the verbally withdrawn, allows youth to process suppressed emotions, develops task persistence/frustration tolerance, and enhances communication skills. Groups are held citywide and are comprised of eight to ten young people in cycles of 12 weeks. Individual work will also be done with about 10 young people at a time. The total number of youth served is expected to be 225, with services provided by three providers (continuing from the prior STSJP funding cycle): The Animation Project, Artistic Noise and New York Creative Arts. Parents and families are informed of their children’s involvement and at the end of the session are invited to the end of the session exhibition, where their child’s art work will be

showcased. Showcasing the artwork in public exhibitions allows the young people a forum to have their voices heard by the public. A number of participants have sold their artwork, and have moved on to the entrepreneurship portion of the program, where they learn valuable work skills as well as how to conduct business transactions, a very empowering experience. These skills are transferable to home and school resulting in improved behavior reducing conflict.

Clinical Advisors: As mentioned above in the Family Support paragraph, a significant number of violations of probation petitions are filed on the basis of “beyond parental control.” Much of what gives rise to these petitions results from poorly addressing the behavioral health of the youth in question. Often, these youth present moderate to low risk/severity profiles and could be served in the community. Additionally, as the City has been monitoring the use of the structured decision-making process, it has been found that the vast majority of the moderate and low risk/severity youth who end up getting placed were presenting significant behavioral health challenges in addition to poor family support.² STSJP funds will be used to fund clinical advisors for each of our borough offices, and a supervisor, to devise community-based mental health treatment plan and coordinate the execution of such plans. On a limited basis, the clinical advisor would conduct an actual behavioral health evaluation of the youth and/or primary caregiver (the latter to ensure home stability and assess the type of services needed).

When a parent/caregiver wants to initiate a violation of probation petition because he/she believes the youth is beyond control, or when a youth’s behavior becomes problematic or challenging while on probation, the assigned Probation Officer would conference the case with the clinical advisor, and the clinical advisor would help the Probation Officer assess the situation and come up with an appropriate community-based service plan to address the issues presented. Monthly case conferences reduce the likelihood of Probation clients being violated when parents are pursuing placement. To this end, the clinical advisor provides crisis intervention to families at a crossroad. As of July 2014 there are clinical advisors in all five counties.

c. Prevention of Detention and Placement [\$1,418,411]

STSJP funding will be used to continue the support of **Intensive Community Monitoring (ICM)** services. ICM has been the City’s highest level of alternative to detention servicing all (5) boroughs.

ICM is an intensive program for youth who are at higher end of the mid-risk spectrum, moderate-risk releases from detention, or youth who were unresponsive to lower level programming, and are paroled by the court to the Department of Probation.

² The City is in the process of a full analysis of this data, which has to be compiled from several agencies and has not been finalized.

Youth and their families who are referred to ICM must sign a contractual compliance agreement to receive services. Once enrolled, a team of probation officers closely monitor the youth's activities. Youth receive frequent school and home visits, telephone check-ins, curfew monitoring, informal counseling, and referrals for outside services and the probation officer has daily contact with the family. ICM's rearrest rate is less than 10%.

As an Alternative to Placement (ATP) corollary to ICM, STSJP funding continues to support **Advocate, Intervene, Mentor (AIM)** --. AIM is an intensive mentoring and advocacy program for high risk youth facing the highest probability of out-of-home-placement, as a result of Family Court delinquency adjudication. These adolescents are facing institutional placement as a result of a Family Court disposition, are sentenced to probation with an explicit court order to participate in AIM as an ATP, and are facing a violation of probation due to chronic absenteeism and/or chronic unresponsiveness to interventions and engagement strategies. Probation is aware that a positive role model in a youth's life can decrease such risk factors for a youth to be a risk of placement. By utilizing an intervention strategy that pairs youth with paid advocates, the AIM Program seeks to provide participants with the structure and guidance they need for success. Participants will continue to be identified through the use of DOP's Structured Decision-Making Process, much of which is rooted in the Youth Level of Service (YLS) risk/needs assessment.

