JANUARY 2021 – DECEMBER 2023

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

Burlington County

NEW JERSEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION

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1. JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION FUNDING SOURCES

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3. PLANNING PROCESS

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Section 1
Juvenile Justice Commission Funding Sources

Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) Funding Sources

Local Level Funding Administered by the JJC

State/Community Partnership Program

The State/Community Partnership Grant Program (Partnership Program) was established within the Juvenile Justice Commission to support, with grants allocated by a formula to Counties through County Youth Services Commissions, sanctions and services for juveniles adjudicated or charged as delinquent and programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency (N.J.S.A. 52:17B-179).

The goals of the Partnership Program are to: (1) encourage the development of sanctions and services for juveniles adjudicated and charged as delinquent and programs for the prevention of juvenile delinquency that protect the public, ensure accountability and foster rehabilitation; (2) increase the range of sanctions for juveniles adjudicated delinquent; (3) reduce overcrowding in state juvenile institutions and other facilities to ensure adequate bed space for serious, violent and repetitive offenders: (4) reduce overcrowding in County detention facilities; (5) provide greater access to community-based sanctions and services for minority and female offenders; (6) expand programs designed to prevent juvenile delinquency; and (7) promote public safety by reducing recidivism.

Partnership funds are awarded to the Counties by the JJC upon approval of County Comprehensive Youth Services Plans. County Youth Services Commissions administer the Partnership Program on behalf of County governments.

Family Court Services Program

Effective December 31, 1983 legislation was passed to establish in each county one or more juvenile-family crisis intervention units. Each unit could operate as a part of the court intake service, or where provided for by the county, through any other appropriate office or private service pursuant to an agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts, provided that all such units were subject to the Rules of Court.

In 1986, legislation was passed which provided funds to the Department of Human Services for allocation to the Counties to support programs and services for juveniles involved with or at risk of involvement with the Family Court. The appropriation was directed to two program areas: Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Units (JFCIU's) and the development of community-based services and programs to serve Family Court clients. When the Juvenile Justice Commission was established in 1995, the funds which supported the Family Court Services Program were moved to the JJC 's budget and are administered in coordination with the guidelines of the State/Community Partnership Program.

On January 1, 2006 Family Crisis Intervention Units that were staffed by the Judiciary were transferred to non Judiciary entities. Allocations for those counties were determined and an agreement was signed between the Judiciary, the JJC and the Department of Human Services. The JJC accepted the agreed upon funding allocation for each in-court Family Crisis Intervention Unit and included this amount in that county's Family Court Services allocation. These funds are administered in coordination with the guidelines of the State Community Partnership Program established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 52:17B-179. Entities selected by each county's planning process to serve as the Family Crisis Intervention Unit must execute an agreement with the Administrative Office of the Courts pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-76. The entity must agree to provide services consistent with the Family Crisis Intervention Unit manual approved by the New Jersey Judiciary Judicial Council. Program services must be provided in coordination with the Mobile Response and Stabilization Services in each county as contracted by the NJ Department of Human Services, Division of Child Behavioral Health Services, Office of Children's Services.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

Formula Grant Program

Congress enacted the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act (Pub. L. No. 93-415, 34 U.S.C. §11101 et seq.) in 1974, reauthorized in 2002. This landmark legislation established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) to support local and state efforts to prevent delinquency and improve the juvenile justice system. In December 2018, the Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) of 2018 was signed into law,

reauthorizing and substantially amending the JJDP Act. The amendments made by the JJRA become effective October 1, 2019. The Act provides funding to states to implement the Formula Grants Program.

Formula grants are awarded to states on the basis of relative population under the age of 18 for the purpose of meeting the Act's mandates and to improve the State's juvenile justice system. It is required that two-thirds of Formula Grant funds be passed through to the locals, with one-third available for State level initiatives.

The Act requires that states, through their State Advisory Group (SAG) submit a comprehensive plan for juvenile justice every three years and updates to that plan annually. The Plan includes an summary of the state's juvenile justice system, an analysis of juvenile crime statistics and an assessment of the needs of its juveniles. Based on the plan, funding is then prioritized and allocated among thirty-four Standard Program Areas. Formula Grants Program Areas are located at https://www.nttac.org/index.cfm?event=fgaps.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations

JDAI strives to create more effective and efficient processes surrounding the use of juvenile detention. To help jurisdictions accomplish this goal, JDAI provides a framework for conducting a thorough, data-driven examination of the detention system, and for using that information to develop and implement strategies for system improvement.

The purpose of JDAI Innovations Funding is to provide an additional resource and support to those JDAI sites that have demonstrated an active commitment to the implementation of the eight JDAI Core Strategies. Funds are used in furtherance of data driven policies and practices that are clearly consistent with the eight JDAI Core Strategies.

1. **Collaboration**

   Key juvenile justice stakeholders coordinate detention reform activities and conduct joint planning and policymaking under a formal governance structure. They work together to identify detention bottlenecks and problems; to develop common understandings and

solutions; to generate support for proposed reforms and routinely monitor reform progress.

2. **Data Driven Decisions**

JDAI depends upon objective data analysis to guide detention reform planning and policy development. Data on detention population, utilization and operations is collected to provide a portrait of who is being detained and why, as well as suggesting what points in the process may need attention. As a results-based initiative, JDAI establishes and tracks performance measures. All data is disaggregated by race/ethnicity and gender to monitor disparities in the system.

3. **Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments**

Detention admissions policies and practices must distinguish between the youth who are likely to flee or commit new crimes and those who are not. JDAI sites develop Risk Assessment Instruments to screen for individual risk using reliable, standardized techniques. Absent an objective approach, high-risk offenders may be released and low-risk offenders detained.

4. **Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention**

New or enhanced non-secure alternatives to detention programs increase the options available for arrested youth yet ensure that juveniles are held accountable for their behavior and the community is protected. Pre-trial detention alternative programs target only the youth who would otherwise be detained.

5. **Case Processing Reforms**

Modifications of juvenile court procedures accelerate the movement of delinquency cases, streamline case processing and reduce unnecessary delay. Case processing reforms are introduced to expedite the flow of cases through the system. These changes reduce length of stay in custody, expand the availability of non-secure program slots and ensure that interventions with youth are timely and appropriate.

6. **Special Detention Cases**

Special strategies are necessary for handling difficult populations of youth who are detained unnecessarily. The data analysis directs the site to the cases or cluster of

cases in need of special attention. They may include children detained on warrants, children detained for probation violations, or children detained pending dispositional placement. Addressing these cases can have immediate and significant impact on reducing detention populations.

7. Reducing Racial Disparities

Reducing racial disparities requires specific strategies aimed at eliminating bias and ensuring a level playing field for youth of color. Ongoing objective data analysis is critical. Racial disparities are the most stubborn aspect of detention reform. Real lasting change in this arena requires determined leadership and targeted policies and programming.

8. Conditions of Confinement

Reducing overcrowding in detention can immediately improve conditions. To monitor conditions of confinement in secure detention centers and to identify problems that need correction, JDAI sites establish "self-inspection" teams of local volunteers. These self-inspection teams are trained in a rigorous methodology and ambitious standards that carefully examine all aspects of facility policies, practices and programs. The teams then prepare comprehensive reports on their findings and monitor implementation of corrective action plans.

Section 2

County Management Structure & Planning Bodies

County Management Structure

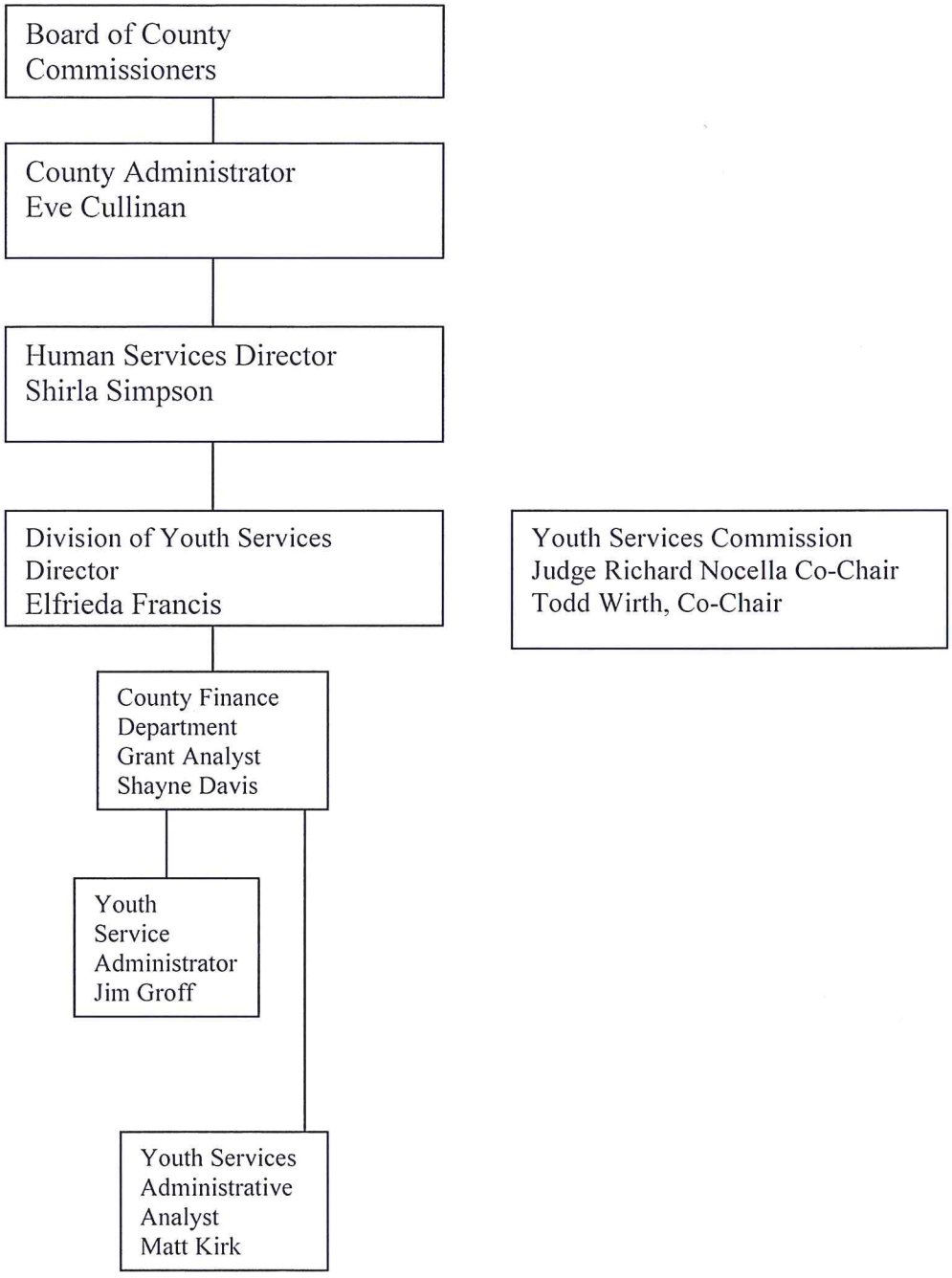
Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
*James Groff	YSC Administrator	X	X	X	Manage, Monitor All Fiscal and Programmatic Responsibilities for the State/Community Partnership, Family Court, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and JDAI Innovations funds.
Matthew Kirk	Administrative Analyst/Youth Planner	X	X	X	Manage, Monitor All Fiscal and Programmatic Responsibilities for the State/Community Partnership, Family Court, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and JDAI Innovations funds.
Elfrieda Francis	Behavioral Health and Youth Services Director	X	X	X	Manage, All Fiscal Responsibilities for the State/Community Partnership, Family Court, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and JDAI Innovations funds.
Shayne Davis	Grants Analyst	X	X	X	Manage, All Fiscal Responsibilities for the State/Community Partnership, Family Court, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant and JDAI Innovations funds.

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership
FC – Family Court
JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

* Staff is funded in whole or part through a JJC grant.

Youth Services Commission Organizational Chart



Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
1	White	Jim Groff	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	White	Judge Richard Nocella	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
3	Black	Richelle Coleman	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	X
4	Hispanic	Saul Hernandez	Chief Probation Officer	X	X
5	White	Todd Wirth	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6	White	Scott Coffina	County Prosecutor	X	X
7	White	John Keesler	County Public Defender	X	X
8	White	Maryann Furphy	County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9	Bi-Racial	Elfrieda Francis	County Mental Health Administrator	X	X
10	Black	Daryl Minus Vincent	County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11	White	Christopher Nagy	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	White	Shirla Simpson	County Human Services Department Director	X	X
13	Black	Courtney Jones-Wright	Youth Shelter Director	X	X
14	White	Lynn Arnieri	Youth Detention Center Director	X	X
15	White	Dan Blank	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	X
16	White	Sheriff Anthony Basantis	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	X
17	Bi-Racial	Elfrieda Francis	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	X
18	White	Kelly West	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

* Race/Ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic or Other (Other represents Native American, Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander).

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
19	White	Libby Majewski	Business Representative	X	
20	Black	Nafeesah Green	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X
23	White	Richard J. Nocella	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
24	Hispanic	Alba Rivera	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
25	Black	Richelle Coleman	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
26	White	Danielle Romano	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	White	John Keesler	County Public Defender's Office		X
28	White	Scott Coffina	County Prosecutor's Office		X
29	Hispanic	Saul Hernandez	Probation Division		X
30	White	Elizabeth Dunlap	Private/ Non-profit organization	X	X
31	Black	Beverlee Minnie	Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system		X
32	TBD	TBD	Youth member	X	X
33	white	Deb Kennedy	Organization that works on the behalf of parents/families/youth	X	X
34	Black	Seigha Omuso	Representatives of Major Urban Areas	X	
35	Black	Dr. Amy Dean	Representatives of Major Urban Areas	X	

* Race/Ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic or Other (Other represents Native American, Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander).

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
36	White	James Cordianni	Representatives of Major Urban Areas	X	
37	White	Jennifer Segelken	Civic Organizations	X	
38	Black	Trina Jackson	Civic Organizations	X	
39	White	Ryan Paetzold	Clergy	X	
40	White	Laura Wall	Child Advocacy	X	
41	White	Misty Weiss	Law Enforcement	X	
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
			Total Number of Members	31	25

* Race/Ethnicity: White, Black, Hispanic or Other (Other represents Native American, Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander).

Section 3
Planning Process

PLANNING PROCESS
BURLINGTON County

Instructions
This section will allow you to describe to the public your county's planning process regarding identifying the needs of youth in your county. Your answers to each of the following questions should describe your county's planning *process*, **not the results/outcome** of the planning process. Answer all questions using this form.

1. List the ways the County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) notifies the public of its YSC meetings.
   The Burlington County YSAC notifies the public of its YSAC meetings through meeting notices posted at the Burlington County Human Services building and county administration building, through the Human Services website, through the New Jersey Association of County Youth Services Administrator's Association website, and through a comprehensive email group maintained by the county YSAC.

2. How does the CYSC engage or include the public in its planning process?
   The Burlington County YSAC engages the public in its planning process by posting meeting notices for planning focus group on the Burlington County Human Services website allowing community members to access the meetings and voice their opinions. The county YSAC also released several public surveys to incorporate community members voices in evaluating the needs of the county during the planning process.

3. How does the CYSC engage or include youth in its planning process?
   The Burlington County YSAC released a planning survey targeted at youth involved in county YSAC managed programs to gain valuable insight into the strengths and weaknesses of current programs offered. Through this survey, youth were able to voice their opinions on programs offered through the YSAC and other county resources.

4. How does the CYSC stay informed of best practices or evidence based programming in serving youth? Does the CYSC mandate that funded programs implement best practice and or evidence based programming? Please describe CYSC efforts to ensure funded programs follow best practices or evidence based programming, if applicable.
   The Burlington County YSAC staff stay informed with evidence-based programming through trainings held throughout the year. As members of JDAI connect, the Burlington County YSAC staff stay up to date on different practices being implemented across the country and have a platform to investigate different evidence-based programming being implemented in other communities. The Burlington County YSAC does not mandate agencies implement best practice/evidence based programming.

5. Does your county have a Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)? If so, which point on the Continuum does the MDT support? Does the CYSC use information from this team in it planning process? If so how?

The Multi-Disciplinary Team in Burlington County is operated through the family court juvenile team. The MDT supports the detention, disposition, and reentry points of the continuum. Under the Burlington County Youth Services Advisory Council focus groups, MDT input is discussed in evaluating gaps and needs under the three points of the continuum.

6. Use the table below to describe any additional data or information other than that provided by the JJC (i.e. JJC Residential and Commitments Data, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative - All Sites Data Report, etc.) used in your county's planning process. Attach any additional information you used (i.e., surveys, data, articles, questionnaires, etc.).

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/ Year(s)	How was the data used?
Prevention, Disposition, Diversion, Reentry, Detention	YSAC Planning Surveys and YSAC Planning Focus Groups	The Burlington County YSAC	Spring 2020	Data was used to identify gaps in needs for all points of the continuum and assist focus groups in identifying needs.
Prevention, Diversion, Disposition	Burlington County Datawalk	Walter Rand Institute	2015-2018	Data was used to look at juvenile arrests, station house adjustments, child abuse/neglect, suspension rates, school-based incidents and out of home placements
Detention	JDC Data for GPS and Supervised House Arrest	Juvenile Detention Center	2015-2016, 2018-2019	Data was used to look at gender, race, and ethnicity of youth placed on detention alternatives.
Diversion	FCIU Data	Legacy Treatment Services-FCIU Unit	2018-2019	Data was used to look at outcomes of youth in FCIU, race/ethnicity and top referred municipalities
Diversion	Burlington County 2018-2019 Station House Adjustment data	Burlington County Prosecutor's Office	2018-2019 (Q1 and Q2)	Data was used to determine the amount of SHA per municipality, success rate, race/ethnicity, age and gender

Comments:

7. If you are a JDAI site, list topics and discussion points that were shared between the Youth Services Commission and the County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement and any activities that helped to facilitate the completion of this Comprehensive Plan.

As a JDAI Site, the YSAC used the JDAI and Quarterly Data Reports in the development of the Three Year Comprehensive Plan. Some members of the JDAI Local Council/ Steering

Committeee and JDAI Subcommittee members were involved in the focus group meeting discussions. During the course of the year, both planning bodies partnered on various projects such as the Burlington County Policy Prevention Board, Family Engagment Program, Enhanced Probation Behavioral Modification Program and GPS Program. Topics shared included the 2017 and the 2018 JDAI Annual report, Family Engagement Survey Program Data, YSAC's Family Focus Group Survey Results, and GPS program data. For the discussion points, the 2017 and 2018 JDAI Annual Report focused on the Average Daily Population, Admissions, Average Length of Stay, and Violations of Probation. For the Family Engagment Surveys, the discussions centered around the most helpful services for families, the families' experience with the court process, and the families' concerns expressed about dealing with the court process.

8. Describe efforts made by the YSC to seek additional funding to supplement the funding received through the JJC. Complete the below chart to show what funding the YSC has reviewed as a potential funding opportunity.

Date	Grantor and Name	Eligible	Applied	Approved or Denied	Comments
1/30/20	**JJDP FY20 Stationhouse Adjustment Initiative**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**The YSAC did not apply however the Burlington County Partnership for Youth Success did apply though local Police Departments but did not get awarded.**
3/2/20	**OJJDP Effective Interventions**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership.**
3/2/20	**OJJDP FY 2020 Mentoring Opportunities for Youth**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership.**
3/2/20	**OJJDP FY 2020 Strategies to Support Children Exposed to Violence**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership.**
4/9/20	**BJA COVID Emergency Supplemental Funding**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**The County YSAC did not apply but another department of County Government may have applied.**

Additional Comments:

Section 4
Continuum of Programs & Existing Services

CY 2020
CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISTING SERVICES
County of **Burlington**

Delinquency Prevention Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. After School Program/40 youth/SCP
2. Credible Messenger Mentoring/1365 hours/SCP
3. Sheriff's Equestrian Mentoring/three groups/SCP
4. Municipal Alliance/NA/GADA
5. Willingboro MVP School Based/NA/DCF*
6. Pemberton School Based/NA/DCF*
7. Family Success Centers/NA/DCF*
8. Team Leadership Program/NA/O'League
9. Youth Arts and Technology/NA/FIA

Law Enforcement Diversion Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Sheriff's Equestrian Mentoring/three groups/SCP
2. Community Activities Program/1160 hours/SCP-FC
3. Trauma Informed Intervention/765 sessions/SCP
4. Credible Messenger/1365 hours/SCP
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. FCIU/2125 hours/FC
2. Trauma Informed Interventions/765 sessions/SCP.
3. Sheriff's Equestrian Mentoring/three groups/SCP
4. Community Activities Program/1160 hours/SCP-FC
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Family Court Diversion Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

Detention Alternative Programs
(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Sheriff's Equestrian Program/three groups/SCP
2. Trauma Informed Interventions/765 sessions/ SCP
3. Community Activities Program/1160 hours/SCP-FC
4. Credible Messenger/1365 hours/SCP
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

1. Family Engagement Program/1508 hours/JDAI Innovations Funds
2. Supervised House Arrest/NA/County
3. Trauma Informed Interventions/765 sessions/SCP
4. GPS Bracelets/10 Bracelets/JDAI Innovations Funds_____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Community Based Disposition Options
(Post-Adjudicated Youth)

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Credible Messenger/1365 hours/SCP
2. Family Engagement Program/1508 hours/JDAI Innovations Funds
3. Young Adult Career Initiative /N/A.WIOA
4. Trauma Informed Interventions/765 sessions/SCP
5. Family Functional Therapy/NA/DCF*
6. Probation Enrichment, Incentive, & Orientation Program/80 youth/JDAI
7. Sex Offender and Fire Setter Evaluations//Fee for Service/SCP
8. Sex Offender Treatment/Fee for Service/SCP
9. In School Youth Program/N/A/WIOA
10. _____
11. _____

Reentry Programs

Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Trauma Informed Interventions/765 sessions/SCP
2. Young Adult Career Initiative /NA/ WIOA
3. In School Youth Program/N/A/WIOA
4.
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Comments:

Section 5
Delinquency Prevention

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
DEFINITION & RATIONALE

Delinquency Prevention Programs are strategies and services designed to increase the likelihood that youth will remain free from initial involvement with the formal or informal juvenile justice system. The goal of delinquency prevention is to prevent youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency. For the purposes of this Plan, Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population in a targeted area like a specific school, neighborhood or town/community where delinquency risk factors are prevalent. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at specific youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system than the general population based on exhibited behaviors associated with delinquency. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs that are developed annually through the comprehensive planning process must serve a clearly identified target population of at-risk youth and services must address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

Delinquency Prevention data describe trends in juvenile delinquency and in factors that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of delinquent behavior and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, Counties can better identify the content and scope of prevention programs needed. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to delinquency prevention, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., Title II, State/Community Partnership, and Family Court Services).

The Delinquency Prevention data required for this Comprehensive Plan is meant to become the foundation for prevention program planning. However, it should be noted that the typical prevention planning process requires an in-depth analysis of community, family, peer, and education factors that identify problem areas in a specific school, neighborhood or town/community in the County.

This Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level. Counties are encouraged to examine all other data not provided by the JJC in its planning process.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Required Data

Total County population and County youth population (ages 10-17) by gender for calendar years 2015, 2017 and 2018. Total County youth population (ages 10 –17) by race and ethnicity for calendar years 20015, 2017 and 2018.

Source

"Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: "1990-2018." Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/ (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender

- *Number (Columns A, C, E).* Insert the number of males and females for each year. Insert the number of people that comprised the County's total population for each year.

- *Percent of Total Population (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate the percent of the County's total population that was male and the percent that was female for each of the three years. To obtain the percent, divide the number of people of each gender by the total population and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County's population that was male in 2018.

Formula 1.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Males in 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Population in 2018 (A3)}} = ___ \times 100 = \text{\% Male in 2018 (B1)}$$

- *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County's total youth population between 2017 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2017)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = ___ \times 100 = \text{\% Change 2015-2018}$$

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender

- *Number (Columns A, C, E).* For years 2015, 2017 and 2018 insert the number of male youth and the number of female youth ages 10-17.

Methods (cont.)

- *Percent of Total Population (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate the percent of the County's youth population that was male and the percent that was female. To obtain the percent, divide the number of youth of each gender by the total youth population (ages 10-17) and multiply by 100 using Formula 1.

- *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County's total youth population between 2015, 2017, and 2018 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

- In Tables 1 and 2, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (number of males) + A2 (number of females) = A3 (total population), and B1 (% male) + B2 (% female) = 100% (total population).

Methods

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of youth by race for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian and American Indian then insert the total number of these youth for each year. Hispanic youth is not captured within each race category because Hispanic is identified as an ethnic origin not a Race. As a result, Hispanic is not a race category and will be analyzed independently unless otherwise indicated.

- *Percent of Total County Youth Population (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the County's total youth population for each year using Formula 1.

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the County's percent change in the youth population by Race, and the County's percent change in the total youth population between 2015 and 2018 for each race using Formula 2.

Methods

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of youth by ethnicity for each year.

- *Percent of Total Population (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the County's total youth population for each year using Formula 1.

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the youth population by Ethnicity and the County's total youth population between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

- In Table 4, the figures in Rows 1 and 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the year (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (Hispanic) + A2 (Non Hispanic) = A3 (total youth population), and B1 (Hispanic) + B2 (Non Hispanic) = 100% (total youth population).

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Required Data

Juvenile arrests by offense category for calendar years 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Source

Uniform Crime Report 2015 located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide 2017 and 2018 data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category

- *Number (Columns A, D, G).* Add the number of arrests in the UCR categories listed below to obtain the number of juvenile arrests in each offense category. Add and insert the results for each year. Insert your County's total number of juvenile arrests for 2015 (A8), 2017 (D8), and 2018 (G8).

Offense Category	*Add these UCR Categories*
Violent	Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.
Weapons	Weapons only.
Property	Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.
Drug/Alcohol	Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.
Special Needs	Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.
Public Order & Status Offenses	Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.
All Other Offenses	All other offenses (except traffic).

- *Percent of All Juvenile Arrests (Columns B, E, H).* Calculate the percentage of the County's total juvenile arrests for each offense category for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of arrests in each offense category by the total number of juvenile arrests and multiply by 100. Formula 3 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County's total juvenile arrests for violent offenses in 2018.

Formula 3.

$$\frac{\text{Number Violent Offense Arrests 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Juvenile Arrests 2018 (A8)}} = ___ \times 100 = \text{\%Violent 2018 (B1)}$$

- *Rate Per 1,000 Youth (Columns C, F, I).* Calculate the arrest rate per 1,000 youth for each offense category and the County's total juvenile arrest rate for each year. To obtain the rate per 1,000 youth, divide the number of juvenile arrests by the total County youth population (ages 10-17) and multiply by 1,000. Formula 4 is an example of how to calculate the violent offenses arrest rate per 1,000 youth for 2018. For an arrest rate in any given offense category substitute the violent offenses arrests number used in Formula 4 with another offense category (e.g., weapons, property, etc.).

Formula 4.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Violent Offenses Arrests 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Youth Population 2018 (Table 2, A3)}} = ___ \times 1{,}000 = \text{Violent Arrest Rate 2018 (C1)}$$

- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change in each offense category and the County's total juvenile arrests between 2017 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

- In Table 5, the figures in Rows 1 through 7 should add up to the figure in Row 8 (Grand Total of Juvenile Arrests) for each of the three years (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (#violent) + A2 (#weapons) + A3 (#property) + A4 (#drug/alcohol) + A5 (#special needs) + A6 (#public order & status) + A7 (#all other) = A8 (total juvenile arrests).

Required Data

Juvenile Arrests by Race and Ethnicity for calendar years 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Source

Uniform Crime Report 2015, 2017 and 2018, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race

- *Total County Youth Population (Columns A, and D).* Insert your County's total youth population by Race for 2015 and 2018. Note: For "OTHER", add American Indian and Asian, then enter the total number of these youth for each year.

- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of juvenile arrests by race for each year.

- *Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the total county youth population that were arrested by Race for each year. To obtain the percent for each race, divide the number of arrests by the youth population number for that race and multiply by 100. Formula 5 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the white youth population arrested in 2018.

Formula 5.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2018 (B1)}}{} = ___ \times 100 = \%\text{ of White}$$

Methods (cont.)

$$\frac{\text{White Youth Population 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Youth Arrested (C1)}}$$

- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for the County's total youth population by Race and the County's juvenile arrests between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity

- *Total County Youth Population (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total youth population by Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.
- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of juvenile arrests by ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the county total youth population that were arrested by Ethnicity for each year using Formula 5.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for the County's total youth population by Ethnicity and the County's juvenile arrests between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, WEAPONS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data

Total incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Source

New Jersey Department of Education Violence, Vandalism, and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Schools Report (Appendix D District totals by county) 2015-2016 and 2017-2018 located at www.state.nj.us/education/data

Methods

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substances in County Schools

- *Number (Columns A, C).* For *academic year* 2015-2016, enter the number of incidents under each category of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column A. For *academic year* 2017-2018, insert the total number of incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column C.
- *Percent of Total Incidences (Columns B, D).* Calculate the percent of the total incidences for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of incidents by the total school based incidences and multiply by 100 using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change using Formula 2.

THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data*

Total Enrollment, 2015-2016 and 2018-2019.

Total Dropouts, 2015-2016.

**Years for all data represent the last two years for which data are available.*

Source

New Jersey Department of Education, Education Statistics located at www.state.nj.us/education/ .

Methods

Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools

- Insert the total enrollment in and the total dropouts from County schools for each academic year listed.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change for which data are available using Formula 2.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

Methods

Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk

- *Number (Columns A-G).* Insert the number of County children receiving Welfare; the number receiving Food Stamps; the number of proven cases of child abuse and/or neglect; and the number of births to teens for each year indicated.
- *Percent Change (Column H).* Calculate the percent change over for which data are available for each indicator using Formula 2.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	219,637	49.1%	218,810	49.1%	219,438	49.3%	-0.1%
Females	227,286	50.9%	226,386	50.9%	225,946	50.7%	-0.6%
TOTAL POPULATION	446,923	100%	445,196	100%	445,384	100%	-0.3%

Source: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018

	2015		2017		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	23,591	50.7%	22,945	50.7%	22,752	50.7%	-3.6%
Females (ages 10-17)	22,925	49.3%	22,353	49.3%	22,125	49.3%	-3.5%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	46,516	100%	45,298	100%	44,877	100%	-3.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	33,684	72.4%	32,224	71.8%	-4.3%
Black	9,862	21.2%	9,529	21.2%	-3.4%
Other*	2,970	6.4%	3,124	7.0%	5.2%
Total Youth Population	46,516	100.0%	44,877	100.0%	-3.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

**See Required Data and Methodology Section*

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	4,475	9.6%	4,800	10.7%	7.3%
Non -Hispanic	42,041	90.4%	40,077	89.3%	-4.7%
Total Youth Population	46,516	100.0%	44,877	100.0%	-3.5%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Offense Categories*	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Number of Arrests 2015-2018
	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	
Violent Offenses	242	18.8%	5.20	144	17.0%	3.2	121	15.9%	2.7	-50.0%
Weapons Offenses	42	3.3%	0.9	28	3.3%	0.6	43	5.7%	1.0	2.4%
Property Offenses	286	22.2%	6.1	157	18.6%	3.5	119	15.7%	2.7	-58.4%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	298	23.2%	6.4	241	28.5%	5.3	202	26.6%	4.5	-32.2%
Special Needs Offenses	12	0.9%	0.3	15	1.8%	0.3	12	1.6%	0.3	0.0%
Public Order & Status Offenses	113	8.8%	2.4	91	10.8%	2.0	80	10.5%	1.8	-29.2%
All Other Offenses	293	22.8%	6.3	169	20.0%	3.7	183	24.1%	4.1	-37.5%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,286	100%	27.6	845	100%	18.7	760	100%	16.9	-40.9%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

**See Required Data and Methodology Section*

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests*	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	33,696	654	1.9%	33,684	434	1.3%	0.0%	-33.6%
Black	9,990	625	%	9,862	405	4.1%	-1.3%	-35.2%
Other*	3,073	7	0.2%	2,970	6	0.2%	-3.4%	-14.3%
Total	46,516	1,286	2.8%	44,877	845	1.9%	-3.5%	-34.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 2015-2018 **See Required Data and Methodology Section*

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017*

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests*	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests*
Hispanic	4,670	128	2.7%	4,800	85	1.8%	2.8%	-33.6%
Non-Hispanic	42,059	1,158	2.8%	40,077	760	1.9%	-4.7%	-34.4%
Total Youth Population	46,516	1,286	2.8%	44,877	845	1.9%	-3.5%	-34.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2018

*Source: * Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017*

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

School Based Incidences	2015-2016		2017-2018		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	632	65.2%	713	68.7%	12.8%
Incidents of Vandalism	109	11.2%	95	9.2%	-12.8%
Incidents of Weapons	61	6.3%	52	5.0%	-14.8%
Incidents of Substances	168	17.3%	178	17.1%	6.0%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENCES	970	100%	1038	100%	7.0%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016 & 2017-2018

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools,

Last 2 Years for Which Data are Available				
Academic Indicators	**2015-2016**	**2016-2017**	**2017-2018**	**% Change Over Years**
Total Enrollment	69604	69172	68319	-1%
Total Dropouts*	292	0	0	-100%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2015-2016, 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

**Dropout rates on the DOE website are only available for 2015-2016.*

Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk						
Last Years for Which Data Are Available						
Community Indicators	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**% Change**
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	1886	1361	1061	864		-54%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	12,036	11,324	9921	9276		-23%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations	642	499	288			-55%
Births to Girls (ages 10-19)	132	106	101			-23%

Source: https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- **When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).**
- **When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).**

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Using the data in Table 2 (County Youth Population, ages 10-17, Row 3), describe how the male, female, total youth population has changed between 2015 and 2018.

   Between 2015 and 2015, the county total youth population reflected a decrease of 3.5% and a 3.5% decrease in the female population and 3.6% decrease in the male population.

2. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of youth in the year 2018.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2018		
Rank	**Group**	**Number**
1	White	32,224
2	Black	9,529
3	Other	3,124

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Group**	**Number**
1	Non-Hispanic	40,077
2	Hispanic	4,800

3. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Group**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Other	+5.2%	+154

2	White	-4.3%	-460
3	Black	-3.4%	-333

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Group**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Hispanic	+7.3%	+325
2	Non-Hispanic	-4.7%	-1,964

4. Using the information in Question 1 and the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall youth population by gender, race and ethnicity in 2018? How has population changed since 2018?

Since 2015, there has been a small decrease in the male and female population ages 10 to 17. Between 2015 and 2015, the county youth population reflects a 3.5% decrease in the youth population by race and ethnicity. In terms of race, the county youth population has seen a 4.3% decrease in the white youth population, a 3.4% decrease in the black youth population, and a 5.2% increase in the other youth population. During the same prescribed time, Burlington County has seen an increase of 7.3% in the Hispanic Population. In the Non-Hispanic category, there was a decrease of 4.7%.

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

5. Using Table 5 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, Row 8), describe the overall change in delinquency arrests between 2015 and 2018.

When comparing 2015 delinquency arrests with 2018, there is an overall 40.9% decrease.

6. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2018		
Rank	**Offense Category**	**Number**
1	Drug and Alcohol Offenses	202
2	All Other Offenses	183
3	Violent Offenses	121
4	Property Offenses	119

5	Public Order and Status Offenses	80
6	Weapons Offenses	43
7	Special Needs Offenses	12

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Offense Category**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Property Offenses	-58.4%	-167
2	Violent Offenses	-50.0%	-121
3	All Other Offenses	-37.5%	-110
4	Drug and Alcohol Offenses	-32.2%	-96
5	Public Offenses	-29.2%	-33
6	Weapons Offenses	+2.4%	+1
7	Special Needs Offenses	0.0%	0

8. Using the information in Questions 5 and the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall juvenile arrests in 2018? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2018?

For 2018, Burlington County had an overall decrease in Juvenile Arrests by 40.9% compared to 2015. All offense categories had a decrease except Weapons Offenses when comparing 2018 with 2015. However, the increase in Weapons Offenses was 2.4% or a difference one offense from 42 in 2015 to 43 in 2018. As noted in the 2018 Uniform Crime Report, Special neeeds offenses had the same number of offenses as in 2015 with 12. Overall, there were 526 fewer arrests by offense categories when comparing 2015 and 2018.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

9. Looking at data worksheets Table 6 and 7 (Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race), describe the % of youth population arrested for 2017 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

For 2017, there were 845 youth arrested. By race, there were 434 white youth arrested, 405 black youth arrested, and 6 other. By ethnicity, 760 Non-Hispanic youth were arrested, and 85 Hispanic youth arrested.

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2017 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2017		
Rank	**Group**	**Number**
1	White	434
2	Black	405
3	Other	6

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2017		
Rank	**Group**	**Number**
1	Non-Hispanic	760
2	Hispanic	85

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2015 and 2017 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015 and 2017			
Rank	**Group**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Black	-35.2%	405
2	White	-33.6%	434
3	Other	-14.3%	6

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015 and 2017			
Rank	**Group**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Non-Hispanic	-34.4%	760
2	Hispanic	33.6%	85

12. Using the information in Questions 9 and ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall juvenile arrest by race and ethnicity in 2017? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2012?

In terms of race for 2017, black youth represented the highest percentage of the youth population arrested with 4.1% of the county population. White youth represented 1.3% of the population. Other represented 0.2% of the population. In terms of race and ethnicity, non-Hispanic youth represented 1.9% of the youth population arrested. Hispanic youth represented 1.8% of the youth arrested in the county. When comparing 2015 to 2017, there was a 34.3% decrease of juvenile arrests from 1286 in 2015 to 845 arrests in 2017. The overall number of juveniles arrested

decreased by race and ethnicity through all standard categories.

VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, WEAPONS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN COUNTY SCHOOLS

- **For Questions 13-15, use Table 8 (Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools).**

13. Look at the Total of School Based Incidences (Row 5) and describe the overall change in the total school-based incidences over the academic periods, 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

For Burlington County, School Based Incidences increased by 7.0% from 970 incidents in the 2015-2016 academic period to 1038 incidents in the 2017-2018 academic period.

14. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the category that has the greatest number of incidences.

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2017-2018		
Rank	**Incidences**	**Number**
1	Incidents of Violence	713
2	Incidents of Substance Abuse	178
3	Incidents of Violence	95
4	Incidents of Weapons	52

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2015-2016 and 2017-2018			
Rank	**Incidents**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Incidents of Weapons	-14.8%	-9
2	Incidents of Vandalism	-12.8%	-14
3	Incidents of Violence	+12.8%	+81
4	Incidents of Substances	+6.0%	+10

16. Using the information in Question 13, and ranking charts above, what does the information tell you about your county's overall school based incidents over the

academic period 2015-2018. How has school-based incidents changed since the academic period 2015-2018?

Overall, Burlington County had a 7% increase in total school-based incidences. From 2015 to 2018, Incidents of Violence increased by 12.8% from 632 incidents to 713 incidents which resulted in 81 more incidents. Also, Incidents of Substances increased by 6.0% from 168 to 178 incidents which resulted in 10 more incidents. On the other hand, Incidents of Weapons decreased by 14.8% from 61 to 52 incidents which resulted in 9 fewer incidents. Also, incidents of vandalism decreased by 14.8% from 109 to 95 incidents which resulted by 14 fewer incidents.

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

- **For Questions 17 use Table 9 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools).**

17. Look at the % Change Over Years (Column E) and describe how enrollment in schools and dropouts has changed between academic periods 2015-2016 and 2017-2018.

