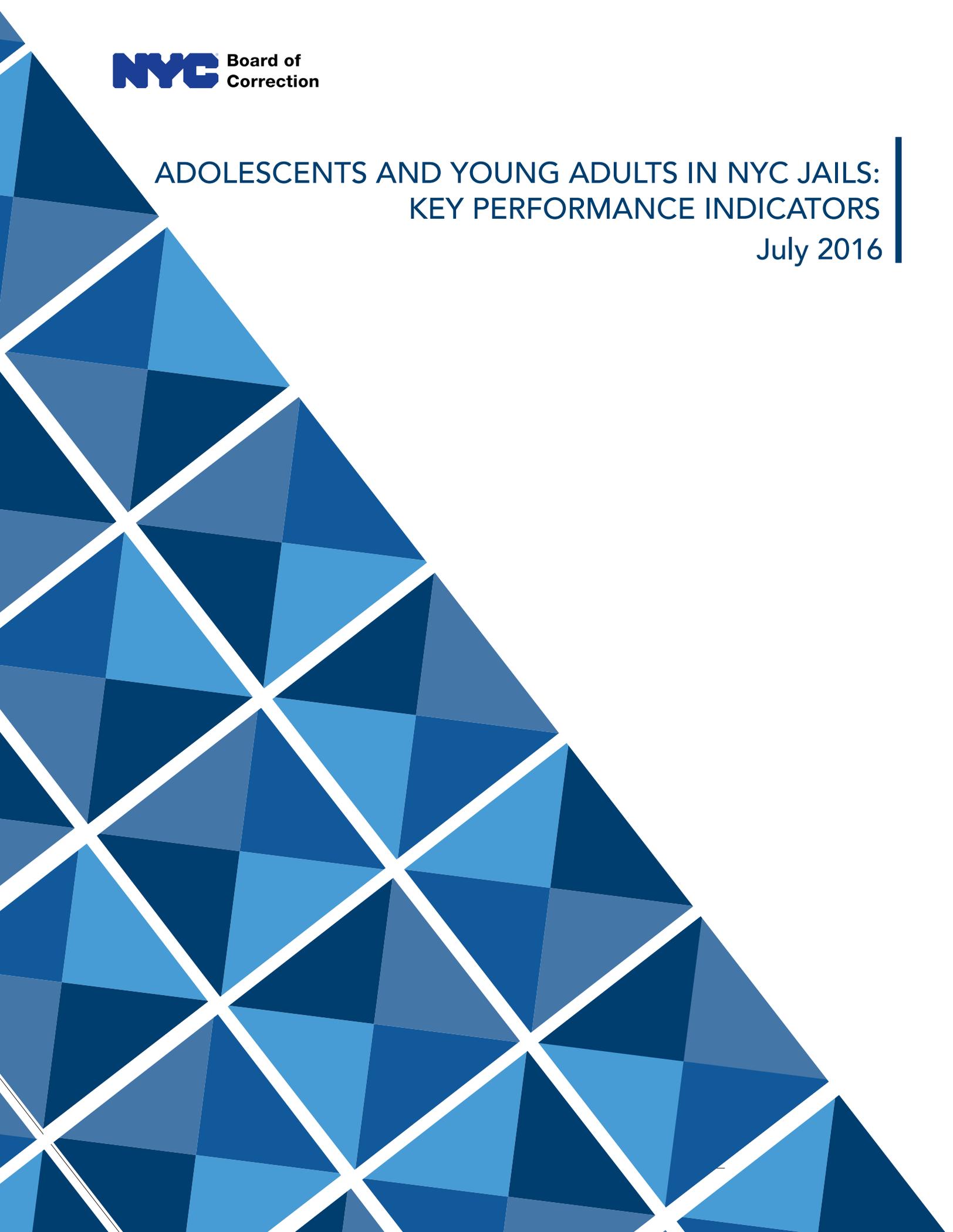


ADOLESCENTS AND YOUNG ADULTS IN NYC JAILS: KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

July 2016



The New York City Board of Correction (BOC) is a nine-person, non-judicial oversight board that regulates, monitors, and inspects the correctional facilities of the City. The Board of Correction establishes and ensures compliance with Minimum Standards regulating conditions of confinement and correctional health and mental health care in all City correctional facilities.