Each AIM participant is paired with an advocate who will also serve as a mentor and resource specialist. Advocates play the role of connector, linking clients with community based resources and facilitating relationships with known institutions. Through the collaborative effort of the Family Team Conferences the basis of the youth's service plan is formed; which is guided by the family's goals, preferences, needs, and strengths. Mentors will be recruited and are associated with various Community Based Organizations (COBs) which include Youth Advocate Programs Inc. (Bronx), Good Shepherd Services (Brooklyn), Union Settlement Association Inc. (Manhattan), Community Mediation Services Inc. (Queens), and Fund for the City of New York/Center for Court Innovation (Staten Island). Each advocate will work with no more than 4 youth at a time and will be available to the youth and their families 24/7. The contact hours between each Advocate and youth could be as high as 30 hours per week with a minimum of 7 hours per week. . The goal of AIM is to enhance community safety by increasing resiliency and reducing risk factors for adolescents on probation who face the highest probability of out-of-home placement through intensive mentoring and advocacy. The main vehicle of this intervention is the use of wraparound services that are grounded in the development of engaged and sustainable family support systems.

Additionally, DOP will continue its **NYC YouthWRAP** program (originally initiated in the aftermath of Hurricane Sandy) which deploys teams of youth and DOP staff to assist in community-focused projects.

NYC Youth WRAP aligns with our validated risk/needs assessment instrument roll-out. A key criminogenic risk factors assessed in the instrument (the Youth Level of Service, or YLS), is “use of leisure time.” Research indicates that having structure in the day beyond school hours is an important protective factor that contributes to reduced recidivism. Youth who have to report to places at particular times and who have to adhere to set rules and expectations develop life skills that foster pro-social attitudes and law abidance. These skills are reinforced at school and home improving relations and reducing conflict.

STSJP-funded slots in NYC Youth WRAP enroll higher-risk/need juvenile clients sentenced to an Alternative to Placement (ATP) program, attending an Alternative to Detention (ATD) program, or prosecuted as Juvenile Offenders. DOP staff work alongside each 10-person youth team. There is a work readiness orientation that introduces workplace etiquette, team-building, conflict resolution and other modules. The NYC Youth WRAP Project Coordinator works with NYC Service and community non-profit organizations to identify project sites. Assignments include community benefit projects directly in the communities (i.e., light load debris clean-up, Parks) or with support organizations (food, clothing) that distribute goods and services to the impacted communities.

Customized Assistance Unit –

The Customized Assistance/Wraparound Approach

The customized assistance/wraparound approach is not a program. Instead, it comprises individualized services, flexible programming/funding, and a “never give up” philosophy in order to address the varied and often significant needs of low-to-moderate risk youth.

To this end, DOP has established a Customized Assistance Unit, staffed by licensed social workers, to whom Probation Officers can make service requests/referrals for a variety of different services for the youth, and/or their families that will enable them to remain in good standing with their probation disposition. These services, the access to which would be vetted and coordinated by the social worker, could include:

- In-home Therapy
- Medication Management
- Outpatient-Individual Family Therapy
- Alcohol/Substance Abuse Counseling
- Assessment
- Psychological Evaluation
- Housing Assistance
- Mental Health Assessment/Evaluation
- Mentoring
- Parent Aide

- Group Home Care
- Respite Care
- Child Care for Parent
- Tutor
- Specialized Camps
- Emergency Food Pantry
- Crisis Home Care
- Treatment Foster Care
- Residential Treatment
- Foster Care
- Day Treatment/Alternative School
- Nursing Assessment/Management
- Job Development/Placement
- Kinship Care
- Transportation Services
- Supervision/Observation in Home
- Afterschool Programming
- Recreation/Child-Oriented Activities
- Discretionary Funds/Flexible Funds
- Housekeeping/Chore Services
- Independent Living Support
- Psychiatric Inpatient Hospital

Because this is not a program or type of service; rather, it is a process that results in a comprehensive, individualized service plan that utilizes creative solutions to allow even the most challenging youth to safely remain in the community. The process incorporates the following elements:

- Needs driven, not service driven, and not constrained by a provider's limitations;
- Child & family centered and culturally competent;
- Include regular opportunities to review and revise the plan; and,
- Recognize struggles occur and don't necessarily warrant revocation of the plan.