The total school enrollment in schools has decreased by 1.2% from the academic periods 2015-2016 to 2017-2018. The total school dropouts for 2016-17 and 2017-2018 are not available to compare with 2015-2016 school year.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

- **For Questions 18, use Table 10 (Community Indicators of Children At Risk).**

18. Insert into the chart below the % Change Over Years (Column H), from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	**Community Indicator**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations	-55%	-354
2	Children Receiving TANF/(Welfare)	-54%	-1022
3	Children Receiving NJ SNAP	-23%	-2,760
4	Birth to Girls (ages 10-19)	-23%	-31

19. Using the information in the above chart, describe how the community indicators of children at risk changed over a period.

Overall, the Community Indicators for Children at Risk had a decrease in each category. Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations had a decrease of 55% with 354 fewer cases. Children Receiving TANF (Welfare) decreased by 54% with 1,022 fewer youth receiving TANF. Children Receiving NJ SNAP (Formerly Food Stamps) decreased by 23% with 2,760 youth not receiving SNAP. Birth to Girls (ages 10 to 19) decreased by 23% with 31 fewer cases between 2015 to 2017.

20. Using information from your county's Municipal Alliance Plan, describe the overall risk and protective factors for each domain. How was this information used in your planning process?

In the Municipal Alliance Plan, the risk factors are any circumstances that may increase youth's likelihood of engaging in risky behaviors while protective factors are any circumstances that promote healthy youth behaviors and the decrease the chance that youth will engage in risky behaviors.

The domains for both the risk and protective factors include Community Environment, Family Environment, School Environment and Individual/Peer Behaviors.

In 2017, the alliances are addressing the following in their communities: Alcohol misuse, Medication misuse, and Illicit Drugs. For example, Willingboro, Pemberton, Palmyra Alliances are working on Alcohol Misuse as part of their programming. In Burlington City, Burlington Township, and Maple Shade, the alliances are working on addressing Illicit drug issued in their communities.

For the purposes of this plan, Burlington County will be using the following information as another source in examining needs and gaps in our Prevention recommendations.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

*Extent of Need (*overall increases or decreases in population, arrests, incidents in school and community indicators)

21. Taken collectively, what do the increases and decreases in the answers to Question 1 (changes in youth population), Question 5 (changes in overall juvenile arrests) and Question 13 (Total of School Based Incidents), tell you about how your County's overall need for prevention programs/services have changed in recent years?

During the period of 2015 and 2018, Burlington has experienced a 3.5% decrease in the total youth population. Juvenile arrests had declined significantly by 40.9% from 1,286 arrests in 2015 to 760 arrests in 2018 which resulted in 526 fewer arrests. However, school-based incidences increased by 7.0% from 970 incidences in 2015 to 1,038 incidences in 2018 which resulted in 68 more incidents. Perhaps the increase in prevention programs such as the Municipal Alliance, Youth Services Programs and other community efforts have played a factor in the decreases of Juvenile Arrests.

Nature of Need (specific changes in the nature of populations, arrests, incidents in school and community indicators)

22. Based on the answers to Question 12 (nature and change in the nature of delinquency arrests), Question 16 (nature and change in the nature of school based incidents), Question 19 (change in the nature of community indicators), and Question 20 (highest priority risk factors), which offense categories and which indicators of youth at risk seem reasonable to address through your County's delinquency prevention programs/services?

In 2018, Drug/Alcohol, all other offenses, and violent offenses comprised the top three offense categories for juvenile arrests in Burlington County. The Burlington County Partnership for Youth Success has continued its strategy in focusing efforts at community-based programming in our at-risk municipalities. In 2020, a county wide Datawalk was conducted looking at juvenile delinquency issues throughout the county. Through the Datawalk, municipalities such as Willingboro, Burlington City, Pemberton, and Maple Shade were compared to overall county averages to highlight problem areas within the community. During the 2017-2018 school year, incidents of violence continued to be the top school-based incident in the county. In 2018, Community indicators of children at risk had a decrease in each category when comparing 2015 with 2018. Data provided the 2018 UCR report, substance abuse continues to be an issue to address within Burlington County. The Burlington County Municipal Alliance program have focused their efforts in addressing substance abuse issues at the grassroots level.

In 2018, the juvenile population for Burlington County was recorded as 71.8% white and 21.2% black, however, black youth represent a disproportionate amount of juvenile detention center admissions.

23. Looking at your answers to Questions 9, what does this information tell you collectively about the youth population and juvenile arrests in your county by race and ethnicity at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within your county?

Between 2015 and 2017, there has been a decrease of -34.3% of juvenile arrests from 1,286 in 2015 to 845 in 2017. There has been an overall decrease in all standard categories by race and ethnicity. Between 2015 and 2017, there was a slight increase in arrests in the Hispanic youth population increasing from 78 in 2015 to 85 in 2017. Between 2015 and 2017, there was a 50.7% decrease in juvenile arrests for the non-Hispanic population from 1,542 to 760.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need – Delinquency Prevention Programs

24. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used submit a copy in Chapter 13.

    What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for prevention programs has changed in recent years and which offense categories and which indicators of youth at risk seem reasonable to address through your County's prevention programs/services? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

A Datawalk was conducted in January 2020 to highlight different data points across Burlington County. The data was accumulated by the Walter Rand Institute for the Burlington County Partnership for Youth Success. In Burlington City, Pemberton Township, and Willingboro, as well as Burlington County and New Jersey, the number of juvenile arrests decreased between 2013 and 2018 by 35%. Of the three municipalities, Pemberton Township had the highest decrease in juvenile arrests, decreasing 70% from 2013-2018. Juvenile arrests in Pemberton Township fell to an all-time low in 2018 with 17 arrests, compared to 66 the previous year. Overall, juvenile arrests in Burlington City, Pemberton Township, and Willingboro alone made up 25% of the total county arrests in 2016. The juvenile arrest rate decreased in Burlington City by 66% from 2013-2018. Willingboro juvenile arrest rate decreased by 58% from 2013-2018.

In 2020, the Youth Services Advisory Council of Burlington County conducted several surveys to gain public feedback on different issues involving juveniles involved with the justice system. In the survey, it was noted that early intervention programs have deterred youth from continuing their negative behavior and diverted the youth from progressing further into the juvenile justice system.

RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Looking at your answers to Questions 21, 22 and 24, what is the County's juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends. List recommendations and priorities below.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
There is a need to have relatable peer mentors who can work with at risk youth to help bridge social gaps between youth and mentors.	At a Burlington County Prevention focus group, relatable mentors were identified as a top three need. In a 2020 YSAC Planning Survey, mentoring was cited as a long term need for Burlington County youth. Young adults who face limited resources, but have a mentor, are 55% more likely to be enrolled in college than those who do not have a mentor (The Mentoring Effect, 2014). The prevalence of offending tends to increase from late childhood, peak in the teenage years (ages 15 to 19), and then declines in the early 20s (Loeber, 2013).	To continue to support a community mentoring program that promotes measurable positive outcomes for at risk youth and reduces juvenile delinquency, violence, school failure, and drop out rates.
There is a need for substance abuse education for youth who are at risk of engaging in drug and alcohol abuse.	In the 2018 Uniform Crime Report's juvenile arrests by offense category, drug and alcohol offenses continued to rank number one among county juveniles with 202 offenses which represented 26.6% of the arrests among juveniles. In a New Jersey Department of Education Report, Incidents of substances had a 6.0% increase between the school years of 2015-16 and 2017-18. Those incidents represented 17.1% of the school based incidents.	To support a substance abuse education program that addresses risk and protective factors which affect community environment, family environment, school environment, and individual peer behaviors.
There is a need to provide trauma support services for youth with high amount of adverse childhood experiences.	According to Center for Disease Control data provided at the Burlington County datawalk, 22% of youth had three or more adverse childhood experiences in their lifetime. In one study by the Juvenile Justice Bulletin, 60.6% of the juveniles surveyed had some exposure to an act of	To expand the current trauma program to work with youth who have experienced adverse childhood experiences either at home or in school.

	violence either as a victim or a witness to violence within their family or community. Of the children surveyed, 25.3% had witnessed an act of violence within the past year (Nugarus 2011). Burlington County had the 7th highest rate of domestic violence of all counties in the state, with 23.2 incidents of domestic violence per 1000 households. In a New Jersey Department of Education Report, between the 2015-2016 school year and the 2017-2018 school year, there was a 12.8% increase in incidents of violence from 632 in 2015-2016 to 713 in 2017-2018 which accounted for 68.7% of total incidents. In 2019 JAMS prevention data, personality behavior was cited as the top problem area by program.	
There is a need for after school programs in Burlington County towns such as Burlington City, Maple Shade, Mt. Holly, Pemberton, and Willingboro during the hours of 2:00pm to 7:00pm.	According to data provided from the Burlington City and Willingboro Police Departments, juvenile arrests occurred primarily between the hours of 2:00pm and 6:00pm. According to 2016-2018 UCR data and municipality juvenile arrest reports, Burlington City, Pemberton Township, and Willingboro represent 24.23% of the juvenile arrests in Burlington County for 2016, 23.55% of arrests for 2017, and 13.82% of the arrests in 2018. According to a Burlington County Prevention Focus group, after school supervision was noted as being a primary need for the county.	To promote safe environments that includes structured activities, quality programming and supervision during the late afternoon and early evening hours when youth are more likely to engage in anti-delinquency behavior.

Comments:

26. Looking at your answers to Questions 23 and 24 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Delinquency Prevention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

The youth population in Burlington County is predominately white at 71.8%. Arrest percentages, however, show that a large percentage of black and minority were either arrested or placed in the detention center. For recommendations, prevention programing should be focused in Burlington County municipalities with large minority populations. In 2018, a Credible Messenger program was introduced as part of our continuum that is focused on providing minority youth with relatable mentors. In 2018, an after-school program was introduced at Burlington City High School which provided supervision to youth during noted times of increased juvenile arrest.

Comments:

Section 6

Diversion

(Law Enforcement, FCIU, & Family Court)

DIVERSION

(Law Enforcement, Family Crisis Intervention Unit, and Family Court)

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DIVERSION
DEFINITION & RATIONALE

The Diversion stage of the juvenile justice system offers alleged juvenile offenders an opportunity to avoid arrest and/or prosecution by providing alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system process. The goal of Diversion is to provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway. Youth who do not successfully complete a diversion program may ultimately have their case referred for formal processing by the juvenile court. Given this goal, Diversion programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services and/or informal sanctions that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments, Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

Law enforcement officers might divert a youth suspected of a delinquent act if, in lieu of making an arrest, the officer chooses to dismiss the youth with a warning and reprimand, or to refer the youth to a social service agency. This process is known as a station house adjustment.

Youth who are accused of committing a delinquent act directly tied to family dysfunction may be diverted, with their families, to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. The FCIU can provide services to youth and their families to resolve the immediate crisis leading to delinquency, thereby preventing the juvenile and his or her family from entering the formal court system.

Diversions within Family Court occur after a complaint has been filed, but prior to the case being formally heard by a judge. At this point, youth may be diverted to either a Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) or to an Intake Service Conference (ISC). First and second time offenders charged with low level delinquent offenses may be diverted first to the JCC - a committee of volunteers from the community who attempt to settle the complaint. Complaints not resolved at the JCC level are referred to an Intake Service Conference. An ISC is a meeting between the youth and an intake officer who attempts to settle the case. Complaints not resolved at the ISC may be referred to a judge for formal disposition.

Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the structured services and sanctions typically provided to youth and/or their families at any point in the Diversion process. A law enforcement agency or the court might operate a Diversion program directly or the youth might participate in a program operated by a contracted service provider.

Diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your County that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the volume of the existing types of diversion cases and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency,

Counties can more effectively plan the content and scope of Diversion programs. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Diversion programming, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding, and Title II). Note, however, that the Diversion data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Diversion planning process.

DIVERSION
REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Required Data

Juvenile cases handled within department and released, referred to juvenile court or probation department, referred to welfare agency, referred to other police agency, and referred to criminal or adult court for calendar years 2015, 2017, and 2018.

Source

Uniform Crime Report 2015, 2017, and 2018, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html.

Methods

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Disposition Type

- *Number (Columns A, C, E).* Insert the number of dispositions for each disposition type and the number of total police disposition of juveniles for each year.

- *Percent of Total Dispositions (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate the percent of each disposition type and the County's total police disposition of juveniles for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of disposition type by the total police disposition of juveniles and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County's total juveniles handled within department and released in 2018.

Formula 1.

$$\frac{\text{Number Handled and Released 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Disposition 2018 (A6)}} = ___ \times 100 = \text{\% Handled and Released 2018 (B1)}$$

- *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change for each disposition type and the County's total police disposition of juveniles using Formula 2.

Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2017)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = ___ \times 100 = \text{\% Change 2015-2018}$$

Data Checks

- In *Table 1,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 5 should add up to the figure in Row 6 for each of the three years (but not for percent change).

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Required Data

Total FCIU cases by category, petitions filed, and referral types for calendar years 2015, 2017, and 2018.

Source

Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017, and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category

- *Number (Columns A, C, E).* Insert the number of cases that comprised each category of the County's FCIU caseload and the total number of cases for each year.

- *Percent of Total Caseload (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate each category's percent of the County's total FCIU cases for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of cases in each category by the total caseload and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change in each category and the County's total FCIU cases between 2015, 2017 and 2018 (use Formula 2).

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type

- *Number (Columns A, C, E).* Insert the number of cases that comprised each petition type and the total number of petitions filed for each year.

Methods (cont.)

- *Percent of Total Petitions Filed (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate the percent of the petitions filed, for the two types of petitions that can be filed, for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of petitions filed by the County's total petitions filed and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change in the two types of petitions indicated and the County's total petitions filed between 2015, 2017 and 2018 (use Formula 2).

Table 4. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type

- *Number (Columns A, C, E).* Insert the number of referrals for each referral type and the County's total FCIU referrals for each year.

- *Percent of Total Referrals (Columns B, D, F).* Calculate the percent of total referrals for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of referral type by the total number of referrals and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column G).* Calculate the percent change for each referral type and the County's total referrals between 2015, 2017, and 2018 (use Formula 2).

Data Checks

- In *Table 2,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3*, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). In *Table 4,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 3 should add up to the figure in Row 4 for each of the three years (but not for percent change).

- For example *Table 3*, A1 (juveniles/family crisis) + A2 (out-of-home) = A3 (total petitions filed), and B1 (% juveniles/family crisis) + B2 (% out-of-home) = 100% (total petitions filed).

FAMILY COURT

Required Data

Total juveniles diverted from Family Court for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Source

Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 5. Juvenile Court Referral (New Filings)

- *Number (Columns A, and B).* Insert the total number of juveniles diverted for each year.

- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the County's total juveniles diverted between 2015 and 2018 (use Formula 2).

DIVERSION
DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2015 and 2016

Disposition Type	2015				2016		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2015-2016
	Number	% of Total Disposition			Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	250	19.4%			177	18.9%	-29.2%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	1023	79.5%			751	80.1%	-26.6%
Referred to Welfare Agency	1	0.1%			0	0.0%	-100.0%
Referred to Other Police Agency	5	0.4%			3	0.3%	-40.0%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	7	0.5%			6	0.6%	-14.3%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	1286	100%			937	100%	-27.1%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Cases 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	200.0%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	245	68.8%	280	79.3%	326	79.9%	33.1%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	30	8.4%	22	6.2%	16	3.9%	-46.7%
Truancy	50	14.0%	31	8.8%	31	7.6%	-38.0%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	31	8.7%	19	5.4%	28	6.9%	-9.7%
Other	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	5	1.2%	500.0%
TOTAL CASELOAD	356	100%	353	100%	408	100%	14.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Petition Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	33	61.1%	14	35.9%	9	22.0%	-72.7%
Out-of-Home	21	38.9%	25	64.1%	32	78.0%	52.4%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	54	100%	39	100%	41	100%	-24.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 4a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2015, 2017 and 2018*

Referrals Types	2015		2017		2018		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	6	1.8%	2	0.6%	9	2.1%	50.0%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	18	5.3%	13	3.8%	12	2.9%	-33.3%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	315	92.9%	327	95.6%	399	95.0%	26.7%
TOTAL REFERRALS	339	100%	342	100%	420	100%	23.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

**multiple referrals for one case can be reported*

Table 4b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	418	40.2%	275	44.4%	-34.2%
Black	509	48.9%	272	43.9%	-46.6%
Hispanic	91	8.8%	56	9.0%	-38.5%
Other*	22	2.1%	16	2.6%	-27.3%
Total Referrals	1,040	100.0%	619	100.0%	-40.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018. **See required Data and Methodology*

Table 4c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court
White	654	418	63.9%	434	275	63.4%	-33.6%	-34.2%
Black	625	509	81.4%	405	272	67.2%	-35.2%	-46.6%
Hispanic	78	91	116.7%	85	56	65.9%	9.0%	-38.5%
Other*	7	22	314.3%	6	16	266.7%	-14.3%	-27.3%
Total	1,286	1,040	80.9%	845	619	73.3%	-34.3%	-40.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018. **/** See required Data and Methodology*

Table 5a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	291	47.9%	170	50.1%	-41.6%
Black	242	39.8%	137	40.4%	-43.4%
Hispanic	60	9.9%	26	7.7%	-56.7%
Other*	15	2.5%	6	1.8%	-60.0%
Total Cases	608	100.0%	339	100.0%	-44.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.

**See required Data and Methodology*

Table 5b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	654	291	44.5%	434	170	39.2%	-33.6%	-41.6%
Black	625	242	38.7%	405	137	33.8%	-35.2%	-43.4%
Hispanic	78	60	76.9%	85	26	30.6%	9.0%	-56.7%
Other*	7	15	214.3%	6	6	100.0%	-14.3%	-60.0%
Total	1,286	608	47.3%	845	339	40.1%	-34.3%	-44.2%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2015 and 2018.
Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017*

/ See required Data and Methodology*

DIVERSION
ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- **When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).**
- **When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).**

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

- **For Questions 1-2, use Table 1 (Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Disposition Type).**

1. Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

Between the years 2015 and 2016, Burlington County had a decrease of 27.1%, in police disposition of juveniles.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2015 and 2016.

Burlington had a decrease of 29.2%, in police diversions of juveniles, cases handled within the Department, between 2015 and 2016.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- **For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2015 and 2018).**

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, Burlington County had a 14.6% increase in the Family Crisis Intervention caseload between 2015 and 2018.

4. Insert into the chart below the FCIU caseloads beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2018		
Rank	**Category**	**Number**
1	**Serious Conflict Between parent/guardian and juvenile**	**326**
2	**Truancy**	**31**
3	**Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU**	**28**
4	**Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours**	**16**
5	**Other**	**5**
6	**Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile**	**2**

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Category**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	**Other**	**+500%**	**+5**
2	**Serious Threat to the Well-Being/Physical Safety of the Juvenile**	**+200%**	**+2**
3	**Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours**	**-46.7%**	**-14**
4	**Truancy**	**-38.0%**	**-19**
5	**Serious Conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile**	**+33.1%**	**+81**
6	**Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU**	**-9.7%**	**-3**

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2018? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2018?

According to the AOC Data, Burlington County had 14.6 % increase in its caseload. The category that includes the largest number of juveniles in the FCIU caseloads is serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile at 79.9% of the total caseload with 326 cases (33.1% increase) from 2015 to 2018. Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours had a 46.7% decrease in caseloads for 2018. Truancy cases decreased between 2015 and 2018 from 30 to 16 cases, for a decrease of 46.7%. Disorderly/Petty Disorder offenses decreased from 31 to 28 primary cases.

- **For Question 7, use Table 3 (FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type).**

7. Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3) and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2015 and 2018.

The total petitions filed by the FCIU, between 2015 and 2018, decreased by 24.1%. 13 less petitions were filed in 2018 than in 2015.

- **For Questions 8-11, use Table 4a (FCIU Referrals by Referral Type).**

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2015 and 2018.

The total number of referrals from 2015 to 2018 had a 23.9% increase according to 2018 AOC data provided for use in this plan. In addition, the Burlington County FCIU unit had an increase in total referrals of 81 (from 339 to 420) referrals during this timeframe. In the 2018 data, referrals made to other outside agencies increased by 84 referrals or 26.7%.

9. Insert into the chart below the referral types beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2018		
Rank	**Referral Type**	**Number**
1	**Referrals made to other outside agencies**	**399**
2	**Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program**	**12**
3	**Referrals made to DCPP (Formerly DYFS)**	**9**

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2015 and 2018, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Referral Type**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	**Referrals made to DCPP (formerly DYFS)**	**+50%**	**+3**
2	**Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program**	**-33.3%**	**-6**
3	**Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies**	**+26.7%**	**+84**

11. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018? How has FCIU Referral change since 2018?

For Burlington County, the FCIU referrals increased by 23.9% from 339 in 2015 to 420 in 2018. Referrals to Other Outside Agencies increased by 26.7% from 315 in 2015 to 399 in 2018. Referrals made to Substance Abuse Programs decreased by 33.3% from 18 in 2015 to 12 in 2018.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

The overall referrals to court from 2015 to 2018 decreased by 40.5%. In terms of Race/Ethnicity, Black youth referrals to court saw a significant 46.6% decrease from 509 in 2015 to 272 in 2018. White youth referrals to court was reduced by 34.2% from 418 in 2015 to 275 in 2018. During the same period, Hispanic referrals to court declined by 38.5% from 91 in 2015 to 56 in 2018. Also. The Other category referrals to court decreased by 27.3% from 22 in 2015 to 16 in 2018.

13. Insert into the chart below the referrals to juvenile court by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that has the greatest number of referrals.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**
1	**White**	**275**
2	**Black**	**272**
3	**Hispanic**	**56**
4	**Other**	**16**

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2015 and 2018 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**% Change**
1	**Black**	**-46.8%**
2	**Hispanic**	**-38.5%**
3	**White**	**-34.5%**
4	**Other**	**-27.3%**

15. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about referrals to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2018?

Overall, Referrals to Court has seen a significant decrease of 40.6% from 1,286 in 2015 to 619 in 2018. By Race and Ethnicity, all standard categories captured has declined from 2015 to 2018 with Black Referrals to Court reduced by 46.6% from 509 referrals in 2015 to 272 referrals in 2018; followed by Hispanic Referrals to Court reduced by 38.5% from 78 to 56 referrals; White Referrals to Court reduced by 34.2% from 418 to 275 referrals; and Other Referrals to Court reduced by 27.3% from 22 to 16 referrals.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 4c (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

No data provided for juvenile arrests for 2018 juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity due to reporting changes in 2018 UCR report.

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

- **For Question 17, use data from Table 5a (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).**

17. Using the data in Table 5a (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2015 and 2018.

There was a 44.2% decrease in juveniles diverted from Family Court between 2015 and 2018.

18. Using the data in Table 5a, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

The percentage by race/ethnicity of youth diverted from the family court from each standard category had a decrease in number between 2015 and 2018. White youth had a decrease of 41.6% cases diverted from 291 in 2015 to 170 in 2018; Black Youth had a decrease of 43.4% of cases diverted from 242 in 2015 to 137 in 2018; Hispanic Youth had a decrease of 56.7% of cases diverted from 60 cases in 2015 to 26 cases in 2018; and Other had a decrease of 60.0% cases diverted from 15 in 2015 cases to 6 cases in 2018.

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2018, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**
1	White	170
2	Black	137
3	Hispanic	26
4	Other	6

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2015 and 2018

by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**% Change**
1	Other	-60%
2	Hispanic	-56.7%
3	Black	-43.4%
4	White	-41.6%

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2018?

The largest numbers of youth diverted were white youth at 170, followed by black youth at 137. The change in Juveniles cases diverted from 2015 to 2018 by race/ethnicity show that all categories have decreased significantly by 44.2%.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 5b (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

No data provided for juvenile arrests for 2018 juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity due to reporting changes in 2018 UCR report.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

23. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (changes in overall police disposition) and Question 2 (police diversion of juveniles) tell you about your County's overall need for station house adjustment programs?

Overall there has been a 27.1% decrease in police disposition as well as a 29.2 % decrease in police diversions of juveniles. There has been a decrease in police resources. Due to a decrease in police resources, some local police departments do not have a designated juvenile police officer. The use of stationhouse adjustments vary per police depapartment in the county.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

24. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

    What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for station house adjustment programs and which offense categories seem reasonable to address through your station house adjustment programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

The county prosecutor's office provided the Burlington County YSC with stationhouse adjustment data for the comprehensive county plan. The YSAC was provided data from January 1st, 2018 to June 30th, 2019. Of the 178 youth that were placed on station house adjustment, 147 youth were recorded as successfully completed the program. The use of stationhouse adjustment varies from each police department in the county. Most of the station house adjustments made by police departments were Caucasian male youth at the age of 17. Males accounted for 71.91% of all stationhouse adjustments during this period and Caucasian accounted for 60.67%. The top three police departments during this period were Medford Township, Maple Shade, and Riverside.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

25. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 3 (changes in overall FCIU caseload), Question 7 (changes in FCIU petitions filed), and Question 8 (changes in FCIU referrals) tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years?

According to the data, the FCIU caseload has increased by 14.6 %, the FCIU petitions filed have decreased by 24.1% and the referrals made to other outside agencies have increased (84 more referrals) or 26.7%. As in previous planning cycles, serious conflict between the parent/guardian and juvenile remained the highest number of cases (326 cases in 2018) handled by the FCIU consistently through the years.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

26. Based on the answers to Question 6 (change in nature of FCIU caseload) and Question 11 (changes in the nature of FCIU referrals), which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs?

The largest number of youth on the FCIU caseload were under the category of serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile with 326 cases. "Serious Conflict between the Parent/guardian and juvenile" represented 79.9% of the total FCIU caseload for 2018. Truancy cases represented 7.6% of the caseload with 31 cases. Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense to FCIU cases represented 6.9% of the caseload with 28 cases.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need -- Family Crisis Intervention Units

27. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If

other data was used attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for an FCIU and programs used by the FCIU has changed in recent years and which types of crisis seem reasonable to address through your County's FCIU diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

According to 2018 FCIU outcomes reported in JAMS, 89% of cases were diverted from the Family Court. Also, 82% of cases were successfully discharged from the FCIU with the stabilization of crisis.

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

28. What does the answer to Question 17 tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs?

Burlington County has seen a 44.2% decrease in juveniles diverted from Family Court from 2015 to 2018. The percentages of cases diverted by race and ethnicity has decreased in all categories for Other, Hispanic, Black and White Youth in that order. In Burlington County, the Juvenile Conference Committee, Intake Service Conference and Juvenile Referee have been effective in diverting cases from the formal court.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Family Court Diversions

29. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs and the types of offenses/behaviors seem reasonable to address through your County's Family Court diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

No additional data was utilized.

Extent of Need – Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted

30. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question12 (overall referral to juvenile court) and Question 18 (overall change in Juvenile cases diverted), tell you about how your County's overall Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted by race/ethnicity changed in recent years?

Burlington County has experienced declines in overall referrals to juvenile court and juvenile cases diverted. The overall referrals (new filings) from 2015 to 2018 decreased by 40.5% or 421 less referrals (new filings). Also, total cases diverted decreased significantly by 44.2% or 269 less cases diverted.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need - Juvenile Court Diversions

31. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

    What does any other available data tell you about your County's overall need for Family Court diversion programs and the types of offenses/behaviors seem reasonable to address through your County's Family Court diversion programs? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

No additional data was utilized.

RECCOMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

32. Looking at your answers to Questions 23 and 24, what is the County's juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
There is a need for law enforcement officers to have training about the juvenile court process and station house adjustment procedures as well as training regarding what services are available to them. These trainings would be a benefit in helping law enforcement in diverting cases from the court.	In 2018 Station house adjustment statistics compiled by the county prosecutor's office, it was reported that 63.88% of police departments within Burlington County recorded zero station house adjustments. Between 2013 and 2018, station house adjustments declined from 141 in 2013 to 94 in 2018 resulting in a 33.33% decrease in station house adjustments conducted.	A county wide training for law enforcement officers about types of services available to them to refer youth to for station house adjustments. To work in partnership with the Burlington County Partnership for Youth Success and the juvenile officers working group.
There is a need for law enforcement to continue to use the FCIU to refer youth for station house adjustment.	In 2018 AOC data, 326 or 79.9% of cases were serious conflict between parent and juvenile. In 2018 AOC data, 14.5% of the cases were either truancy or disorderly/ petty disorderly persons offenses diverted to the FCIU.	To continue to use the FCIU as a referral source for law enforcement to advocate for station house adjustments.
There is a need to develop more community resources for county law enforcement agencies to use as a station house adjustment such as case management and life skills.	According to YSAC Planning survey, community service-oriented type programs were ranked in the top five of service gaps needed by law enforcement. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family circumstances and parenting was ranked as the second top priority area. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family support was ranked in the top five of interventions needed.	To continue to link youth to community activities services for short term case management, life skills, trauma counseling, and family engagement. These services offered would be beneficial to law enforcement to access.

There is a need to provide intervention services for youth and families beyond short term interventions such as unresolved issues of trauma and anger management.	In 2020 YSAC Planning Survey, satisfactory anger management services were identified as being a top five ranking service gaps available to juvenile professionals.	To continue to provide a variety of options to refer youth to interventions such as anger management and trauma-based services.
There is a need to engage families who have youth either involved with the juvenile conference committee or the intakes services conference.	According to the 2020 YSAC Planning Survey, integration of services to support the family was noted as an integral need for juveniles who are involved in court diversionary programs such as Juvenile Conference Committee or Intake Services Conference. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family circumstances and parenting was ranked as the second top priority area. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family support was ranked in the top five of interventions needed.	To develop a program that will provide additional support of services with families of youth involved in the station house adjustment process.

Comments:

Family Crisis Intervention Units

33. Looking at your answers to Questions 25, 26 and 27, what is the County's juvenile plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
There continues to be a need to provide family crisis intervention services to youth and families to address family conflict, truancy, domestic violence and anger management.	In 2018 AOC data, there was a 14.6% increase in the total number of caseloads with 408 compared to 356 in 2015. Comparing 2015 and 2018 AOC data, there was a 33.1% increase in cases addressing serious conflict between parent and juvenile. According to State Police Domestic Violence Reports, Between 2014 and 2016, Burlington County saw an 11% increase in Domestic Violence incidents from 3,450 to 3,821.	To continue to fund the FCIU to provide crisis intervention services for serious conflict between the parent/guardian and juvenile resulting from; unauthorized absence by juvenile for more than 24 hours; truancy; disorder/petty disorderly person offenses; and serious threat to the wellbeing/physical safety of juveniles.
There is a need for increased family engagement when addressing serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile pertaining to school conflict, truancy, and other issues effecting the family.	In 2018 AOC data, there was a 14.6% increase in the total number of caseloads with 408 compared to 356 in 2015. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family circumstances and parenting was ranked as the second top priority area. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family support was ranked in the top five of interventions needed.	There is a need for increased family engagement when addressing serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile pertaining to school conflict, truancy, and other issues effecting the family.

Comments:

Family Court Diversions

34. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, what is the County's juvenile prevention plan to address problems and county trends in this category. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap?
There is a need for community based services such as case management for juvenile conference committees and intake services conferences to refer youth.	According to 2019 JAMS reports, The Community Activities Program noted that 23 out of 25 youth did not receive additional charges while in the case management program. 19 out of 22 or 86% of youth showed an improvement in their behavior based on pre and post behavior scores while in the case management program. According to YSAC Planning survey, community service oriented type programs were ranked in the top five of service gaps needed by law enforcement	To continue a community resource activities program for youth and families who are in need of assistance such as case management and linking of services.
There is a need to provide intervention services for youth and families beyond short term interventions such as unresolved issues of trauma and anger management.	In 2020 YSAC Planning Survey, satisfactory anger management services were identified as being a top five ranking service gaps available to juvenile professionals.	To provide a variety of options to refer youth to interventions such as anger management and trauma based services.

There is a need to engage families who have youth either involved with the Juvenile Conference Committee or Intake Service Conference to reduce the youth's progression further into the formal justice system.	According to the 2020 YSAC Planning Survey, integration of services to support the family was noted as an integral need for juveniles who are involved in court diversionary programs such as Juvenile Conference Committee or Intake Services Conference. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family circumstances and parenting was ranked as the second top priority area. In 2019 JAMS diversion data, family support was ranked in the top five of interventions needed.	To develop a program that will provide additional support of services with families involved in a juvenile conference committee or intake service conference.
There is a need for mentors to work with youth who are at risk of getting deeper into the juvenile justice system.	According to the 2020 YSAC Planning survey, mentoring was identified as a need. According to the 2019 Diversion JAMS report, role model/mentorship was ranked as a top ten needs.	To provide a relatable credible messenger mentoring program to assist youth whose needs go far beyond the traditional mentoring approach.

Comments:

35. Looking at your answers to Questions 30 and 31 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Diversion policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

In recent years, juvenile referrals to the court has decreased across all ethnicities when comparing 2015 to 2018, however, black youth represented 43.9% of the new filings to the juvenile court in 2018. Compared to the overall juvenile population by race, African American youth represent 21.2% of the population of Burlington County. This shows an over representation of black youth being referred to court compared to the overall black youth population in the county. In Burlington County, the YSAC has offered a variety of services such as Credible Messenger mentoring, Strengthening Youth, RISE Trauma Informed Counseling, and the Family Crisis Intervention Unit to divert youth from advancing further into the formal court system.

Section 7
Detention

DETENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DETENTION/DETENTION ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION & RATIONALE

The Detention phase/component of juvenile justice includes detention, the temporary care of juveniles and the provision of Detention Alternative Programs.

Detention

"Detention" is defined as the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.2).

An objective of detention is to provide secure custody for those juveniles who are deemed a threat to the physical safety of the community and/or whose confinement is necessary to insure their presence at the next court hearing (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.3). For the purpose of this plan a limited amount of funding may be provided to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, if all other resources have been exhausted.

Detention Alternatives

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (typically 30 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

Detention data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of those juveniles, and the types of offenses for which they are detained. By understanding the nature and extent of the detained population and the extent to which detention is used and the characteristics of the youth, planners can better identify the content and scope of Detention Alternative Programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Detention Alternative Programs, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) – Innovations Funding, and Title IIB). It should be noted, however, that the Detention data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Detention Alternative Program planning process. Counties involved in the JDAI are encouraged to incorporate any information gathered through the work of their local steering committees and subcommittees.

DETENTION
REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DETENTION

Required Data

- Number of juveniles admitted to the county detention center in 2015, 2017, and 2018, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age.
- Number of referrals to juvenile court (new complaints docketed) in 2015, 2017, and 2018, by race/ethnicity.
- Average daily population in detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018.
- Most serious current offense for juveniles admitted to detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018, by type and by degree (see note below under Sources).
- Municipality of residence for juveniles admitted to detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018 (see note below under Sources).
- Age of juveniles admitted to detention in 2015, 2017, and 2018 (see note below under Sources).
- Juveniles admitted to YSC-funded detention alternatives, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age (2015, 2018, 2019), and also problem areas, service interventions needed, and service interventions provided (2015, 2018, and 2019).

Sources

Juvenile Justice Commission: *New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Annual Data Report*

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System.

Juvenile Justice Commission: JAMS Data Packet.

Data collected locally (non-JDAI sites).

- NOTE: The figures should not include youth admitted to commitment program status, in counties where this distinction is applicable. For offense type, use the following categories:

Sources (Cont.)

- Homicide
- Kidnapping
- Carjacking
- Sex Offense
- Robbery
- Assault
- Arson
- Weapons
- Terroristic Threats
- Eluding
- Burglary
- Theft
- Resisting Arrest/Hindering Apprehension
- CDS/Drug Offenses
- Other Persons Offenses
- Other Property Offenses
- Other Public Order Offenses
- Violation of Probation (VOP)
- Failure to Appear (FTA)
- Violation of a Detention Alternative
- Violation of Other Court Order (VOCO)/ Other Violation

Methods

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Male (Columns A, D).* From the JJC "Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan" report, insert the number of male admissions by race for each year.

- *Female (Columns B, E).* From the JJC "Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan" report, insert the number of female admissions by race for each year.

- *Total (Columns C, F).* Add the number of male and female admissions to get the total number of admissions by race for each year; totals can also be found in the JJC source report provided.

- *Percent Change (Column G, H, I).* Calculate the percent change for each race by gender and the overall total percentage change by race from 2015 to 2018 using Formula 1.

Formula 1.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2015)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = ___ \; x\ 100 = \%\ Change\ 2015\text{-}2018$$

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity

- *Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court (Columns A and D).* Using the AOC report provided, insert the number of referrals to juvenile court for 2015 and 2018. *Note for "Other", add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.

- *Detention Admissions (Columns B and E).* Using the JJC "Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan" report (or referring back to Table 1), insert the number of detention admissions for each race/ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.

Methods (Cont.)

- *Percent of Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court Admitted to Detention (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court that were admitted to detention by race/ethnicity for each year using Formula 2.

- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court and detention admissions between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 1.

Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{White Juveniles Admitted to Detention 2018 (B1)}}{\text{White Juveniles Referred to Court 2018 (A1)}} = _____ \times 100 = \% \text{ of Referrals Admitted to Detention (C1)}$$

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Length of Stay, Daily Population and Capacity Utilization

- *Number (Columns A, B).* From the JJC "Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan" report, insert the average daily population in detention for 2015. 2018, and 2019.

- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in average daily population from 2015 to 2018 using Formula 1.

Data Checks

In Table 1, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the three years. For example, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

DETENTION
DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Race	2015			2017			2018			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	11	4	15	11	5	16	16	4	20	45.5%	0.0%	33.3%
Black	87	15	102	50	6	56	39	4	43	-55.2%	-73.3%	-57.8%
Hispanic	5		5	2	3	5	9	-	9	80.0%	0.0%	80.0%
Other	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	100.0%	-100.0%	0.0%
Total Admissions	104	20	124	63	15	78	66	8	74	-36.5%	-60.0%	-40.3%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions
White	418	15	3.6%	275	20	7.3%	-34.2%	33.3%
Black	509	102	20.0%	272	43	15.8%	-46.6%	-57.8%
Hispanic	91	5	5.5%	56	9	16.1%	-38.5%	80.0%
Other*	22	2	9.1%	16	2	12.5%	-27.3%	0.0%
Total	1,040	124	11.9%	619	74	12.0%	-40.5%	-40.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2015, 2017 and 2018

Categories	2015	2017	2018	% Change 2015-2018
Average Length of Stay	25.6	25.9	33.5	30.9%
Average Daily Population	13.4	16.7	13.2	-1.5%
Approved Capacity	24	24	24	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	55.8	69.6	55	-1.4%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2015, 2017 and 2018.

DETENTION
ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- **When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).**
- **When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).**

NATURE & EXTENT OF DETAINED POPULATION

JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- **For Questions 1-5, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).**

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Cell I5), describe the overall change in juvenile detention admissions between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a 40.3% decrease in Detention Admissions from 124 in 2015 to 74 in 2018. There was a 36.5% decrease in male admissions from 104 in 2015 to 66 in 2018, and a 60% decrease in female admissions from 20 in 2015 to 8 in 2018. In terms of Race/Gender, there was a 80.0% increase in Hispanic male admissions (5 to 9); 45.5% increase in White male admissions; 100% increase in Other male admissions (1 to 2) ; On the other hand, there was a 55.2% decrease in Black male admissions (87 to 39); 73.3% decrease in Black female admissions (15 to 4); 100% decrease in other female admissions (1 to 0) . Also, white female admissions remained the same with 4 admissions in 2015 and 2018 and there was a 100% increase in other male admissions (1 to 2) during same period. However, between 2018 and 2019, Burlington Counties admissions to detention increased by 29.7% (74 to 96 youth). African American youth had the most admissions with 52 out of the 96 youth (54.2%).