The Board of Correction carries out independent oversight and enacts regulations to support safer, fairer, smaller, and more humane NYC jails.

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The City of New York incarcerates approximately 200 adolescents (16- and 17-year-olds) and 1,100 young adults (18- through 21-year-olds). The New York City Department of Correction is a national leader in its efforts to reform policies and practices pertaining to youth in its custody. The Department is developing a model that aims to recognize the stage of development of these young people, the challenges staff encounter when working with these populations, and the particular vulnerabilities young people face in custody.

In support of this work, the Board of Correction, an independent oversight Board for the City's jails, has created a series of metrics to measure and evaluate compliance with the City's Minimum Standards for confinement and to track other conditions and policies that impact change toward safer and more humane jails for adolescents and young adults.

Pursuant to its Charter mandates and in accordance with best practices in oversight monitoring, the Board of Correction selected Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in eleven critical areas of responsibility for the Department of Correction: mental health services; physical health services; hours locked in; personal visits; religious services; law library services; education and programming; recreation; restrictive and special management housing; discipline and due process; and violence and safety.

The KPI report will be shared quarterly with the Department of Correction, the Correctional Health Authority, other partners within New York City government, and the public. It is the Board's hope that all parties will use this data to measure performance, diagnose problems, and improve accountability, policy, and practice. Ultimately, this quarterly report – and additional Board reports to come – will inspire data-driven decision making to improve the lives of people confined in the City's jails and the staff who work with these populations. Over time, the Board expects the report will serve as a model to measure the Department's performance and compliance on a broader scale.

This report introduces the structure of future reports and provides the Board's methodology and definitions. Data collection for the first KPI report began on July 1, 2016 and will continue through September 2016. Fiscal Year 2017 reports will be published in November 2016 and for each following quarter. As the Department of Correction builds its data collection infrastructure, data reporting will improve over time.

I. ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Incarcerated people in New York City jails are entitled to mental health services. Mental health service staff are required to see an incarcerated person within three working days of receiving the request or referral for a preliminary mental health evaluation for that person. See Mental Health Minimum Standard Sec. 2-03(b)(1). In addition, incarcerated people must be provided adequate mental health services. See Mental Health Minimum Standard Sec. 2-04(a). The KPIs measure two dimensions of access to mental health services: timeliness of mental health evaluations and contact with mental health service providers for those who need treatment.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Received timely evaluations by mental health services provider	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Not produced for scheduled appointment	0 (0.0%)	-	-
Young adults	Received timely evaluations by mental health services provider	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Not produced for scheduled appointment	0 (0.0%)	-	-

II. ACCESS TO PHYSICAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Incarcerated people are entitled to prompt and adequate access to health care services of quality comparable to those in the community. In general, when an incarcerated person requests sick call, he must be seen by a physician or someone working under a physician’s supervision within 24 hours of the request or at the next regularly scheduled sick call. See Health Care Minimum Standard Sec. 3-02(c). In addition, incarcerated people must be provided adequate access to health care services. See Health Care Minimum Standard Sec. 3-02(b). The KPIs measure two dimensions of access to health care services: timeliness of sick call services and contact with health services providers for those who need treatment.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Received timely sick call services	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Not produced for scheduled appointment	0 (0.0%)	-	-
Young adults	Received timely sick call services	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Not produced for scheduled appointment	0 (0.0%)	-	-

III. HOURS LOCKED IN

Incarcerated individuals may not be forced to remain confined in their cells for more than 10 hours in any 24-hour period. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-05(b). Exceptions to this 10-hour cap are permitted only for young adults placed in the Secure Unit or those confined to the contagious disease units for medical reasons. The KPIs measure the number and percentage of days when youth were involuntarily locked in for more than 10 hours and the number and percentage of youth who were involuntarily locked in for more than 10 hours.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Days involuntary lock-in exceeded 10 hours	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Adolescents involuntarily locked in more than 10 hours in 24-hour period	0 (0.0%)	-	-
Young adults	Days involuntary lock-in exceeded 10 hours	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Young adults involuntarily locked in more than 10 hours in 24-hour period	0 (0.0%)	-	-

IV. PERSONAL VISITS

Visitation with friends and family is important to achieving better outcomes for incarcerated people during their incarceration and at reentry. All incarcerated individuals are entitled to receive personal visits of adequate length and number. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-09. In addition, physical contact is permitted between every incarcerated person and the person’s visitors unless specific limitations on contact visits are imposed on the individual. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-09(f).