Each Probation borough office is assigned a customized assistance worker who will meet regularly with probation officers to case conference (particularly high risk/high severity cases) to help the assigned probation officer(s) ascertain the range of services that would be needed to keep the youth safely in the community. The customized assistance worker would review with the PO the results of the youth's risk/needs assessment instrument to determine the primary areas for intervention -- a simple example is a youth who needs to find structured activities to occupy his/her time and needs the funds to join a, say, football or baseball league and buy his/her equipment. The customized assistance unit worker is the conduit to accessing the service for the youth. For specialized alternative to incarceration programs under contract with DOP, such as AIM: Advocate, Intervene, Mentor ECHOES; Every Child Has an Opportunity to Excel and Succeed and PEAK; Pathways to Excellence, Achievement and Knowledge the customized assistance unit will provide funds as deemed necessary, particularly when an obstacle to community success is identified.

The customized assistance workers are establishing relationships with community-based agencies that provide services to youth and families to make appropriate referrals or “purchase” the services as appropriate. This is critical particularly in the area of parent engagement. To date (3) social workers have been hired and assigned to the Bronx, Brooklyn and Manhattan, with the first social worker being hired in December of 2012. Recruitment for Queens and Staten Island will begin upon approval for the current year plan.

The Social workers involvement has proven to be valuable in that their work with our most difficult cases, i.e. juveniles with multifaceted issues such as mental health and residential challenges cases and with high risk youth facing the highest probability of out-of-home placement have had initial success. Referrals and innovative interventions have aided the Department’s Alternative to Placement unit to successfully match youth to ATP programming with services identified prior to disposition and release from detention.

The Social Workers were also instrumental in implementing City-wide initiative which utilized the sport of basketball as a mentoring and bonding experience for the youth. Working closely with a team of probation staff the initiative was a huge success with more than 50 youth engaging in the education, execution and team work of basketball.

d. Parent/Family Support: Parent Support Program (\$124,000)

Parent Coaches provide critical peer support to parents and caregivers of youth going through the juvenile justice system and assist parents/caregivers in navigating the conditions that can be assigned to their children, such as mental health or substance abuse treatment, special education services and other child welfare services which parents/caregivers often find demanding and overwhelming. Through the sharing of their own experiences, Parent Coaches provide culturally sensitive, nonjudgmental support to the family to help increase family involvement and serve as liaisons with professionals to decrease unintentional bias toward parents.

The Parent Coach is available at every point of service provided by DOP. At Intake, the Parent Coach may confer with the parent/caregiver during the youth’s post-arrest meeting, to engage the parent/caregiver into listening to concerns that place their child at risk of continued involvement in the justice system and the benefit of diversion to avoid further involvement, including the avoidance of detention.

Parent/Coach assistance at the Investigations stage may have the Parent Coach assist in outreach to families to reinforce importance of keeping court appearances and investigation interview appointments, which further reduces the risk of youth detention.

If needed a Parent Coach may attend a court appearance with a youth's family to offer support and ensure the parent/caregiver understands what transpires in court.

In calendar year 2012, 101 of 503 (20%) Violations of Probation petitions listed "beyond parental control" as a reason for filing the violation. During the supervision process, the Parent/Coach in cooperation with DOP will engage parents/caregivers to actively participate in the case planning for their child throughout the term of supervision. This active participation and support of the parent/coach, will lead to a reduction in violations of supervision based on parental control and consequently reduce out of home placement.

The Department of Probation has established formal relationships with the following organizations, Good Shepherd (Brooklyn), New York Center for Interpersonal Development (Staten Island) and Community Connections for Youth (Bronx), for the provision of the Parent Coach services which started February 2014. As these organizations already recruit and train system-involved parents who want to be mentors to others. Our objective is to replicate this model across the remaining two boroughs.