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2018 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**

1	Black	43
2	White	20
3	Hispanic	9
4	Other	2

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2018 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2018		
Rank	**Gender**	**Number**
1	Male	66
2	Female	8

4. Insert into the chart below the % change in admissions by race/ethnicity (Column I), beginning with the groups that had the greatest number of detention admissions between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Group**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Hispanic	+80%	9
2	Black	-57.8%	43
3	White	+33.3%	20
4	Other	0.00%	2

5. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2018? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2018?

Between 2015 and 2018, there was an 80% increase in the number of male Hispanic male admissions to the juvenile detention center with 9 youth admitted in 2018 compared to 5 youth admitted in 2015. Likewise, there was a 33.3% increase in white youth admitted to the juvenile detention center with 20 total admission (16 male and 4 female) in 2018 compared to 15 total admissions (11 male and 4 female) in 2015 On the other hand, there was an overall 57.8% decrease in Black youth admitted to the

juvenile detention center in 2018 with 43 admissions (39 Male and 4 female) compared to 102 admissions in 2015 (87 male and 15 female). Other admissions remained at 2 in 2018 when compared to 2015. Overall, Burlington's total admission have decreased by 40.3%.

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities

6. Using the data in Table 2, describe admissions to detention as a percentage of referrals to juvenile court for each racial/ethnic group in 2015 and 2018 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2015 to 2018, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

Overall between 2015 and 2018, there was an 40.5% decrease in the number of referrals to the Juvenile Court while there was a 40.3% decrease in the number Juvenile Detention Admissions. White Youth had a 34.2% decrease in referrals made to juvenile court compared to a 33.3% increase in detention admission. Black Youth had a 46.6 decrease in referrals made to court compared to a 57.8% decrease in detention admissions. Hispanic Youth had a 38.5% increase in referrals to court compared to a 80% increase in detention admissions. In the Other category, there was a 27.3% decrease in referrals to court compared to no change in detention admission. In 2015 and 2018, both years had to two admissions to detention under the Other category.

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe how the length of stay, average daily population and approved capacity utilization in detention has changed between 2015 and 2018.

The average length of stay increased by 30.9% from 2015 to 2018 (25.6 days to 33.5 days). During the same period, the average daily population slightly decreased by 1.5% (13.4 ADP to 13.2 ADP). The percent of approved capacity slightly decreased by 1.4% from 2015 to 2018 (55.8% to 55%).

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

- **For Questions 8-11, use data from the JJC "Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan" report (JDAI sites), or from data collected locally (non-JDAI sites).**

8. Insert into the chart below the top three municipalities of residence for youth admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2018			
Rank	**Municipality**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1	**Willingboro**	**15**	**20.3%**

2	**Browns Mills/Pemberton**	**9**	**12.1%**
3	**Burlington Twp.**	**6**	**8.1%**

9. Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2018, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

The age of the majority of the youth were 16 years old with 23 admissions to detention in 2018. The average age of youth was 15.91.

10. Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2018			
Rank	**Category**	**Frequency**	**Percent**
1	**Violation of Probation**	**12**	**16.2%**
2	**Robbery**	**10**	**13.5%**
3	**Violation of a Detention Alternative/Alternative Custody**	**8**	**10.8%**
4	**Possession of a Firearm**	**7**	**9.5%**
5	**Assault Aggravated**	**7**	**9.5%**
6	**Burglary**	**5**	**6.8%**
7	**Robbery** **FTA** **CDS**	**3**	**4.1%**
8	**Eluding** **Unlawful Possession of Firearm** **DP/DDP Public Order** **Violation of a Court Order** **Out of State Warrant**	**2**	**2.7%**
9	**Sexual Assault** **Terroristic Threats** **Offenses Against Family** **Possession of A Weapon (non-Firearm)** **Theft** **DP/DDP Persons Offenses** **Criminal Trespass**	**1**	**1.4%**

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2018, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2018

Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	N/A No Delinquency	27	36.5%
2	2nd Degree	24	32.4%
3	3rd Degree	15	20.3%
4	1st Degree	4	5.4%
5	4th degree	2	2.7%
6	DP/PDP	2	2.7%

12. Describe the typical youth in detention by discussing the most common characteristics of the population by drawing on your answers for question 5 and for questions 8 through 11 (municipality, age, offense). Please use the information from all 5 answers in your response.

Most of the youth placed in detention were Black males which represented 52.7% of the youth detained. According to the data, Willingboro was the number one ranked municipality where juveniles reside. VOP's were ranked number one as the most serious current offense by type. N/A/No Delinquency was ranked number one as the serious current offense by degree. The average age of youth was 15.91.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY YSC-FUNDED DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

- **For Questions 13-20, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

13. Looking at the "Total" in Table 1 for each program on the detention point of the continuum (Total Intakes by Program, 2015 & 2018), describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2015 to 2018.

During the period of 2015 to 2018, Burlington has used GPS and supervised house arrest as their primary detention alternative programs. Between 2015 and 2018 Burlington County has seen a decrease in admissions from 76 admissions in 2015 to 45 admissions in 2018. This signifies a decrease of 40.79%. Of the 45 admissions in 2018, black youth accounted for 55.56% of youth placed in the GPS program. By continuing this program, these youth were able to remain safely in their community while awaiting final disposition of their cases instead of being detained in a juvenile detention center. Supervised house arrest also saw a decline between 2015 and 2018 from 52 admissions to 33 admissions resulting in a 36.54% decrease. Of the youth admitted into the supervised house arrest program, 48.48% of youth were black youth representing the majority of youth admitted. These detention alternative programs have provided the county a necessary service to keep minority youth out of the juvenile detention center.

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018) and the "Total" column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), and comparing this

information with your answer to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender), describe any differences or similarities between juvenile detention admissions and admissions to detention alternative programs, in terms of the gender and race/ethnicity of youth admitted.

For 2018, male youth represented most of the youth admitted to detention with 89.1% admitted. Also, male youth represented most of the youth admitted to detention alternative programs with 86.9%. In terms of race/ethnicity and admissions to detention alternatives, black youth represented the majority admitted. In 2018, 58.1% of black youth were admitted to detention while 56.5% of black youth were placed in detention alternative programs.

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (age at admission), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

The age of the majority of the youth were 16 years old with 23 admissions to detention in 2018. The average age of youth placed was 15.91 in 2018. In reviewing Burlington's detention alternative programs, the average age was 16 for 2018.

16. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Problem Areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives ("Total" column of Table 6), beginning with the Problem Area affecting the largest number of youth, for 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Personality/Behavior	137	1	Personality/Behavior	106
2	Education	84	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	54
3	Family Circumstances/Parenting	83	3	Education	50
4	Peer Relations	49	4	Peer Relations	30
5	Substance Abuse	31	5	Attitudes/Orientation	25
6	Attitudes/Orientation	30	6	Substance Abuse	17
7	Vocational Skill NA	12	7	N/A	7
8.	Medical Problems	9	8.	Medical Problems	4
9.	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	2	9.	Vocational Skill	4

10.			10.		

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

Personality/Behavior remained the top problem area in 2018 compared to 2015. In terms of rankings, there was not a significant change ranking when comparing 2015 to 2018. Education and Family Circumstances/Parenting remained ranked in the top three of problem areas cited.

18. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Needed, But Not Available, for youth admitted to detention alternative programs ("Total" column of Table 8), beginning with the Service Intervention most often needed, for 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	Electronic Monitoring	80	1	Electronic Monitoring	38
2	Supervision	80	2	Supervision	38
3	Advocacy	1	3		
4	Intensive Supervision	1	4		
5	Legal Services	1	5		
6	Role Model/Mentor	1	6		
7	Substance Abuse Treatment Counseling	1	7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

Electronic Monitoring and Supervision remained the top Services interventions needed when comparing 2015 and 2018. The GPS program funded, through JDAI Innovations Funds, has provided electronic monitoring and supervision as an alternative to detention.

20. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Provided for youth admitted to detention alternative programs ("Total" column of Table 7), beginning with the Service Intervention most often provided, for 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Electronic Monitoring	80	1	Electronic Monitoring	38
2	Supervision	80	2	Supervision	38
3	Advocacy	1	3		
4	Intensive Supervision	1	4		
5	Legal Services	1	5		
6	Role Model/Mentor	1	6		
7	Substance Abuse Treatment Counseling/Inpatient	1	7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

Most services provided under Detention Alternatives is Electronic Monitoring and Supervision through the GPS program operated by the staff at the Juvenile Detention Center. The rankings of interventions provided remained the same when comparing 2015 and 2018.

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

Extent of Need

22. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (overall change in detention admissions), Question 7 (change in average daily population), and Question 13 (change in detention alternative admissions) tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention beds and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years?

Based on the data from the above questions and when comparing 2015 to 2018 we can report that overall detention admissions was down 40.3 %. However, the average length of stay increased by 30.9% from 2015 to 2018 (25.6 days to 33.5 days). During the same period, the average daily population slightly decreased by 1.5% (13.4 ADP to 13.2 ADP). The percent of approved capacity slightly decreased by 1.4% from 2015 to 2018 (55.8% to 55%). At the beginning of 2020, Burlington County entered into agreement with the Middlesex County Juvenile Detention Center for secure detention beds. The trend has continued with less youth being detained in JDC which resulted in the transitioning of youth being detained to Middlesex County. Detention alternatives programs such as GPS and Supervised House are needed to continue as detention alternative programs so youth can safely remain in their community while awaiting final disposition of their case.

Nature of Need

23. Based on the answers to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender), Question 12 (description of the typical detained youth), Question 14 (race/ethnicity and gender of youth admitted to detention as compared to youth admitted to detention alternatives), Question 15 (age of youth admitted to detention as compared to age of youth admitted to detention alternatives), Questions 16 and 17 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), Questions 18 and 19 (interventions needed but not available), and Questions 20 and 21) (interventions provided), what are the characteristics of youth and the service needs that you must account for or address programmatically through your County's juvenile detention plan?

Between 2015 and 2018, youth admitted to detention was reduced by 40.3%. The biggest reduction in youth admitted to detention was Black youth by 57.8%. In 2015, 102 Black youth were admitted to Detention compared to 43 youth in 2018. Programs should be designed to meet the needs of the majority age of those admitted to detention, 17 years old, while addressing the majority age, 16 years old of those offered alternative programs. Addressing Personality/Behavior, Education, and Family Circumstances/Parenting are the top reported top problem areas by program. Electronic Monitoring and Supervision were noted as were the interventions methods most often used in 2018. According to the 2018 JDAI Innovations Funds Outcome Report, 78% of youth successfully completed the program. Services such as GPS must continue to be addressed programmatically as a service gap in the County's juvenile detention plan.

24. Looking at your answer to Question 6, what does this information tell you collectively about the status of disproportionate minority contact and racial/ethnic disparities at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within your County?

The racial/ethnic breakdown of the 2018 admissions of youth to the Burlington County Juvenile Detention Center indicated 43 (58.1%) were Black; 20 (27.0%) were White; 5 (12.1%) were Hispanic and 2(2,7%) were other. Black youth have consistently comprised the highest

number and percentage of admissions to detention with White youth comprising the second highest number and percentage of admissions.

Willingboro and Burlington Twp. had the highest number of admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center. These two municipalities represent 28.4% of the total admissions to the Youth Detention Center in 2018.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

25. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, was used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile detention plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

Findings from the questions noted above indicate that there continues to be a need to address the rate of admissions to detention with the Black population, particularly males, and to create a way to provide more alternative options to detention for this population. Detention alternative data provided by the county juvenile detention center provided needed guidance on GPS and supervised house arrest programs. In 2018 GPS admissions, black, Hispanic and other youth accounted for 75.56% of youth placed in the GPS program. Without this alternative, the youth may have been placed in a detention center. In supervised house arrest admissions, black, Hispanic and other youth accounted for 66.66% of the admissions. Electronic Monitoring and Supervision were noted as the top interventions methods most often used in 2018. Each must continue to be addressed programmatically as a service gap in the County's juvenile detention plan.

RECOMMENDATIONS

26. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, and 25 what is the County's juvenile detention plan to address problems and county trends. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how the CYSC plan to address the need and/or service gap.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
There is a need to have a variety of detention alternative options available such as GPS monitoring, supervised house arrest, and case management so the youth can safely remain in the community with proper supervision while awaiting final disposition of their cases. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, an urgent need to keep youth safe within their homes was determined.	In 2018, detention alternative outcomes for Burlington County saw an 81.3% successful completion rate. In 2019, Burlington County increased this rate to 83.6%. In 2018, Burlington County youth had a 1.6% rate for new charges while on a detention alternative program. In 2019, this rate slightly decreased to 1.4%. Both rates for new charges were below the state average. In 2018 JAMS data, electronic monitoring was the number one service intervention needed by programs.	The Burlington County CYSC will continue to fund a variety of detention alternative options such as GPS and supervised house arrest with additional case management capabilities. These alternatives will be made readily available to keep youth safe within the community.
There is a need to review Burlington County disproportionate minority contact regarding youth of color admitted to the Juvenile Detention Center based on recent detention statistics reports from 2015, 2017, 2018, and 2019.	While African American youth have seen a significant decrease in detention admissions between 2015 and 2018, they still represent a disproportionate amount of youth placed in the detention center. According to 2018 Easy Access to Juvenile Populations data, black youth represent 21.2% of the youth population in Burlington County. For admissions in 2018, black, Hispanic, and other youth represented 72.9% of youth placed in detention.	The CYSC will utilized the juvenile detention alternative initiative programs in Burlington County as a system change model to address the factors within the juvenile justice system that contributes to DMC. Based on detention numbers, there needs to be a study to determine the root causes regarding the overrepresentation of minority youth admitted to the juvenile detention center.
There is a need to engage families who have youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Especially for families who have youth who have been either appropriately placed in detention or on a detention alternative.	According to data provided in JAMS, in 2018, Family Circumstances/Parenting was rated second in highest problem area for youth admitted to detention alternatives. In the 2018 JDAI outcome report for family engagement, 93 total family members were served, 74 families attended parent support group meetings, and there was 104 hours of	To continue to engage families under the family engagement program under JDAI funds. To increase the success rate of youth who are in detention or are on a detention alternative.

	total training provided to families. There was an 81.3% rate of successful completions.	

27. Looking at your answers to Questions 24 and 25, what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Juvenile Detention policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Since 2010, Burlington County has increased its detention alternative options for minority youth by adding a GPS program, supervised house arrest, and family engagement to work with youth who are placed in the detention center or enrolled in a detention alternative. The continuation of detention alternative programs in Burlington County is recommended to help reduce the overall admissions to detention as well as focus on the overrepresentation of minority youth in detention. Also, in reviewing Burlington's detention admissions numbers from 2015 to 2019, the trend has continued to reflect an overrepresentation of minority youth admitted to detention. Through the core strategies of JDAI, the need is for the local council to reengage and work to reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system.

Comments:

Section 8
Disposition

DISPOSITION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DISPOSITION
DEFINITION & RATIONALE

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system where youth adjudicated delinquent are ordered by the court to comply with specific sanctions, supervision, and services as a consequence for their delinquent behavior. In New Jersey, the range of dispositions available to the court include but are not limited to restitution/fines, community service, probation, and commitment to the Juvenile Justice Commission. For youth disposed to a term of probation supervision, among the conditions of probation that might be imposed by the court is the completion of a Dispositional Option Program. The structure of these Dispositional Option Programs are varied, but common among these options are intensive supervision programs, day and evening reporting centers, and structured day and residential programs. Given this goal, Disposition programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing sanctions, supervision, and services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

When determining the appropriate disposition in a given case, the court faces the complex task of considering multiple goals, including promoting public safety, ensuring offender accountability, and providing juveniles with opportunities for personal growth and skill development through rehabilitative efforts. By developing and enhancing local Dispositional Option Programs, Counties can facilitate the achievement of these goals by providing the court with the range of options that matches best the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based Dispositional Option Programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they serve, and the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

Disposition data describe the number of youth adjudicated delinquent and disposed by the court, as well as the characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the juvenile population facing disposition and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Dispositional Option Programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Dispositional Option Programs, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding, and Title IIB). Note, however, that the disposition data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Dispositional Option Programs planning process.

DISPOSITION
REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DISPOSITION

Required Data

Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent for calendar years 2015 and 2018 by:

- Gender
- Lead Disposition
- Race / Ethnicity
- Age Group
- Probation Placements

Juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Secure Placements (Youth committed to the JJC) by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Source

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Uniform Crime Report 2015 and 2018, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Juvenile Justice Commission, Research and Evaluation Unit. (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 1. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of adjudicated males and females for each year.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles that was male and the percent that was female for each year (use Formula 1). To obtain the percent, divide the number of each gender by the total number of juveniles and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the total juveniles adjudicated in 2018 that was male.

Methods (cont.)

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of Males 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Juveniles 2018 (A3)}} = ___ \times 100 = \%\ \text{of Total (B1)}$$

- Percent Change (Column E). *Calculate the percent change for each gender and for the total juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.*

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2015)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = ___ \times 100 = \%\ \text{Change 2015-2018}$$

Table 2. Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the total number of juveniles for each year that were disposed to the following dispositions: JJC Committed (refers to those youth that have been incarcerated) and Short-Term Commitments. *For "Probation", add dispositions 03 through 14 (Residential Program JJC, DCF Residential, DMH-H/DHS, Other Residential, Non-Residential Program JJC, DCF Non-Residential, Division of Mental Retardation, Other Remedial Non-Residential, DCF (Unspecified), JJC Incarceration (Suspended), Probation and Probation Suspended) then insert the total number for each year.

- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of dispositions by type between 2015 and 2018 and in the total number of disposition types between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 3. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of White, Black, and Hispanic juveniles for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian Pacific Island, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other, and insert the total number of these juveniles for each year.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles that was male and the percent that was female for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of each gender by the total number of juveniles and multiply by 100 (Use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each race and the total number of juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total number of juvenile arrests by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018. **Note: The total number for juvenile arrests (A5 and D5) does not include the number of Hispanics because the UCR data identifies Hispanic as an ethnic origin not a Race category.

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns B and E).* Insert your County's total number of adjudications by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.

- *Percent of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the arrests adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3. Formula 3 is an example of how to calculate the percent of white youth population arrested that were adjudicated delinquent.

- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in juvenile arrest and juveniles adjudicated delinquency for each Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Formula 3.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent 2018 (B1)}}{\textit{White Juvenile Arrests 2018 (A1)}} = ___ \times 100 = \%\text{ of White Youth Arrested Adjudicated Delinquent (C1)}$$

Table 5. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of juveniles in each age group in the appropriate cell for each year. *Note: "18 and over" refers to those youth that are in the "out of range" column in the data.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles each year that were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number of juveniles in each age group by the total number and multiply by 100. (Use Formula 1)

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each age group and the total number of juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

In *Table 1,* the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 2*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 3 should add up to the figure in Row 4 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 4,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). The same pattern will occur for Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Methods (cont.)

Table 6. Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.

- *Percent of Total Probation Placements (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 7. Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent* (*Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.

- *Probation Placements (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of White, Black, and Hispanic juveniles for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.

- *Percent of Adjudicated Placed on Probation (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of juveniles adjudicated placed on Probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.

- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and probation placements by race/ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods (cont.)

Table 8. Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Total Secure Placements (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2015 and 2018.
- *Secure Placements (Columns B and E).* Insert the number secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Adjudications Resulted in Secure Placement (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of adjudications that resulted in secure placement by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (JAMS)

Required Data	Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following required data reflects the total population of youth served in Dispositional Option Programs in 2018: Total Intakes by Program Total Intakes by Gender Total Intakes by Race Average Age of Intake Population Problem Areas by Program Service Intervention Provided to Youth Service Intervention Needed but not Available
Source	Juvenile Justice Commission, Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS)
Methods	➢ Each County Youth Services Commission enters the required data into JAMS. The data is then accessed by the Juvenile Justice Commission for analysis. Once analysis is complete, aggregate data is returned to the County to be included in their Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. This data will produce a "picture" of youth in Dispositional Option Programs.

DISPOSITION
DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2015 and 2018

Gender	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	317	75.3%	166	74.1%	-47.6%
Female	104	24.7%	58	25.9%	-44.2%
Total Juveniles	421	100%	224	100%	-46.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2015 and 2018

Disposition	2015 Number	2018 Number	% Change in Dispositions 2015-2018
01 - JJC Committed	7	16	128.6%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0	0	0.0%
03 - 14 - Probation*	230	213	-7.4%
Total	237	229	-3.4%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2015 and 2018

Race	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	139	33.0%	104	46.4%	-25.2%
Black	254	60.3%	93	41.5%	-63.4%
Hispanic	20	4.8%	19	8.5%	-5.0%
Other *	8	1.9%	8	3.6%	0.0%
Total	421	100.0%	224	100.0%	-46.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	654	139	21.3%	434	104	24.0%	-33.6%	-25.2%
Black	625	254	40.6%	405	93	23.0%	-35.2%	-63.4%
Hispanic	128	20	15.6%	85	19	22.4%	-33.6%	-5.0%
Other*	7	8	114.3%	6	8	133.3%	-14.3%	0.0%
Total	1,286	421	32.7%	845	224	26.5%	-34.3%	-46.8%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2018
Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

** / ** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

*Source: * Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2015 and 2017*

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2015 and 2018

Age Group	2015		2018		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	1	0.2%	2	0.9%	100.0%
11 - 12	17	4.0%	13	5.8%	-23.5%
13 - 14	74	17.6%	62	27.7%	-16.2%
15 - 16	168	39.9%	88	39.3%	-47.6%
17	161	38.2%	59	26.3%	-63.4%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	421	100%	224	100%	-46.8%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probation Placements, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	85	30.0%	78	46.4%	-8.2%
Black	176	62.2%	67	39.9%	-61.9%
Hispanic	17	6.0%	16	9.5%	-5.9%
Other *	5	1.8%	7	4.2%	40.0%
Total	283	100.0%	168	100.0%	-40.6%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements
White	139	85	61.2%	104	78	75.0%	-25.2%	-8.2%
Black	254	176	69.3%	93	67	72.0%	-63.4%	-61.9%
Hispanic	20	17	85.0%	19	16	84.2%	-5.0%	-5.9%
Other*	8	5	62.5%	8	7	87.5%	0.0%	40.0%
Total	421	283	67.2%	224	168	75.0%	-46.8%	-40.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Secure Placements 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White	1	33.3%	3	30.0%	200.0%
Black	1	33.3%	7	70.0%	600.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other *	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	3	100.0%	10	100.0%	233.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015			2018			% Change 2015-2018	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements
White	139	1	0.7%	104	3	2.9%	-25.2%	200.0%
Black	254	1	0.4%	93	7	7.5%	-63.4%	600.0%
Hispanic	20	-	0.0%	19	-	0.0%	-5.0%	0.0%
Other*	8	1	12.5%	8	-	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	421	3	0.7%	224	10	4.5%	-46.8%	233.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2015 and 2018
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

DISPOSITION
ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- **When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).**
- **When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).**

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2018.

   In 2018 there were 224 youth adjudicated in Burlington County. During the same period, there 213 youth on probation and 0 short term commitments and 16 youth committed to the JJC.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

2. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Columns C and D), describe the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent in 2018.

   Of the 224 adjudicated youth, 166 (74.1%) were male and 58 (25.9%) were female.

3. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Table 3, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2018			
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**	**Percent**
1	White	104	46.4%
2	Black	93	41.5%
3	Hispanic	19	8.5%
4	Other	8	3.6%

4. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and

D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2018			
Rank	**Age Group**	**Number**	**Percent**
1	15-16	88	39.3%
2	13-14	62	27.7%
3	17	59	26.3%
4	13	13	5.8%
5	6-10	2	0.9%
6	18 and Over	0	0.0%

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2018

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2018.

A majority of adjudicated youth in 2018 were males with 166 adjudications (74.1%). Of all youth adjudicated delinquent 104 (46.4%) were white, followed by 93 (41.5%) were black; 19 (8.%) were hispanic, and 8 (3.6%) were Other. The 15 to 16 year old age groups were the highest adjudicated with 39.3%. The second group were 13 to 14 year olds at 27.7% followed by the 17 year olds at 26.3%.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

6. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell E3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell C4), describe the overall change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, juvenile adjudicated delinquent males declined by 47.6%. During the same period, juvenile adjudicated delinquent females decreased by 42.2%. For Probation and Incarceration Dispositions, JJC commitments increased by 128.6% while Probation Dispositions decreased by 7.4%. Just as in 2015, there were no probation short term commitments for 2018.

7. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Column E), describe the change in the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, adjudicated males decreased by 47.6%. During the same period, adjudicated females decreased by 44.2%. Overall, there was a 46.8% decrease in the number of youth adjudicated when comparing 2015 and 2018.

- **For Question 8, use Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race.**

8. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Race**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Black	-63.4%	-161
2	White	-25.2%	-35
3	Hispanic	-5.0%	-1
4	Other	0.0%	0

➢ **For Question 9, use Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age.**

9. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E) from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Age Groups**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	17	-63.4%	-102
2	15-16	-47.6%	-80
3	11-12	-23.5%	-4
4	13-14	-16.2%	-12
5	6-10	+100%	+1
6	18 and Over	0.0%	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent in Burlington had decreased by 46.8% between 2015 and 2018. In terms of race, Black youth Adjudicated delinquent reflected the largest decrease by 63.4% with 161 fewer adjudications.

<u>Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities</u>

11. Using the data in Table 4 (Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by

Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there has been a 59% decrease in Juvenile Arrests and a 46.8 % decrease in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by race and ethnicity.

Probation Placements

12. Using the data in Table 6 (Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in the Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, there was a 40.6% increase in the number of probation placements between 2015 and 2018. When examining placements by Race/Ethnicity, Black youth had a 61.9% decrease in Probation Placements overall between 2015 and 2018. White youth had an 8.2% decrease in Probation Placements while Hispanic youth had a 5.9% decrease in Probation Placement by Race and Ethnicity. Other probation placements reflected a 40.0 increase between 2015 and 2018. However, the overall number increased by two placements (5 to 7) which is not significant due to low numbers.

13. Insert into the chart below the number column (Table 6, Column C), Probation Placements by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of placements in 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**
1	White	78
2	Black	67
3	Hispanic	16
4	Other	7

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 6 (Column E), Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between and 2018.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**% Change**
1	Black	-61% (-67)
2	White	-8.2% (-7)
3	Other	+40% (+2)
4	Hispanic	-5.9% (-1)

15. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about

your county's Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

Overall, Probation Placements had decreased by 40.6% between 2015 and 2018. For the exception of Other category which experienced an increase in placements by 40%, all standard categories (White, Black and Hispanic) saw an overall decrease in placements.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of juvenile adjudications to the number of probation placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a 40.6% decrease in Juvenile Probation Placements compared to a 46.8% decrease in Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity. Overall, Black Youth Adjudicated Delinquent and Probation Placements reflected a signifcant decrease. For example, Black Youth Adjudicated declined by 63.4% while Probation Placements declined by 61.9%. In the same standard categories, White and Hispanic Youth Adjudicated Delinquent and Probation Placements also reflected a decrease between 2015 and 2018. In the Other category, Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent had no change with eight adjudications in 2015 and 2018. For Probation Placements, Other youth had a 40% percent increases in placements between in 2015 and 2018. However, the overall placements increased from 5 to 7 cases during the same period.

- **For Questions 17-20 use Table 8 (Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity) and Table 9 (Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity)**

Secure Placements

17. Using the data in Table 8 (Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, Column H), describe the overall change in Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Overall, there was a 233.3% increase in Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018. During this period, the total numbers increased from 3 to 10 Secure Placements. From 2015 to 2018, the number of Black youths in Secure Placements increased by 600%. The total numbers increased from one to seven black youths in Secure Placements. Also, White youths in Secure Placements increased by 200% during this period from one placement in 2015 to three placements in 2018.

18. Insert into the chart below the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of secure placements in 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**
1	Black	7
2	White	3
3	Hispanic	0
4	Other	0

19. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 8 (Column E) Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**% Change**
1	Black	600% (+7)
2	White	200% (+2)
3	Hispanic	-100% (-1)
4	Other	0.0% (0)

20. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2018?

Between 2015 and 2018, Burlington County experienced a 233.3 % increase from three to ten for youth placed in secure care. For Burlington County, the increase to ten youth in Secure Placments was significant when reviewing previous data. Black Youth had 7 secure placements in 2018 compared to 1 youth in 2015, while White had three youth placed in 2018 compared to one youth in 2015. As in 2015, no Hispanic youth were placed in 2015. Unlike 2015, where one youth in the Other Category was in Secure Placement, there was no youth placed in 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

21. Using the data in Table 9 (Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent to the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

For Burlington County, there was 46.8 % decrease in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent and an increase of 233.3% in Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015. When comparing overall numbers, there were 10 youth placed and 3 youth placed in Secure Placements

for 2015 and 2018, respectively. As noted in Question 20, the increase is significant when comparing previous statistics of Secure Placements. On the other hand, in 2018, there were overall 224 youth adjudicated delinquent while in 2015 the number was 491 youth which is a significant reduction.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

- **For Questions 22- 31 use Disposition Data Worksheet and the JAMS data from the JAMS packet.**

22. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells C1 and C2, 2018) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

Of the adjudicated youth in 2018, 74.1% were male and 25.9% were female. The JAMS table for dispositonal options for 2015 reflects that 82.8% were male and 19.1% were female. Both reflect that there were more male youth than female youth who were adjudicated delinquent as well as in dispositional options programs by gender in 2015.

23. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells D1 and D2) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2018 (Female and Male for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the gender of youth adjudicated delinquent and the gender of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

Overall, there are more male youth adjudicated delinquent compared to female youth adjudicated in Burlington County. Overall, all the dispostional options program in Burlington County have more male youth compared to female youth.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

In 2018, there were a total of 224 youth adjudicated delinquent and during the same time period there were 55 total intakes for dispositional options. For Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, the breakdown by race was 46.4% white, 41.5% black and 8.5% for Hispanic and 3.6% Other. For Dispositional programs, the breakdown by race was 43.6% Black, 42.4% White, 5.0% Hispanic and 9.0% Other.

25. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Column D) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 (Total for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the race of youth adjudicated delinquent and the race/ethnicity of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

The race for juvenile adjudicated and juveniles in dispositional options is simliar when comparing race by percentages. For Black youth, there were 41.5% adjudicated deliquent compared to 43.6% in dispostional options programs. For White youth, there were 46.4% adjudicated delinquent compared to 42.4% in dispositional options programs.

26. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 4: Average Age of Intake Population, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

The average ages for dispositional options programs is 16 years old. On the other hand, 15-16 year olds had the highest percentage of juveniles being adjudicated delinquent. In terms of simliarties, the 15 to 16 years old age for Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent with the age of youth Disposional options lines is very consistent.

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2018, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

As noted in question 26, both tables indicate a common medium of age 15 to 16 regarding the age of juveniles served.

28. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2018, the chart below shows the top ten Problem Areas for youth served in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program

2015			2018		
Rank	**Problem Areas**	**Total**	**Rank**	**Problem Areas**	**Total**
1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	166	1	Personality	113
2	Personality/Behavior	153	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	79
3	Vocational Skills/Employment	72	3	Education	57
4	Peer Relations	62	4	Peer Relations	37
5	Education	50	5	Attitudes/Orientation	35
6	Attitudes/Orientation	41	6	Substance Abuse	8
7	Substance Abuse	14	7	Teen Parenting/Pregnancy	3
8	Teen Parenting/Pregnancy	6	8	Vocational Skills/Employment	3
9			9		

29. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2018, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Advocacy Case Management Services	13	1	Decision Making Skills Training Life Skills Training	13
2	Life Skills Training Intensive Supervision	11	2	Counseling/Family Interpersonal Skills Training	8
3	Shelter Care	9	3	Case Management Services Counseling/Group	7
4	Counseling /Individual Job Placement/Referral Services	8	4	Supervision	6
5	Anger Management Training	7	5	Counseling/Individual Electronic Monitoring Role Model/Mentor Specialized Sex Offender Services Special Day School Recreational/Socialization	4
6	Counseling/Group Academic Education	6	6	Academic Education	3
7	Crisis Intervention GED Preparation	5	7	Urine Monitoring	2
8	Sex Offender Evaluation	4	8	Advocacy After School Program Community Service Monitoring Crisis Intervention Services Family Support Group	1
9	Child Study Evaluation/IEP Decision Making Skills Residential Treatment	3	9		
10	Community Services Planning/Monitoring After School Program Family Support Group/Network Medication Monitoring Sex Offender Treatment	2	10		

30. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, describe the extent to which identified problem areas of juveniles are currently being addressed by service interventions provided in dispositional option programs.

Family Circumstance and Personality Behavior continued to be the top two problem areas when reviewing 2015 and 2018. Also, Education continued to be a problem area among the programs. When reviewing Service Interventions provided in 2018, Life Skills Training, Decision Making Skills, Counseling and Supervision were the top service interventions provided which align with Burlington's current dispositional options program. In 2018, the RISE Program, Probation Behavioral Modification, Sex Offender Treatment, Credible Messenger Mentoring, and Family

Engagement were part of Burlington Dispositional Options for youth.

31. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2018, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			2018		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total

1	Supervision	21	1	Life Skills Training Decision Making Skills	13
2	Case Management Services Advocacy	13	2	Counseling/Family Counseling/Group Interpersonal Training	7
3	Life Skills Training	11	3	Supervision	6
4	Intensive Supervision	10	4	Anger Management Training	5
5	Role Model/Mentor	9	5	Case Management Services Electronic Monitoring Life Skills Training Recreational/Socialization Role Model/Mentor Specialized Outpatient Sex Offender Services	4
6	Counseling/Individual Job Placement/Referral Services Urine Monitoring Electronic Monitoring	8	6	Counseling/Individual Urine Monitoring	2
7	Anger Management Training	7	7	Advocacy	1
8	Academic Education Counseling/Group Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	6	8		
9	Counseling/Individual Substance Abuse Evaluation Ged Preparation Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling (Intensive) Transportation	5	9		
10	Child Study Evaluation Intensive Supervision Residential Treatment Specialized Outpatient Sex Offender Services Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling (Inpatient) Vocational Training (specific)		10		

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

32. What does the answer to Question 6, 12 and 17 (overall change in disposed population) tell you about how your County's overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years?

In recent years, Burlington has experienced a decline in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent and Probation Placements. Between the years of 2015 and 2018, the data provided has reflected a 46.8% decrease in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent and a 40.6% decrease Placements. On the other hand, Burlington saw a spike in Secure Placements with 233.3% increase in placements from 3 to 10 youth. Historically, Burlington numbers in secure placements has been low compared with other Vicinages. With lower numbers, funding in Disposition programs could be reduced in dollars allocated.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2018), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2015 and 2018), Questions 22, 24, and 26 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 28 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan?

Overall, A majority of adjudicated youth in 2018 were males with 166 adjudications (74.1%). Of all youth adjudicated delinquent 104 (46.4%) were white, followed by 93 (41.5%) were black; 19 (8.%) were hispanic, and 8 (3.6%) were Other. The 15 to 16 year old age groups were the highest adjudicated with 39.3%. The second group were 13 to 14 year olds at 27.7% followed by the 17 year olds at 26.3%. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent in Burlington had decreased by 46.8% between 2015 and 2018 while Probation Placements decreased by 40.6% during the same period. Of the adjudicated youth in 2018, 74.1% were male and 25.9% were female. The JAMS table for dispositonal options for 2015 reflects that 82.8% were male and 19.1% were female. Both reflect that there were more male youth than female youth who were adjudicated delinquent as well as in dispositional options programs by gender in 2015. The average ages for dispositional options programs is 16 years old. On the other hand, 15-16 year olds had the highest percentage of juveniles being adjudicated delinquent. In terms of simliarties, the 15 to 16 years old age for Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent with the age of youth Disposional options lines is very consistent. The top problem areas which could be addressed as part of Burlingtons Dispositional Options prograns should focus on behavioral issues, family circumstances, education, and peer relations.

34. Looking at your answer to Question 11, 16 and 21, what does this information tell you collectively about the status of disproportionate minority contact and racial/ethnic disparities at this point of the juvenile justice continuum within your county?

Between 2015 and 2018, there has been a 59% decrease in Juvenile Arrests and a 46.8 % decrease in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by race and ethnicity. Between 2015 and 2018, there was a 40.6% decrease in Juvenile Probation Placements compared to a 46.8% decrease in Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity. However, Burlington's secure placement increased by 233.3% from three placements in 2015 to 10 in 2018. In terms of Race and Ethincity, Black youth adjudicated delinquent declined sharpley by 63.4% from 293 youth adjudicated in 2015 to 67 in 2018. Also, Probation Placements for Black youth was reduced from 176 placements in 2015 to 69 in 2018. On the other hand, a majority of Secure Placements were Black Youth which made up 70% percent of placments with seven in 2018. Overall, Black youth adjudicated delinquent and probation placements have decreaed signficantly while Secure Placement for Black Youth had increased between 2015 and 2018.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

35. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was attach a copy.)

What does any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for dispositional option programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

No additional data was provided for this question.

RECOMMENDATIONS

36. Looking at your answers to Questions 32, 33 and 35, state the problem or county trends to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend. State how will the CYSC address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
There has been a trend in which youth placed on probation who need interventions geared towards a trauma based informed approach for treatment.	In 2015 JAMS Disposition Data, Personality and Behavior was ranked number one in problem areas for youth served under dispositional options programs. In 2015 JAMS Disposition Data, Counseling was ranked number fifth as a service intervention needed. In 2015 JAMS Disposition Data, Anger Management was ranked fourth as a service intervention needed.	To continue a trauma informed intervention-based program for adjudicated youth with therapeutic approaches based on counseling, skill building and multiple services which greatest impact in reducing further criminal behavior. Trauma Informed interventions could include Cognitive Behavioral Therapy, Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy and Creative Art Therapies.
There is a need for more relatable mentoring programs in Burlington County for adjudicated youth who can be matched with mentors who are neighborhood leaders, experienced youth advocates and individuals with relevant life experiences whose role is to help youth to transform attitudes and behaviors around violence.	In 2018, JAMS dispositional data, mentors/role model were ranked in the top 10 of service interventions needed. In 2018, JAMS Dispositional Data, life skills and decision-making skills were ranked number one as a services intervention needed.	To continue a Relatable Mentors/Community Coaches/Credible Messenger program who can serve young people whose needs go far beyond the traditional mentoring approach of companionship, confidence-building and typical academic, social or career guidance.
Counseling for sexually reactive youth placed on probation that is adjudicated on a sex offense. There is a need to continue to have funds available for this type of service. In Burlington County, there are limited providers who provide these services. There has been an increase in the requests for sex specific evaluations for Burlington County with an increase in evaluations requested in 2018 and 2019	In 2018, there was been increase in sex specific treatment for youth adjudicated on a sex offense in Burlington County with a 50% increase Sex Specific Treatment requests in 2017 and 2018 compared to 2016. In 2018 JAMS Reports, Specialized Sex Offender Services ranked number five as a Service Intervention Needed. In the 2018 UCR DATA, Special Needs Offenses continued to trend as a need when compared to 2015 and 2018.	To continue to fund sex specific treatment for adjudicated youth on probation focused on general abuse cycle, sexual abuse cycle, and a safety plan. To continue to fund sexually reactive youth evaluations for adjudicated youth on probation.