The KPIs measure two dimensions of personal visits: the number of incarcerated youth who received personal visits (visits participation) and the number and percentage of youth who are not permitted contact visits (visit quality). The KPIs also measure several dimensions of visitor access, including average wait time, length of visit, and the number of visitors who were turned away prior to visiting with the incarcerated persons.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Adolescents receiving personal visits	0	-	-
Young adults	Young adults receiving personal visits	0	-	-

Visitor access indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Average wait time for visitors (minutes)	0.0	-	-
Average length of visit (minutes)	0.0	-	-
Visitors turned away prior to visit with incarcerated person	0	-	-

Indicators		Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents				
	Number of adolescents on non-contact list	0	-	-
	Percentage of those on non-contact list who are adolescents	0.0%	-	-
Young adults				
	Number of young adults on non-contact list	0	-	-
	Percentage of those on non-contact list who are young adults	0.0%	-	-

V. ACCESS TO RELIGIOUS SERVICES

All incarcerated people are entitled to congregate for religious worship and religious activities. Only those who are confined in contagious disease units for medical reasons can be restricted from congregate religious services. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-07(c). The KPIs measure one dimension of access – the number of youth participating in congregate religious services. Other measures of access will be added as additional data sources become available.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Participated in:			
	Catholic services	0	-	-
	Jewish services	0	-	-
	Muslim services	0	-	-
	Protestant services	0	-	-
	Other religious services	0	-	-
Young adults	Participated in:			
	Catholic services	0	-	-
	Jewish services	0	-	-
	Muslim services	0	-	-
	Protestant services	0	-	-
	Other religious services	0	-	-

VI. ACCESS TO LAW LIBRARY SERVICES

All incarcerated people are entitled to access the law library in their respective facilities each day the law library is open. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-08(f). The KPIs measure two dimensions of access: whether youth are offered the option of going to law library (law library availability) and the number of youth who access law library services (law library utilization).

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Average daily number of housing areas not afforded law library	0	-	-
	Average daily percentage of adolescent housing areas not afforded law library	0.0%	-	-
	Number of individuals who accessed law library services	0	-	-
Young adults	Average daily number of housing areas not afforded law library	0	-	-
	Average daily percentage of young adult housing areas not afforded law library	0.0%	-	-
	Number of individuals who accessed law library services	0	-	-

VII. EDUCATION AND PROGRAMMING

Incarcerated youth are entitled to education and age-appropriate programming while in Department custody. New York law requires the Department of Education to provide adolescents at least three hours of instruction per day, five days a week when school is in session. See N.Y. Codes R. & Reg. tit. 8 § 118.4 (2016). In addition, the Department of Correction must provide young adults age-appropriate programming. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-02(c). The KPIs in this section measure incarcerated youth’s access to educational services provided by the New York City Department of Education (DOE) and programming provided by the Department of Correction.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Average DOE instructions hours per school day	0.0	-	-
	Made <i>meaningful gains</i> in math skills	0	-	-
	Made <i>meaningful gains</i> in English skills	0	-	-
Young adults	Attended DOE school services on at least one day during month	0	-	-
	Made <i>meaningful gains</i> in math skills	0	-	-
	Made <i>meaningful gains</i> in English skills	0	-	-

Age group	Programming indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Programs available to adolescents	0	-	-
	Average hours of programming per day per adolescent	0.0	-	-
	Enrolled in at least one program	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received five or more hours of programming per day	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Programs available to young adults	0	-	-
Young adults	Average hours of programming per day per young adult	0.0	-	-
	Young adult housing areas receiving at least three hours of programming per day	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Enrolled in at least one program	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received five or more hours of programming per day	0 (0.0%)	-	-

VIII. ACCESS TO RECREATION

Incarcerated people are entitled to access outdoor recreation seven days per week. See Correctional Facilities Minimum Standard Sec. 1-06(c). The KPIs measure two dimensions of accessibility: whether youth are offered the option of going to recreation (recreation availability) and the number of youth who went to recreation (actual utilization).