The following outcomes are anticipated as a result of parent/family participation in the Parent Support Services program:

- Fewer missed appointments
- Family satisfaction and understanding of the juvenile justice system
- Improved parental input in the DOP IAP and other case management activities
- Reduction in the number of violations of probation based on parent depositions
- Reduction in use of detention and out of home placement

Projected Number of Youth to be Served:

Projected Number of Youth to be Served		
A. Educational/Academic Deficits		
	• PEAK	24
	• Educational Improvement/Literacy Enhancement	100
	• Out of School Time (OST)	150
Projected Number of Youth to be Served		274

B. Mental Health		
	• Project Journey	120
	• Art Therapy	225
Projected Number of Youth to be Served		345
C. Prevention of Detention & Placement		
	• ICM	225
	• Customized assistance	400
	• YouthWRAP	100
Projected Number of Youth to be Served		725
D. Parent/Family Support		
	+ Parent Support Program	100
Projected Number of Youth to be Served		100
Total Number of Youth Projected to be Served		1,444

DISPROPORTIONALITY

- a) Provide available information (use objective data or, if none exists, you may provide anecdotal or other information) indicating whether the use of detention or residential placement in your service area shows a significant racial or ethnic disproportionality:

There is significant racial disproportionality in New York City's juvenile justice system. The degree of disproportionality is perhaps best summarized in a recent report on the subject by the Vera Institute of Justice:

"The NYC juvenile justice system is populated almost exclusively by youth of color, many of whom come from under-resourced and marginalized communities. Roughly 88 percent of the youth arrested in NYC are either Black or Latino groups that comprise only 64 percent of the City's total youth population. These youth constitute an even larger share of the juvenile justice population at later stages of case processing: 91 percent of youth entering detention; 90 percent of youth placed with private agencies; and 97 percent of youth entering OCFS - operated facilities."

b) If such disproportionality exists, describe how the services/programs proposed for funding will address the disproportionality:

Our service programs will address disproportionality in the juvenile justice system by focusing on youth at risk of remand and violation in the 13 New York City community districts that remand and place the majority of court-involved youth. Historically, the population of New York City youth at various points in the juvenile justice system has been disproportionately non-white. In 2013, for example, 80 percent of juvenile probation intakes whose race was identified were identified as minority status;³ and an October 2013 snapshot of juveniles under probation supervision shows that 80 percent of youth whose race was known were non-white (33 percent also identified as Latino).⁴

Minority youth are also overrepresented among those considered for placement. In 2013, 96 percent of youth who were assessed with the YLS as part of the I&R process were non-white. A deeper analysis of youth who went through the Structured Decision-Making Process between April 2012 and August 2013 revealed that 78 percent of youth who fell into “placement-bound” boxes on the SDM grid fell into this category as well (an additional 19 percent in these boxes were missing data on race/ethnicity; only three percent were white).

Finally, juvenile offenders are disproportionately minority status as well. Of the case files reviewed in the Vera Institute of Justice report regarding juvenile offenders mentioned above, 79% of the youth were identified as Black.

By encouraging community engagement and addressing four of the needs that lead to rearrests and violations among probationers and juvenile offenders, our services will help stem the tide of disproportionality in New York’s juvenile justice system.

In addition to the programs outlined above, the Department of Probation’s new Structured Decision Making process (SDM) is expected to reduce disproportionality in that both then risk/needs assessment instrument that will be used – the Youth Level of Service (YLS) – and the decision-making matrix will ensure that all youth, regardless of borough/judge, race, gender, or any other demographic category will face the same dispositional options when they share the same risk/offense severity profile. The City is in the process of collecting and analyzing data to assess the efficacy of the SDM process in reducing disproportionate minority confinement.

EFFICACY OF PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

³ Race data were missing for three percent of juveniles at the time of the analysis.