	In 2018, there was an increase in requested sex specific evaluations.	
There is a need for family engagement who have youth involved in the juvenile justice system especially for families who have youth who have placed on probation.	2018 JAMS Data under problem areas, Family Circumstances/Parenting was ranked the number two problem area for Disposition Programs. In a 2018 JDAI Outcome for Family Engagement, VOP's Docketed decreased from 56 in 2013 to 36 in 2018.	To continue to fund the Family Engagement in the Juvenile Justice System through JDAI Innovations as an intervention in working with families with youth involved in the juvenile justice system.
There is a need to expand transportation options for youth to and from programs due to the geographic size of Burlington County	Parents surveyed through a YSAC Survey when asked about developing or improving services recommended that more programs with transportation would be of benefit. According to 2010 US CENSUS BUREAU, Burlington County is the largest county geographically in the state of New Jersey covering 827 Square miles.	To provide financial assistance such as stipends to pay for bus passes or other transportation options. Due to the geographic size of Burlington County especially where some services are inaccessible to some youth and families

Section 9
Reentry

REENTRY

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

REENTRY
DEFINITION & RATIONALE

In the juvenile justice system Reentry generally refers to the period of community-based supervision and services that follows a juvenile's release from a secure facility, residential program, or other structured dispositional placement.

However, for the purposes of this plan, the use of the term Reentry only applies to committed youth paroled from a Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility and supervised by the JJC's Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services and to juveniles disposed to a JJC program as a condition of probation and supervised by the Department of Probation. Reentry is a mechanism for providing the additional support during this transitional period that is necessary to foster the successful reintegration of juveniles into their communities. Given this goal, Reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

By developing Reentry services that compliment the supervision provided by the JJC and Probation, Counties can increase the likelihood that juveniles returning to their communities will reintegrate successfully. This type of cooperative effort in the delivery of Reentry services and supervision improves each youth's chance of becoming productive, law-abiding citizens, which in turn enhances the safety and quality of the local communities in which these juveniles reside.

Reentry data describe the number of committed youth and probationers returning to the community from JJC facilities and programs, as well as the demographic and offense characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the population released to Reentry and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Reentry services and programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Reentry services, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, and Title II). Note, however, that the Reentry data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Reentry services planning process.

REENTRY
REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

PROBATIONERS

Required Data

"Probationers" refers to youth ordered by the court to attend a JJC residential or day program as a condition of their probation.

Table 1 required data is probationers admitted to JJC Residential Programs

Tables 2, 3, 4, and 6 are based on the number of probationers completing a JJC residential or day programs in calendar years 2015 and 2018. Required data include probationers released by program type, race, gender and age, and probationers released from specialized programs.

Table 5 is based on the number of probationers admitted to JJC residential programs in calendar years 2015 and 2018. Required data include the most severe current offense for residentially placed juvenile probationers by offense type and offense degree. *NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses*

Source

New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 1. Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity

- Number (Columns A and C). Insert the number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year.

- Percent of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC (Columns B and D). Calculate the percent of the total number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers admitted for each Race/Ethnicity by the total number of probationers admitted and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the total number of White probationers admitted in 2018.

- Percent Change (Column E). Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers admitted to the JJC between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods (cont.)

Table 2. Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of probationers released from each type of program in the appropriate cells for each year.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of probationers released in each year from each type of program (day and residential) using Formula 1.

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of new probationers released from day programs, the number of probationers released from residential programs, and the total number of probationers released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of White Youth Admitted 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Youth Admitted 2018 (A5)}} = ___ \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total White Probationer Admitted (B1)}$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2018)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2015)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2015)}} = ___ \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2015-2018}$$

Methods (cont.)

Table 3. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns A and D).* Insert the number of males of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs and the total number of males released for each year.

- *Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of females of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs and the total number of females released for each year.

- *Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns C and F).* Insert the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs in each year, and the grand total of all probationers released in each year (Cells C5 and F5).

- *Percent Change - Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of males released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of females released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity between 2015 and 2018, and in the grand total of all probationers released between 2015 and 2018 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Add the number of probationers ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of probationers in each age group in the appropriate cell for each year.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of probationers released in each year were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers in each age group by the total number of probationers released and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each age group and the total number of probationers released between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods (cont.)

Table 5. Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of probationers in each year with an Offense of a the particular type listed.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of probationers with an Offense of a particular type listed. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers with a particular offense type by the total number of residentially placed probationers and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of residentially placed probationers between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 6. Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the number of probationers released from each type of specialized program for each year.

- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each type of specialized program between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

  *Please note that Drug Treatment Programs include those programs operated by the JJC and programs that contract with the JJC for services/beds.

Data Checks

In *Table 1,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 2,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3 and 4*, the figures in Row 1 and Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 5 and 6,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the two years (but not for percent change).

For example *Table 1,* A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Required Data

"Committed Juveniles" refers to youth committed by the court to the custody of the Juvenile Justice Commission.

Table 7 required data is committed juveniles admitted to JJC.

Tables 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC, who in calendar years 2015 and 2018 were either released to a period of parole supervision or recalled to probation. Required data include committed juveniles released by departure type, race, gender, and age, and the average length of stay of committed juveniles.

Tables 11, 12 and 13 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC during calendar years 2015 and 2018. Required data include the committed juveniles by offense type and committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their history. *NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses*

Source

New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 and 2018 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 7. Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year.

- *Percent of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods (cont.)

Table 8. Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles released from JJC custody via each departure type in 2015 and 2018. Add the number of committed youth paroled and the number who maxed out and insert the combined number for each year in the row labeled "Released to Parole Supervision." Note that while "maxed out' refers to youth who complete their entire term of commitment while in JJC custody (i.e. are not granted parole by the State Parole Board), these youth are required by legislation to serve and additional 1/3 of their term of commitment under parole supervision following release.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles released by departure type for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of committed juveniles released by each departure type by the total number of releases and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change for each program type and the overall total percent change between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 9. Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the average length of stay for committed juveniles for each year.

- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the average length of stay between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Methods cont.

Table 10. Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Males by Race (Columns A and D).* Insert the number of committed males of each race/ethnicity and the total number of males released for each year.

- *Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of committed females of each race/ethnicity and the total number of females released for each year.

- *Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns C and F).* Insert the total number of committed juveniles of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs in each year, and the grand total of all committed juveniles released in each year (Cells C5 and F5).

- *Percent Change - Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of males committed between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of females committed between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of juveniles committed of each race/ethnicity between 2015 and 2018, and in the grand total of all committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 11. Committed Juveniles Released by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Add the number of committed juveniles ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of probationers in each age group in the appropriate cells for each year.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of committed juveniles in each year were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number committed juveniles in each age group by the total number of committed juveniles and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles from each age group and the total number of committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

Table 12. Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles in each year with an offense of the particular type listed.

- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of committed juveniles had an offense of the particular type listed. To obtain the percent, divide the number of committed juveniles with a particular offense type by the total number of committed juveniles and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).

- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.
  *NOTE: * Juveniles may have multiple offenses*

Table 13. Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in the appropriate cell for each year.

- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2015 and 2018 using Formula 2.

  *Please note that the data includes charges that have been sustained, amended or dismissed.

Data Checks

In *Tables 8, 11 and 12* the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 9* the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 13 and 14,* the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the two years (but not for percent change).

For example *Table 8,* A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

Required Data	Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following required data reflects the total population of youth served in Reentry/Aftercare Programs in 2018: Total Intakes by Program Total Intakes by Gender Total Intakes by Race Average Age of Intake Population Problem Areas by Program Service Intervention Provided to Youth Service Intervention Needed for Youth but not Available
Source	Juvenile Justice Commission's Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS)
Methods	➢ Each County Youth Services Commission enters the required data into JAMS. The data is then accessed by the Juvenile Justice Commission for analysis. Once analysis is complete, aggregate data is returned to the County to be included in their Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. This data will produce a "picture" of youth in Reentry/Aftercare Programs.

REENTRY
DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Black	10	100.0%	5	100.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	10	100.0%	5	100.0%	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015		2018		% Change in Released by Program Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Residential	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	-80.0%
Total Releases	5	100.0%	1	100.0%	-80.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	5	0	5	1	0	1	-80.0%	0.0%	-80.0%
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	5	0	5	1	0	1	-80.0%	0.0%	-80.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	1	20.0%	1	100.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
19 and over	2	40.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	5	100%	1	100%	-80.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in Offenses by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	4	22.2%	3	13.6%	-25.0%
Weapons	1	5.6%	1	4.5%	0.0%
Property	8	44.4%	9	40.9%	12.5%
CDS	0	0.0%	3	13.6%	300.0%
Public Order	2	11.1%	1	4.5%	-50.0%
VOP	3	16.7%	5	22.7%	66.7%
Total	18	100.0%	22	100.0%	22.2%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2015 & 2018

Program Type	2015	2018	% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
Pinelands	0	1	100%
Drug Treatment *	0	0	0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology*

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 & 2018

Race/Ethnicity	2015		2018		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	3	21.4%	1	11.1%	-66.7%
Black	9	64.3%	6	66.7%	-33.3%
Hispanic	1	7.1%	2	22.2%	100.0%
Other	1	7.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	14	100.0%	9	100.0%	-35.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2015 & 2018

	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	0	0.0%		0.0%	0.0%
Recalled to Probation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology*

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2015 & 2018

	2015	2018	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2015-2018
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	14.08	8.03	-43.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2015 & 2018

Race	2015			2018			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2015-2018		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1	0	1	1	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	9	0	9	6	0	6	-33.3%	0.0%	-33.3%
Hispanic	0	0	0	1	1	2	100.0%	100.0%	200.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	10	0	10	8	1	9	-20.0%	100.0%	-10.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 & 2018

Age	2015		2018		% Change in Release by Age 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	7	70.0%	4	44.4%	-42.9%
19 and over	3	30.0%	5	55.6%	66.7%
Total Releases	10	100.0%	9	100.0%	-10.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2015 & 2018

Type	2015		2018		% Change in MSCO by Type 2015-2018
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	3	21.4%	8	26.7%	166.7%
Weapons	0	0.0%	4	13.3%	400.0%
Property	4	28.6%	4	13.3%	0.0%
CDS	0	0.0%	1	3.3%	100.0%
Public Order	5	35.7%	9	30.0%	80.0%
VOP	2	14.3%	4	13.3%	100.0%
Total	14	100.0%	30	100.0%	114.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2015 & 2018

	2015	2018	% Change in Sex Offense History 2015-2018
Sex Offense*	0	2	200.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2015 & 2018

** See Required Data & Methodology*

REENTRY
ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- **When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase/up, decrease/down), and the *size* of any change (e.g., small, moderate, large).**
- **When answering questions regarding rank orders, draw comparisons between categories (e.g., using terms like least/smallest, most/largest).**

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONER ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL & DAY PROGRAMS

1. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity (Column E), describe how the overall change in the number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to Residential Community Homes by Race/Ethnicity has changed from 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there has been an overall 50% decrease in the number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to JJC residential facilities: from 10 to five youth.

2. Insert into the chart below the number column (Column C) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018		
Rank	**Race/Ethnicity**	**Number**
1	Black	5
2	White	0
3	Hispanic	0
4	Other	0

3. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 1 (Column E) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Group**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Black	-50%	5
2	White	0.0%	0
3	Hispanic	0.0%	0
4	Other	0.0%	0

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile

Probationers Admitted in the year 2018? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2015?

For Burlington County, there was a 50% decrease in Black Probationers admitted to residential facilities from 2015 to 2018 while overall numbers increased from five to zero. White, Hispanic and Other had no juvenile probationers admitted to JJC Residential Facilities in 2015 and 2018.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

5. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of juvenile probationers released and juvenile probationers released from each type of program in 2018.

Burlington County has not operated a "Day Program" since 2009. One Juvenile Probationers was released from a JJC residential facility in 2018, compared to five in 2015 which represents an 80% decrease.

6. Looking at Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2018 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

For 2018, one black male juvenile probationer was released from a JJC residential program. The one youth released was in the 15 to 16 year-old category.

- **For Questions 7, use Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.**

7. Insert into the chart below the Offense of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	**Offense Type**	**Number**	**Percent**
1	Property	9	40.9%
2	VOP	5	22.7%
3	CDS	3	13.6%
4	Persons	3	13.6%
5	Public	1	4.5%

6	Weapons	1	4.5%

8. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2018.

According to the data provided by the JJC, one Juvenile Probationers were released from Specialized Programs (Pinelands or Drug Treatment) in 2018 compared to zero in 2015.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2018

9. Using the answers to Questions 5-8, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2018.

One youth released from either a day or residential program in 2018. The youth released was in the ages 15 to 16 years old catergory.

Note: The Burlington County Day Program ended in 2009.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

10. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2015 and 2018 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2015 and 2018.

In both 2015 and 2018 zero (0) Probationers were released to a Day Program as the program was discontinued in 2009. One youth was released from a Residential Program in 2018, compared to 5 in 2015 which represents an 80% decrease.

- **For Questions 11, use Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender.**

11. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Race**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Black	-80%	-4
2	White	0.0%	0
3	Hispanic	0.0%	0

4	Other	0.0%	0

- **For Questions 12, use Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age.**

12. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Age**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	19 and Over	-100%	-2
2	17 and 18	-100%	-2
3	15 and 16	0.00%	0
4	14 and under	0,00%	0

- **For Questions 13, use Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.**

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Offense Type**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	CDS	+300%	+3
2	VOP	+66.7%	+2
3	Property	+12.5%	+1
4	Public Order	-50%	-1
5	Persons	-25%	-1
6	Weapons	0.0%	0

14. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells C1 and C2), describe the change in the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs between 2015 and 2018.

According to the data provided by the JJC, one (1) Juvenile Probationers were released from Specialized Programs (Pinelands or Drug Treatment) in both 2015 and 2018, which resulted in a 100% increase. Due to the low numbers, this increase is not significant.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

15. Using the answers from Questions 10-14 and the information in Table 3, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on probationers released by gender), describe how the nature of juvenile probationers released to Probation changed between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018 there was a decrease in Black male Probationers released to Residential Programs from five to one youth or a 80%. White, Hispanic, and Other ethnic groups however remained at zero over this period; no females were reported.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a 35.7% decrease (14 youth in 2015 to nine youth in 2018) in committed Juveniles admitted to the JJC by race and ethnicity.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

17. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of committed juveniles released and committed juveniles released by departure type in 2018.

In 2018, zero (0) youth were Released to Parole Supervision nor Recalled to Probation.

18. Looking at Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2018 in terms of Race (Table 10, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 10, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 11, Cells D1-D4).

In 2018, six (6) Black male youth were released, representing 67% of Juveniles released. One White and One Hispanic male were released as well as one Hispanic Female. Additionally, 44% (4) of the Juveniles released were either 17 or 18 years old and 56% (5) of the Juvenile released were 19 and over.

19. Insert into the chart below the Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type of Table 12 (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2018			
Rank	**Offense Type**	**Number**	**Percent**
1	Public Order	9	30.0%
2	Persons	8	26.7%
3	Property	4	13.3%
4	VOP	4	13.3%
5	Weapons	4	13.3%
6	CDS	1	3.3%

20. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2018.

According to the data, two committed juveniles had a sex offense charge in their court history for 2018.

21. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2018.

The average length of stay for Committed Juveniles Released was 8.03 months.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2018

22. Using the answers to Questions 17-21, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2018.

- **Zero (0) youth were Released to Parole Supervision nor Recalled to Probation.**
- **One Black male represented 100% of Juveniles released in 2018.**
- **Four (4) or 44% of Juveniles released were either 17 or 18 years old and five (five) or 56% were 19 and over.**
- **There were two (2) youth with a sex offense charge in 2018.**
- **The average length of stay for Committed Juveniles Released was 8.03 months.**

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

23. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2015 and 2018.

For 2015 and 2018, Burlington had no youth released by departure type.

- **For Questions 24 use Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender.**

24. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Race**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	Hispanic	+200%	+2
2	Black	-33%	-3
3	White	0.0%	0
4	Other	0.0%	0

- **For Questions 25, use Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age.**

25. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2015 and 2018			
Rank	**Age**	**% Change**	**Number**
1	19 and Over	+66.7%	+2
2	17 and 18	-42.9%	-3
3	14 and under	0.00%	0
4	15-16	0.00%	0

- **For Questions 26, use Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type.**

26. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2015 and 2018.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2015 and 2018

Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Weapons	+400%	+4
2	Persons	+166.7%	+5
3	VOP	+100%	+2
4	CDS	+100 %	+1
5	Public Order	+80 %	+4
6	Property	0.00%	0

27. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2015 and 2018, there was a 200% increase from 0 to 2 youth with a sex offense charge in their court history.

28. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2015 and 2018.

Between 2012 and 2015, the average length of stay of committed juveniles decreased by 43.0% during the prescribed period.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2018

29. Using the answers from Questions 23-28 and the information in Table 10, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2015 and 2018.

- **Overall, Committed Juveniles Released decreased slightly from 10 to nine (10 to 9) between 2015 and 2018 representing a 10% decrease.**
- **Six or 67 % of Black male youth represented most of the committed juveniles released. However, there was a 33% percent decrease (9 to 6) of Black male youth released between 2015 and 2018. A majority (89%) of those youth released were eight males (6 black, 1 white and 1 Hispanic). Unlike 2015, one Hispanic committed female youth (11%) was released which represented a 100 % increase. Due to low numbers, the increase is not significant. Five of the youth released or (56%) were 19 and over while four youth or (44%) release in the 17 to 18 years of age category.**
- **Public Order ranked number one in offenses by committed juveniles with nine followed by Persons with eight. Between 2015 and 2018, the number offenses of committed juveniles increased by (14 to 30) or 114.3%.**

- **For Juveniles Released to Parole Supervision and for Juveniles Recalled to Probation the numbers remained at zero (0) when comparing to 2015 and 2018.**
- **There were two youth with a sex offense charge in 2018 compared to zero in 2015.**
- **There was a 43.0% decrease in the average length of stay between 2015 and 2018.**

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

➢ **For Questions 30- 40, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

30. Looking at the "Total" in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2018), and comparing this information with your answers to Question 5 (overall number of probationers released), and Question 19 (overall number of committed juveniles released), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of overall number of admissions.

Information not available

31. Looking at the "Total" for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2018), the "Total" column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2018), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2018) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 6 (characteristics of probationers) and Question 20 (characteristics of committed juveniles), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of race, gender, and age of youth admitted.

Information Not Available

32. Insert into the chart below the "Total" column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), the top ten problem areas for youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2015			2018		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Information Not Available		1	Information Not Available	

2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

33. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

Information not available.

34. Insert into the chart below the "Total" column of Table 8 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), the top ten reentry program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2015			**2018**		
Rank	**Service Interventions Needed**	**Total**	**Rank**	**Service Interventions Needed**	**Total**
1	Information Not Available		1	Information Not Available	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

35. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

Information Not Available

36. Insert into the chart below the "Total" column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), the top ten service interventions provided to youth, as identified by the JAMS for calendar years 2015 and 2018.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2015			2018		
Rank	**Service Interventions Provided**	**Total**	**Rank**	**Service Interventions Provided**	**Total**
1	Information Not Available		1	Information Not Available	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		

37. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2015 and 2018? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

Information Not Available

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

38. Using information from your answers to Question 16 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 26 (overall change in committed juveniles released to parole), describe how your County's need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

Even though our overall numbers are low compared to other counties, the need still exists. There was an overall increase in offenses by type. For example, in Public Order, Property, VOP's, and Weapons, each experience increases between 2015 and 2018. When reviewing the average age of our youth which is 17 years of age or older, there is a greater need for transitional services for the aging out populations such as housing, vocational skills training, and transportation.

Nature of Need

39. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2018), Question 23 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2018), Question 16 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2015 and 2018), Question 30 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2015 and 2018), Question 32 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 33 and 34 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan?

Most of our youth are older, 17 and up, and are transitioning from juvenile into adulthood. Any programming recommendation should address vocational training, self-sufficiency skills, literacy skills and wraparound services. The focus of our counties re-entry plan should be geared towards the youth transitioning into an adult.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

40. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used attach a copy.)

What do any other available data tell you about how your County's overall need for reentry programs has changed in recent years and what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities?

A majority of youth reentering into the community from either committed status are returning into the community or *from a* JJC residential placement or Secure Care should have services to assist with transitioning into adulthood. For instance, Job Training-and/or Work Certification training should be a part of the Youth's reentry plan. Additionally, youth returning to his/her community often need support with interview prep, soft skills, and financial literacy. Most of the youth (66.7%) admitted to the JJC were African

American male. Therefore, services offered should address this population by understanding cultural background and other demographics to best meet their needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

41. Looking at your answers to Questions 38, 39 and 40, state the problems and county trends that need to be addressed. Cite the data that indicates the problem or need. State how the CYSC plan to address the problem or county trend.

What is the problem or county trend to be addressed?	Cite the data that indicates the problem or trend.	How will the CYSC address the problem or county trend?
There is a need for quality substance abuse treatment.	Drug and alcohol arrests ranked number one among all arrests for 2018 with 202 arrests. This represented 26.6% of the juvenile arrests in Burlington County for 2018. The Burlington County YSAC Reentry focus group noted that substance abuse treatment was cited as a top need for youth reentering the community from committed status or residential program.	To partner with the Burlington County Local Advisory Committee on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse (LACADA) to assist youth with being placed in treatment and assist with identifying treatment resources.
There is a need for Job training/employment services for youth returning to the community.	The Burlington County YSAC Reentry focus group noted job training and employment services as a top need for youth reentering the community from a committed status or residential program. In 2018, JAMS Disposition data, vocational skills/employment was ranked third as a problem area.	To partner with the Burlington County Workforce Development Institute on job skills training for youth returning from either a JJC residential program or Jamesburg. To provide skills for a trade who may not be interested in furthering their college education.
There is a need to provide gang intervention training for youth returning to the community.	The Burlington County YSAC Reentry focus group noted gang/intervention training as a top need for youth reentering the community from a committed status or residential program.	To identify gang intervention resources for parole and the MDT who identify youth as being gang affiliated.
There is a need to provide transportation to youth due to the geographic size of the county.	According to the 2010 US Census Bureau, Burlington County is the largest county geographically in the state covering 827 square miles.	To identify transportation options such as stipends for youth to get to treatment or training opportunities.
There is a need to provide either trauma based or anger management counseling for youth returning to	In 2018 JAMS Disposition data, personality and behavior was ranked number one as a problem area for	To continue to support trauma based anger management intervention services for youth

the community.	youth served under dispositional option programs. In 2018 JAMS Disposition data, anger management was identified as a service intervention needed.	returning from either a JJC residential program or Jamesburg who has been identified as needing a therapeutic intervention.
There is a need for more relatable mentoring programs in Burlington County for youth returning to the community from either a JJC residential program or Jamesburg.	In 2018, JAMS dispositional data, mentors/role model were ranked in the top 10 of service interventions needed. In 2018, JAMS Dispositional Data, life skills and decision-making skills were ranked number one as a services intervention needed. In a reentry planning focus group, relatable mentors were identified as a community need by focus group members which included members of the Multi-disciplinary team.	To continue a Relatable Mentors/Community Coaches/Credible Messenger program who can serve young people reentering the community as part of their aftercare program.

Comments:

42. Looking at your answers to Questions 18 and 44 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Reentry policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

In 2018, a majority of our youth committed youth to the JJC are Black Males over the age of 17. For Burlington's re-entry plan through the lens of race and ethnicity, most of our minority youth are in the 17 to 18-year-old or 19 or older range.

Section 10
Vision

VISION

Burlington County

The types of programs listed, should represent what your County's ideal Continuum of Care would look like, regardless of funding limitations.

PREVENTION

Delinquency Prevention Programs are strategies and services designed to increase the likelihood that youth will remain free from initial involvement with the formal or informal juvenile justice system. The goal of delinquency prevention is to prevent youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency. Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population without regard to risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system then the general population. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Virtual support groups during the COVID-19 Pandemic.	No	No	Yes
2	Resource clearing house/virtual resource guide.	No	No	Yes
3	Expanding municipality prevention boards.	Yes	No	Yes
4	Transportation vouchers through Lyft and Uber.	No	No	Yes
5				

DIVERSION

The Diversion stage of the juvenile justice system offers alleged juvenile offenders an opportunity to avoid arrest and/or prosecution by providing alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system process. The goal of Diversion is to provide services and/or informal sanctions to youth who have begun to engage in antisocial and low level delinquent behavior in an effort to prevent youth from continuing on a delinquent pathway. Youth who do not successfully complete a diversion program may ultimately have their case referred for formal processing by the juvenile court. Given this goal, Diversion programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services and/or informal sanctions that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Conduct study evaluating outcomes of station house adjustment/curbside adjustments.	No	No	Yes
2	Creating a clearing house assessment center for station house adjustments.	No	No	Yes
3				
4				
5				

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Better data analysis to assess long term outcomes for FCIU.	No	No	Yes
2	Family Engagement for FCIU.	No	No	Yes
3				
4				
5				

FAMILY COURT (DIVERSION)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Family engagement for families with diverted youth.	No	No	Yes

2	Quality substance abuse treatments.	No	No	Yes
3				
4				
5				

DETENTION

"Detention" is defined as the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.2).

An objective of detention is to provide secure custody for those juveniles who are deemed a threat to the physical safety of the community and/or whose confinement is necessary to insure their presence at the next court hearing (N.J.A.C. 13:92-1.3). For the purpose of this plan a limited amount of funding may be provided to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, if all other resources have been exhausted.

DETENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Telehealth style video conferencing between JDC/families.	Yes	No	No
2	Entrepreneur Classes for youth in the JDC.	No	No	Yes
3	Art Therapy.	No	No	Yes
4	In-house detention services.	No	No	Yes
5	Youth advisory council.	No	No	Yes

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (30 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently	Program / Service Currently Funded by	Program / Service is not meeting need

		Exists	County	therefore is a Gap
1	Entrepreneur classes.	No	No	Yes
2	Mentorship programs.	No	No	Yes
3	Vocational certifications for trade skills.	No	No	Yes
4	Drop in Center/Community center.	No	No	Yes
5				

DISPOSITION

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system where youth adjudicated delinquent are ordered by the court to comply with specific sanctions, supervision, and services as a consequence for their delinquent behavior. In New Jersey, the range of dispositions available to the court include but are not limited to restitution/fines, community service, probation, and commitment to the Juvenile Justice Commission. For youth disposed to a term of probation supervision, among the conditions of probation that might be imposed by the court is the completion of a Dispositional Option Program. The structure of these Dispositional Option Programs varies, but common among these options are intensive supervision programs, day and evening reporting centers, and structured day and residential programs. Given this goal, Disposition programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing sanctions, supervision, and services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Transportation Vouchers for Uber and Lyft.	No	No	Yes
2	Parenting Class.	Yes	No	No
3	Job Readiness (Youth Build).	No	No	Yes
4	Independent Housing.	No	No	Yes
5	College Tours.	No	No	No

REENTRY

For the purposes of this plan, the use of the term Reentry only applies to committed youth paroled from a Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) facility and supervised by the JJC's Office of Juvenile Parole and Transitional Services and to juveniles disposed to a JJC program as a condition of probation and supervised by the Department of Probation. Reentry is a mechanism for providing additional support during this transitional period in order to foster the successful reintegration of juveniles into their communities. Given this goal, Reentry programs developed

through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

REENTRY				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Peer to peer mentor program.	No	No	Yes
2	Housing/Transitional Housing.	No	No	Yes
3	One stop coordinator for job skills, job readiness, and life skills.	No	No	Yes
4	Use of Chaplin program for Reentry youth.	No	No	Yes
5				

Section 11: Meeting Minutes, Bylaws, Appeals, and Conflicts of Interest

COUNTY OF BURLINGTON
YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
YSC MEETING MINUTES
August 18th, 2020 at 12:30pm

ATTENDANCE:
Todd Wirth, Freeholder's Office, Co-chair
Shirla Simpson, Department of Human Services
Malikah Morris, Department of Human Services
Elfrieda Francis, Department of Human Services
Jim Groff, Department of Human Services
Matthew Kirk, Department of Human Services
Saul Hernandez, Probation
Ada Fitzpatrick, Probation
Jenette Stiuv, Probation
Rachel Morgan, Department of Human Services
Laura Heisman, Prosecutor's Office
Labiba Salim, Prosecutor's Office
Lynn Arneri, JDC
Dan Blank, FCIU
Ryan Paetzold, Community Member
Darryl Jackson, America Works
Kinder Kaur, America Works
Erin Klien, Acenda Health
Justin Caruso, Acenda Health
Angela Skelley, Acenda Health
Rosy Wagner, Burlington County Library
Deb Kennedy, FSO
Nafeesah Green, JJC
Brian Miller, Sheriff's Office
Ricardo Garcia, Family Court
Sue Fortino, Family Court
Dan Twyman, FFT
Trina Jackson, YAP
Daae Shim, Oaks
Simone Jarvis, CASA
Courtney Jones-Wright, Crossroads
Corrien Elmore-Stratton, Greater Philadelphia YMCA
Curtis Myers, Aspire Youth
Amy Dean, FIA
Pat Lindsay-Harvey, Edu Sports Academy

Introduction, Review & Approval of Minutes
Today's meeting was co-chaired by Todd Wirth. Jim Groff read the Open Public Meetings act notice. Jim performed a roll call to record attendance. There was a full quorum present. Due to the full quorum being present, a motion was made to accept the June 16th meeting minutes by

Rev. Ryan Paetzold. The motion was seconded by Dan Blank. The June 16th meeting minutes were approved.

Committee Reports

YSAC Planning Committee – Jim Groff provided an update on the YSAC Planning Committee. The Planning Committee had met on July 30th, August 4th, and August 11th. At these meetings, the planning committee discussed the youth services plan, review focus group recommendations, reviewed county needs and discussed county programming. The next meeting is currently scheduled for September 8th, 2020.

Burlington County Local Council – Jim Groff provided an update on the Burlington County Local Council. The local council was last held on July 8th. At this meeting, the local council announced that they had submitted their JDAI application to the Juvenile Justice Commission. This application is scheduled to be reviewed August 25th. Jim also announced to the YSAC group that Dr. Megan Forney had officially left Burlington County at the end of July. He stated that Danielle Romano will be Burlington County's Research and Reform Specialist. A case processing subcommittee meeting was held on August 13th. A probation subcommittee meeting is scheduled for September 25th. The next local council meeting will be held in October 15th.

New Business

2021-2023 County Comprehensive Youth Service Plan- Jim began the update by thanking all the individuals who participated in the planning focus groups. At the time of the meeting, Jim presented a PowerPoint presentation summarizing the Comprehensive plan. The presentation was provided to YSAC group members prior to the meeting. The presentation covered topics such as data sources examined, data points indicating a need in the community, focus group recommendations broken down by continuum point, and focus group vision chart results broken down by continuum point. Jim concluded the presentation by stating that the plan is due to JJC on October 2nd.

Jim Groff announced a vote was needed to submit the Comprehensive Youth Service Plan to the Juvenile Justice Commission. A motion was made by Rev. Ryan Paetzold. The motion was seconded by Dan Blank. Jim Groff performed a roll call vote for the present voting members. There was one abstention by Laura Heisman of the Prosecutor's Office. The motion carried.

2021 Application for Funding- Jim Groff provided an update on the 2021 Application for funding. At the time of the meeting, Jim Groff presented a PowerPoint presentation summarizing the application for funding. In this presentation, Jim highlighted the different components of the application such as: Cover sheet, program profiles, program continuum, budget information, YSC Membership, 1/3 County Set Aside, and the continuum of services.

Jim Groff announced a vote was needed to submit the Application for Funding to the Juvenile Justice Commission. A motion was by Rev. Ryan Paetzold. The motion was seconded by Deb Kennedy. Jim Groff performed a roll call vote for the present voting members. There were abstentions by Laura Heisman (Prosecutor's Office), Sue Fortino (Family Court), Brian Miller (Sheriff's Department), and Daae Shim (Oaks Integrated Care). The motion carried.

Ratifying the 2021 JDAI Innovation Funds Application Vote – Jim Groff announced that the JDAI application needed to be ratified by the YSAC General Body. The JDAI Application is comprised of one Family Engagement program with a total allocation of $114,000 and $6,000 allocated for administrative costs. Due to the JDAI meeting schedule, the JDAI Innovations Funds Application was previously voted on electronically utilizing an email vote with each member announcing their vote to the group. Jim stated that a motion to ratify the vote is needed. The motion was made by Rev. Ryan Paetzold. The motion was seconded by Dan Blank. There were no abstentions. The motion carried.

Announcements

Jim Groff announced that the Burlington County Partnership for Youth Success will be having its general body meeting on August 25th at 10:00am. The meeting will be held through Zoom. Jenette Stiuv announced that there will be two speakers at this meeting: Jeff Deyon/Mitchell Coleman presenting on civil statute of limitations for sexual assault and Libby Majewski presenting on the strategic prevention framework. Jenette also stated that each municipality youth partnership will provide report outs.

Jim Groff also announced that there is a Zoom training being held on September 18th- 19th from 9:00am – 1:00pm and 12:00pm to 4:00pm. This training is a youth development professional series. Topics covered by this training include: racial trauma, mental health, substance abuse, supporting undocumented youth, and promoting youth civic engagement. He stated that there is a registration fee consisting of $15 for student pass, $30 for a general pass, and $75 for an organization pass.

Todd Wirth announced that the county is still providing COVID19 testing. He stated that Burlington County has tested over 8,000 people. Walk up testing on Tuesdays and Thursdays are now available after online registration.

Pat Lindsay Harvey, *Edu Sports Academy* – Pat announced that on August 28th 2020 from 3:30pm to 7:30pm, Edu-Sports will be presenting a Women's Golf Day. The event will be held at Millcreek Park - Pavilion C. This is a global event for females of all ages and skill levels to participate in golf. Pat stated that a flyer will be dispersed after the meeting with additional information.

Dr. Amy Dean, *Faith in Action* – Dr. Amy Dean provided an update on Faith in Action. She stated that they had just concluded a 5 week in person summer camp. On September 9th, FIA will be having a supplemental services program for parents who do not have a place for their kids to go during the school day. She stated that they will be providing tutoring, breakfast and lunch for the youth.

Darryl Jackson, *America Works* – Darryl Jackson provided an update on the In-School Youth Program. This program is targeting Burlington County young adults who are in in school from ages 14 to 21. Darryl stated that every Wednesday, they hold a Zoom information webinar for individuals interested in learning more about the In-School Youth Program. He stated that a flyer will be sent out after the meeting is over.

Rosy Wagner, *Burlington County Library*- Rosy Wagner provided an update on the Burlington County Library System. She stated the library is slowly reopening services. Currently, the county library is providing computer usage by appointment and curbside pickup.

Dan Twyman, *Functional Family Therapy* – Dan Twyman provided an update on Functional Family Therapy. He stated that FFT is currently holding telehealth and in person sessions. He stated that FFT is still taking referrals.

Daae Shim, *Oaks Integrated Care* – Daae Shim provided an update on the Trauma Informed Interventions program. She stated that three of the RISE therapists have completed a 10 months trauma focused cognitive behavior therapy. She also stated that there is now a male therapist working in the program.

Todd announced that the next YSAC meeting is scheduled for September 15th. A motion to adjourn was made by Rev Ryan Paetzold. The motion was seconded by Pat Lindsay-Harvey. Meeting adjourned.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Matthew Kirk
Meeting adjourned at 1:15pm

BY LAWS OF THE BURLINGTON COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL

ARTICLE I: NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Burlington County Youth Services Advisory Council (YSAC).

ARTICLE II: BACKGROUND

Youth Service Advisory Councils were established to examine the individual and unique needs of youth in their communities and to develop programs and correction options for this population. Experience and research has demonstrated the value of responding to the problems of youth within their own communities. Specifically, that local development of correctional programs for appropriate youth can be more effective and less costly than placement of youth in State administered programs.

The Burlington County YSAC shall serve as a Freeholder appointed advisory body responsible for systems planning for youth who are currently involved or "at- risk" of involvement with the Family Court.

Burlington County's Youth Services Advisory Council addresses reform initiatives that impact youth on a local level through primarily the Juvenile Justice Commission's (JJC) State/Community Partnership Grant (hereby "Partnership Program").

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) was formed through recommendations of the Governor's Advisory Council to centralize authority over juveniles. The JJC was created for planning, implementation and operation of a comprehensive program of services for juveniles to protect the public, ensure accountability and promote rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. Issues addressed through this Grant are detention alternatives, increasing diversionary and dispositional options, aftercare, sex offender treatment and prevention.

ARTICLE III: PURPOSE

The YSAC will advise the Court and the Board of Chosen Freeholders on youth services and juvenile justice issues and will serve as the mechanism to develop a responsive, accessible and integrated system of care for youth (ages 0-18 years) who are involved or at risk of involvement in Family Court. This should be achieved through the involvement of child serving agencies, family engagement, and the youth so stated.

The YSAC will provide a forum where the system of services can be developed, reviewed, revised and/or redirected through a collaborative decision-making process to promote optimal services provided in the least restrictive setting possible. YSAC will also establish procedures for creating the application for and the allocation, disbursement, monitoring and evaluation of all Partnership Programs throughout the five target populations.

- Prevention
- Diversion
- Disposition
- Detention
- Reentry

In meeting these purposes, the YSAC shall do the following:

A. Triennially, submit to the JJC the YSAC three-year comprehensive plans for services for youth who are involved or at risk of involvement in Family Court.

B. Monitor and evaluate the contracted programs and services of all Partnership Programs and prepare annually a written report highlighting the quality of service, its ability to serve the target population, are program(s) meeting service level measures, and are they achieving mandated outcomes.

C. Provide the public and participating youth serving agencies and officials with information and training regarding the New Jersey State Juvenile Justice Commission, Family Court and other vital support services available to youth and families involved or at-risk of involvement with Family Court.

D. Request and include efforts from municipal and youth serving agencies to ensure their participation in the county planning process.

E. Provide input to state, regional and county authorities and entities regarding system performance and service needs.

F. Cooperate with other state, county and municipal agencies in the planning of ongoing efforts relating to delinquency prevention programs.

G. Determine, through the collection o f evidence based data, the breadth of juvenile offenses and problems in the county and identify the geographical regions within the county where such offenses and problems are most prevalent. Inform the public of the needs of youth and the availability of sanctions and services and advocate for the needs of youth.

H. Assess existing delinquency prevention programs and seek to expand those programs to better meet the needs of county youth.

ARTICLE III: MEMBERSHIP

YSAC should represent the entire child serving systems such as child welfare, education, corrections, juvenile justice, and developmental disabilities. The YSAC should also reflect the natural family supports such as community based organizations, churches, synagogues and family members and neighbors. Additionally, it should reflect a racial/ethnic balance of the target population. Every effort should be made to include this broad-based representation.

(a) The YSAC shall consist of no fewer than 20 voting members who are appointed by the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders. Committee members shall include the following:

1. The Burlington County Presiding Judge of the Family Part of the Superior Court of the vicinage within which the county is located, or a Superior Court Family Part Judge who is assigned to hear delinquency matters in the county, as his or her designee;

2. The vicinage Family Division Manager or the Assistant Family Division Manager;

3. The vicinage chief probation officer or designee;

4. The Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholder or designee;

5. The county prosecutor;

6. The public defender office;

7. Division of Child Protection and Permanency;

8. The county mental health administrator;

9. The county superintendent of schools;

10. The superintendent of county vocational school;

11. The director of the county human services department or such other department or county government directly responsible for providing services to youth;

12. The representative of the county funded youth shelter program;

13. The director of the detention center serving the county;

14. The director of the juvenile family crisis intervention unit established pursuant to N.J.S.A. 2A:4A76;

15. The president of the juvenile officers' association of the county or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth;

16. The county alcoholism and drug abuse director;

17. A representative of the regional workforce development board (WDB);

18. A representative of the business community in the county; and

19. At least two, but not more than 11 individuals in total, from the following groups who have demonstrated knowledge relevant to the county's population involved in, or at risk of involvement in, the juvenile justice system:

    i. The education sector;
    ii. Mental health, family counseling, child advocacy, domestic violence, and/or victims' rights groups;
    iii. Parents or parent organizations;
    iv. Clergy;
    v. Family Law practitioners, as identified by the county bar association;
    vi. The minority concerns vicinage advisory committee of the Administrative Office of the Courts;
    vii. Civic organizations;
    viii. Representatives of major urban areas within the county;
    ix. Community youth;
    x. Municipal youth services commissions; and
    xi. Other interested persons who are involved with children/youth.