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Average daily number of housing areas not afforded recreation	0	-	-
	Average daily percentage of adolescent housing areas not afforded recreation	0.0%	-	-
	Number of individuals who went to recreation	0	-	-
Young adults	Average daily number of housing areas not afforded recreation	0	-	-
	Average daily percentage of young adult housing areas not afforded recreation	0.0%	-	-
	Number of individuals who went to recreation	0	-	-

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Average daily number of housing areas not afforded recreation	0	-	-
	Average daily percentage of adolescent housing areas not afforded recreation	0.0%	-	-
	Number of individuals who went to recreation	0	-	-
Young adults	Average daily number of housing areas not afforded recreation	0	-	-
	Average daily percentage of young adult housing areas not afforded recreation	0.0%	-	-
	Number of individuals who went to recreation	0	-	-

IX. RESTRICTIVE AND SPECIAL MANAGEMENT HOUSING

The Board is monitoring placement in restrictive and special management housing as part of its authority to monitor the conditions in the City’s jails, evaluate the performance of the Department of Correction, and make recommendations in critical areas of correctional planning. The KPIs in this section measure placement in the Transitional Restorative Units (TRU) and Second Chance Housing Units (SCH) for adolescents and young adults, as well as the Secure Unit for young adults.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Unit census TRU	0	-	-
	SCH	0	-	-
Young adults	Unit census TRU	0	-	-
	SCH	0	-	-
	Secure Unit	0	-	-

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change
Adolescents	Previously housed in TRU or SCH	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received timely review of placement - TRU	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received timely review of placement - SCH	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Review resulted in transfer from TRU	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Review resulted in transfer from SCH	0 (0.0%)	-	-
Young adults	Previously housed in TRU, SCH, or Secure Unit	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received timely review of placement - TRU	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received timely review of placement - SCH	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Received timely review of placement - Secure Unit	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Review resulted in transfer from TRU	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Review resulted in transfer from SCH	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Review resulted in transfer from Secure Unit	0 (0.0%)	-	-

X. DISCIPLINE AND DUE PROCESS

Incarcerated people who are alleged to have violated Department rules or regulations and go through the formal inmate disciplinary system are entitled to adequate due process. The laws in New York outline specific procedural requirements pertaining to notice and disciplinary hearings. See generally N.Y. Codes R. & Reg. tit. 9 §§ 7006.1 – 7006.11 (2016). The KPIs in this section measure youth involvement in the formal disciplinary system as well as the outcomes of this process.

Age group	Indicators	Current	Previous	Percent Change	
Adolescents	Infraction notices and report timely served	0 (0.0%)	-	-	
	Infraction hearings:	charged adolescent present	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		charged adolescent not present	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Infraction findings:	guilty	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		not guilty	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		dismissed prior to hearing	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		dismissed following a hearing	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Adolescents found guilty of at least one infraction	0 (0.0%)	-	-	
	Adolescents found guilty and:	reprimanded	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		lost one or more privileges	0 (0.0%)	-	-
required to make restitution		0 (0.0%)	-	-	
Young adults	Infraction notices and report timely served	0 (0.0%)	-	-	
	Infraction hearings:	charged young adult present	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		charged young adult not present	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Infraction findings:	guilty	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		not guilty	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		dismissed prior to hearing	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		dismissed following a hearing	0 (0.0%)	-	-
	Young adults found guilty of at least one infraction	0 (0.0%)	-	-	
	Young adults found guilty and:	reprimanded	0 (0.0%)	-	-
		lost one or more privileges	0 (0.0%)	-	-
required to make restitution		0 (0.0%)	-	-	
sentenced to punitive segregation		0 (0.0%)	-	-	

XI. SAFETY AND VIOLENCE

Pursuant to its authority to monitor the conditions in the City’s jails, evaluate the performance of the Department of Correction, and make recommendations in critical areas of correctional planning, the Board is monitoring the safety and wellbeing of incarcerated people and staff. These KPIs measure incarcerated adolescents’ and young adults’ exposure to and involvement in use of force incidents and other violent encounters, as well as the number of times Department staff reported serious injuries in connection with the incidents.