⁴ Four percent of the 1717 juveniles under supervision during this snapshot were missing data on race and ethnicity.

Explain how the services will reduce the number of youth who are detained or residentially placed; how they are family-focused; and whether they are capable of being replicated across multiple sites:

The potential for the programs described above to reduce detention and/or residential placement of delinquent youth is best understood in the framework of the overall Department of Probation reforms. With the help of the Vera Institute of Justice and through a collaborative Dispositional Reform Steering Committee that included representation from the Judiciary, Law Department, Defense, ACS, NYPD, Criminal Justice Coordinator, Deputy Mayor's Office, Mental Health, Department of Education, youth and family advocates, Probation has implemented the Youth Level of Service (YLS) Risk/Needs Assessment Instrument and Structured Decision Making process, both of which have the confidence of key system stakeholders. Since the implementation of these tools as anticipated the process has targeted fewer youth for placement, and place youth with greater risk and needs onto probation's caseload. The programs outlined in this plan will be critical in making the move to a more community based model a successful one.

The outlined services address four areas of need common to the growing number of medium- and high- risk juvenile probationers, a significant number of whom get rearrested while on probation or have their probation revoked. The four identified areas of need, when unaddressed, place them at risk of remand to detention or residential placement. By providing quality services in these areas fewer youth will be detained or residentially placed.

New York City plans to institute these programs in all the Department of Probation Juvenile Operations branches across the five boroughs to the extent it is viable, as they are generally replicable across multiple sites.

All of the programs/services are client- as well as family- centered, as family involvement is a critical component of the emotional well-being and growth of young people. Families/caregivers will be strongly encouraged to participate in family groups, family orientations, and family conferences. Increasing not only the youth's but families' self-efficacy and advocacy skills will play a vital role in fostering improved behavior and decision- making, thereby reducing the likelihood of rearrests and violations of probation, and reducing the use of detention and placement.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROPOSED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Describe the demonstrated effectiveness of the proposed services and programs, *or* provide other justification of why you are proposing these services/programs for funding:

All of the programs and services described above are consistent with New York City's efforts to continue reform of the juvenile justice system. For juvenile delinquent probationers, the Department of Probation is reforming its methods to engage youth and families and individualizing case planning. These services will allow probation officers to move from compliance/monitoring approach to working with youth on probation on sustained, positive change. In addition, these services will provide probation officers with a menu of options to address the complex needs of the increasingly higher risk and disengagement level of youth who are placed on probation.

The proposed services also address the widely accepted dynamic criminogenic factors that when altered in positive ways, result in reduced delinquent/criminal behavior: antisocial attitudes, values and beliefs; negative associates/peers; family factors; use of leisure time, and poor educational achievement and engagement. All of the services are expected to impact family factors positively; the mental health interventions will address anti-social attitudes and foster positive values and beliefs about self and community. The varied options for education initiatives will ensure that participating youth will increase their levels of educational achievement and develop positive peer cultures. Lastly, the work of the Customized Assistance Unit will allow New York City to identify service gaps and needs for youth on probation for future planning, as well as immediately address the sometimes unexpected needs that youth and their families have that, when unaddressed, result in detention and/or placement.

PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

Provide the projected performance outcomes for your proposed services and programs, being sure to include:

- a) **An estimate of the anticipated reductions in detention utilization and residential placements:**

The proposed services will enable their respective participants to improve their decision-making competencies, and thereby avoid violation of probation processes that often result in detention and/or residential placement, as well as avoid rearrest while paroled from detention. From 2008 to March 2014, the average daily population in secure detention reduced quite significantly from 320 to 118, a 63% reduction. It is expected through this expanded array of community-based options that by the end of the grant period detention utilization rates would be reduced by an additional 5%.

The number of placements at OCFS and Close-to-Home facilities for New York City youth has dropped dramatically in the last several years—from 1399 in 2006 to 428 in 2013, a drop of 69% (this include Juvenile Offender placements in secure facilities).