(b) A Juvenile Justice Commission Court Liaison shall be a non-voting, ex-officio member of a county youth services commission. One representative of each of the following State agencies may sit on the YSAC as a non-voting ex-officio member:

- The Department of Human Services;
- The Department of Labor and Workforce Development;
- The Department of Education;
- The Department of Health;
- The Department of Community Affairs; and
- The Department of Children and Families.

(c) Each voting member identified in (a) 2 through 19 above may be represented by a designee who is qualified by knowledge and/or experience to perform the duties of a member of the YSAC. The names of designees shall be submitted to the YSAC annually.

(d) Appointments under (a) 17 through 19 above shall be made in such a way as to fulfill the objective that membership of a county YSAC to reflect the racial, ethnic, and cultural demographic make-up of the county and the youth in the county served by the services and the delinquency prevention programs planned, implemented, monitored, and evaluated by the commission.

(e) Members may resign by submitting a letter at least one (1) month prior to its effective date. In the event of a sudden change of circumstances, a member may submit a letter

with resignation effective upon receipt by the Chairperson.

ARTICLE IV: MEETINGS

A. The Burlington County YSAC shall meet no less frequently than six times annually, provided that no more than nine weeks elapse between meetings and at such other times as deemed necessary by the chair, or the Executive Director or designee. Meetings shall be held at such times and in such locations as to encourage maximum public attendance.

B. Each YSAC meeting shall comply with the provisions of the Senator Byron M. Baer Open Public Meeting Act, N.J.S.A. 10:4-6 et seq.

C. No meeting shall be held unless presided over either by the chairperson or by a co-chairperson of the YSAC or designee.

D. No official business can be conducted at any (special or regularly scheduled) Council meeting unless a quorum of voting members is present. A quorum is defined as fifty percent (50%) of all voting members as defined in Article III Section (a).

E. Special meetings shall be conducted on the business specified at the call of the meeting.

ARTICLE V: ADMINISTRATION

A. The Burlington County YSAC shall prepare, establish and maintain the triennial comprehensive plan, updates, and funding applications provided for in N.J.A.C 13:90-3.11.

B. The day-to-day business of the YSAC shall be the responsibility of an Administrator

i. The Administrator shall be an individual who, on the basis of education and prior job experience, has demonstrated an understanding of and the ability to manage public grant programs and an understanding and knowledge of the juvenile justice system and services for at-risk youth.

ii. The Administrator shall maintain membership in, and shall regularly attend meetings of, the New Jersey Association of County Services Commission Administrators.

ARTICLE VI: OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

A. <u>Co-Chairpersons:</u>

1. Co-Chairpersons shall preside over all YSAC meetings and serve as spokesperson for the YSAC.

2. Co-Chairperson (s) shall call special meetings as needed.

3. Co-Chairperson (s) in conjunction with the YSAC Administrator, shall be responsible for providing all meeting notices, meeting sites, agendas and special topic speakers for all meetings.

B. Absence of both Co-Chairpersons:

Should both Co-Chairpersons be unable to attend a meeting, they shall designate another member to act in their stead.

ARTICLE VII: CONFLICT OF INTEREST

BURLINGTON COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Conflict of Interest Statement & Attestation

Members of the Burlington County Youth Services Advisory Council (YSAC) shall have an obligation to avoid all actual or potential conflicts of interest when conducting YSAC related matters/business so that all funding decisions are made fairly and impartially and to assure public confidence in the funding recommendations of the YSAC. The purpose of this policy is to establish a conflict of interest policy to be followed by members of the YSAC when conducting YSAC related business.

A conflict of interest occurs when the YSAC member is in a position to influence a decision that may result in personal gain for that member or for his/her immediate family member or for a business in which the member or an immediate family member has a personal interest. For the purpose of this policy, immediate family includes a spouse or dependent child residing in the member's household.

No presumption of guilt is created by the mere existence of a relationship with outside firms. However, if a member has any actual or potential or personal conflict of interest, it is imperative that he or she disclose them to the Youth Services Commission Chairperson immediately. This notification applies, but is not limited to, transactions involving purchases, contracts, or leases, whereas to prevent potential conflict of interest so that measures can be employed to protect all parties involved and avoid all conflicts of interest in the decision making process. All members must disclose all affiliations on an annual basis or as any changes in affiliation occur throughout the calendar year.

Personal gain may result not only in cases where a member or immediate family member has a significant ownership in a firm with which the Youth Services Commission does business but also when a member or immediate family member receives any kickback, bribe, substantial gift, or special consideration as a result of any transaction or business dealings involving the YSAC funding.

I, _____ have read the Burlington County YSAC Conflict of Interest Statement and hereby attest that I understand the policy and will abide by the mandated

requirements set forth in this Statement. I also acknowledge that I have reviewed this Statement with my designee (if applicable) of whom I've listed below to fulfill my role and duties in the event of my absence.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Designee Name: _____ Designee Title: _____

ARTICLE VIII: STANDING SUBCOMMITTEE(S)

Planning Subcommittee:

This subcommittee will be responsible for completing the Juvenile Justice Commission Triennial Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan and Application and all updates. It will serve as the primary planning body representing YSAC target populations and service priorities.

The subcommittee shall also be responsible for coordinating various educational/training opportunities that will educate YSAC members, line staff within child serving agencies and the public in general. They shall develop ways to interface with the community and inform them of available resources.

The subcommittee will also be responsible for developing and implementing priority setting processes to guide YSAC program development. They will use evidence based data as the primary source of information to establish YSAC programs with service priorities. They will review information and resources provided by other county planning youth serving groups and integrate this information with identification of data to meet service needs.

ARTICLE IX: YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING SCHEDULE

A. ***The YSAC will meet a minimum of six (6) times per year.*** Additional meetings may be called by the Co-Chairperson's or by a majority vote of the Council. At the January meeting, the date, time and place for the year's schedule of meetings will be distributed.

B. Official business can be conducted at Council meetings only if a quorum of voting members is present. A quorum is defined as fifty percent (50%) of all voting members. In the case of absentees, votes may be received by email proxy.

ARTICLE XI: ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT OF BY LAWS

A. Adoption: These by-laws shall take effect immediately upon adoption of the following conditions. A copy of the bylaws is distributed to all voting YSAC members at least two (2) weeks prior to the vote. A quorum of fifty one percent (51%) of YSAC members is necessary for adoption of the bylaws.

B. Amendments: These by-laws may be amended at any regular or special Council meeting provided that a prior announcement of the proposed amendment (s) has been made at the most recent prior regular YSAC meeting. A quorum must have been present to hear the proposed amendment. Amendments cannot be approved unless a quorum (50%) of the voting membership is in attendance.

YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL
STATE/COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP FUND
APPEALS PROCESS

1. The recommendations for Partnership Fund allocations are presented to the Youth Services Advisory Council. Upon the decisions of the YSAC, the bidders for that year's allocation will be notified and an appeal(s) may be made.

2. A bidder must file a written request detailing the rationale for the appeal within 7 days after notification is made. The time specifications are noted in that years' Request for Proposal. The written request is submitted to the Youth Services Coordinator.

3. The written appeals must include the grounds upon which the appeal is made and what resolution is sought.

4. The written appeals request will be screened by the Planning Committee Chair, Vice Chair of the YSAC, who represents the Freeholder's Office, and the Youth Services Coordinator.

5. The appeal will be heard by an ad hoc Appeals Committee appointed by the Chair of the YSAC. The members of the Appeals Committee must be voting members of the YSAC and members who did not take part in the State/Community Partnership allocations for that funding year process and members of the Appeals Committee must be in compliance with the Conflict of Interest of the YSAC.

6. Appeals will be heard provided that after the review by the screening body, the appeal(s) meets the following criteria:

    a. A Conflict of Interest (which occurs at the Planning Committee or YSAC level).
    b. A Procedural Error

    OR

    c. A successful bidder did not meet the grounds or specifications of the Request for Proposal.

7. An Appeals Committee will be comprised of 3 YSAC members (please to #5).

8. If the Appeals Committee rejects the appeal, the original YSAC decision stands.

9. If the Appeals Committee accepts the appeal, then the matter must be referred back to the full YSAC for review. The YSAC may accept either the recommendation of the Planning Committee or the ad hoc Appeals Committee.

BURLINGTON COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES ADVISORY COUNCIL

Conflict of Interest Statement & Attestation

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A conflict of interest occurs when the YSAC member is in a position to influence a decision that may result in personal gain for that member or for his/her immediate family member or for a business in which the member or an immediate family member has a personal interest. For the purpose of this policy, immediate family includes a spouse or dependent child residing in the member's household.

No presumption of guilt is created by the mere existence of a relationship with outside firms. However, if a member has any actual or potential or personal conflict of interest, it is imperative that he or she disclose them to the Youth Services Commission Chairperson immediately. This notification applies, but is not limited to, transactions involving purchases, contracts, or leases, whereas to prevent potential conflict of interest so that measures can be employed to protect all parties involved and avoid all conflicts of interest in the decision making process. All members must disclose all affiliations on an annual basis or as any changes in affiliation occur throughout the calendar year.

Personal gain may result not only in cases where a member or immediate family member has a significant ownership in a firm with which the Youth Services Commission does business but also when a member or immediate family member receives any kickback, bribe, substantial gift, or special consideration as a result of any transaction or business dealings involving the YSAC funding.

I, _____ have read the Burlington County YSAC Conflict of Interest Statement and hereby attest that I understand the policy and will abide by the mandated requirements set forth in this Statement. I also acknowledge that I have reviewed this Statement with my designee (if applicable) of whom I've listed below to fulfill my role and duties in the event of my absence.

Signed: _____ Date: _____

Designee Name: _____ Designee Title: _____

Section 12: Attachments (e.g., Additional data, Copy of survey, etc.)

Detention Focus Group

Describe how your County's need for Detention programs has changed in recent years.

What are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's Detention Alternatives plan?

What are the top five needs facing adjudicated youth at the Detention Alternative point of the continuum?

How can better family participation at the Detention Alternative point of continuum ensure better long-term outcomes for youth?

How can family involvement in Detention Alternative program prevent their youth from entering the formal justice system?

What are the obstacles facing youth on Detention Alternative Programs during COVID 19?

What are the obstacles Detention Alternative programs having during the COVID 19?

What are some causes for recidivism for youth on Detention Alternative Programs?

Disposition Focus Group

Describe how your County's need for disposition programs has changed in recent years.

What are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's disposition plan?

What are the top five needs facing adjudicated youth at the Disposition point of the continuum?

How can better family participation at the Disposition point of continuum ensure better long-term outcomes for youth?

How can family involvement in Dispositional program prevent their youth from entering the formal justice system?

What are the obstacles facing youth during COVID 19?

What are the obstacles Dispositional programs having during the COVID 19?

What obstacles are probation officers having with the monitoring of youth and referring youth into programs during COVID 19?

What are some causes for recidivism for youth on Probation?

Diversion Focus Group

Describe how your County's need for stationhouse adjustment programs has changed in recent years.

Describe how your County's need for Family Crisis Intervention Unit has changed in recent years.

Describe how your County's need for Family Court Diversionary has changed in recent years.

What are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's diversionary plan?

What are the top five needs facing youth from entering the Juvenile Justice System?

How can better family participation at the Diversionary point of continuum ensure better long-term outcomes for youth?

How can family involvement in diversionary program prevent their youth from entering the formal justice system?

What are the obstacles facing youth during COVID 19?

What are the obstacles diversionary programs having during the COVID 19?>

What are some causes for recidivism for youth on parole?

Prevention Focus Group

Describe how your County's need for Focus programs has changed in recent years.

What are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's Prevention plan?

What are the top five needs for youth at risk of engaging in anti-delinquency behavior?

What are the obstacles facing youth during COVID 19?

What are the obstacles agencies having delivering services during COVID 19?

Can prevention services be delivered effectively virtually?

What are the top ten services that need to be addressed for prevention?

Reentry Focus Group

describe how your County's need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan?

What are the top five needs facing youth transitioning back into the community.

What are the youths most pressing when being released from Jamesburg, Hayes or JJC Residential programming?

What do you consider to be the overall strengths of youth returning from the community?

What do you consider to be youth's overall limitations/barriers when transitioning back into the community?

What are the obstacles facing youth during COVID 19?

What are some causes for recidivism for youth on parole?

What are obstacles faced with discharge planning? Are the recommendations tailored to the Youth needs?

Are there affordable community resources available for youth transitioning back into the community?

Youth Services Advisory Council 2020 Survey Regarding Juvenile Delinquency

Thank you for taking the time to complete this brief survey on the perspective of professionals dealing with juvenile delinquency. Your input is invaluable in developing a system that will enable youth to be successful in overcoming obstacles that lead to their delinquency. At the end of the survey is a comment box. Please add any comments that were not covered in the survey that will aid in our planning.

1. Please indicate your affiliation:

- ◯ School Resource Officer
- ◯ Sheriff's Officer
- ◯ State Police Officer
- ◯ Municipal Officer
- ◯ Court Personnel
- ◯ Prosecutor's Office
- ◯ Public Defender's Office
- ◯ Probation Officer
- ◯ Educator
- ◯ Clergy
- ◯ Community Member
- ◯ Social Services Agency
- ◯ Other (please specify)

2. What is the biggest obstacle/barrier you are facing in regards to dealing with juvenile delinquency?

3. What are the characteristics of the youth you are dealing with and how has it changed over the years?

4. What types of services and resources would you like to see made available for juveniles in Burlington County?

5. How can the juvenile system be more responsive to your needs?

6. Early intervention has deterred the youth from continuing their negative behavior and diverting the youth from progressing further into the juvenile justice system.

- ◯ Strongly agree
- ◯ Agree
- ◯ Somewhat agree
- ◯ Neither agree nor disagree
- ◯ Somewhat disagree
- ◯ Disagree
- ◯ Strongly disagree

7. Are you familiar with the following programs?

	Not Familiar	Somewhat Familiar	Very Familiar	Have Referred
Trauma Programs	◯	◯	◯	◯
Care Management Organization	◯	◯	◯	◯
Family Crisis Intervention Unit	◯	◯	◯	◯
After School Program	◯	◯	◯	◯
Family Support Organization	◯	◯	◯	◯
Mobile Response	◯	◯	◯	◯
Mobile Outreach	◯	◯	◯	◯
Perform Care	◯	◯	◯	◯
School Based Youth Services	◯	◯	◯	◯
Sheriff's Mentoring Program	◯	◯	◯	◯
Mentoring Programs	◯	◯	◯	◯

8. What trainings would be of benefit that could better assist you with dealing with juveniles and families?

9. Stationhouse Adjustments provide immediate consequences for a minor juvenile delinquency offense. *(For law enforcement. All others select N/A).*

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- N/A

10. Juveniles and parents are generally amenable to accepting a Stationhouse Adjustment in lieu of a complaint for appropriate offenses. *(For law enforcement. All others select N/A).*

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- N/A

11. A uniform method of diverting eligible youth is followed in your municipality regardless of where the offense took place or where the juveniles reside. *(For law enforcement. All others select N/A).*

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree
- N/A

12. Crime victims are generally satisfied with the use of Stationhouse Adjustments. *(For law enforcement. All others select N/A).*

- ◯ Strongly agree
- ◯ Agree
- ◯ Neither agree nor disagree
- ◯ Disagree
- ◯ Strongly disagree
- ◯ N/A

13. Overall, a stationhouse adjustment program has been successfully implemented in your jurisdiction. *(For law enforcement. All others select N/A).*

- ◯ Strongly agree
- ◯ Agree
- ◯ Neither agree nor disagree
- ◯ Disagree
- ◯ Strongly disagree
- ◯ N/A

14. What do you identify as the largest barrier(s) to using Stationhouse Adjustments? *(For law enforcement. All others select N/A).*

- ◯ Victim refuses
- ◯ Juvenile refuses
- ◯ Parent or guardian refuses
- ◯ Lack of resources in police department
- ◯ Other (please specify)

15. What types of stationhouse adjustments has your police department utilized to handle first time juvenile offenders who have committed minor juvenile delinquency offenses. *(For law enforcement. All others write N/A).*

16. What types of local resources and community service would you like to see made available to your police department for stationhouse adjustments. *(For law enforcement. All others write N/A).*

17. The vast majority of stationhouse adjustments in Burlington County have been completed successfully. What from your perspective has helped the youth complete the StationHouse Adjustments successfully? *(For law enforcement. All others write N/A).*

18. If your department did not conduct any stationhouse adjustments in 2018 and 2019, what were the reasons why? *(For law enforcement. All others write N/A).*

19. What factors from your perspective have contributed to the decrease in the total number of stationhouse adjustments conducted in Burlington County in 2018 and 2019? *(For law enforcement. All others write N/A).*

20. COMMENTS:

Burlington County - Parent Focus Group

1. What types of services offered in the community have been the most or least helpful to your child or family?

	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Helpful	Very Helpful
Group/Individual Counseling	○	○	○	○	○
Substance Abuse Counseling	○	○	○	○	○
Vocational Skills	○	○	○	○	○
Parenting Groups	○	○	○	○	○
Mentoring	○	○	○	○	○
After School Programs	○	○	○	○	○
Tutoring for your child	○	○	○	○	○
Care Management through CMO	○	○	○	○	○
Mobile Response	○	○	○	○	○
Family Support Organization (FSO)	○	○	○	○	○
Other	○	○	○	○	○

2. What part of the juvenile justice system was most helpful to you?

3. What part of the juvenile justice system was most challenging to you?

4. If you had a say in developing or improving services for youth and families, what recommendations would you make?

5. Has transportation been an issue in getting your child to a program?

- ◯ Yes
- ◯ Sometimes
- ◯ No

6. What trainings/seminars would you like the county to provide?

7. In your experience with programs, what makes a good or bad program?

8. If you had to rank the top 5 needed services for your youth and family, what would they be?

Burlington County - Youth Program Responses

1. What Burlington County program did you participate in?

- ◯ After School Program (YMCA)
- ◯ Credible Messenger Program (YAP)
- ◯ Family Crisis Intervention Unit (Legacy)
- ◯ Strengthening Youth Community Activities Program (Acenda Health)
- ◯ RISE Trauma Informed Interventions (Oaks Integrated Care)
- ◯ Milepost Program (Catholic Charities)
- ◯ Safe Youths (APPLE)
- ◯ Equestrian Mentoring (Sheriff's Department)
- ◯ Family Engagement in the Juvenile Justice System (FSO)
- ◯ GPS (JDC)
- ◯ Shelter Homes For Juveniles in Crisis (Crossroads Programs)
- ◯ Other (please specify)

2. What has helped you the most by participating in the program?

3. What services and resources would you like to see made available to you?

4. Is transportation an issue in getting to the program?

5. What makes a good program?

6. What makes a bad program?

7. If you had to rank the top 5 needed services for you in your community what would they be?

Burlington County Station House Adjustment 2018 - 2019

Municipality	2018 Jan - March 1st Quarter	2018 April - June 2st Quarter	2018 July - Sept 3rd Quarter	2018 Oct - Dec 4st Quarter	2018 TOTALS	2019 Jan - March 1st Quarter	2019 April - June 2st Quarter	2019 July - Sept 3rd Quarter	2019 Oct - Dec 4st Quarter	2019 TOTALS	2018-2019 Period Totals
Beverly City					0					0	0
Bordentown City					0					0	0
Bordentown Township		9			9		2			2	11
Burlington City					0					0	0
Burlington Township		2			2		5			5	7
Chesterfield		1	3		4					0	4
Cinnaminson			1		1					0	1
Delanco					0					0	0
Delran					0	1	4			5	5
Eastampton					0					0	0
Edgewater Park					0					0	0
Evesham					0					0	0
Fieldsboro					0					0	0
Florence					0					0	0
Lumberton			1	1	2		3			3	5
Mansfield					0					0	0
Maple Shade	5	4	1	9	19	4	6			10	29
Medford Lakes	1		1		2		2			2	4
Medford Township		18	4	2	24	21	12			33	57
Moorestown					0					0	0
Mount Holly		3			3		1			1	4
Mount Laurel			1	2	3		1			1	4
New Hanover					0					0	0
North Hanover					0					0	0
Palmyra					0					0	0
Pemberton Boro					0					0	0
Pemberton Township					0					0	0
Riverside	4	6	1	6	17	5	5			10	27
Riverton					0					0	0
Springfield					0	3				3	3
Westampton	1			2	3					0	3
Willingboro	2	3			5	2	7			9	14
NJSP Bordentown					0					0	0
NJSP Moorestown					0					0	0
NJSP Red Lion					0					0	0
NJSP Tuckerton					0					0	0
Caucasian	9	26	11	10	56	29	23			52	108
Black	4	15	2	9	30	6	22			28	58
Hispanic	0	1	0	3	4	1	2			3	7
Pacific Islander/Asian/Southern Asian	0	4	0	0	4	0	1			1	5
Sucessfully Completed	9	42	12	12	75	32	40			72	147
Active	4	2	0	0	6	0	0			0	6
Pending	0	0	1	9	10	0	0			0	10
Not Specified	0	0	0	1	1	0	0			0	1
In Progress	0	0	0	0	0	4	6			10	10
Still Ongoing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1	1
Juvenile Refused	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			1	1
New Offense/did not complete	0	2	0	0	2	0	0			0	2
Male	7	35	9	12	63	23	42			65	128
Female	6	11	4	10	31	12	6			18	49
Not Specified	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			1	1
Not Specified	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			1	1
Age 8	0	0	0	1	1	0	1			1	2
Age 9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0			1	1
Age 10	0	0	0	1	1	0	2			2	3
Age 11	0	0	0	4	4	0	0			0	4
Age 12	0	3	1	1	5	1	4			5	10
Age 13	3	3	0	4	10	3	17			20	30
Age 14	4	11	4	2	21	2	7			9	30
Age 15	3	8	2	5	18	6	6			12	30
Age 16	2	7	3	3	15	2	8			10	25
Age 17	1	13	3	1	18	20	3			23	41
Age 18	0	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	1
Total	13	46	13	22	94	36	48			84	178

SHA Admissions By Race

From: 01/01/2019 To: 12/31/2019

Description	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Black	28	3	31	72.09 %
Hispanic	1	0	1	2.33 %
White	8	3	11	25.58 %
	37	**6**	**43**	

SHA Admissions By Race

From: 01/01/2018 To: 12/31/2018

Description	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	3.03 %
Black	10	6	16	48.48 %
Hispanic	3	2	5	15.15 %
White	9	2	11	33.33 %
	23	**10**	**33**	

GPS Admissions By Race

From: 01/01/2019 To: 12/31/2019

Township	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Black	27	4	31	70.45 %
Hispanic	5	0	5	11.36 %
Other	2	0	2	4.55 %
White	6	0	6	13.64 %
	40	**4**	**44**	

GPS Admissions By Race

From: 01/01/2018 To: 12/31/2018

Township	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Black	22	3	25	55.56 %
Hispanic	5	0	5	11.11 %
Other	4	0	4	8.89 %
White	9	2	11	24.44 %
	40	**5**	**45**	

2019 Annual Data Report
Burlington Only Tables
"Pre-JDAI" = 2005
"Earliest" = 2005

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI VS. 2019

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Burlington	-188	-66.2%	+4.0	+14.5%	-11.1	-54.4%
TOTAL	**-8147**	**-77.9%**	**-0.2**	**-0.7%**	**-601.0**	**-72.5%**

TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	20.4	8.6	9.3	+0.7	+8.1%	-11.1	-54.4%
TOTAL	**828.6**	**252.9**	**229.7**	**-23.2**	**-9.2%**	**-598.9**	**-72.3%**

TABLE 3. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	284	74	96	+22	+29.7%	-188	-66.2%
TOTAL	**10464**	**2256**	**2317**	**+61**	**+2.7%**	**-8147**	**-77.9%**

TABLE 4. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION

	Delinquency Charges						FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event			Other Reason		
	Pre	2018	2019	Pre	2018	2019	Pre	2018	2019	Pre	2018	2019	Pre	2018	2019	Pre	2018	2019
BURL	52.5%	63.5%	59.4%	24.6%	16.2%	21.9%	12.0%	4.1%	6.3%	0.7%	10.8%	8.3%	8.1%	2.7%	0.0%	2.1%	2.7%	4.2%
TOTAL	**69.7%**	**69.4%**	**68.4%**	**16.9%**	**11.1%**	**12.6%**	**7.9%**	**8.0%**	**5.1%**	**2.7%**	**9.0%**	**11.4%**	**2.4%**	**1.4%**	**1.5%**	**0.4%**	**1.1%**	**1.0%**

TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2019)

	1st / 2nd	3rd	4th / DP	Other
Burlington	31.3%	19.8%	8.3%	40.6%
TOTAL	**47.3%**	**17.0%**	**4.1%**	**31.6%**

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	70	12	21	+9	+75.0%	-49	-70.0%
TOTAL	**1769**	**250**	**292**	**42**	**+16.8%**	**-1477**	**-83.5%**

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	34	3	6	+3	+100.0%	-28	-82.4%
TOTAL	**825**	**181**	**119**	**-62**	**-34.3%**	**-706**	**-85.6%**

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	25	10	8	-2	-20.0%	-17	-68.0%
TOTAL	**534**	**235**	**298**	**+63**	**+26.8%**	**-236**	**-44.2%**

TABLE 9. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS IMMEDIATE UNDERLYING OFFENSE (MSUO) – 2018 VS. 2019

	1st / 2nd				3rd				4th				DP / PDP				Violation, etc.			
	2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019	
BURL	36.0%	9	17.1%	6	24.0%	6	57.1%	20	8.0%	2	14.3%	5	32.0%	8	5.7%	2	0.0%	0	5.7%	2
TOTAL	**25.8%**	**172**	**25.4%**	**181**	**40.1%**	**267**	**46.7%**	**332**	**9.0%**	**60**	**8.0%**	**57**	**12.8%**	**85**	**9.3%**	**66**	**12.3%**	**82**	**10.4%**	**74**

TABLE 10. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, WHERE MSUO IS 4TH DEGREE OR LESS, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION (MSPA) – 2018 VS. 2019

	1st / 2nd				3rd				4th				DP / PDP				No Prior Adjudications			
	2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019		2018		2019	
BURL	10.0%	1	0.0%	0	10.0%	1	11.1%	1	30.0%	3	33.3%	3	50.0%	5	33.3%	3	0.0%	0	22.2%	2
TOTAL	**11.9%**	**27**	**11.2%**	**22**	**31.3%**	**71**	**30.4%**	**60**	**22.9%**	**52**	**21.3%**	**42**	**16.7%**	**38**	**20.8%**	**41**	**17.2%**	**39**	**16.2%**	**32**

TABLE 11. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process		
	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019
Burlington	65.2%	66.2%	74.0%	28.0%	21.6%	21.9%	5.7%	10.8%	2.1%	1.1%	1.4%	2.1%
TOTAL	**82.0%**	**74.6%**	**71.9%**	**14.5%**	**15.9%**	**17.3%**	**1.6%**	**3.8%**	**3.7%**	**2.0%**	**5.7%**	**7.1%**

TABLE 12. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	27.5	33.5	31.5	-2.0	-6.0%	+4.0	+14.5%
SITE AVG	**27.4**	**29.0**	**27.2**	**-1.8**	**-6.2%**	**-0.2**	**-0.7%**

TABLE 13. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	11	18	14	-4	-22.2%	+3	+27.3%
SITE AVG	**11.6**	**10.7**	**9.2**	**-1.5**	**-14.0%**	**-2.4**	**-20.7%**

TABLE 14. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Burlington	16.1%	21.2%	19.2%	-2.0	+3.1
SITE AVG	**13.3%**	**14.1%**	**14.5%**	**+0.4**	**+1.2**

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019
Burlington	23.8	12.9	9.4	9.6	2.0	*	24.7	18.0	9.2	61.7	66.9	63.2
SITE AVG	**15.5**	**12.7**	**10.3**	**9.5**	**8.0**	**9.3**	**18.6**	**20.6**	**21.8**	**50.1**	**55.4**	**57.2**

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019
Burlington	13.1	*	*	7.4	8.8	9.0	15.0	57.0	*	*	21.0	2.0
SITE AVG	**134.3**	**315.6**	**300.8**	**9.4**	**8.9**	**12.6**	**21.9**	**23.5**	**22.3**	**50.9**	**64.7**	**28.1**

TABLE 16. CHANGES IN ALOS FOR PRIMARY DEPARTURE TYPES

	Release to Detention Alternative, Shelter				Release to Dispositional Placement			
	1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change		1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change	
	Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*	*Days*	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	-3.5	-27.1%	-14.4	-60.5%	-3.7	-5.5%	+1.5	+2.4%
SITE AVG	**-2.4**	**-18.9%**	**-5.2**	**-33.5%**	**+1.8**	**+3.2%**	**+7.1**	**+14.2%**

TABLE 17. COMPARING ALOS WITH AND WITHOUT WAIVER CASES

	ALOS	ALOS Without Waiver	Difference in Days
Burlington	31.5	31.5	0.0
TOTAL	**30.1**	**25.3**	**-4.8**

TABLE 18. AVERAGE LOS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND DEGREE OF MSCO – 2019

	White				Youth of Color			
	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	N/A-No Delinq. Charges (Violation, etc.)	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	N/A-No Delinq. Charges (Violation, etc.)
Burlington	33.6	66.5	29.5	26.4	20.2	18.4	92.0	42.1
TOTAL	**39.1**	**29.6**	**28.2**	**24.4**	**35.8**	**20.2**	**27.2**	**26.9**

TABLE 19. AVERAGE LOS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND PRIMARY RELEASE TYPE – 2019

	White			Youth of Color		
	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo)	Parent, Other Adult, ROR	Dispositional Placement	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo)	Parent, Other Adult, ROR	Dispositional Placement
Burlington	2.8	*	56.3	10.5	*	67.2
TOTAL	**9.1**	**11.6**	**53.0**	**11.4**	**7.1**	**61.4**

TABLE 20. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued on Next Page)

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019
BURL	18.5%	42.4%	29.3%	40.3%	1.5%	0.0%	5.7%	1.5%	6.1%	27.5%	37.9%	41.4%
TOTAL	**33.9%**	**50.1%**	**52.5%**	**20.7%**	**5.9%**	**6.4%**	**2.0%**	**2.4%**	**2.7%**	**35.2%**	**29.4%**	**26.6%**

TABLE 20. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019
BURL	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	13.6%	22.2%	1.3%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	1.0%
TOTAL	**1.7%**	**1.7%**	**1.8%**	**25.0%**	**0.0%**	**7.3%**	**2.1%**	**2.4%**	**2.1%**	**0.5%**	**0.9%**	**0.5%**

TABLE 21. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019	Earliest	2018	2019
BURL	83.0%	81.3%	83.6%	4.3%	1.6%	1.4%	12.8%	17.2%	15.0%
SITE AVG	**78.9%**	**80.1%**	**81.9%**	**4.9%**	**6.1%**	**3.2%**	**16.2%**	**13.8%**	**14.9%**

TABLE 22. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Burlington	2607	845	760	-85	-10.1%	-1847	-70.8%
TOTAL	**56,678**	**18297**	**14500**	**-3797**	**-20.8%**	**-42178**	**-74.4%**

TABLE 23. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

	Pre-JDAI	2014	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Burlington	448	125	107	-18	-14.4%	-341	-76.1%
TOTAL	**11,199**	**3902**	**2955**	**-947**	**-24.3%**	**-8244**	**-73.6%**

TABLE 24. ADP OF YOUTH OF COLOR IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	13.4	6.0	7.7	+1.7	+28.3%	-5.7	-42.5%
TOTAL	**748.4**	**207.0**	**208.6**	**+1.6**	**+0.8%**	**-539.8**	**-72.1%**

TABLE 25. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR YOUTH OF COLOR

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	27.7	38.1	30.5	-7.6	-19.9%	+2.8	+10.1%
SITE AVG	**29.7**	**28.9**	**24.5**	**-4.4**	**-15.1%**	**-5.2**	**-17.6%**

TABLE 26. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	27.1	18.9	34.1	+15.2	+80.4%	+7.0	+25.8%
SITE AVG	**19.7**	**23.5**	**31.6**	**+8.0**	**+34.2%**	**+11.9**	**+60.3%**

TABLE 27. DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS BETWEEN YOUTH OF COLOR & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Average LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019
Burlington	+0.6	+19.2	-3.6
SITE AVG	**+10.0**	**+5.4**	**-7.1**

TABLE 28. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR YOUTH OF COLOR

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	10	17	15	-2.0	-11.8%	+5.0	+50.0%
SITE AVG	**12.0**	**9.8**	**8.9**	**-0.9**	**-9.2%**	**-3.2**	**-26.5%**

TABLE 29. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	14	19	9	-10.0	-52.6%	-5.0	-35.7%
SITE AVG	**9.5**	**13.9**	**11.4**	**-2.5**	**-17.9%**	**+1.9**	**+19.5%**

TABLE 30. DIFFERENCE IN MEDIAN LOS BETWEEN YOUTH OF COLOR & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Median LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Median LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019
Burlington	-4	-2	+6
SITE AVG	**+2.5**	**-4.1**	**-2.5**

TABLE 31. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH OF COLOR REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Burlington	17.2%	28.0%	18.1%	-9.9	+0.9
SITE AVG	**15.4%**	**13.7%**	**12.1%**	**-1.7**	**-3.3**

TABLE 32. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Burlington	14.0%	0.0%	22.2%	+22.2	+8.2
SITE AVG	**8.3%**	**13.4%**	**15.4%**	**+2.0**	**+7.1**

TABLE 33. DIFFERENCE IN LOS OF 60+ DAYS BETWEEN YOUTH OF COLOR & WHITE YOUTH

	% YOUTH OF COLOR With ALOS of 60+ Days is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Youth by (in Percentage Points):		
	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019
Burlington	+3.2	+28.0	-4.1
SITE AVG	**+7.1**	**+0.3**	**-3.3**

TABLE 34. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF YOUTH OF COLOR

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change *Percentage Points*	Pre-Post Change *Percentage Points*
Burlington	65.6%	69.7%	83.1%	+13.4	+17.5
TOTAL	**90.1%**	**90.0%**	**90.8%**	**+0.8**	**+0.7**

TABLE 35. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF YOUTH OF COLOR

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change *Percentage Points*	Pre-Post Change *Percentage Points*
Burlington	66.2%	73.0%	70.8%	-2.2	+4.6
TOTAL	**86.0%**	**89.9%**	**89.7%**	**-0.2**	**+3.7**

TABLE 36. OVERREPRESENTATION OF YOUTH OF COLOR IN DETENTION

Minority Representation in Total Youth Population vs. Minority Representation in Detention

	Pre-JDAI			Post-JDAI			Change in Gap: Pre vs. Post JDAI
	Minority Representation in Youth Pop	Minority Representation in Detention	**Percentage Point Difference/Gap**	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	**Percentage Point Difference/Gap**	
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	**+37.0**	36.0%	83.1%	+47.1	**+10.1**
TOTAL	**41.8%**	**90.1%**	**+48.3**	**49.7%**	**90.8%**	**+41.1**	**-7.2**

TABLE 37. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	4.0	0.3	0.7	+0.4	+133.3%	-3.3	-82.5%
TOTAL	**81.3**	**15.1**	**17.5**	**+2.4**	**+15.9%**	**-63.8**	**-78.5%**

TABLE 38. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	56	8	14	+6	+75.0%	-42	-75.0%
TOTAL	**1577**	**249**	**297**	**+48**	**+19.3%**	**-1280**	**-81.2%**

TABLE 39. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF GIRLS

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Burlington	19.7%	10.8%	14.6%	+3.8	-5.1
TOTAL	**12.9%**	**11.0%**	**12.8%**	**+1.8**	**-0.1**

TABLE 40. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS FOR GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Burlington	26.2	26.9	19.7	-7.2	-26.8%	-6.5	-24.8%

TABLE 47. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION

	Pre-JDAI	2018	2019	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Burlington	10	9	11	+2	+22.2%	+1	+10.0%
TOTAL	**1043**	**144**	**163**	**+19**	**+13.2%**	**-880**	**-84.4%**

TABLE 54. 2019 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center	Total 2019 (YTD) ADP In Detention Center	Approved Capacity	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Burlington	12.0	24	50.0%		X
TOTAL	199.0	623	31.9%	5 Programs	8 Multi-Jurisdiction

SHA Admissions By Race

From: 01/01/2019 To: 12/31/2019

Description	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Black	28	3	31	72.09 %
Hispanic	1	0	1	2.33 %
White	8	3	11	25.58 %
	37	**6**	**43**	

SHA Admissions By Race

From: 01/01/2018 To: 12/31/2018

Description	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	0	1	3.03 %
Black	10	6	16	48.48 %
Hispanic	3	2	5	15.15 %
White	9	2	11	33.33 %
	23	**10**	**33**	

New Jersey
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
2018 Annual Data Report

State of New Jersey
Office of the Attorney General
Juvenile Justice Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In 2004 the Annie E. Casey Foundation selected New Jersey to be among the first states to replicate the nationally recognized Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). JDAI was developed in response to national trends reflecting a drastic increase in the use of secure detention for juveniles despite decreases in juvenile arrests, and the resulting overcrowding of youth detention centers nationwide. The goal of this systems-change initiative is to create more effective and efficient processes surrounding the use of detention. To that end, JDAI works to reduce the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately held in secure detention, while maintaining public safety and ensuring youth appear for scheduled court dates. JDAI also works to redirect resources toward successful reform strategies and to improve conditions of confinement in detention facilities for those youth who require this most secure level of supervision.

Genesis of JDAI in New Jersey: The Need for Innovation

In the 1990s New Jersey experienced the same drastic increase in the use of secure, institutional detention for youth, despite decreases in juvenile delinquency, faced by much of the nation. For example, in the 10-year period of 1993-2002 juvenile arrests for "index" offenses (i.e., the most serious offenses) in New Jersey decreased by 44.8%, and overall juvenile arrests decreased by 24.7%. However, during the same 10-year period average daily population in detention increased by 37.7%. These changes led to serious overcrowding in New Jersey's county-operated detention facilities. For example, in 1996 New Jersey's detention facilities were operating at 166% of approved capacity. Government's response to the problem at that time was to increase the number of detention beds. After millions of dollars spent, and a resulting 56% increase in detention capacity over just a few-year period, the adage rang true: "If you build it, they will come." By 2002, even after the detention building-boom in New Jersey, more than half of the detention centers in the state remained overcrowded, with the five most overcrowded facilities operating at anywhere from 122% to 223% of capacity.

JDAI Vision & Philosophy: Why Does This Matter?

JDAI is premised on the Annie E. Casey Foundation's philosophy that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults as a result of policies, practices, and programs that maximize their chances for personal transformation, protect their legal rights, reduce their likelihood of unnecessary or inappropriate incarceration, and minimize the risks they pose to their communities. Detention is a focus for several reasons.

- *Negative Impact of Secure Detention.* Research has shown that juvenile detention has critical, long-lasting consequences for court-involved youth. Youth who are detained are more likely than their non-detained counterparts to be formally charged, adjudicated, and committed to an institution. Detention disrupts connections in school, services, and families. Over the long-haul, the detention experience negatively impacts educational and employment levels. As such, detention should be reserved for the most serious, most chronic youthful offenders.