Age group	Indicators		Current	Previous	Percent Change	
Adolescents	Exposed to UOF by class:	UOF A	0	-	-	
		UOF B	0	-	-	
		UOF C	0	-	-	
	UOF incidents involving adolescents by class	UOF A	0	-	-	
		UOF B	0	-	-	
		UOF C	0	-	-	
		Incidence of chemical weapon exposure		0	-	-
		Incidence of serious injuries to adolescents		0	-	-
		Involved in fights		0	-	-
	Incidence of serious injuries to staff		0	-	-	
Young adults	Exposed to UOF by class:	UOF A	0	-	-	
		UOF B	0	-	-	
		UOF C	0	-	-	
	UOF incidents involving young adults by class	UOF A	0	-	-	
		UOF B	0	-	-	
		UOF C	0	-	-	
		Incidence of chemical weapon exposure		0	-	-
		Incidence of serious injuries to young adults		0	-	-
		Involved in fights		0	-	-
	Incidence of serious injuries to staff		0	-	-	

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY

KPI I. Access to Mental Health Services

Data source: NYC Health + Hospitals

Indicators: “Received timely evaluations by mental health services provider” refers to the number and percentage of youth who received an initial visit or evaluation by a mental health service provider within three working days of receipt of the request or referral for a preliminary mental health evaluation. The denominator is the number of youth who requested a preliminary mental health evaluation or for whom referrals were made.

“Not produced for scheduled appointment” refers to the number and percentage of scheduled mental health services appointments where the youth was not produced for the appointment, i.e., “no shows.” Reasons for non-production can include, but are not limited to, facility alarm, court, cancellation, inmate refusal, and no available escort officer. The denominator is the number of scheduled mental health services appointments for youth.

KPI II. Access to Physical Health Care Services

Data source: NYC Health + Hospitals

Indicators: “Received timely sick call services” refers to the number and percentage of youth sick call visits where they were seen by a physician or someone working under a physician’s supervision within 24 hours of the request or at the next scheduled sick call. The denominator is the number of requests for sick call by youth. This data will not be available until FY 2018.

“Not produced for scheduled appointment” refers to the number and percentage of scheduled physical health care services appointments where the youth was not produced for the appointment, i.e., “no shows.” Reasons for non-production can include, but are not limited to: facility alarm, court, cancellation, inmate refusal, and no escort officer. The denominator is the number of scheduled physical health care services appointments for youth.

KPI III. Hours Locked-in

Data source: Department of Correction. Board staff will compute and report these data points, based on limited existing Department of Correction data sources, until FY 2018, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report these figures.

Indicators: “Days involuntary lock-in exceeded 10 hours” refers to the number and percentage of

days in the monitoring period where youth were locked in for greater than 10 hours during the 24-hour period. The denominator is the number of days in the monitoring period.

Youth “involuntarily locked in more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period” refers to the number and percentage of youth who were involuntarily locked in for more than 10 hours during the 24-hour period on each day in the monitoring period. Data are not de-duplicated by individual youth, which means, for example, that a young person who was involuntarily locked in for more than 10 hours on five days in the monitoring period would be counted five times. The denominator is number of youth (not de-duplicated) in Department custody during the monitoring period.

KPI IV. Personal Visits

Data source: Department of Correction. Board staff will compute and report the majority of these data points, based on limited existing Department of Correction data sources, until FY 2018, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report them. The Department will provide visitor access data points, i.e., average wait time for visitors, average length of visit, and visitors turned away prior to visit, in FY 2017 and every reporting period that follows.

Indicators: Youth “receiving personal visits” refers to the number of youth who participated in personal visitation. The data are not de-duplicated and so, for example, a young person who participates in personal visitation on three days during the monitoring period will be counted three times.

“Average wait time for visitors (minutes)” refers to average number of minutes it takes a visitor to get from the first check-point for visitors at Rikers Island or inside the borough facility to the visit with an incarcerated person. This data point covers all visitors, and not just those who are visiting incarcerated youth.

“Average length of visit (minutes)” refers to the average number of minutes a visitor spends with the incarcerated person. This data point covers all visitors, and not just those who are visiting incarcerated youth.

“Visitors turned away prior to visit with incarcerated person” refers to the number and percentage of visitors turned away prior to visiting with the incarcerated person. The denominator is the total number of visitors. The number of visitors turned away will be disaggregated by the reason given for denying the visit. These data points cover all visitors, and not just those who are visiting incarcerated youth.