Additionally, since the launch of Close-to-Home in September 2012, the placement rate among dispositions has decreased as well—from 15 percent during the first six months of 2012 to 10 percent during the first six months of 2013. Given that 45% of placements typically result from violations of probation and that the Department of Probation has reduced its violation revocation rate from 60% of violation dispositions in CY11 to 47% in CY13, we expect to see a further reduction in out-of-home placements through the effective utilization of this expanded continuum of services. Juvenile offenders who remain arrest-free in the community also are significantly less likely to be placed in OCFS facilities as their sentence. It is anticipated there will be an additional reduction in the number of placements by the end of the grant period of approximately 5%.

b) Other projected positive outcomes for youth who participate in the services and programs:

- Provide youth with critical thinking skills
- Improve self-advocacy for families managing school-related issues and other system services
- Improve school/academic engagement
- Strengthen families and improve the relationship between probationer and family
- Increase youth involvement in pro-social activities
- Improve conflict management skills and avoidance of violence by youth and families
- Assist youth and families in successfully managing interfamilial strife
- Reduce recidivism

ASSESSMENT OF SUCCESS ACHIEVING PREVIOUS PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

What were your projected performance outcomes in your 2012-2013 STSJP Plan for your proposed services and programs:

Estimated anticipated reductions in detention utilization and residential placements:

Given the multitude of co-occurring initiatives in New York City at this time, it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the specific impact that the STSJP-funded projects have had on New York City's detention and placement reduction trends. For example, over SFY 2013, DOP has implemented various evidence-based practices in the areas of adjustment services and supervision (motivational interviewing, restorative practices, Individualized Action Plans, and use of the YLS and Structured Decision-Making grid, among others), all of which have also contributed to a reduction in detention utilization and residential placements. These practices, coupled with the STSJP programming that was offered to our youth, all have contributed to the continued decline in detention and placement trends.

Other projected positive outcomes for youth who participate in the services and programs:

We have been able to establish that the programs have started having the intended positive youth development outcomes we sought from an anecdotal perspective. For example, 5 NYC YouthWRAP participants were honored at the NYPD Community Affairs Bureau awards dinner for more than 300 volunteers and others (including community groups, tenant associations, community boards, NYPD, Sanitation, DFTA, DOH) that contributed significantly to the Superstorm Sandy relief efforts in Brooklyn and Staten Island. The dinner, "Police & Community Working Together," was hosted by St. John's University on Staten Island. Each of the young men received a Certificate of Appreciation wall plaque.

2. Please provide the following information for your county or the jurisdiction served by your STSJP programs for 2013-2014, indicating if the geographic area is anything other than countywide:⁵

a) The number of youth arrested: 7,304

b) The number of youth placed in detention programs:

(1) Secure detention: 2,630

(2) Non-secure detention: 688

c) The number of youth placed out of their home as part of a disposition in a JD or PINS case:

a. JDs placed with OCFS or LDSS: 417

b. PINS placed:

d) The number of youth who participated in services and programs receiving STSJP funds: 1,886

3. Please list each program that received STSJP funds for 2012-2013 and provide the following for each program:

CARES Program

a) When did the program start using 2013-2014 STSJP funds, and what are the dates of the period you are reporting on? *June 2013*

⁵ All the estimated data in this section reflect CY2013.

- b) How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? **75**
- c) What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or use of the service? **25 days for the 15 summer youth; 70 youth participated in other planned activities throughout the school year.**
- d) How many youth were served in each program receiving STSJP funds in 2013-2014? **85 over the course of the entire fiscal year, exceeding the projected 75.**
- e) How many youth in each program experienced each of these outcomes:
 - 1) Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) **84**
 - 2) Did not appear in court when directed to do so: N/A
 - 3) Re-arrested before appearing in court: **1 (although the participant did not have to appear in court, I was rearrested while participating in the summer program)**
 - 4) Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason other than re-arrest or failure to show at court: N/A

CARES was an invigorating and valuable experience for youth involved last year. More specifically, the program exposed them to activities that helped them observe, learn, and emanate compassion for others, side by side with their probation officers. On one excursion, for example youth citywide visited The Dialogues in the Dark Exhibit, where they were temporarily without sight and had to rely on a blind guide to lead them around. Their leaders provided them with security and a sense of orientation by transmitting to them a world without pictures. Youth left the excursion not only with an understanding of what it feels like to be blind, but also with great respect for their tour guides. One youth—who until then had been removed from the program—even became an active participant, verbalizing his admiration for the guide and emerging as a leader who assisted probation staff throughout the tour.