- *Historical Lack of Public Safety Results*. Detention is a stronger predictor of recidivism among juveniles than many other factors. Detention system reform helps the entire juvenile justice system more accurately identify which youth really need to be confined in order to minimize risks to the community, and holds the system accountable for public safety results.

- *Opportunity to Improve the Juvenile Justice System as a Whole*. Recognizing that detention reform is an entryway to overall system reform, JDAI was designed to make the entire juvenile justice system smarter, fairer, more efficient, and more effective. The kinds of changes a jurisdiction makes to safely reduce reliance on detention should influence how other parts of the system operate.

The Purpose of Detention and JDAI Core Strategies

The statutory purpose of detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk of reoffending or a risk of flight, while their cases are pending final court disposition. To help ensure detention is used according to this purpose, and to otherwise assist jurisdictions in accomplishing their reform goals, JDAI provides a framework for conducting a thorough, data-driven examination of the detention system, and for using that information to develop strategies for system improvement. This proven approach to systems-change has demonstrated across numerous jurisdictions in the nation that reliance on secure detention can be reduced safely, and outcomes for youth improved, through implementation of JDAI's eight core strategies. These eight core strategies are:

(1) Building the collaboration and leadership required for the challenging work of system reform,

(2) Relying on data to inform juvenile justice policy and program development,

(3) Implementing effective, objective detention admissions policies and practices,

(4) Enhancing available alternatives to secure detention,

(5) Reducing unnecessary delays in case processing and corresponding length of stay (LOS) in detention,

(6) Focusing on challenges presented by "special populations," including youth detained for violations of probation and warrants, and youth awaiting dispositional placement,

(7) Identifying strategies to reduce racial disparities in the detention system, and

(8) Ensuring detention facilities present conditions of confinement that meet basic constitutional, statutory, and professional standards, and striving to meet best-practice standards.

Impressive Results Lead to New Jersey's Designation as a "Model State"

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) is the lead agency for JDAI in New Jersey, providing the management and staffing infrastructure integral to New Jersey's success as a JDAI site. The New Jersey Judiciary is a critical partner in this work, and with the JJC, has provided the leadership needed to achieve the success that has brought New Jersey national recognition. As of 2018, 20 counties were actively participating in JDAI in New Jersey including: Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Monmouth, Bergen, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Union, Passaic, Somerset, Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren, Gloucester, Cape May, Sussex, Salem, and Morris. While nationally JDAI is operational in nearly 300 local jurisdictions spanning 40 states, New Jersey is the only state to be designated a national model for detention reform by the Casey Foundation. This designation was bestowed upon NJ in late 2008 as a result of the impressive outcomes New Jersey has achieved since JDAI inception. New Jersey receives funding from the Casey Foundation to support JDAI, and to specifically conduct two-day working sessions with delegations from other states interested in replicating New Jersey's JDAI success. To date, delegations from eighteen states have participated in New Jersey's JDAI Model Site Program.

Substantial Cost-Savings Realized

Consistent with the national JDAI experience, significant cost-savings have been realized as the result of JDAI in New Jersey. The excess space created by significant population reductions has allowed several counties to close their detention centers and house their youth in other counties' facilities. At the start of JDAI, there were 17 detention centers operating in New Jersey; as of 2018, there were nine. The eight counties closing their detention centers entered into agreements with other counties to house their detained youth. These shared-services agreements have resulted in approximately $21 million in annual cost savings for the sending counties and substantial revenue increases for the receiving counties.

Nationally, in established JDAI sites detention reform has proven to be a springboard for broader juvenile justice system change and related cost-savings. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. It is reasonable to assume, then, that a reduction in the number of youth held in detention would lead to a reduction in the number of youth committed to state custody, typically the

costliest of all dispositional placements. In New Jersey this has proven to be the case. Across the 20 JDAI sites active in 2018, commitments to the JJC had been cut substantially, dropping by 86.2%, with 899 fewer youth committed to state custody in 2018 alone, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year. Decreasing commitments to state custody through JDAI has allowed the JJC to reduce expenditures by almost $7 million over the past several fiscal years.

Improved Conditions of Confinement for Detained Youth

Overcrowding in detention centers leads to serious problems, including an increased risk of violent incidents and injury to youth and staff, and an increase in liability. In 2002, just prior to New Jersey's designation as a JDAI site, detention centers in nine of NJ's current JDAI sites were overcrowded, with the most overcrowded detention center operating at 223% of capacity. Today, not a single site is operating an overcrowded detention center. In recent years, annual conditions of confinement evaluations conducted for each detention center by the JJC reveal positive results, finding that these facilities are on the whole in compliance with state regulations and standards.

JDAI: A Model of Governmental Cooperation

JDAI has earned the support of government at both the state and local level, and exemplifies the best of interagency and intergovernmental collaboration. The Attorney General's Office and the Administrative Office of the Courts have been instrumental in developing and supporting JDAI. At the state level, the New Jersey Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement, whose members are jointly appointed by the JJC Executive Director and the Administrative Director of the New Jersey Courts, oversees JDAI and considers statewide policy and practice reforms, such as the detention Risk Screening Tool. At the local level, County Councils on Juvenile Justice System Improvement are directly responsible for implementing local reform strategies, exhibiting remarkable collaboration and innovation. The JJC provides the staffing for both the state and local councils.

Purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report & Summary of Key Findings

As indicated above, reliance on data to inform policy and program development is key among JDAI's core strategies. Through the JDAI process, jurisdictions use data to examine the detention process to determine where opportunities for improvement exist, and to measure the impact of any reforms implemented. The JDAI Annual Data Report documents annual trends along key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). Note that the purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report is to illustrate the overall impact of JDAI as a statewide initiative. County-specific needs continue to drive the various, additional analyses used for system-diagnosis at the local level.

The Annual Data Report provides information regarding 20 New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2018, and documents impressive changes in local detention systems – changes that are consistent with the application of JDAI core strategies and with the goal of safely reducing the unnecessary detention of New Jersey's kids. For example:

- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to the current year, across all 20 sites average daily population has decreased by -72.3%. On any given day, there were 599 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 90.4% of this drop.
- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2018, collectively across sites more than eight-thousand (8,207) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -78.5%. This annual figure translates into tens of thousands fewer youth removed from their homes and placed in secure detention since JDAI implementation.
- Since JDAI implementation, the number of youth admitted to detention for noncompliance with the rules of probation dropped -85.9%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for failing to appear in court decreased by -78.0%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -56.0%.

- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -81.7% across the 20 sites. On any given day, there were 66 fewer girls in secure detention.
- Accounting for changing demographics in the general youth population, across sites minority overrepresentation in detention has decreased by -7.7 percentage points since JDAI implementation.
- In 2018, an average of just 6.1% of youth were discharged from a detention alternative program as the result of a new delinquency charge, an indicator that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Similarly, Uniform Crime Report figures indicate that in 2017 (the most recent year for which the Uniform Crime Report is available), juvenile arrests were down in all 20 sites as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, for a total reduction of -68.0%. Arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down -65.6%. These changes provide additional evidence that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Finally, as noted above, across sites commitments to state custody with the JJC as a disposition are down -86.2%.

Of note is that a core principle of JDAI is recognizing that no matter how well the current system is operating, there is always room for improvement. The purpose of this report is not only to highlight the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites, but to look for areas where we can continue to grow. While the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites to-date are indeed substantial, the report's findings indicate there are opportunities to continue to improve the juvenile justice system.

For example, 10 of the 20 sites have experienced an increase in average (mean) length of stay since JDAI implementation, with some sites experiencing increases of a month or more. Averaging across sites, the mean length of stay in detention has increased by +1.2 days, and for girls it has increased +4.5 days. However, median length of stay and the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has decreased, both positive signs that perhaps the upward length of stay trends are beginning to reverse. Additionally, the gap in length of stay between youth of color and white youth remains. In 2018, averaging across sites the mean length of stay in detention for youth of color was +7.1 days longer than that for white youth, though this gap is smaller than that seen pre-JDAI, when it was +9.8 days. Similarly, the percentage of youth of color remaining in detention longer than 60 days is +2.0 percentage points higher than that for white youth, though again, this gap has been reduced from +7.5 percentage points pre-JDAI. And, importantly, averaging across sites, median LOS for youth of color was actually -3.8 days less than that for white youth in 2018; however, this is due to both a slight decrease in median LOS for minority youth and a substantial increase in LOS for white youth.

In light of the substantial achievements made by JDAI sites in terms of reducing unnecessary admissions to detention, an intentional focus on length of stay and related case processing issues, with an emphasis on further diagnosing and addressing potential disparities in this area, continues to be an area warranting further examination. Reducing length of stay in detention for youth of color presents an opportunity for reducing disproportionate minority confinement, too.

Additionally, it is important for JDAI sites to consider the interconnection between departure types and length of stay. Jurisdictions that release a greater proportion of appropriate youth from detention to detention alternatives, and do so in a timely manner, have shorter overall lengths of stay. For example, in Atlantic, 74.2% of detained youth are released to a detention alternative, and these youth remain in detention for only 5.6 days, resulting in Atlantic having an overall LOS (17.6 days) that is less than the all-sites average (29.4 days). Conversely, in Middlesex only 38.8% of detained youth are released to a detention alternative, and these youth remain in detention for 18.0 days, resulting in Middlesex having an overall LOS (42.9 days) that is much longer than the all-sites average (29.4 days). This example illustrates how increasing the use of detention alternatives, and/or expediting detention alternative placement, are both strategies for reducing length of stay in detention.

Finally, while JDAI sites have achieved remarkable results in terms of reducing reliance on detention for youth charged with violations and low-level offenses, it seems there may be additional opportunities for improvement in this area. For example, in 2018, across sites, of youth detained on a violation only, 33.9% (225 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious, immediate underlying offense. Of these youth, (56.4%, 127 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious prior adjudication in their entire court history; 39 of these youth had no prior adjudications. These figures represent small decreases compared to 2017, continuing to focus on developing strategies to reduce detention for this population of low-level offenders, who are often "low-risk, high-need," seems warranted, in light of their very limited delinquency history.

How Were These Results Achieved?

As described above, it is through the implementation of JDAI's eight core strategies that sites accomplish the goal of reducing reliance on detention, while maintaining public safety. Examples of the types of policy, practice, and programming changes implemented among New Jersey's JDAI sites that align with these core strategies are: 1) the implementation of the detention Risk Screening Tool to guide admissions; 2) the creation of an array of probation interventions for addressing non-compliance short of filing a violation of probation and requesting a warrant to detention; 3) improved court notification procedures that increase court appearance rates and reduce warrants to detention for failure to appear (FTA); 4) practices that differentiate between reasons for non-appearance in court, and where appropriate, use alternatives to issuing FTA warrants, such as "day time" warrants and rescheduling hearings, in instances where youth have not in fact absconded; and 5) developing a more robust continuum of detention alternatives that provides the supports necessary to assist youth in meeting release conditions.

Additionally, each year the Juvenile Justice Commission prepares a report on "Influence and Leverage Measures" that identifies the specific reforms implemented that year – reforms that have yielded the substantial changes in detention utilization illustrated in the present report. This report indicates that during the most recent annual reporting period alone, more than 100 policy, practice, and programming changes and other substantive activities were implemented in furtherance of JDAI goals, spanning all eight JDAI core strategies and all New Jersey JDAI counties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

Table 1 summarizes changes in the key indicators of detention utilization, before and after JDAI. These three indicators include admissions, average length of stay (ALOS), and average daily population (ADP). Of course, ADP is a function of how many youth are admitted to detention and how long each youth stays, so a primary purpose of Table 1 is to illustrate the interaction between the detention utilization indicators. Each of the three indicators will be discussed further in subsequent sections of the report.

As Table 1 reveals, ten sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators since JDAI implementation (Atlantic, Essex, Bergen, Ocean, Cumberland, Warren, Gloucester, Cape May, Salem, and Morris). All 20 sites experienced a decrease in admissions, ten sites experienced a decrease in ALOS, and all 20 sites saw a decrease in ADP.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI[a] VS. 2018

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-364	-77.6%	-11.3	-39.1%	-28.3	-83.0%
Camden	-1367	-81.4%	+14.6	+68.5%	-59.1	-62.5%
Essex	-1967	-80.0%	-8.1	-21.0%	-200.3	-82.2%
Monmouth	-430	-84.8%	+2.7	+8.9%	-30.6	-76.5%
Hudson	-964	-78.9%	+0.3	+1.0%	-61.9	-71.4%
Mercer	-744	-86.2%	+36.3	+132.5%	-41.1	-68.5%
Union	-450	-83.6%	+33.9	+117.7%	-25.4	-64.8%
Bergen	-171	-68.7%	-5.4	-19.7%	-15.1	-74.4%
Burlington	-210	-73.9%	+6.0	+21.8%	-11.8	-57.8%
Ocean	-176	-73.3%	-4.1	-11.8%	-16.4	-69.2%
Somerset	-94	-74.6%	+2.9	+12.2%	-6.8	-75.6%
Passaic	-616	-74.7%	+6.2	+20.7%	-42.4	-60.4%
Middlesex	-322	-71.7%	+7.3	+20.5%	-26.5	-62.9%
Cumberland	-205	-82.3%	-6.5	-19.4%	-23.1	-84.6%
Warren	-22	-71.0%	-2.3	-9.8%	-1.8	-78.3%
Gloucester	-52	-52.5%	-4.0	-23.4%	-2.8	-63.6%
Cape May	-8	-29.6%	-22.8	-54.4%	-1.8	-58.1%
Sussex	-22	-57.9%	+4.4	+34.1%	-1.3	-59.1%
Salem	-2	-5.3%	-19.9	-60.3%	-1.0	-34.5%
Morris	-21	-32.8%	-6.1	-34.3%	-1.4	-56.0%
TOTAL	**-8207**	**-78.5%**	**+1.2**	**+4.3%**	**-598.9**	**-72.3%**

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

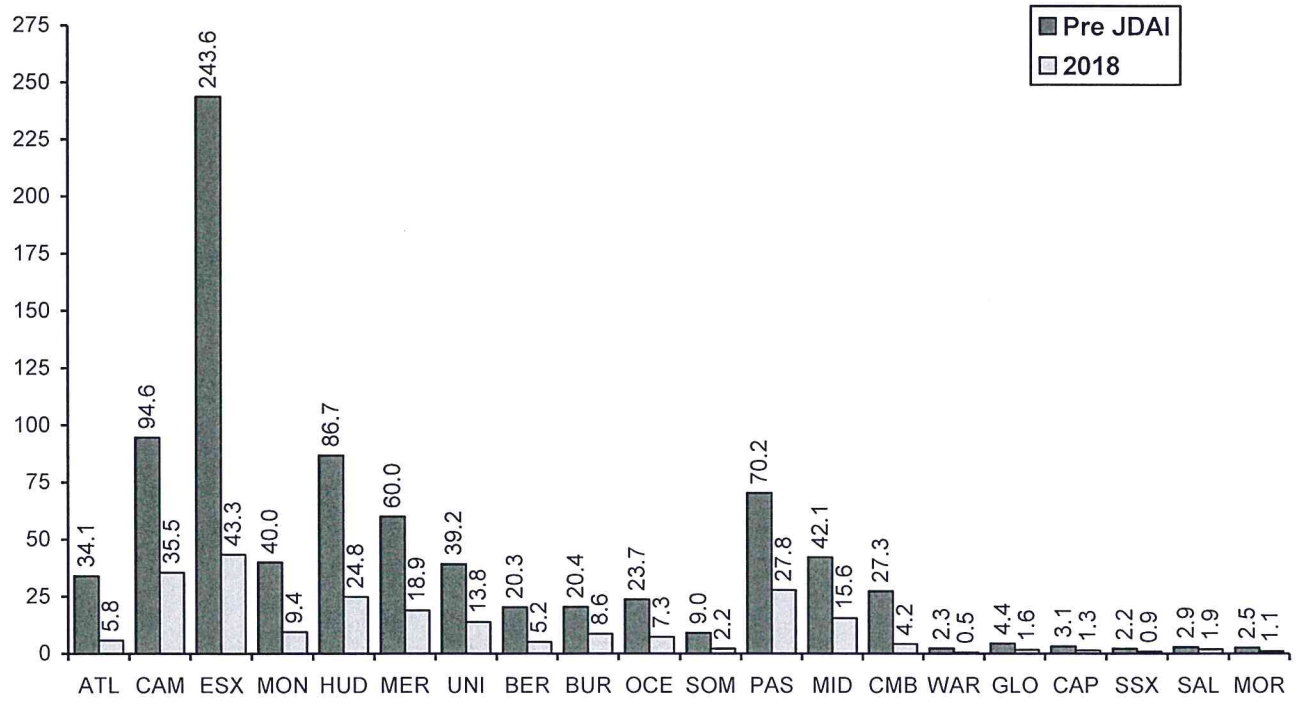
On any given day in 2018, across the 20 JDAI sites there were 599 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -72.3%, with all sites experiencing a decrease. As indicated in Table 2, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by more than 80% in Cumberland (-84.6%), Atlantic (-83.0%), and Essex (-82.2%) Collectively, reductions continued over the past year, with combined ADP down -9.2%, and with Morris (-59.3%), Cumberland (-53.3%), and Atlantic (-37.0%) experiencing the largest reductions. However, seven sites experienced a one-year increase in ADP, with the largest increases occurring in Warren (+66.7%), Monmouth (+64.9%), and Somerset (+46.7%).

[a] Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex); 2015 (Salem); 2016 (Morris).

TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	34.1	9.2	5.8	-3.4	-37.0%	-28.3	-83.0%
Camden	94.6	35.5	35.5	0.0	0.0%	-59.1	-62.5%
Essex	243.6	41.0	43.3	+2.3	+5.6%	-200.3	-82.2%
Monmouth	40.0	5.7	9.4	+3.7	+64.9%	-30.6	-76.5%
Hudson	86.7	30.2	24.8	-5.4	-17.9%	-61.9	-71.4%
Mercer	60.0	25.2	18.9	-6.3	-25.0%	-41.1	-68.5%
Union	39.2	16.0	13.8	-2.2	-13.8%	-25.4	-64.8%
Bergen	20.3	6.8	5.2	-1.6	-23.5%	-15.1	-74.4%
Burlington	20.4	8.8	8.6	-0.2	-2.3%	-11.8	-57.8%
Ocean	23.7	10.4	7.3	-3.1	-29.8%	-16.4	-69.2%
Somerset	9.0	1.5	2.2	+0.7	+46.7%	-6.8	-75.6%
Passaic	70.2	23.8	27.8	+4.0	+16.8%	-42.4	-60.4%
Middlesex	42.1	21.1	15.6	-5.5	-26.1%	-26.5	-62.9%
Cumberland	27.3	9.0	4.2	-4.8	-53.3%	-23.1	-84.6%
Warren	2.3	0.3	0.5	+0.2	+66.7%	-1.8	-78.3%
Gloucester	4.4	1.9	1.6	-0.3	-15.8%	-2.8	-63.6%
Cape May	3.1	1.1	1.3	+0.2	+18.2%	-1.8	-58.1%
Sussex	2.2	0.8	0.9	+0.1	+12.5%	-1.3	-59.1%
Salem	2.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0%	-1.0	-34.5%
Morris	2.5	2.7	1.1	-1.6	-59.3%	-1.4	-56.0%
TOTAL[1]	**828.6**	**252.9**	**229.7**	**-23.2**	**-9.2%**	**-598.9**	**-72.3%**

FIGURE 1. ADP IN DETENTION, PRE-JDAI VS. 2018



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2018, across all sites over eight thousand (8,207) fewer youth were admitted to detention this year, a decrease of -78.5%. Admissions decreased in all sites, with Mercer (-86.2%), Monmouth (-84.8%), Union (-83.6%), Cumberland (-82.3%), and Camden (-81.4%) seeing admissions drop by more than 80%. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -9.2%; the largest one-year decreases occurred in Cumberland (-43.6%), Warren (-40.0%), and Union (-26.7%). Four sites saw one-year increases, with Sussex (+60.0%) experiencing the largest increase.

TABLE 3. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	469	102	105	+3	+2.9%	-364	-77.6%
Camden	1679	358	312	-46	-12.8%	-1367	-81.4%
Essex	2460	498	493	-5	-1.0%	-1967	-80.0%
Monmouth	507	87	77	-10	-11.5%	-430	-84.8%
Hudson	1222	278	258	-20	-7.2%	-964	-78.9%
Mercer	863	136	119	-17	-12.5%	-744	-86.2%
Union	538	120	88	-32	-26.7%	-450	-83.6%
Bergen	249	83	78	-5	-6.0%	-171	-68.7%
Burlington	284	78	74	-4	-5.1%	-210	-73.9%
Ocean	240	65	64	-1	-1.5%	-176	-73.3%
Somerset	126	29	32	+3	+10.3%	-94	-74.6%
Passaic	825	248	209	-39	-15.7%	-616	-74.7%
Middlesex	449	144	127	-17	-11.8%	-322	-71.7%
Cumberland	249	78	44	-34	-43.6%	-205	-82.3%
Warren	31	15	9	-6	-40.0%	-22	-71.0%
Gloucester	99	55	47	-8	-14.5%	-52	-52.5%
Cape May	27	21	19	-2	-9.5%	-8	-29.6%
Sussex	38	10	16	+6	+60.0%	-22	-57.9%
Salem	38	37	36	-1	-2.7%	-2	-5.3%
Morris	64	36	43	+7	+19.4%	-21	-32.8%
TOTAL	**10457**	**2478**	**2250**	**-228**	**-9.2%**	**-8207**	**-78.5%**

Nature of Admissions. The purpose of juvenile detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk to public safety or risk of flight while their cases are pending final court disposition. JDAI sites continue to work to a) ensure detention is used according to this purpose, b) minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule violations, c) increase compliance with court-ordered conditions, and d) decrease rates of failure to appear in court. Examining the reasons why youth are admitted to detention, including the most serious charge faced by detained youth, is one primary indicator of progress toward these goals.

New Delinquency Charges. As illustrated in Figure 2, in 2018, 69.4% of youth were admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges. However, this figure varied widely across sites, ranging from just 40.6% in Ocean to 84.4% in Somerset. Table 4 indicates that multi-year trends also vary, with thirteen sites experiencing increases in the percentage of youth detained for new delinquency charges since JDAI implementation, and seven sites seeing decreases. Finally, Table 5 indicates that the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – was 46.3% across sites. However, this figure also varied widely, from just 6.3% in Sussex to 67.0% in Union.

TABLE 4. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION

	Delinquency Charges			VOP			FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event[2]			Other Reason[3]		
	[b]Pre	2017	2018	Pre	2017	2018	Pre	2017	2018	Pre	2017	2018	Pre	2017	2018	Pre	2017	2018
Atlantic	59.5%	63.7%	70.5%	19.2%	7.8%	3.8%	7.9%	2.9%	8.6%	10.4%	24.5%	15.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%
Camden	62.8%	55.6%	59.0%	25.6%	18.7%	13.8%	8.8%	8.4%	10.6%	0.7%	14.8%	11.2%	1.9%	1.4%	4.2%	0.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Essex	83.9%	77.9%	78.9%	4.4%	5.2%	3.7%	9.7%	7.8%	5.3%	0.7%	7.0%	10.8%	1.0%	1.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%
Monmouth	56.0%	78.2%	72.7%	29.6%	10.3%	15.6%	8.7%	6.9%	5.2%	5.3%	2.3%	5.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	1.3%
Hudson	75.2%	66.2%	70.9%	10.3%	18.0%	13.6%	2.7%	6.5%	4.7%	6.8%	7.2%	9.7%	5.0%	2.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
Mercer	78.1%	80.9%	75.6%	11.4%	12.5%	8.4%	5.6%	1.5%	3.4%	2.0%	3.7%	8.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.5%	4.2%
Union	68.6%	71.7%	81.8%	24.0%	21.7%	9.1%	5.8%	3.3%	2.3%	0.4%	2.5%	4.5%	1.3%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.1%
Bergen	72.3%	66.3%	70.5%	18.9%	18.1%	9.0%	8.0%	7.2%	15.4%	0.8%	6.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.3%
Burlington	52.5%	52.6%	63.5%	24.6%	14.1%	16.2%	12.0%	12.8%	4.1%	0.7%	17.9%	10.8%	8.1%	1.3%	2.7%	2.1%	1.3%	2.7%
Ocean	47.5%	49.2%	40.6%	28.8%	27.7%	20.3%	10.8%	13.8%	20.3%	3.3%	6.2%	17.2%	7.1%	3.1%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.6%
Somerset	46.0%	69.0%	84.4%	36.5%	3.4%	3.1%	10.3%	20.7%	9.4%	1.6%	3.4%	3.1%	5.6%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Passaic	61.2%	53.2%	53.1%	20.8%	22.6%	17.7%	11.4%	12.1%	18.2%	4.0%	11.7%	8.1%	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.5%
Middlesex	61.7%	57.6%	78.0%	33.9%	30.6%	13.4%	3.6%	3.5%	5.5%	0.7%	4.9%	1.6%	0.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.6%
Cumberland	63.1%	59.0%	68.2%	14.1%	1.3%	18.2%	10.8%	16.7%	9.1%	6.0%	19.2%	2.3%	5.2%	2.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.3%	2.3%
Warren	45.2%	33.3%	66.7%	25.8%	13.3%	11.1%	16.1%	40.0%	22.2%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
Gloucester	75.8%	78.2%	70.2%	5.1%	9.1%	8.5%	6.1%	9.1%	8.5%	9.1%	3.6%	10.6%	3.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape May	66.7%	61.9%	63.2%	18.5%	28.6%	15.8%	7.4%	4.8%	15.8%	7.4%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%
Sussex	57.9%	70.0%	68.8%	34.2%	20.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	10.0%	6.3%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Salem	89.5%	70.3%	63.9%	0.0%	13.5%	16.7%	5.3%	0.0%	2.8%	2.6%	10.8%	11.1%	2.6%	5.4%	2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Morris	68.8%	66.7%	76.7%	23.4%	30.6%	14.0%	0.0%	2.8%	2.3%	1.6%	0.0%	4.7%	6.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	**69.7%**	**65.7%**	**69.4%**	**16.9%**	**15.3%**	**11.1%**	**7.9%**	**7.8%**	**8.0%**	**2.7%**	**9.2%**	**9.0%**	**2.4%**	**1.3%**	**1.4%**	**0.4%**	**0.8%**	**1.1%**

[b] Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex); 2015 (Salem); 2016 (Morris).

FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH DETAINED FOR NEW CHARGES (2018)

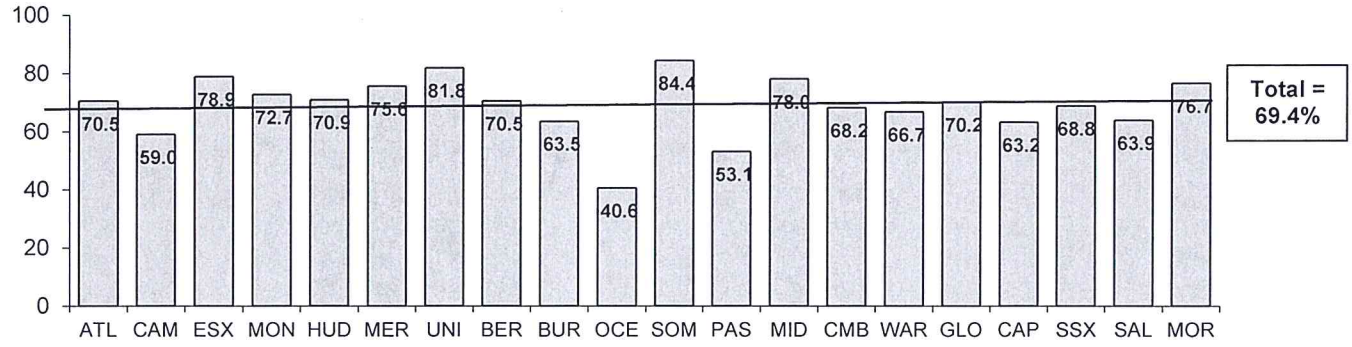


TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2018)

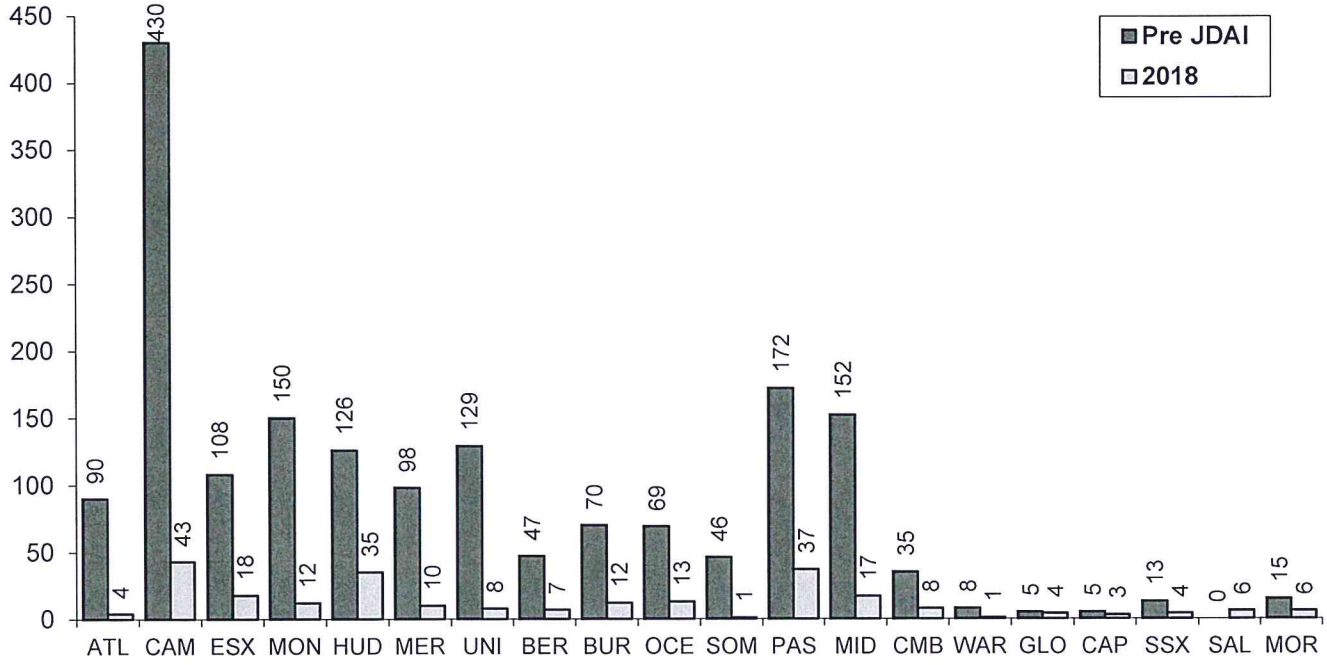
	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	Other
Atlantic	62.9%	7.6%	0.0%	29.5%
Camden	39.1%	14.4%	5.4%	41.0%
Essex	47.3%	26.4%	5.3%	21.1%
Monmouth	54.5%	15.6%	2.6%	27.3%
Hudson	51.6%	18.2%	1.2%	29.1%
Mercer	55.5%	12.6%	7.6%	24.4%
Union	67.0%	9.1%	5.7%	18.2%
Bergen	52.6%	15.4%	2.6%	29.5%
Burlington	37.8%	20.3%	5.4%	36.5%
Ocean	14.1%	26.6%	0.0%	59.4%
Somerset	56.3%	28.1%	0.0%	15.6%
Passaic	38.8%	11.5%	2.9%	46.9%
Middlesex	59.8%	12.6%	4.7%	22.8%
Cumberland	43.2%	22.7%	2.3%	31.8%
Warren	11.1%	44.4%	11.1%	33.3%
Gloucester	42.6%	23.4%	4.3%	29.8%
Cape May	52.6%	5.3%	5.3%	36.8%
Sussex	6.3%	31.3%	31.3%	31.3%
Salem	13.9%	36.1%	13.9%	36.1%
Morris	25.6%	46.5%	4.7%	23.3%
TOTAL	**46.3%**	**18.8%**	**4.3%**	**30.7%**

VOPs. As described in Table 6 and Figure 3, since JDAI implementation there has been a remarkable reduction in reliance on detention for youth who are non-compliant with the conditions of probation. Comparing 2018 to each site's pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have decreased by -85.9%, with 19 sites experiencing pre vs. post JDAI decreases. Somerset (-97.8%), Atlantic (-95.6%), Union (-93.8%), Monmouth (-92.0%), and Camden (-90.0%) have experienced the largest decreases, and four additional sites have experienced decreases of 85% or more, including Mercer (-89.8%), Middlesex (-88.8%), Warren (-87.5%), and Bergen (-85.1%). Over the past year, VOP admissions are down -34.5% across sites collectively, with decreases of 20 kids or more in both Middlesex (-27 kids; -64.1%) and Camden (-24 kids; -35.8%). However, five sites experienced increases, with the largest one-year increase occurring in Cumberland (+700.0%, +7 kids). Finally, while 11.1% of detention admissions were the result of a VOP across sites collectively in 2018, this figure varied widely, from a low of 3.1% in Somerset, 3.7% in Essex and 3.8% in Atlantic to a high of 25.0% in Sussex and 20.3% in Ocean (Table 4).

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI[4]	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	90	8	4	-4	-50.0%	-86	-95.6%
Camden	430	67	43	-24	-35.8%	-387	-90.0%
Essex	108	26	18	-8	-30.8%	-90	-83.3%
Monmouth	150	9	12	+3	+33.3%	-138	-92.0%
Hudson	126	50	35	-15	-30.0%	-91	-72.2%
Mercer	98	17	10	-7	-41.2%	-88	-89.8%
Union	129	26	8	-18	-69.2%	-121	-93.8%
Bergen	47	15	7	-8	-53.3%	-40	-85.1%
Burlington	70	11	12	+1	+9.1%	-58	-82.9%
Ocean	69	18	13	-5	-27.8%	-56	-81.2%
Somerset	46	1	1	0	0.0%	-45	-97.8%
Passaic	172	56	37	-19	-33.9%	-135	-78.5%
Middlesex	152	44	17	-27	-61.4%	-135	-88.8%
Cumberland	35	1	8	+7	+700.0%	-27	-77.1%
Warren	8	2	1	-1	-50.0%	-7	-87.5%
Gloucester	5	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-1	-20.0%
Cape May	5	6	3	-3	-50.0%	-2	-40.0%
Sussex	13	2	4	+2	+100.0%	-9	-69.2%
Salem	0	5	6	+1	+20.0%	+6	[c]>+100.0%
Morris	15	11	6	-5	-45.5%	-9	-60.0%
TOTAL	**1768**	**380**	**249**	**-131**	**-34.5%**	**-1519**	**-85.9%**

FIGURE 3. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2018



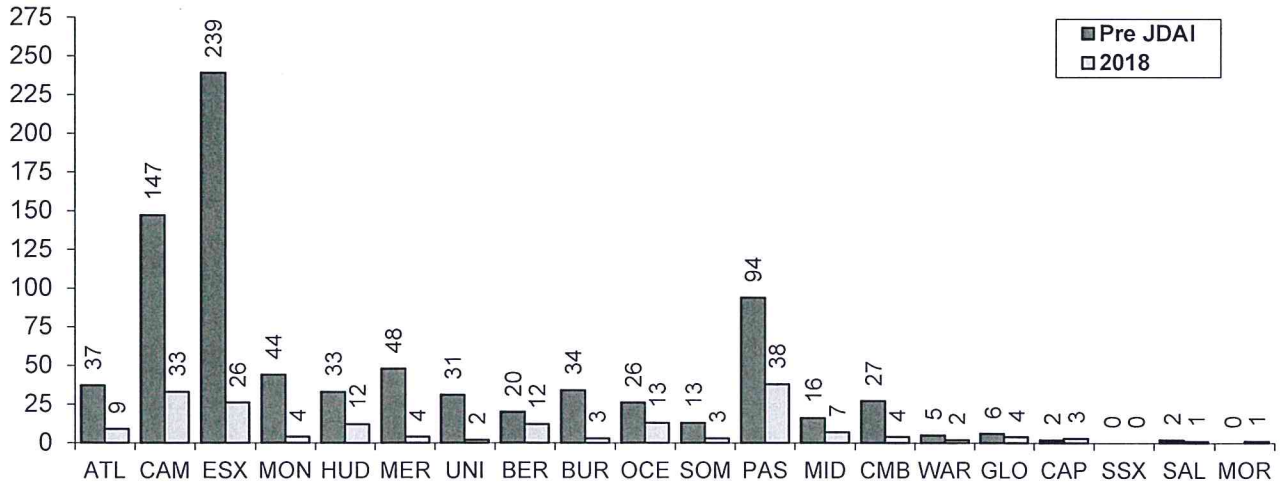
[c] Percent change from 0 cannot be calculated, however any increase from 0 is an increase of at least 100.

FTAs. Table 7 and Figure 4 indicate that JDAI sites have also experienced a remarkable decrease in admissions to detention for warrants issued for failure to appear at a scheduled court proceeding (FTA). Since JDAI implementation, FTA admissions have decreased -78.0% across sites, with FTA admissions down by more than 90% in Union (-93.5%), Mercer (-91.7%), Burlington (-91.2%) and Monmouth (-90.9%), and by more than 80% in Essex (-89.1%) and Cumberland (-85.2%). Collectively, sites experienced a decrease over the past year, with FTA admissions down -6.7% across sites. The largest one-year decreases occurred in Burlington (-70.0%), Cumberland (-69.2%%), and Warren (-66.7%). Once again, Table 4 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs varies across sites. While across sites collectively just 8.0% of detention admissions were for FTAs in 2018, this figure ranged from zero in Sussex to 22.2% in Warren, 20.3% in Ocean, and 18.2% in Passaic.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	37	3	9	+6	+200.0%	-28	-75.7%
Camden	147	30	33	+3	+10.0%	-114	-77.6%
Essex	239	39	26	-13	-33.3%	-213	-89.1%
Monmouth	44	6	4	-2	-33.3%	-40	-90.9%
Hudson	33	18	12	-6	-33.3%	-21	-63.6%
Mercer	48	2	4	+2	+100.0%	-44	-91.7%
Union	31	4	2	-2	-50.0%	-29	-93.5%
Bergen	20	6	12	+6	+100.0%	-8	-40.0%
Burlington	34	10	3	-7	-70.0%	-31	-91.2%
Ocean	26	9	13	+4	+44.4%	-13	-50.0%
Somerset	13	6	3	-3	-50.0%	-10	-76.9%
Passaic	94	30	38	+8	+26.7%	-56	-59.6%
Middlesex	16	5	7	+2	+40.0%	-9	-56.3%
Cumberland	27	13	4	-9	-69.2%	-23	-85.2%
Warren	5	6	2	-4	-66.7%	-3	-60.0%
Gloucester	6	5	4	-1	-20.0%	-2	-33.3%
Cape May	2	1	3	+2	+200.0%	+1	+50.0%
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salem	2	0	1	+1	>+100.0%	-1	-50.0%
Morris	0	1	1	0	0.0%	+1	>+100.0%
TOTAL	**824**	**194**	**181**	**-13**	**-6.7%**	**-643**	**-78.0%**

FIGURE 4. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2018



Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events. A review of Table 8 reveals that admissions to detention for all other violations and non-delinquency events have also decreased since JDAI implementation. Such admissions are down -56.0% across sites, with five sites seeing decreases of 80% or more: Warren (-100.0%), Cumberland (-96.4%), Somerset (-88.9%), Monmouth (-85.7%), and Hudson (-81.3%). Note that pre vs. post JDAI increases in this category for some sites can be influenced by the increased availability and utilization of alternative to detention (ATD) programs, since this category includes ATD violations. An important trend to monitor, then, is the one-year change, with such admissions decreasing by -9.3% collectively. The largest one-year decreases occurred in Warren (-100.0%), Cumberland (-94.1%), and Somerset (-50.0%). The largest one-year increases occurred in Gloucester (+200.0%), and Mercer, Cape May, and Morris (+100.0% each).