“Number of [youth] on non-contact list” refers to the number of youth placed on the Department’s list of incarcerated people who are not permitted contact visits,

regardless of reason and duration, at any point during the monitoring period. This number is not de-duplicated.

“Percentage of those on non-contact list who are [youth]” refers to percentage of those on the non-contact list who are youth. The numerator is the number of youth on the non-contact list and the denominator is the sum of all incarcerated people who were placed on the non-contact list, regardless of reason or duration, at any point during the monitoring period. Neither the numerator nor denominator is de-duplicated.

KPI V. Access to Religious Services

Data source: Department of Correction

Indicators: “Participated in” refers to the number of youth who participated in congregate religious services at any point during the monitoring period. The data are disaggregated by religious affiliation and are not de-duplicated. So, for example, if a young person goes to congregate Catholic services 10 times during the monitoring period, the number that would be added to the Catholic services field is 10.

Other measures of access will be added as additional data sources become available.

KPI VI. Access to Law Library Services

Data source: Department of Correction. The Department of Correction has the capacity to report the number of individuals who accessed law library services, and these figures will be provided in the first report for FY 2017 and every reporting period thereafter. The remaining data points in this section will not be available until FY 2019, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report them.

Indicators: “Average daily number of housing areas not afforded law library” refers to the average daily count of housing units where incarcerated youth in those housing units were unable to go to law library on a day it was open or was scheduled to open, regardless of the reason. Reasons include, but are not limited to: alarms, housing area lockdown, no available escort officer, scheduling conflict, and no available law library staff.

“Average daily percentage of [youth] housing areas not afforded law library” refers to the average daily percentage of housing units where incarcerated youth in those housing units were unable to go to law library on a day it was open or was scheduled to open, regardless of the reason. The denominator is the average daily number of youth housing units that are open.

“Number of individuals who accessed law library services” refers to the number of youth who went to law library during the monitoring period. The number is not de-duplicated.

KPI VII. Access to Education and Programming

Education data source: Department of Education (DOE)

Indicators: “Average DOE instruction hours per school day” refers to the average number of hours

adolescents spent during a day in DOE instruction on days when school was in session. This data point is based on arrival and departure data.

“Made meaningful gains in [math or English] skills” refers to the number and percentage of youth who have been incarcerated for at least 60 days and who made meaningful gains, as determined by DOE based on TABE Math and Reading tests.

“Attended DOE school services on at least one day during the month” refers to the number of young adults who attended DOE-provided educational services on at least one day during any of the months in the monitoring period. This number is not de-duplicated by individual between months.

Programming

data source: Department of Correction. For FY 2017 and every reporting period thereafter, the Department

of Correction will report the number of programs available to youth, the number of youth enrolled in at least one program during the month, and the number of young adult housing areas receiving at least three hours of programming per day. The remaining data points in this section will not be available until FY 2018, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report these figures.

Indicators: “Programs available to [youth]” refers to the total number of individual types of programs

available to youth during the monitoring period. This data point will be disaggregated by name. Programs do not include mandated services such as law library, physical or mental health care services, personal visits, recreation, and religious services, as well as education and access to program counselors.

KPI VIII. Access to Recreation

Data source: Department of Correction. The Department of Correction has the capacity to report the number of individuals who accessed recreation, and these figures will be provided in the first report for FY 2017 and every reporting period thereafter. The remaining

data points in this section will not be available until FY 2019, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report them.

Indicators: “Average daily number of housing areas not afforded recreation” refers to the average daily count of youth housing units where incarcerated youth in those units were not able go to recreation, regardless of the reason. Reasons include, but are not limited to, alarms, housing area lockdown, no available escort officer, scheduling conflict, and no available recreation staff.

“Average daily percentage of [youth] housing areas not afforded recreation” refers to the average daily percentage of youth housing units where incarcerated youth in those units were unable to go to recreation, regardless of the reason. The denominator is the average daily number of youth housing units that are open.

“Number of individuals who went to recreation” refers to the number of youth who went to recreation during the monitoring period. The number is not de-duplicated.

KPI IX. Restrictive and Special Management Category Housing

Data source: Department of Correction. Board staff will compute and report these data points, based on limited existing Department of Correction data sources, until FY 2018, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report these figures.

Indicators: “Unit census” refers to the number of youth in the special management housing units as of the 15th day of the second month of each quarter, e.g., August 15, 2016.