ICM

- a) When did the program start using 2013-2013 STSJP funds, and what are the dates of the period you are reporting on? **4/1/13- 3/31/14**
- b) How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? **225**
- c) What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or use of the service? **120 days**
- d) How many youth were served in each program receiving STSJP funds in 2013-2014 **495 citywide**
- e) How many youth in each program experienced each of these outcomes:
 - (1) Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed) **303**
 - (2) Did not appear in court when directed to do so: N/A
 - (3) Re-arrested before appearing in court: **17**
 - (4) Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason other than re-arrest or failure to show at court: **141**

Educational Improvement/Literacy Enhancement

- a) When did the program start using 2013-2013 STSJP funds, and what are the dates of the period you are reporting on? *April 2013*
- b) How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? *150*
- c) What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or use of the service? *N/A*
- d) How many youth were served in each program receiving STSJP funds in 2013-2014? *75*
- e) How many youth in each program experienced each of these outcomes: *All N/A*

Project Journey (JCCA)

- a) When did the program start using 2013 -2014 STSJP funds, and what are the dates of the period you are reporting on? *4/1/2013- 3/31/14*
- b) How many slots were created in the program with STSJP funds? *120*
- c) What was the average length of stay for youth in the program or use of the service? *7 months*
- d) How many youth were served in each program receiving STSJP funds in 2013-2014? *144*
- e) How many youth in each program experienced each of these outcomes:
 - (1) Successfully completed the program (not re-arrested and appeared in court as directed *92 of them successfully and 7 unsuccessful. . The remaining 45 are active*
 - (2) Did not appear in court when directed to do so: *N/A*
 - (3) Re-arrested before appearing in court: *N/A*
 - (4) Moved to detention because of non-compliance with the program or any reason other than re-arrest or failure to show at court: *N/A*

NYC YouthWRAP

Hurricane Sandy resulted in significant damage to many New York City communities. NYC YouthWRAP deployed teams of youth and DOP staff to assist these communities with restoration. Storm recovery assignments included community benefit projects directly in the communities (i.e., light load debris clean-up, Parks) or with support organizations (food, clothing) that distribute goods and services to the impacted communities.

NYC Youth WRAP aligned with our validated risk/needs assessment instrument roll-out. A key criminogenic risk factors assessed in the instrument (the Youth Level of Service, or YLS), is “use of leisure time.” Research indicates that having structure in the day beyond school hours is an important protective factor that contributes to reduced recidivism. Youth who have to report to places at particular times and who have to

adhere to set rules and expectations develop life skills that foster pro-social attitudes and law abidance.

As a result of the NYC Youth Wrap Weekend Restoration Assistance Program, STSJP Funds continued to support NYC Youth Wrap. A total of 472 youth were enrolled in the program. These were higher-risk/need juvenile clients sentenced to an Alternative to Placement (ATP) program, attending an Alternative to Detention (ATD) program, or prosecuted as Juvenile Offenders. There was a work readiness orientation that introduced workplace etiquette, team-building, conflict resolution and other modules. The NYC Youth Wrap Project Coordinator worked with NYC Service and community non-profit organizations to identify project sites. During this time over 69,000 community hours were performed, 46 homes rebuilt, 19,000 boxes of relief supplies packed, 70,000 pounds of food supplies assembled and distributed and 90,000 meals served throughout 33 project sites. There were 20 youths who had perfect attendance while over 95% attended at least 5 sessions.