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS[5]

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	56	25	17	-8	-32.0%	-39	-69.6%
Camden	43	58	48	-10	-17.2%	+5	+11.6%
Essex	42	44	57	+13	+29.5%	+15	+35.7%
Monmouth	28	3	4	+1	+33.3%	-24	-85.7%
Hudson	144	26	27	+1	+3.8%	-117	-81.3%
Mercer	38	5	10	+5	+100.0%	-28	-73.7%
Union	9	3	5	+2	+66.7%	-4	-44.4%
Bergen	2	5	3	-2	-40.0%	+1	+50.0%
Burlington	25	15	10	-5	-33.3%	-15	-60.0%
Ocean	25	6	11	+5	+83.3%	-14	-56.0%
Somerset	9	2	1	-1	-50.0%	-8	-88.9%
Passaic	54	29	22	-7	-24.1%	-32	-59.3%
Middlesex	4	9	2	-7	-77.8%	-2	-50.0%
Cumberland	28	17	1	-16	-94.1%	-27	-96.4%
Warren	1	2	0	-2	-100.0%	-1	-100.0%
Gloucester	12	2	6	+4	+200.0%	-6	-50.0%
Cape May	2	0	1	+1	>+100.0%	-1	-50.0%
Sussex	3	1	1	0	0.0%	-2	-66.7%
Salem	2	6	5	-1	-16.7%	+3	+150.0%
Morris	5	0	3	+3	>+100.0%	-2	-40.0%
TOTAL	**532**	**258**	**234**	**-24**	**-9.3%**	**-298**	**-56.0%**

Admissions for Violations with Lower-Level Underlying Offenses. Tables 9 and 10 and Figure 5 describe the prior history of youth admitted to detention for violations (VOPs, FTAs, detention alternative violations, etc.). Table 9 indicates that in 2018, of youth detained on a violation only, 33.9% (225 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious, immediate underlying offense. This is down from 2017, where 287 (34.5%) of youth detained on a violation had an underlying offense of the 4th degree or less. Similarly, Table 10 indicates that of these youth admitted on a violation with an underlying offense of the 4th degree or less, 56.4% (127 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious prior adjudication in their entire court history; 39 of these youth had no prior adjudications. This is down from 2017 (62.4%, 179 youth; 35 with no prior adjudications). Figure 5 illustrates that the sites with the most youth in this category are Passaic (34 kids), Hudson (18 kids), and Ocean (15 kids). Eleven sites experienced one-year decreases in the number of youth detained on a violation with histories limited to offenses of the 4th degree or less. However, five sites experienced increases: Essex and Ocean (+4 kids each), Monmouth and Somerset (+3 kids each), and Sussex (+1 kid).

TABLE 9. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS IMMEDIATE UNDERLYING OFFENSE (MSUO)[6] – 2017 VS. 2018

	1st / 2nd				3rd				4th				DP / PDP				Violation, etc.			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
Atlantic	58.3%	21	60.0%	18	30.6%	11	33.3%	10	5.6%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	3.3%	1	5.6%	2	3.3%	1
Camden	21.3%	33	23.4%	29	41.3%	64	34.7%	43	7.1%	11	7.3%	9	11.0%	17	12.1%	15	19.4%	30	22.6%	28
Essex	40.4%	44	46.5%	47	41.8%	46	33.7%	34	0.9%	1	7.9%	8	2.7%	3	5.0%	5	13.6%	15	6.9%	7
Monmouth	38.9%	7	20.0%	4	38.9%	7	45.0%	9	5.6%	1	25.0%	5	11.1%	2	5.0%	1	5.6%	1	5.0%	1
Hudson	11.7%	11	20.3%	15	42.6%	40	54.1%	40	25.5%	24	18.9%	14	11.7%	11	4.1%	3	8.5%	8	2.7%	2
Mercer	25.0%	6	25.0%	6	41.7%	10	54.2%	13	16.7%	4	8.3%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	16.7%	4	12.5%	3
Union	30.3%	10	40.0%	6	54.5%	18	33.3%	5	9.1%	3	13.3%	2	6.1%	2	13.3%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Bergen	7.7%	2	9.1%	2	69.2%	18	50.0%	11	7.7%	2	0.0%	0	7.7%	2	13.6%	3	7.7%	2	27.3%	6
Burlington	25.0%	9	36.0%	9	33.3%	12	24.0%	6	11.1%	4	8.0%	2	19.4%	7	32.0%	8	11.1%	4	0.0%	0
Ocean	9.1%	3	18.9%	7	33.3%	11	40.5%	15	12.1%	4	10.8%	4	21.2%	7	27.0%	10	24.2%	8	2.7%	1
Somerset	22.2%	2	20.0%	1	66.7%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	11.1%	1	80.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Passaic	20.0%	23	9.3%	9	33.9%	39	30.9%	30	15.7%	18	8.2%	8	13.9%	16	22.7%	22	16.5%	19	28.9%	28
Middlesex	25.4%	15	30.8%	8	40.7%	24	42.3%	11	11.9%	7	3.8%	1	10.2%	6	11.5%	3	11.9%	7	11.5%	3
Cumberland	19.4%	6	30.8%	4	45.2%	14	61.5%	8	25.8%	8	7.7%	1	3.2%	1	0.0%	0	6.5%	2	0.0%	0
Warren	10.0%	1	0.0%	0	10.0%	1	100.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	5	0.0%	0	30.0%	3	0.0%	0
Gloucester	8.3%	1	7.1%	1	75.0%	9	78.6%	11	0.0%	0	7.1%	1	8.3%	1	7.1%	1	8.3%	1	0.0%	0
Cape May	0.0%	0	28.6%	2	71.4%	5	28.6%	2	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	14.3%	1	28.6%	2
Sussex	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	66.7%	2	40.0%	2	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	40.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Salem	27.3%	3	16.7%	2	45.5%	5	66.7%	8	18.2%	2	8.3%	1	9.1%	1	8.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Morris	8.3%	0	10.0%	1	50.0%	6	60.0%	6	0.0%	0	10.0%	1	41.7%	5	20.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTAL	**23.7%**	**197**	**25.9%**	**172**	**41.7%**	**348**	**40.2%**	**267**	**11.2%**	**93**	**8.8%**	**59**	**10.4%**	**87**	**12.7%**	**84**	**12.9%**	**107**	**12.3%**	**82**

TABLE 10. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, WHERE MSUO IS 4TH DEGREE OR LESS, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION (MSPA) – 2017 VS. 2018

	1st / 2nd				3rd				4th				DP / PDP				No Prior Adjudications			
	2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018		2017		2018	
Atlantic	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Camden	15.5%	9	17.3%	9	41.4%	24	59.6%	31	20.7%	12	11.5%	6	20.7%	12	5.8%	3	1.7%	1	5.8%	3
Essex	42.1%	8	40.0%	8	42.1%	8	25.0%	5	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	10.5%	2	0.0%	0	5.3%	1	35.0%	7
Monmouth	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	100.0%	7	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	0.0%	0
Hudson	9.3%	4	0.0%	0	16.3%	7	5.3%	1	32.6%	14	57.9%	11	20.9%	9	10.5%	2	20.9%	9	26.3%	5
Mercer	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	37.5%	3	20.0%	1	62.5%	5	40.0%	2	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Union	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	25.0%	1	60.0%	3	25.0%	1	20.0%	1	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	25.0%	1
Bergen	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	33.3%	2	66.7%	6	0.0%	0	11.1%	1	16.7%	1	0.0%	0	33.3%	2	22.2%	2
Burlington	0.0%	0	10.0%	1	13.3%	2	10.0%	1	26.7%	4	30.0%	3	40.0%	6	50.0%	5	20.0%	3	0.0%	0
Ocean	15.8%	3	0.0%	0	26.3%	5	0.0%	0	21.1%	4	26.7%	4	31.6%	6	20.0%	3	5.3%	1	53.3%	8
Somerset	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	75.0%	3
Passaic	0.0%	0	10.3%	6	18.9%	10	31.0%	18	37.7%	20	20.7%	12	32.1%	17	25.9%	15	11.3%	6	12.1%	7
Middlesex	5.0%	1	0.0%	0	30.0%	6	14.3%	1	45.0%	9	28.6%	2	20.0%	4	42.9%	3	0.0%	0	14.3%	1
Cumberland	9.1%	1	0.0%	0	36.4%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	54.5%	6	100.0%	1
Warren	0.0%	0	* [7]	*	0.0%	0	*	*	0.0%	0	*	*	50.0%	4	*	*	50.0%	4	*	*
Gloucester	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1
Cape May	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Sussex	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	100.0%	1	0.0%	0
Salem	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	33.1%	1	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Morris	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	60.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	40.0%	2	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTAL	**10.5%**	**30**	**12.0%**	**27**	**27.2%**	**78**	**31.6%**	**71**	**26.5%**	**76**	**22.7%**	**51**	**23.7%**	**68**	**16.4%**	**37**	**12.2%**	**35**	**17.3%**	**39**

FIGURE 5. YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, WHERE MSUO AND MSPA IS 4TH DEGREE OR LESS, 2017 VS. 2018

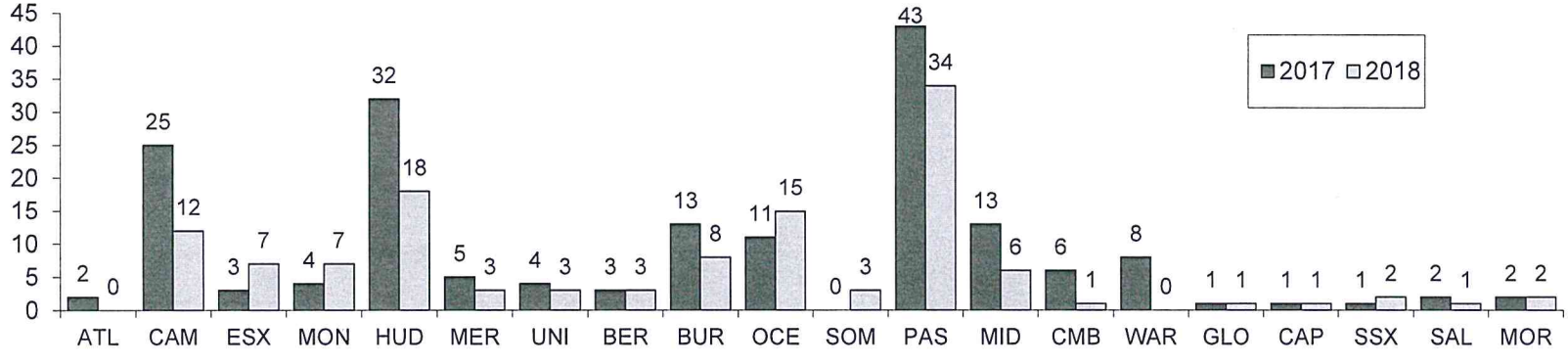


TABLE 11. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand[8]			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process[9]		
	Earliest [d]	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018
Atlantic	86.4%	96.1%	93.3%	8.3%	0.0%	1.9%	3.0%	2.9%	4.8%	2.3%	1.0%	0.0%
Camden	78.7%	64.0%	65.7%	21.3%	26.3%	26.9%	0.0%	1.4%	1.6%	0.0%	8.4%	5.8%
Essex	86.7%	81.7%	79.5%	10.9%	11.2%	12.6%	2.3%	6.8%	5.5%	0.1%	0.2%	2.4%
Monmouth	82.9%	87.4%	79.2%	6.7%	6.9%	9.1%	3.7%	1.1%	6.5%	6.7%	4.6%	5.2%
Hudson	93.0%	75.2%	79.1%	6.3%	12.9%	11.6%	0.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	11.9%	8.9%
Mercer	94.1%	85.3%	74.8%	4.5%	7.4%	16.0%	1.2%	3.7%	7.6%	0.2%	3.7%	1.7%
Union	97.2%	85.8%	88.6%	1.1%	8.3%	1.1%	1.1%	5.0%	9.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%
Bergen	50.7%	44.6%	59.0%	27.5%	20.5%	19.2%	2.2%	9.6%	5.1%	19.6%	25.3%	16.7%
Burlington	65.2%	60.3%	66.2%	28.0%	33.3%	21.6%	5.7%	6.4%	10.8%	1.1%	0.0%	1.4%
Ocean	33.5%	58.5%	46.9%	21.1%	24.6%	18.8%	0.5%	6.2%	1.6%	44.9%	10.8%	32.8%
Somerset	90.5%	58.6%	71.9%	0.0%	24.1%	6.3%	9.5%	17.2%	21.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Passaic	72.6%	71.0%	71.3%	27.0%	17.3%	15.3%	0.4%	1.6%	1.4%	0.0%	10.1%	12.0%
Middlesex	66.4%	50.0%	67.7%	32.3%	31.9%	28.3%	0.0%	2.1%	0.8%	1.3%	16.0%	3.2%
Cumberland	77.0%	84.6%	90.9%	11.9%	11.5%	9.1%	1.6%	3.8%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Warren	90.3%	93.3%	67.7%	0.0%	6.7%	33.3%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Gloucester	91.9%	94.5%	87.2%	1.0%	1.8%	10.6%	2.0%	3.6%	2.1%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Cape May	53.8%	90.5%	84.2%	42.3%	9.5%	15.8%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Sussex	47.4%	50.0%	37.5%	47.4%	40.0%	56.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	10.0%	6.3%
Salem	92.1%	89.2%	77.8%	5.3%	10.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
Morris	81.3%	72.2%	81.4%	15.6%	16.7%	16.3%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	11.1%	2.3%
TOTAL	**82.1%**	**74.3%**	**74.8%**	**14.4%**	**15.9%**	**15.8%**	**1.6%**	**3.6%**	**3.8%**	**2.0%**	**6.3%**	**5.6%**

Admission Process. Finally, Table 11 provides basic information regarding the process by which youth are admitted to detention. By far the most common process for admitting youth to detention is via a call placed to Family Court Intake Services, with 74.8% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2018. There is variation across sites, however. For example, court remands accounted for 15.8% of all admissions to detention across sites in 2018, but this figure ranged from a low of 1.1% in Union and 1.9% in Atlantic to highs of 56.3% in Sussex, 33.3% in Warren, 28.3% in Middlesex, and 26.9% in Camden.

[d] Admission process was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth); 2006 (Essex, Union); 2007 (Hudson); 2008 (Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Burlington, Middlesex, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester); 2012 (Cumberland, Cape May, Sussex); 2015 (Salem); 2016 (Morris).

DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Overall Length of Stay. Table 12 indicates that in 2018, across sites average length of stay (ALOS) in detention ranged from a low of 11.7 days in Morris to a high of 63.7 in Mercer. Averaging across the 20 sites there has been a collective increase of +1.2 days (+4.3%) in average length of stay since JDAI implementation. Two sites have experienced increases of 30 days or more: Mercer (+36.3 days, +132.5%) and Union (+33.9 days, +117.7%). Ten sites have seen decreases in ALOS since JDAI implementation, with Cape May (-22.8 days, -54.4%), Salem (-19.9 days, -60.3%), and Atlantic (-11.3 days, -39.1%) experiencing the largest decreases. Over the past year, ALOS is down across sites (-3.9 days, -11.7%); thirteen sites saw a one-year decrease, with the largest decreases occurring in Ocean (-32.7 days, -51.6%), Atlantic (-31.5 days, -64.2%) and Morris (-15.9 days, -57.6%). On the other hand, seven sites saw one-year increases in ALOS, with the largest increases occurring in Mercer (+15.4 days, +31.9%), and Warren (+13.6 days, +176.6%).

TABLE 12. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION[10]

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	28.9	49.1	17.6	-31.5	-64.2%	-11.3	-39.1%
Camden	21.3	38.0	35.9	-2.1	-5.5%	+14.6	+68.5%
Essex	38.5	36.5	30.4	-6.1	-16.7%	-8.1	-21.0%
Monmouth	30.3	24.4	33.0	+8.6	+35.3%	+2.7	+8.9%
Hudson	28.9	32.8	29.2	-3.6	-11.0%	+0.3	+1.0%
Mercer	27.4	48.3	63.7	+15.4	+31.9%	+36.3	+132.5%
Union	28.8	53.3	62.7	+9.4	+17.6%	+33.9	+117.7%
Bergen	27.4	34.8	22.0	-12.8	-36.8%	-5.4	-19.7%
Burlington	27.5	25.9	33.5	+7.6	+29.3%	+6.0	+21.8%
Ocean	34.8	63.4	30.7	-32.7	-51.6%	-4.1	-11.8%
Somerset	23.8	25.1	26.7	+1.6	+6.4%	+2.9	+12.2%
Passaic	29.9	39.4	36.1	-3.3	-8.4%	+6.2	+20.7%
Middlesex	35.6	43.3	42.9	-0.4	-0.9%	+7.3	+20.5%
Cumberland	33.6	30.4	27.1	-3.3	-10.9%	-6.5	-19.4%
Warren	23.6	7.7	21.3	+13.6	+176.6%	-2.3	-9.8%
Gloucester	17.1	10.9	13.1	+2.2	+20.2%	-4.0	-23.4%
Cape May	41.9	21.0	19.1	-1.9	-9.1%	-22.8	-54.4%
Sussex	12.9	30.9	17.3	-13.6	-44.0%	+4.4	+34.1%
Salem	33.0	23.0	13.1	-9.9	-43.0%	-19.9	-60.3%
Morris	17.8	27.6	11.7	-15.9	-57.6%	-6.1	-34.3%
SITE AVG[11]	**28.2**	**33.3**	**29.4**	**-3.9**	**-11.7%**	**+1.2**	**+4.3%**

Table 13 describes median length of stay in detention, i.e., the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. In 2018, median LOS ranged from a low of two days in Gloucester, to a high of 20 days in Passaic. In terms of trends, prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 11.8 days, decreasing slightly to 10.7 days by 2018 (-9.3%). However, individual sites varied, with ten sites experiencing a decrease, nine sites seeing an increase, and one site remaining unchanged. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increases in median LOS was experienced by Sussex (+9 days, +180.0%), Somerset (+9 days, +100.0%), and Union (+8 days, +88.9%), while the largest decrease occurred in Cape May (-24 days, -80.0%). The largest one-year decreases occurred in Ocean (-22 days, -57.9%) and Morris (-12 days, -80.0%), while Warren saw a one-year increase of almost two weeks.

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 14 reveals that the pre-JDAI site average for youth with these lengthier stays was 14.0%, which decreased slightly to 13.8% by 2018. The largest decreases occurred in Cape May (-16.9 percentage points), Atlantic (-10.3 percentage points), and Essex (-10.3 percentage points), and the largest increases occurred in Mercer (+13.6 percentage points) and Camden (+13.3 percentage points).

TABLE 13. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	11	3	3	0	0.0%	-8	-72.7%
Camden	11	13	11	-2	-15.4%	0	0.0%
Essex	10	5	6	+1	+20.0%	-4	-40.0%
Monmouth	14	7	10	+3	+42.9%	-4	-28.6%
Hudson	7	9	9	0	0.0%	+2	+28.6%
Mercer	11	20	17	-3	-15.0%	+6	+54.6%
Union	9	22	17	-5	-22.7%	+8	+88.9%
Bergen	15	15	6	-9	-60.0%	-9	-60.0%
Burlington	11	13	18	+5	+38.5%	+7	+63.6%
Ocean	23	38	16	-22	-57.9%	-7	-30.4%
Somerset	9	10	18	+8	+80.0%	+9	+100.0%
Passaic	14	17	20	+3	+17.7%	+6	+42.9%
Middlesex	15	21	11	-10	-47.6%	-4	-26.7%
Cumberland	7	12	9	-3	-25.0%	+2	+28.6%
Warren	10	2	15	+13	+650.0%	+5	+50.0%
Gloucester	6	4	2	-2	-50.0%	-4	-66.7%
Cape May	30	7	6	-1	-14.3%	-24	-80.0%
Sussex	5	6	14	+8	+133.3%	+9	+180.0%
Salem	10	8	3	-5	-62.5%	-7	-70.0%
Morris	8	15	3	-12	-80.0%	-5	-62.5%
SITE AVG	**11.8**	**12.4**	**10.7**	**-1.7**	**-13.7%**	**-1.1**	**-9.3%**

TABLE 14. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	15.5%	16.2%	5.2%	-11.0	-10.3
Camden	6.5%	23.1%	19.8%	-3.3	+13.3
Essex	21.2%	12.7%	10.9%	-1.8	-10.3
Monmouth	15.8%	14.3%	18.8%	+4.5	+3.0
Hudson	17.7%	20.5%	14.5%	-6.0	-3.2
Mercer	13.0%	29.1%	26.6%	-2.5	+13.6
Union	15.5%	21.8%	26.1%	+4.3	+10.6
Bergen	14.2%	18.9%	11.6%	-7.3	-2.6
Burlington	16.1%	11.4%	21.2%	+9.8	+5.1
Ocean	22.6%	36.9%	19.7%	-17.2	-2.9
Somerset	7.1%	18.5%	17.9%	-0.6	+10.8
Passaic	16.3%	18.8%	22.1%	+3.3	+5.8
Middlesex	17.3%	21.3%	19.0%	-2.3	+1.7
Cumberland	16.7%	14.7%	15.8%	+1.1	-0.9
Warren	6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-6.2
Gloucester	9.9%	3.8%	6.4%	+2.6	-3.5
Cape May	22.2%	17.4%	5.3%	-12.1	-16.9
Sussex	5.4%	25.0%	0.0%	-25.0	-5.4
Salem	17.5%	14.7%	8.6%	-6.1	-8.9
Morris	3.4%	12.8%	7.3%	-5.5	-3.9
SITE AVG	**14.0%**	**17.6%**	**13.8%**	**-3.8**	**-0.2**

ALOS By Departure Type. Table 15 provides more specific information regarding average length of stay (ALOS), describing ALOS based on the circumstances of release from detention, and points to wide variation across sites. For example, for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2018, across sites ALOS averaged 12.8 days, however this ranged from a low of less than one week in Morris (5.4 days), Atlantic (5.6 days), Warren (6.3 days), and Gloucester (6.7 days), to a high of a little more than three weeks in Ocean (22.5 days). Across sites, ALOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally averaged 8.3 days, but ranged from a low of 1.5 days in Gloucester to a high of 28.3 days in Somerset and 23.7 days in Mercer. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition averaged 54.4 days across sites, but ranged from a low of 18.3 days in Sussex and 30.5 days each in Warren and Morris to a high of 88.5 days in Cape May, 79.5 days in Union, and 76.3 days in Monmouth.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 16 reports changes in ALOS over time for the two most frequently occurring departure types. In terms of changes pre vs. post JDAI by county, eight sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative and 12 sites experienced decreases, for a collective decrease of -2.3 days (-15.2%). Changes ranged from an increase of +13.3 days in Sussex (+277.1%), to a decrease of -18.5 days in Salem (-61.1%). Regarding youth released from detention to a disposition, 11 sites experienced an increase in ALOS and nine sites experienced a decrease, for a collective increase of +5.1 days (+10.3%). Changes ranged from an increase of +39.5 days in Camden (+171.0%) to a decrease in Salem of -32.0 days (-44.0%).

Table 17 provides more specific information regarding ALOS. When controlling for degree of most serious current offense, youth of color remain in detention longer than white youth admitted for 1st/2nd degree offenses (+22.2 days) and 3rd degree offenses (+10.8 days). White youth admitted to detention reamined in detention longer than youth of color for 4th/DP offenses (+11.9 days) and violations (+4.3 days).

Table 18 indicates that when controlling for primary release type, youth of color remain in detention longer than white youth when released to a detention alternative (+2.7 days), to a parent/guardian or ROR (+0.6 days), and to dispositional placement (+12.6 days).

Nature of Departures. Table 19 indicates that sites vary in terms of the percentage of youth released from detention to a detention alternative. Across all sites, in 2018, 50.1% of detained youth were released from detention to an alternative, up from 34.0% in the earliest recorded year for each site. However, the percentage of youth released to a detention alternative ranges from a low of 24.4% in Morris, to highs of 74.2% in Atlantic, 62.7% in Hudson, and 61.2% in Essex.

Taken together, the first three columns/categories of Table 19 (i.e., Detention Alternative/Shelter + Parent/Other Adult/ROR + Other Service Agency/Plcmt) represent an approximate gauge of the percentage of youth released from detention prior to final dispositional placement. This gauge indicates that in 2018, across sites 58.4% of all youth were released from detention pre-dispositionally. Sites vary substantially in terms of the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention, ranging from 40.9% in Ocean, to three-quarters or more in Atlantic (82.5%).

In 2018 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon bail – typically as a result of a waiver – ranged from zero in nine sites (Monmouth, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean, Somerset, Warren, Gloucester, Cape May and Salem) to 6.5% in Mercer and 5.6% in Sussex. Finally, the proportion of youth released from secure detention upon dismissal, court diversion, upon closing/inactivating the case, or because no charges were filed, ranged from zero in nine sites to a high of 12.5% in Warren.

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE[12, 13]

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest[e]	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018
Atlantic	11.8	8.4	5.6	6.0	1.2	2.2	14.2	126.5	6.7	59.2	183.5	35.0
Camden	11.7	10.8	12.9	11.6	11.6	7.4	20.0	15.5	24.6	23.1	65.3	62.6
Essex	7.5	8.6	9.0	4.5	6.3	4.0	28.9	42.9	15.4	58.0	76.9	68.0
Monmouth	12.7	7.1	9.8	8.4	3.0	2.0	16.1	18.8	19.8	44.2	59.2	76.3
Hudson	5.4	11.1	13.7	4.4	10.3	8.8	5.4	51.3	*	60.7	64.7	58.1
Mercer	13.3	19.7	12.8	4.5	9.8	23.7	5.3	18.7	6.0	45.1	86.9	72.1
Union	13.1	11.9	12.8	6.8	17.5	2.0	6.0	33.0	16.0	42.5	59.6	79.5
Bergen	13.5	11.3	10.8	4.8	13.0	8.2	*	17.0	2.0	43.5	51.1	52.4
Burlington	23.8	8.9	12.9	9.6	2.0	2.0	24.7	*	18.0	61.7	47.5	66.9
Ocean	18.7	17.9	22.5	21.1	*	2.0	22.1	7.0	*	47.3	77.9	45.5
Somerset	18.1	7.1	19.6	6.6	3.0	28.3	1.5	64.2	42.0	44.1	50.0	50.8
Passaic	8.9	14.9	14.6	6.7	9.5	14.8	19.3	*	*	49.6	69.8	55.6
Middlesex	15.7	24.8	18.0	29.9	18.4	9.1	37.5	8.2	11.0	42.0	54.0	61.6
Cumberland	23.6	13.1	20.4	5.2	13.0	5.7	23.5	5.5	48.0	77.0	77.5	46.5
Warren	13.7	4.0	6.3	9.7	2.0	*	29.8	*	34.0	43.0	30.0	30.5
Gloucester	12.9	8.5	6.7	4.1	10.0	1.5	26.0	12.0	51.7	49.4	71.0	47.6
Cape May	21.0	9.5	12.6	9.0	*	*	16.5	37.5	15.3	51.8	45.5	88.5
Sussex	4.8	26.0	18.1	5.7	*	*	14.5	2.5	*	41.9	112.0	18.3
Salem	30.3	23.2	11.8	19.3	2.5	2.0	24.0	*	32.3	72.8	48.4	40.8
Morris	22.0	5.8	5.4	9.6	19.5	17.9	37.0	*	3.6	29.5	43.3	30.5
SITE AVG	**15.1**	**12.6**	**12.8**	**9.4**	**9.0**	**8.3**	**19.6**	**30.7**	**21.7**	**49.3**	**68.7**	**54.4**

[e] Departure type was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth, Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Burlington); 2006 (Essex, Hudson); 2008 (Union, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex); 2015 (Salem); 2016 (Morris).

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018
Atlantic	42.5	*	184.8	23.7	23.0	17.5	7.0	*	*	*	*	*
Camden	75.5	300.8	259.9	6.5	10.2	5.3	*	4.0	6.9	*	*	28.0
Essex	128.3	797.0	1096.0	8.7	13.3	12.1	16.1	25.6	7.5	81.9	53.3	217.5
Monmouth	93.0	41.0	*	16.2	3.0	7.0	*	30.0	10.0	*	62.5	*
Hudson	200.9	485.0	421.5	11.0	13.8	8.4	16.2	17.0	49.6	*	24.3	*
Mercer	333.3	243.5	417.0	8.8	15.4	6.9	16.6	40.0	33.0	*	*	*
Union	209.8	562.3	625.0	7.7	48.3	5.5	13.1	34.5	*	*	*	*
Bergen	137.4	558.0	*	27.5	5.7	2.1	3.0	37.8	12.0	58.5	62.3	*
Burlington	13.1	*	*	7.4	14.7	8.8	15.0	11.0	57.0	*	*	21.0
Ocean	43.7	359.0	*	18.9	19.5	47.7	16.9	23.0	*	41.8	4.5	14.9
Somerset	276.7	*	*	3.4	6.0	4.1	*	*	*	22.0	20.0	78.0
Passaic	126.0	836.0	255.0	6.1	2.8	3.2	7.9	43.0	8.0	73.0	*	*
Middlesex	115.9	222.7	430.3	15.5	4.1	12.3	16.7	78.3	37.5	*	*	*
Cumberland	259.8	*	93.0	8.9	13.8	5.0	36.6	102.0	*	28.0	18.0	*
Warren	*	*	*	7.5	4.7	*	50.0	2.0	22.0	*	*	*
Gloucester	2.0	*	*	2.0	3.4	2.4	60.3	*	*	*	*	28.5
Cape May	72.5	*	*	1.0	6.7	2.8	*	*	15.0	*	*	*
Sussex	*	*	1.0	2.0	*	19.0	*	*	*	*	*	*
Salem	*	*	*	4.6	5.4	2.5	*	*	*	*	15.0	*
Morris	*	*	2.0	7.7	27.0	3.1	20.0	22.0	*	*	16.0	*
SITE AVG	**134.3**	**440.5**	**344.1**	**9.8**	**12.7**	**9.2**	**21.1**	**33.6**	**23.5**	**50.9**	**30.7**	**64.7**

TABLE 16. CHANGES IN ALOS FOR PRIMARY DEPARTURE TYPES

	Release to Detention Alternative, Shelter				Release to Dispositional Placement			
	1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change		1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change	
	Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*	*Days*	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	-2.8	-33.3%	-6.2	-52.5%	-148.5	-80.9%	-24.2	-40.9%
Camden	+2.1	+19.4%	+1.2	+10.3%	-2.7	-4.1%	+39.5	+171.0%
Essex	+0.4	+4.7%	+1.5	+20.0%	-8.9	-11.6%	+10.0	+17.2%
Monmouth	+2.7	+38.0%	-2.9	-22.8%	+17.1	+28.9%	+32.1	+72.6%
Hudson	+2.6	+23.4%	+8.3	+153.7%	-6.6	-10.2%	-2.6	-4.3%
Mercer	-6.9	-35.0%	-0.5	-3.8%	-14.8	-17.0%	+27.0	+59.9%
Union	+0.9	+7.6%	-0.3	-2.3%	+19.9	+33.4%	+37.0	+87.1%
Bergen	-0.5	-4.4%	-2.7	-20.0%	+1.3	+2.5%	+8.9	+20.5%
Burlington	+4.0	+45.0%	-10.9	-45.8%	+19.4	+40.8%	+5.2	+8.4%
Ocean	+4.6	+25.7%	+3.8	+20.3%	-32.4	-41.6%	-1.8	-3.8%
Somerset	+12.5	+176.1%	+1.5	+8.3%	+0.8	+1.6%	+6.7	+15.2%
Passaic	-0.3	-2.0%	+5.7	+64.0%	-14.2	-20.3%	+6.0	+12.1%
Middlesex	-6.8	-27.4%	+2.3	+14.7%	+7.6	+14.1%	+19.6	+46.7%
Cumberland	+7.3	+55.7%	-3.2	-13.6%	-31	-40.0%	-30.5	-39.6%
Warren	+2.3	+57.5%	-7.4	-54.0%	+0.5	+1.7%	-12.5	-29.1%
Gloucester	-1.8	-21.2%	-6.2	-48.1%	-23.4	-33.0%	-1.8	-3.6%
Cape May	+3.1	+32.6%	-8.4	-40.0%	+43.0	+94.5%	+36.7	+70.9%
Sussex	-7.9	-30.4%	+13.3	+277.1%	-93.7	-83.7%	-23.6	-56.3%
Salem	-11.4	-49.1%	-18.5	-61.1%	-7.6	-15.7%	-32.0	-44.0%
Morris	-0.4	-6.9%	-16.6	-75.5%	-12.8	-29.6%	+1.0	-3.4%
SITE AVG	**+0.2**	**+1.6%**	**-2.3**	**-15.2%**	**-14.3**	**-20.8%**	**+5.1**	**+10.3%**

TABLE 17. AVERAGE LOS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND DEGREE OF MSCO – 2018

	White				Youth of Color			
	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	N/A-No Delinq. Charges (Violation, etc.)	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	N/A-No Delinq. Charges (Violation, etc.)
Atlantic	8.5	*	*	2.0	19.7	4.7	*	17.6
Camden	40.5	9.7	24.7	42.7	56.3	33.8	34.2	20.2
Essex	2.4	*	*	9.0	41.3	21.7	7.8	24.5
Monmouth	12.7	*	92.0	12.1	49.2	19.8	22.0	14.7
Hudson	2.0	*	*	45.0	28.1	26.1	68.0	32.8
Mercer	81.0	*	*	34.3	92.1	43.5	20.6	22.9
Union	50.2	1.5	2.0	75.0	80.5	14.8	40.3	26.8
Bergen	42.3	9.0	*	10.5	17.6	32.8	24.5	19.1
Burlington	18.8	11.0	19.0	22.4	36.3	34.9	*	41.1
Ocean	9.4	28.2	*	33.8	56.9	19.2	*	30.3
Somerset	24.0	*	*	*	33.1	20.4	*	22.0
Passaic	2.0	*	104.0	28.4	35.3	55.1	11.7	37.6
Middlesex	32.1	44.0	*	63.3	50.5	33.2	40.8	31.4
Cumberland	21.0	3.0	*	69.0	25.1	19.3	4.0	35.4
Warren	*	14.0	*	25.7	58.0	2.5	*	16.0
Gloucester	10.3	*	*	32.7	3.3	5.8	53.5	6.3
Cape May	11.4	8.0	*	15.0	36.0	*	25.0	8.2
Sussex	*	9.5	24.0	15.0	*	17.8	3.0	18.8
Salem	3.0	7.0	*	6.0	23.0	8.6	6.4	20.0
Morris	3.5	7.2	*	4.5	45.6	4.4	5.0	2.0
TOTAL	22.2	13.2	35.2	30.9	44.4	24.0	23.3	26.6

TABLE 18. AVERAGE LOS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND PRIMARY RELEASE TYPE – 2018

	White			Youth of Color		
	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)	Parent, Other Adult, ROR	Dispositional Placement	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)	Parent, Other Adult, ROR	Dispositional Placement
Atlantic	8.5	*	*	5.5	2.2	35.0
Camden	7.7	2.0	65.6	13.4	12.5	62.3
Essex	2.4	*	*	9.0	4.1	68.0
Monmouth	6.6	2.0	40.0	10.3	2.0	82.3
Hudson	4.8	*	109.0	13.6	8.8	57.3
Mercer	*	*	60.0	13.1	23.7	72.9
Union	1.7	*	89.2	14.5	2.0	77.6
Bergen	6.0	*	64.5	11.7	8.7	49.5
Burlington	12.6	*	27.1	13.0	2.0	82.3
Ocean	18.7	*	37.2	25.7	2.0	53.8
Somerset	24.0	*	*	16.9	28.3	50.8
Passaic	5.0	15.5	45.0	13.0	*	56.5
Middlesex	3.0	4.0	67.9	11.7	9.6	60.2
Cumberland	3.0	21.0	69.0	21.5	2.6	44.3
Warren	14.0	*	45.0	2.5	*	16.0
Gloucester	6.6	*	37.0	6.8	1.5	63.5
Cape May	13.5	*	8.0	11.8	*	169.0
Sussex	14.7	*	28.5	23.3	*	8.0
Salem	6.0	*	*	15.0	2.0	40.8
Morris	5.3	9.3	2.5	5.5	22.8	44.5
TOTAL	**8.8**	**9.0**	**50.5**	**11.5**	**8.4**	**63.1**

TABLE 19. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued on Next Page)

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018
ATL	52.6%	68.6%	74.2%	6.6%	4.8%	5.2%	1.5%	1.9%	3.1%	32.7%	21.9%	8.2%
CAM	38.7%	51.8%	46.3%	6.5%	2.5%	4.0%	4.3%	1.1%	1.7%	47.1%	36.3%	34.2%
ESX	37.9%	59.0%	61.2%	33.2%	8.7%	7.8%	0.3%	2.0%	2.1%	22.2%	18.9%	21.6%
MON	40.6%	50.0%	43.8%	17.9%	6.0%	6.3%	5.0%	7.1%	6.3%	31.0%	28.6%	35.0%
HUD	29.5%	51.5%	62.7%	26.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	0.0%	33.0%	35.1%	25.5%
MER	28.6%	37.6%	37.1%	21.4%	7.1%	5.6%	0.4%	4.3%	1.6%	43.1%	38.3%	41.1%
UNI	27.2%	38.6%	52.3%	21.9%	2.0%	3.4%	0.7%	1.0%	1.1%	37.1%	42.6%	34.1%
BERG	32.1%	33.3%	37.7%	14.6%	8.9%	17.4%	0.0%	1.1%	1.4%	33.3%	36.7%	30.4%
BURL	18.5%	41.4%	42.4%	40.3%	2.9%	1.5%	5.7%	0.0%	1.5%	27.5%	42.9%	37.9%
OCE	21.8%	18.5%	37.9%	8.6%	0.0%	3.0%	3.7%	1.5%	0.0%	40.7%	67.7%	39.4%
SOM	33.9%	25.9%	32.1%	37.0%	22.2%	10.7%	1.6%	18.5%	10.7%	18.9%	18.5%	17.9%
PASC	42.5%	47.9%	39.5%	2.7%	5.4%	2.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	47.8%	40.0%	51.1%
MIDSX	15.5%	30.3%	38.8%	17.7%	5.2%	9.1%	0.9%	3.2%	2.5%	54.5%	52.9%	36.4%
CUMB	23.4%	51.5%	42.1%	34.9%	11.8%	15.8%	5.2%	2.9%	2.6%	23.0%	25.0%	28.9%
WAR	21.9%	27.3%	37.5%	28.1%	18.2%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	25.0%	28.1%	18.2%	25.0%
GLO	33.7%	58.5%	40.4%	34.7%	7.5%	4.3%	5.9%	1.9%	6.4%	15.8%	5.7%	10.6%
CAPE	22.2%	52.2%	47.4%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	8.7%	15.8%	48.1%	26.1%	10.5%
SUSX	51.4%	62.5%	55.6%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	25.0%	0.0%	18.9%	12.5%	22.2%
SAL	47.5%	41.2%	40.0%	10.0%	5.9%	2.9%	2.5%	0.0%	8.6%	10.0%	23.5%	11.4%
MOR	17.2%	10.3%	24.4%	27.6%	35.9%	26.8%	1.7%	0.0%	12.2%	22.4%	38.5%	14.6%
TOTAL	**34.0%**	**47.9%**	**50.1%**	**20.7%**	**6.0%**	**5.9%**	**2.0%**	**2.1%**	**2.4%**	**35.2%**	**32.9%**	**29.4%**

TABLE 19. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, and/or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018
ATL	1.0%	0.0%	5.2%	5.1%	2.9%	4.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	2.5%	2.7%	1.5%	4.5%	5.0%	0.0%	1.1%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
ESX	1.1%	1.6%	0.6%	1.5%	2.6%	3.1%	2.2%	5.0%	2.1%	1.7%	2.2%	1.2%
MON	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	3.1%	3.6%	6.3%	0.0%	1.2%	2.5%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
HUD	1.9%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	6.7%	5.1%	4.7%	1.9%	3.9%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
MER	0.7%	1.4%	6.5%	2.9%	7.8%	6.5%	3.0%	3.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UNI	2.1%	3.0%	4.5%	8.5%	10.9%	4.5%	2.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	1.1%	0.0%	16.7%	10.0%	10.1%	0.4%	5.6%	2.9%	0.8%	3.3%	0.0%
BURL	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	10.0%	13.6%	1.3%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
OCE	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	5.3%	6.2%	4.5%	3.7%	1.5%	0.0%	11.5%	3.1%	13.6%
SOM	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	11.1%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%	3.6%
PASC	1.2%	0.4%	0.5%	1.2%	5.8%	4.7%	3.2%	0.4%	1.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MIDSX	2.9%	1.9%	2.5%	7.0%	4.5%	9.1%	1.6%	1.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CUMB	2.0%	0.0%	2.6%	6.7%	5.9%	7.9%	4.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	0.0%
WAR	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.2%	27.3%	0.0%	3.1%	9.1%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	26.4%	34.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%
CAPE	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	13.0%	21.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUSX	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.7%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAL	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	26.5%	37.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
MOR	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	22.4%	2.6%	19.5%	6.9%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%
TOTAL	**1.7%**	**1.2%**	**1.7%**	**3.5%**	**6.3%**	**7.2%**	**2.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.4%**	**0.5%**	**1.1%**	**0.9%**

PUBLIC SAFETY OUTCOMES

Detention Alternative Outcomes. Detention alternatives are short-term placements for youth who would otherwise remain in detention while their cases are pending in court. The primary purpose of detention alternatives is to provide supervision and basic supports to youth, in order to minimize the likelihood that youth will be charged with a new delinquency offense while awaiting the disposition of their current case. Alternatives also help to ensure youth appear at each required court hearing.