“TRU” refers to the Transitional Restorative Unit.

“SCH” refers to the Second Chance Housing Unit.

“Previously housed in TRU, SCH, or Secure Unit” refers to the number and percentage of youth in TRU, SCH, or the Secure Unit on the 15th day of the second month of each quarter who had a previous placement(s) in TRU, SCH, or the Secure Unit followed by a placement in General Population (GP) housing or any housing other than a step-down from TRU or Secure Unit during the current incarceration.

“Received timely review of placement” refers to the number and percentage of eligible youth in the unit who received a timely case review by the treatment team and a timely determination was made by the Department to either keep the youth in the unit or transfer the youth out. This data point includes all case reviews and determinations during the monitoring period and is disaggregated by unit type, e.g., TRU, SCH, or Secure Unit. Timeliness is determined by the periodicity of reviews and determinations set forth in the relevant Department directive or draft directive. This

data point is not de-duplicated by individual, so, for example, a young adult who had six case reviews while in TRU during the monitoring period will be counted six times.

“Review resulted in transfer from [unit]” refers to the number and percentage of youth transferred from the unit during the monitoring period following a case review by the treatment team. This data point is not de-duplicated by individual and the denominator is the total number of case reviews that took place in the unit during the monitoring period.

KPI X. Discipline and Due Process

Data source: Department of Correction. These data points will not be available until FY 2019, by which time the Department is expected to have the capacity to report them.

KPI XI: Safety and Violence

Data source: Department of Correction

Indicators: “Exposed to UOF” refers to the number of youth who have experienced a use of force (UOF) during the monitoring period. It is disaggregated by UOF class and it is de-duplicated by individual youth. So, for example, even if an individual experienced UOF class A 10 times during the monitoring period, he will be counted only once.

“UOF incidents involving [youth]” refers to the number of UOF incidents during the monitoring period, disaggregated by UOF class. It is not de-duplicated by individual youth. So, for example, if an individual experience UOF class A 10 times during the monitoring period, all 10 incidents will be included in the count.

“UOF [class] A,” as set forth in the Department’s written policies, refers to use of force incidents that require medical treatment beyond the prescription of over-the-counter analgesics or the administration of minor first aid. This class of UOF incidents typically involves injuries to incarcerated people or staff such as multiple abrasions or contusions, chipped or cracked tooth, concussion, bone fracture, internal injuries, laceration, loss of tooth, or puncture or those leading to medical treatments such as sutures or hospital admission.

“UOF [class] B,” as set forth in the Department’s written policies, refers to use of force incidents that do not require hospitalization or medical treatment beyond the prescription of over-the-counter analgesics or minor first aid. They also include incidents that involve the forcible use of mechanical restraints in a hostile situation resulting in minor injury. This class of UOF incidents typically involves injuries to incarcerated people or staff such as superficial bruise, scratch, or minor swelling.

“UOF [class] C,” as set forth in the Department’s written policies, refers to use of force incidents that do not result in injury to incarcerated people or staff. This class of UOF incidents include, but are not limited to, use of chemical spray resulting in no injury beyond temporary irritation that can be resolved through decontamination.

“Incidence of chemical weapon exposure” refers to the number of times chemical agents was used on youth or youth were exposed to chemical agents in the course of the monitoring period.

“Incidence of serious injuries to [youth],” as set forth in the Department’s written policies, refers to the number of times youth sustained a serious injury, regardless of the explanation given for the injury.

“Serious injuries,” as set forth in the Department’s written policies, refer to physical injuries that create a substantial risk of death or cause any of the following conditions: death, serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of health, protracted loss, or impairment of the function of any bodily organ. Examples of serious injuries include bone fracture, ruptured eardrum, and ruptured spleen.

“Involved in fights” refers to the number of youth involved in fights with other incarcerated people during the monitoring period. This data point is not de-duplicated by individual youth, and so, for example, an adolescent who participated in three fights during the monitoring period will be counted three times. In addition, if a fight involved five youth, all five will be counted.

“Incidence of serious injuries to staff” refers to number of times Department staff sustained a serious injury as a result of a youth assault on staff. Only injuries requiring staff to obtain medical treatment beyond prescription of over-the-counter analgesics or minor first aid are included in this count.

NYC Board of
Correction

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