Table 20 describes outcomes for youth supervised via detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2018, across the 20 sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Averaging across sites, 80.1% of youth were released successfully, though success rates ranged from 69.4% in Ocean to 90.0% in Monmouth and 90.9% in Bergen. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 6.1% across sites, and keeping below 10.0% in 17 out of 20 sites (ranging from zero in Warren, to 11.1% in Ocean and 10.0% in Cape May). Finally, in 2018, 13.8% of youth were removed from alternative programs for rule violations (no new charges), ranging from a low of 4.0% in Monmouth and 4.9% in Hudson, to a high of 24.7% in Atlantic.

TABLE 20. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest [f]	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018	Earliest	2017	2018
ATL	70.6%	72.6%	74.1%	9.5%	1.2%	1.2%	19.9%	26.2%	24.7%
CAM	81.4%	66.7%	76.8%	4.3%	4.2%	2.9%	14.3%	29.1%	20.3%
ESX	78.1%	75.1%	75.9%	6.7%	7.1%	6.3%	15.2%	17.8%	17.9%
MON	78.0%	90.6%	90.0%	6.6%	4.7%	6.0%	15.4%	4.7%	4.0%
HUD	81.3%	87.5%	88.0%	9.4%	3.0%	7.0%	9.4%	9.6%	4.9%
MER	77.6%	89.0%	81.7%	2.4%	2.4%	7.8%	20.0%	8.7%	10.4%
UNI	83.3%	76.5%	85.6%	3.3%	5.1%	2.4%	13.3%	18.4%	11.2%
BERG	90.1%	93.8%	90.9%	1.0%	2.7%	1.1%	8.9%	3.5%	8.0%
BURL	83.0%	74.0%	81.3%	4.3%	2.7%	1.6%	12.8%	23.3%	17.2%
OCE	72.3%	70.0%	69.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%	27.7%	30.0%	19.4%
SOM	52.6%	94.1%	83.4%	10.5%	5.9%	8.3%	36.8%	0.0%	8.3%
PASC	82.3%	80.0%	78.3%	2.0%	1.0%	3.8%	15.7%	18.0%	17.8%
MIDSX	78.7%	86.9%	83.9%	4.3%	4.9%	6.5%	17.0%	8.2%	9.6%
CUMB	68.8%	63.6%	75.0%	1.3%	15.9%	5.0%	29.9%	20.5%	20.0%
WAR	83.3%	85.7%	87.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	14.3%	12.5%
GLO	90.6%	86.4%	77.8%	3.8%	2.3%	5.6%	5.7%	11.4%	16.7%
CAPE	75.0%	100.0%	85.0%	16.7%	0.0%	10.0%	8.3%	0.0%	5.0%
SUSX	93.7%	68.8%	77.8%	0.0%	25.0%	2.8%	6.3%	6.3%	19.4%
SAL	78.7%	73.8%	81.8%	6.6%	0.0%	4.5%	14.8%	26.2%	13.6%
MOR	--	--	57.1%	--	--	28.6%	--	--	14.3%
SITE AVG	**78.9%**	**80.8%**	**80.1%**	**4.9%**	**4.6%**	**6.1%**	**16.2%**	**14.5%**	**13.8%**

[f] Outcomes were not measured prior to JDAI, so data is reported for the earliest full-year of data available: 2006 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth); 2008 (Hudson, Burlington, Ocean); 2009 (Mercer); 2010 (Union, Bergen, Somerset); 2011 (Middlesex, Warren, Cumberland); 2012 (Passaic, Sussex); 2013 (Gloucester); 2014 (Cape May); 2015 (Salem); 2018 (Morris).

Juvenile Arrests. JDAI seeks to eliminate the unnecessary use of secure detention for youth who do not pose a serious public safety risk. In addition to the detention alternative outcomes reported above, another indicator of whether JDAI is meeting public safety goals is the change in the number of youth arrested for juvenile delinquency offenses. Juvenile arrests – both overall, and for the more serious "index" offenses, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report – represent the most consistently reported and readily available measure of juvenile crime.[14] Table 21 indicates that total juvenile arrests have decreased substantially since JDAI implementation in all 20 sites. Across sites, total juvenile arrests have decreased by -68.0%. Additionally, Table 22 reveals that arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down in all 20 sites, for a total reduction of -65.6%.

TABLE 21. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017[g]	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2809	712	637	-75	-10.5%	-2172	-77.3%
Camden	8511	2742	2053	-689	-25.1%	-6458	-75.9%
Essex	6208	1901	1514	-387	-20.4%	-4694	-75.6%
Monmouth	3931	1549	1305	-244	-15.8%	-2626	-66.8%
Hudson	3612	1197	1097	-100	-8.4%	-2515	-69.6%
Mercer	3888	1173	1209	+36	+3.1%	-2679	-68.9%
Union	3145	760	773	+13	+1.7%	-2372	-75.4%
Bergen	4729	1575	1423	-152	-9.7%	-3306	-69.9%
Burlington	2607	937	845	-92	-9.8%	-1762	-67.6%
Ocean	3321	717	739	+22	+3.1%	-2582	-77.7%
Somerset	1762	475	446	-29	-6.1%	-1316	-74.7%
Passaic	3894	1806	1841	+35	+1.9%	-2053	-52.7%
Middlesex	2781	1225	1092	-133	-10.9%	-1689	-60.7%
Cumberland	1457	582	632	+50	+8.6%	-825	-56.6%
Warren	368	137	176	+39	+28.5%	-192	-52.2%
Gloucester	1334	610	665	+55	+9.0%	-669	-50.1%
Cape May	716	510	648	+138	+27.1%	-68	-9.5%
Sussex	351	233	152	-81	-34.8%	-199	-56.7%
Salem	297	231	217	-14	-6.1%	-80	-26.9%
Morris[h]	706	706	582	-124	-17.6%	-124	-17.6%
TOTAL	**56,427**	**19,778**	**18,046**	**-1,732**	**-8.8%**	**-38,381**	**-68.0%**

[g] 2017 is the most recent year for which arrest figures are available.

TABLE 22. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	845	198	165	-33	-16.7%	-680	-80.5%
Camden	1001	390	333	-57	-14.6%	-668	-66.7%
Essex	1088	496	479	-17	-3.4%	-609	-56.0%
Monmouth	834	364	328	-36	-9.9%	-506	-60.7%
Hudson	1096	306	253	-53	-17.3%	-843	-76.9%
Mercer	641	229	200	-29	-12.7%	-441	-68.8%
Union	450	186	197	+11	+5.9%	-253	-56.2%
Bergen	796	247	281	+34	+13.8%	-515	-64.7%
Burlington	448	171	125	-46	-26.9%	-323	-72.1%
Ocean	569	125	148	+23	+18.4%	-421	-74.0%
Somerset	353	100	56	-44	-44.0%	-297	-84.1%
Passaic	737	365	303	-62	-17.0%	-434	-58.9%
Middlesex	913	397	382	-15	-3.8%	-531	-58.2%
Cumberland	475	135	151	+16	+11.9%	-324	-68.2%
Warren	81	33	52	+19	+57.6%	-29	-35.8%
Gloucester	335	122	123	+1	+0.8%	-212	-63.3%
Cape May	207	84	96	12	14.3%	-111	-53.6%
Sussex	60	32	21	-11	-34.4%	-39	-65.0%
Salem	77	51	47	-4	-7.8%	-30	-39.0%
Morris	113	113	82	-124	-17.6%	-124	-17.6%
TOTAL	**11,712**	**4,737**	**3,822**	**-322**	**-7.8%**	**-7,297**	**-65.6%**

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population (ADP). On any given day in 2018, across JDAI sites there were 541 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -72.4% (Table 23). Youth of color account for 90.4% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by eighty percent or more in four sites: Atlantic and Cumberland (-84.0% each), Essex (-82.3%), and Warren (-81.8%).

TABLE 23. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	30.6	8.9	4.9	-4	-44.9%	-25.7	-84.0%
Camden	79.9	31.4	32.4	+1	+3.2%	-47.5	-59.4%
Essex	242.6	40.9	42.9	+2	+4.9%	-199.7	-82.3%
Monmouth	29.8	5.3	7.9	+2.6	+49.1%	-21.9	-73.5%
Hudson	82.5	29.1	24.1	-5	-17.2%	-58.4	-70.8%
Mercer	57.6	24.1	18.3	-5.8	-24.1%	-39.3	-68.2%
Union	38.4	15.2	12.0	-3.2	-21.1%	-26.4	-68.8%
Bergen	16.1	5.8	4.1	-1.7	-29.3%	-12.0	-74.5%
Burlington	13.4	7.6	6.0	-1.6	-21.1%	-7.4	-55.2%
Ocean	10.6	6.3	2.9	-3.4	-54.0%	-7.7	-72.6%
Somerset	7.4	1.4	2.1	+0.7	+50.0%	-5.3	-71.6%
Passaic	67.2	22.4	26.8	+4.4	+19.6%	-40.4	-60.1%
Middlesex	34.3	18.0	13.6	-4.4	-24.4%	-20.7	-60.3%
Cumberland	25.7	8.6	4.1	-4.5	-52.3%	-21.6	-84.0%
Warren	1.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.0%	-0.9	-81.8%
Gloucester	2.7	1.1	0.9	-0.2	-18.2%	-1.8	-66.7%
Cape May	2.0	1.0	0.7	-0.3	-30.0%	-1.3	-65.0%
Sussex	1.3	0.0	0.5	+0.5	<+100.0%	-0.8	-61.5%
Salem	2.5	1.4	1.8	+0.4	+28.6%	-0.7	-28.0%
Morris	2.5	2.7	0.8	-1.9	-70.4%	-1.7	-68.0%
TOTAL	**748.2**	**231.4**	**207.0**	**-24.4**	**-10.5%**	**-541.2**	**-72.4%**

Length of Stay (LOS). Tables 24, 25, and 26 report average (mean) length of stay trends for minority youth and white youth across the 20 JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2018 was 30.1 days, +7.1 days longer than that for white youth (23.0 days). This gap has decreaesd since JDAI implementation, when minority youth remained in detention +9.8 days longer than white youth. In 2018, average LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 14 sites, with the largest gap occurring in Essex, where minority youth remained in detention an average of +26.4 days longer than white youth. Conversely, in Gloucester, white youth remained in detention an average of +18.7 days longer than minority youth.

Tables 27, 28, and 29 describe the number of days within which half of all youth are released from detention. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth in 2018 was 10.0 days, which is -3.8 days less than the median LOS for white youth (13.8 days). The trend has reversed since before JDAI implementation, when median LOS for minority youth was +2.6 days longer than that for white youth. Finally, in 2018 median LOS for minority youth was shorter than that for white youth in twelve sites, while median LOS was longer for minority youth in six sites.

Finally, Tables 30, 31, and 32 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more. In 2018, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 14.4%, +2.0 percentage points higher than for white youth (12.4%). For this measure of length of stay, the gap between minority youth and white youth has decreased by -5.5 percentage points since JDAI implementation. Finally, in 2018, in 11 sites a larger percentage of minority youth remained in detention for more than 60 days, as compared to white youth.

TABLE 24. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	30.8	54.0	18.0	-36.0	-66.7%	-12.8	-41.6%
Camden	22.8	38.3	35.8	-2.5	-6.5%	+13	+57.0%
Essex	39.0	37.0	30.7	-6.3	-17.0%	-8.3	-21.3%
Monmouth	35.1	27.0	35.2	+8.2	+30.4%	+0.1	+0.3%
Hudson	30.2	34.2	29.7	-4.5	-13.2%	-0.5	-1.7%
Mercer	27.9	49.0	64.3	+15.3	+31.2%	+36.4	+130.5%
Union	29.6	54.7	65.8	+11.1	+20.3%	+36.2	+122.3%
Bergen	28.0	39.5	20.6	-18.9	-47.9%	-7.4	-26.4%
Burlington	27.7	25.3	38.1	+12.8	+50.6%	+10.4	+37.6%
Ocean	35.5	63.8	32.6	-31.2	-48.9%	-2.9	-8.2%
Somerset	26.5	26.9	26.8	-0.1	-0.4%	+0.3	+1.1%
Passaic	30.9	41.0	37.4	-3.6	-8.8%	+6.5	+21.0%
Middlesex	39.0	45.5	43.1	-2.4	-5.3%	+4.1	+10.5%
Cumberland	35.7	29.2	26.7	-2.5	-8.6%	-9.0	-25.2%
Warren	29.5	9.8	19.8	+10.0	+102.0%	-9.7	-32.9%
Gloucester	18.7	12.1	7.6	-4.5	-37.2%	-11.1	-59.4%
Cape May	45.3	15.9	23.5	+7.6	+47.8%	-21.8	-48.1%
Sussex	29.3	2.5	16.7	+14.2	+568.0%	-12.6	-43.0%
Salem	23.4	17.5	14.3	-3.2	-18.3%	-9.1	-38.9%
Morris	21.6	37.1	15.0	-22.1	-59.6%	-6.6	-30.6%
SITE AVG	**30.3**	**33.0**	**30.1**	**-2.9**	**-8.8%**	**-0.2**	**-0.7%**

TABLE 25. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	19.0	11.0	6.3	-4.7	-42.7%	-12.7	-66.8%
Camden	15.3	35.7	36.8	+1.1	+3.1%	+21.5	+140.5%
Essex	12.9	2.7	4.3	+1.6	+59.3%	-8.6	-66.7%
Monmouth	22.1	11.4	19.5	+8.1	+71.1%	-2.6	-11.8%
Hudson	15.8	17.5	16.3	-1.2	-6.9%	+0.5	+3.2%
Mercer	18.3	38.6	46.0	+7.4	+19.2%	+27.7	+151.4%
Union	16.6	29.6	41.5	+11.9	+40.2%	+24.9	+150.0%
Bergen	25.4	20.1	31.6	+11.5	+57.2%	+6.2	+24.4%
Burlington	27.1	28.4	18.9	-9.5	-33.5%	-8.2	-30.3%
Ocean	34.3	62.6	28.3	-34.3	-54.8%	-6.0	-17.5%
Somerset	16.7	14.5	24.0	+9.5	+65.5%	+7.3	+43.7%
Passaic	17.7	21.8	23.3	+1.5	+6.9%	+5.6	+31.6%
Middlesex	25.4	31.2	41.9	+10.7	+34.3%	+16.5	+65.0%
Cumberland	14.0	42.0	31.0	-11.0	-26.2%	+17.0	+121.4%
Warren	18.9	2.0	22.8	+20.8	+1040.0%	+3.9	+20.6%
Gloucester	15.0	7.8	26.3	+18.5	+237.2%	+11.3	+75.3%
Cape May	37.7	25.5	11.4	-14.1	-55.3%	-26.3	-69.8%
Sussex	9.1	40.3	18.1	-22.2	-55.1%	+9.0	+98.9%
Salem	35.7	34.3	6.0	-28.3	-82.5%	-29.7	-83.2%
Morris	13.3	13.1	5.4	-7.7	-58.8%	-7.9	-59.4%
SITE AVG	**20.5**	**24.5**	**23.0**	**-1.5**	**-6.1%**	**+2.5**	**+12.2%**

TABLE 26. DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Average LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018
Atlantic	**+11.8**	**+43.0**	**+11.7**
Camden	**+7.5**	**+2.6**	**-1.0**
Essex	**+26.1**	**+34.3**	**+26.4**
Monmouth	**+13.0**	**+15.6**	**+15.7**
Hudson	**+14.4**	**+16.7**	**+13.4**
Mercer	**+9.6**	**+10.4**	**+18.3**
Union	**+13.0**	**+25.1**	**+24.3**
Bergen	**+2.6**	**+19.4**	**-11.0**
Burlington	**+0.6**	**-3.1**	**+19.2**
Ocean	**+1.2**	**+1.2**	**+4.3**
Somerset	**+9.8**	**+12.4**	**+2.8**
Passaic	**+13.2**	**+19.2**	**+14.1**
Middlesex	**+13.6**	**+14.3**	**+1.2**
Cumberland	**+21.7**	**-12.8**	**-4.3**
Warren	**+10.6**	**+7.8**	**-3.0**
Gloucester	**+3.7**	**+4.3**	**-18.7**
Cape May	**+7.6**	**-9.6**	**+12.1**
Sussex	**+20.2**	**-37.8**	**-1.4**
Salem	**-12.3**	**-16.8**	**+8.3**
Morris	**+8.3**	**+24.0**	**+9.6**
SITE AVG	**+9.8**	**+8.5**	**+7.1**

TABLE 27. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	13	3	3	0	0.0%	-10	-76.9%
Camden	14	13	11	-2	-15.4%	-3	-21.4%
Essex	10	6	7	+1	+16.7%	-3	-30.0%
Monmouth	17	7	8	+1	+14.3%	-9	-52.9%
Hudson	7	11	11	0	0.0%	+4	+57.1%
Mercer	11	21	17	-4	-19.1%	+6	+54.6%
Union	9	22	18	-4	-18.9%	+9	+100.0%
Bergen	15	16	6	-10	-62.5%	-9	-60.0%
Burlington	10	10	17	+7	+70.0%	+7	+70.0%
Ocean	23	31	15	-16	-51.6%	-8	-34.8%
Somerset	9	10	15	+5	+50.0%	+6	+66.7%
Passaic	15	17	20	+3	+17.7%	+5	+33.3%
Middlesex	16	21	8	-13	-61.9%	-8	-50.0%
Cumberland	7	11	9	-2	-18.2%	+2	+28.6%
Warren	7	5	10	+5	+100.0%	+3	+42.9%
Gloucester	6	4	2	-2	-50.0%	-4	-66.7%
Cape May	35	4	7	+3	+75.0%	-28	-80.0%
Sussex	6	3	11	+8	+266.7%	+5	+83.3%
Salem	6	3	3	0	0.0%	-3	-50.0%
Morris	8	16	2	-14	-87.5%	-6	-75.0%
SITE AVG	**12.2**	**11.7**	**10.0**	**-1.7**	**-14.5%**	**-2.2**	**-18.0%**

TABLE 28. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	6	3	2	-1	-33.3%	-4	-66.7%
Camden	7	13	11	-2	-15.4%	+4	+57.1%
Essex	2	2	3	+1	+50.0%	+1	+50.0%
Monmouth	8	4	11	+7	+175.0%	+3	+37.5%
Hudson	4	3	2	-1	-33.3%	-2	-50.0%
Mercer	6	18	50	+32	+177.8%	+44	+733.3%
Union	6	23	3	-20	-87.0%	-3	-50.0%
Bergen	9	8	9	+1	+12.5%	0	0.0%
Burlington	14	18	19	+1	+5.6%	+5	+35.7%
Ocean	22	67	21	-46	-68.7%	-1	-4.6%
Somerset	8	12	24	+12	+100.0%	+16	+200.0%
Passaic	5	12	9	-3	-25.0%	+4	+80.0%
Middlesex	14	19	33	+14	+73.7%	+19	+135.7%
Cumberland	7	24	21	-3	-12.5%	+14	+200.0%
Warren	10	2	18	+16	+800.0%	+8	+80.0%
Gloucester	6	2	9	+7	+350.0%	+3	+50.0%
Cape May	27	10	3	-7	-70.0%	-24	-88.9%
Sussex	5	13	20	+7	+53.9%	+15	+300.0%
Salem	24	15	3	-12	-80.0%	-21	-87.5%
Morris	7	7	4	-3	-42.8%	-3	-42.9%
SITE AVG	**9.9**	**13.8**	**13.8**	**0**	**0.0%**	**+3.9**	**+39.4%**

TABLE 29. DIFFERENCE IN MEDIAN LOS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Median LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Median LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018
Atlantic	**+7**	**0**	**+1**
Camden	**+7**	**0**	**0**
Essex	**+8**	**+4**	**+4**
Monmouth	**+9**	**+3**	**-3**
Hudson	**+3**	**+8**	**+9**
Mercer	**+5**	**+3**	**-33**
Union	**+3**	**-1**	**+15**
Bergen	**+6**	**+8**	**-3**
Burlington	**-4**	**-8**	**-2**
Ocean	**+1**	**-36**	**-6**
Somerset	**+1**	**-2**	**-9**
Passaic	**+10**	**+5**	**+11**
Middlesex	**+2**	**+2**	**-25**
Cumberland	**0**	**-13**	**-12**
Warren	**-3**	**+3**	**-8**
Gloucester	**0**	**+2**	**-7**
Cape May	**+8**	**-6**	**+4**
Sussex	**+1**	**-10**	**-9**
Salem	**-18**	**-12**	**0**
Morris	**+1**	**+9**	**-2**
SITE AVG	**+2.3**	**-2.1**	**-3.8**

TABLE 30. PERCENTAGE OF MINORITY YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	17.1%	17.2%	5.3%	-11.9	-11.8
Camden	7.3%	24.0%	19.8%	-4.2	+12.5
Essex	21.5%	13.0%	11.1%	-1.9	-10.4
Monmouth	19.7%	17.1%	20.3%	+3.2	+0.6
Hudson	18.5%	21.3%	14.6%	-6.7	-3.9
Mercer	13.2%	29.8%	25.8%	-4.0	+12.6
Union	16.0%	22.1%	24.7%	+2.6	+8.7
Bergen	14.1%	20.6%	10.0%	-10.6	-4.1
Burlington	17.2%	10.5%	28.0%	+17.5	+10.8
Ocean	24.3%	25.6%	21.1%	-4.5	-3.2
Somerset	8.7%	21.7%	18.5%	-3.2	+9.8
Passaic	17.0%	20.0%	23.6%	+3.6	+6.6
Middlesex	20.0%	22.1%	18.7%	-3.4	-1.3
Cumberland	17.5%	14.5%	14.3%	-0.2	-3.2
Warren	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-14.3
Gloucester	10.9%	5.4%	3.0%	-2.4	-7.9
Cape May	26.7%	9.1%	8.3%	-0.8	-18.4
Sussex	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-14.3
Salem	18.2%	8.7%	10.0%	+1.3	-8.2
Morris	6.5%	17.4%	11.1%	-6.3	+4.6
SITE AVG	**16.2%**	**16.1%**	**14.4%**	**-1.7**	**-1.8**

TABLE 31. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	6.8%	8.3%	0.0%	-8.3	-6.8
Camden	3.0%	17.6%	25.8%	+8.2	+22.8
Essex	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-8.0
Monmouth	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	+9.1	0.0
Hudson	9.8%	12.5%	11.1%	-1.4	+1.3
Mercer	9.3%	20.0%	50.0%	+30.0	+40.7
Union	6.9%	16.7%	36.4%	+19.7	+29.5
Bergen	14.5%	13.6%	22.2%	+8.6	+7.7
Burlington	14.0%	15.4%	0.0%	-15.4	-14.0
Ocean	21.2%	53.8%	17.9%	-35.9	-3.3
Somerset	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-2.9
Passaic	7.8%	5.0%	6.3%	+1.3	-1.5
Middlesex	9.0%	16.7%	21.4%	+4.7	+12.4
Cumberland	8.3%	16.7%	33.3%	+16.6	+25.0
Warren	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Gloucester	8.7%	0.0%	14.3%	+14.3	+5.6
Cape May	16.7%	25.0%	0.0%	-25.0	-16.7
Sussex	3.3%	33.3%	0.0%	-33.3	-3.3
Salem	14.3%	27.3%	0.0%	-27.3	-14.3
Morris	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	-6.7	0.0
SITE AVG	**8.7%**	**14.3%**	**12.4%**	**-1.9**	**+3.7**

TABLE 32. DIFFERENCE IN LOS OF 60+ DAYS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	% Minority Youth With ALOS of 60+ Days is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Youth by (in Percentage Points):		
	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018
Atlantic	+10.3	+8.9	+5.3
Camden	+4.3	+6.4	-6.0
Essex	+13.5	+13.0	+11.1
Monmouth	+10.6	+17.1	+11.2
Hudson	+8.7	+8.8	+3.5
Mercer	+3.9	+9.8	-24.2
Union	+9.1	+5.4	-11.7
Bergen	-0.4	+7.0	-12.2
Burlington	+3.2	-4.9	+28.0
Ocean	+3.1	-28.2	+3.2
Somerset	+5.8	+21.7	+18.5
Passaic	+9.2	+15.0	+17.3
Middlesex	+11.0	+5.4	-2.7
Cumberland	+9.2	-2.2	-19.0
Warren	+14.3	0.0	0.0
Gloucester	+2.2	+5.4	-11.3
Cape May	+10.0	-15.9	+8.3
Sussex	+11.0	-33.3	0.0
Salem	+3.9	-18.6	+10.0
Morris	+6.5	+10.7	+11.1
SITE AVG	+7.5	+1.8	+2.0

Disproportionality. The findings in Table 23 indicate remarkable decreases in the number of minority youth in detention since JDAI implementation. Moreover, while a gap between minority youth and white youth remains for two of the three LOS indicators described above, the gap has narrowed on all three indicators since JDAI implementation. And, for median LOS, the trend is now reversed, with minority youth having a shorter median LOS than white youth. The next question is whether these changes have had any impact on disproportionality. Table 33 indicates that since JDAI implementation, across sites the percentage of ADP comprised of minority youth has decreased -0.2 percentage points. In terms of detention admissions, Table 34 indicates that across sites, the percentage of all admissions comprised of minority youth is up +3.9 percentage points.

At the same time, however, Table 35 points to shifting demographics in the general youth population over time. Pre-JDAI, minority youth comprised 42.2% of the total youth population in the 20 sites. In the most recent year for which data are available (2017), across sites minority youth comprised 49.7% of the total youth population. While overrepresentation remains evident in all 20 sites, for the sites as a collective the gap has decreased by -7.7 percentage points. Again, though, changes over time and current figures vary across sites. For example, overrepresentation of minority youth, i.e., the difference between the percentage of minority youth in the general population vs. detention, currently ranges from +13.9 percentage points in Warren to +63.3 points in Salem, +54.9 points in Monmouth, and +48.8 points in Somerset.

TABLE 33. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	89.7%	96.3%	84.8%	-11.5	-4.9
Camden	84.5%	88.4%	91.3%	+2.9	+6.8
Essex	99.6%	99.9%	99.3%	-0.6	-0.3
Monmouth	74.5%	93.1%	83.7%	-9.4	+9.2
Hudson	95.1%	96.3%	97.3%	+1.0	+2.2
Mercer	96.0%	95.9%	96.5%	+0.6	+0.5
Union	98.1%	95.0%	86.7%	-8.3	-11.4
Bergen	79.4%	86.5%	78.4%	-8.1	-1.0
Burlington	65.6%	86.4%	69.7%	-16.7	+4.1
Ocean	44.4%	61.2%	39.3%	-21.9	-5.1
Somerset	81.9%	90.7%	97.1%	+6.4	+15.2
Passaic	95.6%	94.1%	96.5%	+2.4	+0.9
Middlesex	81.6%	85.2%	86.6%	+1.4	+5.0
Cumberland	94.4%	96.1%	98.4%	+2.3	+4.0
Warren	49.5%	83.2%	37.6%	-45.6	-11.9
Gloucester	62.3%	58.4%	57.1%	-1.3	-5.2
Cape May	64.7%	86.8%	49.1%	-37.7	-15.6
Sussex	58.0%	0.7%	53.0%	+52.3	-5.0
Salem	86.4%	72.8%	95.7%	+22.9	+9.3
Morris	78.6%	61.2%	69.7%	+8.5	-8.9
TOTAL	**90.3%**	**89.4%**	**90.1%**	**+0.7**	**-0.2**

TABLE 34. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	84.6%	86.3%	94.3%	+8.0	+9.7
Camden	79.5%	86.6%	90.1%	+3.5	+10.6
Essex	98.5%	98.2%	98.4%	+0.2	-0.1
Monmouth	62.7%	87.4%	85.7%	-1.7	+23.0
Hudson	93.9%	92.4%	96.1%	+3.7	+2.2
Mercer	94.6%	93.4%	95.8%	+2.4	+1.2
Union	94.6%	93.3%	89.8%	-3.5	-4.8
Bergen	78.3%	72.3%	84.6%	+12.3	+6.3
Burlington	66.2%	80.8%	73.0%	-7.8	+6.8
Ocean	44.6%	63.1%	54.7%	-8.4	+10.1
Somerset	69.8%	89.7%	96.9%	+7.2	+27.1
Passaic	91.9%	91.1%	93.3%	+2.2	+1.4
Middlesex	75.1%	81.9%	91.3%	+9.4	+16.2
Cumberland	89.6%	93.6%	93.2%	-0.4	+3.6
Warren	45.2%	66.7%	44.4%	-22.3	+.8
Gloucester	54.5%	67.3%	70.2%	+2.9	+15.7
Cape May	55.6%	47.6%	57.9%	+10.3	+2.3
Sussex	18.4%	30.0%	43.8%	+13.8	+25.4
Salem	81.6%	75.7%	86.1%	+10.4	+4.5
Morris	59.4%	61.1%	60.5%	-0.6	+1.1
TOTAL	**86.0%**	**87.8%**	**89.9%**	**+2.1**	**+3.9**

TABLE 35. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION

Minority Representation in Total Youth Population vs. Minority Representation in Detention

	Pre-JDAI			Post-JDAI			Change in Gap: Pre vs. Post JDAI
	Minority Representation in Youth Pop[i]	Minority Representation in Detention[j]	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	Percentage Point Difference/Gap	
Atlantic	44.4%	89.7%	**+45.3**	54.9%	84.8%	**+29.9**	**-15.4**
Camden	40.4%	84.5%	**+44.1**	51.7%	91.3%	**+39.6**	**-4.5**
Essex	69.2%	99.6%	**+30.4**	72.1%	99.3%	**+27.2**	**-3.2**
Monmouth	22.1%	74.5%	**+52.4**	28.8%	83.7%	**+54.9**	**+2.5**
Hudson	75.6%	95.1%	**+19.5**	79.7%	97.3%	**+17.6**	**-1.9**
Mercer	45.6%	96.0%	**+50.4**	58.9%	96.5%	**+37.6**	**-12.8**
Union	54.2%	98.1%	**+43.9**	62.1%	86.7%	**+24.6**	**-19.3**
Bergen	35.1%	79.4%	**+44.3**	45.2%	78.4%	**+33.2**	**-11.1**
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	**+37.0**	35.5%	69.7%	**+34.2**	**-2.8**
Ocean	15.5%	44.4%	**+28.9**	19.6%	39.3%	**+19.7**	**-9.2**
Somerset	34.3%	81.9%	**+47.6**	48.3%	97.1%	**+48.8**	**+1.2**
Passaic	58.2%	95.6%	**+37.4**	64.9%	96.5%	**+31.6**	**-5.8**
Middlesex	52.1%	81.6%	**+29.5**	65.5%	86.6%	**+21.1**	**-8.4**
Cumberland	54.0%	94.4%	**+40.4**	65.7%	98.4%	**+32.7**	**-7.7**
Warren	17.3%	49.5%	**+32.2**	23.7%	37.6%	**+13.9**	**-18.3**
Gloucester	22.9%	62.3%	**+39.4**	25.4%	57.1%	**+31.7**	**-7.7**
Cape May	17.7%	64.7%	**+47.0**	22.1%	49.1%	**+27.0**	**-20.0**
Sussex	13.8%	58.0%	**+44.2**	15.9%	53.0%	**+37.1**	**-7.1**
Salem	31.4%	86.4%	**+55.0**	32.4%	95.7%	**+63.3**	**8.3**
Morris	30.5%	78.6%	**+48.1**	30.5%	69.7%	**+39.2**	**-8.9**
TOTAL	**42.2%**	**90.3%**	**+48.1**	**49.7%**	**90.1%**	**+40.4**	**-7.7**

[i] Percent of population ages 10-17 years, source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Post-JDAI population figures are based on 2017, the most recent year for which data are available.

[j] Figures are based on detention ADP for the pre-JDAI years noted earlier and the post-JDAI year of 2018.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

As described in Table 36, the average daily population of girls in detention has dropped in 17 out of 20 JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2018, on any given day there were -66.4 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -81.7%. Seven sites have experienced a decrease of 90% or more: Atlantic (-100.0%), Cumberland (-100.0%), Warren (-100.0%), Gloucester (-100.0%), Morris (-100.0%), Burlington (-92.5%), and Somerset (-91.7%). One site, however, experienced an increase (Union, +66.7%). Over the past year, the number of girls in detention decreased across sites collectively, with ADP down -5.6 days (-27.3%).

Table 37 reveals that in 2018, more than one-thousand (1,328) fewer girls were admitted to detention as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, a decrease of -84.3%. The largest decreases occurred in Warren (-100.0%), Cumberland (-97.2%), Atlantic (-94.0%), and Camden (-90.7%). Over the past year, the number of girls admitted to detention is down -22.5% across sites. However, five sites experienced one-year increases: Sussex (+200.0%), Bergen (+60.0%), Monmouth (+57.1%), Ocean (+50.0%), and Atlantic (+33.3%). Table 38 indicates that the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls has decreased, by -4.1 percentage points since JDAI implementation. However, the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls varies widely. Across sites in 2018, 11.0% of all admissions were comprised of girls, but this ranged from 0.0% in Warren to 20.5% in Bergen.

Finally, Table 39 indicates that in 2018, length of stay for girls in detention ranged from just 1.0 day in Cape May to 154.8 days in Atlantic. Averaging across sites, length of stay in detention for girls has increased by +4.5 days since JDAI implementation (+23.1%). Three sites have experienced increases in length of stay of 20 days or more for girls: Atlantic (+130.5 days, +537.0%), Union (+20.7 days, +120.4%), and Middlesex (+20.2 days, +105.8%). Conversely, average length of stay for girls has dropped by more than 15 days since JDAI implementation in both Cape May (-30.0 days, -96.8%) and Essex (-19.8 days, -75.0%).

TABLE 36. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-4.0	-100.0%
Camden	15.4	5.7	3.3	-2.4	-42.1%	-12.1	-78.6%
Essex	20.0	1.0	2.1	+1.1	+110.0%	-17.9	-89.5%
Monmouth	4.2	0.2	0.5	+0.3	+150.0%	-3.7	-88.1%
Hudson	6.7	2.1	0.7	-1.4	-66.7%	-6.0	-89.6%
Mercer	4.5	0.9	1.0	+0.1	+11.1%	-3.5	-77.8%
Union	0.9	1.2	1.5	+0.3	+25.0%	+0.6	+66.7%
Bergen	3.0	0.5	0.9	+0.4	+80.0%	-2.1	-70.0%
Burlington	4.0	1.1	0.3	-0.8	-72.7%	-3.7	-92.5%
Ocean	3.1	0.1	0.7	+0.6	+600.0%	-2.4	-77.4%
Somerset	1.2	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-50.0%	-1.1	-91.7%
Passaic	4.3	1.6	1.4	-0.2	-12.5%	-2.9	-67.4%
Middlesex	3.1	4.4	1.3	-3.1	-70.5%	-1.8	-58.1%
Cumberland	4.6	0.6	0.0	-0.6	-100.0%	-4.6	-100.0%
Warren	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
Gloucester	0.3	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-100.0%	-0.3	-100.0%
Cape May	0.6	0.0	0.6	+0.6	>+100.0%	0.0	0.0%
Sussex	0.2	0.0	0.2	+0.2	>+100.0%	0.0	0.0%
Salem	0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-40.0%	-0.2	-40.0%
Morris	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-100.0%	-0.5	-100.0%
TOTAL	**81.3**	**20.5**	**14.9**	**-5.6**	**-27.3%**	**-66.4**	**-81.7%**

TABLE 37. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	67	3	4	+1	+33.3%	-63	-94.0%
Camden	376	62	35	-27	-43.5%	-341	-90.7%
Essex	335	55	54	-1	-1.8%	-281	-83.9%
Monmouth	76	7	11	+4	+57.1%	-65	-85.5%
Hudson	140	31	19	-12	-38.7%	-121	-86.4%
Mercer	104	15	15	0	0.0%	-89	-85.6%
Union	41	12	10	-2	-16.7%	-31	-75.6%
Bergen	43	10	16	+6	+60.0%	-27	-62.8%
Burlington	56	15	8	-7	-46.7%	-48	-85.7%
Ocean	47	8	12	+4	+50.0%	-35	-74.5%
Somerset	23	3	4	+1	+33.3%	-19	-82.6%
Passaic	72	31	19	-12	-38.7%	-53	-73.6%
Middlesex	67	32	24	-8	-25.0%	-43	-64.2%
Cumberland	72	13	2	-11	-84.6%	-70	-97.2%
Warren	5	2	0	-2	-100.0%	-5	-100.0%
Gloucester	13	6	2	-4	-66.7%	-11	-84.6%
Cape May	7	3	2	-1	-33.3%	-5	-71.4%
Sussex	8	1	3	+2	+200.0%	-5	-62.5%
Salem	8	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-3	-37.5%
Morris	16	5	3	-2	-40.0%	-13	-81.3%
TOTAL	**1576**	**320**	**248**	**-72**	**-22.5%**	**-1328**	**-84.3%**

TABLE 38. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF GIRLS

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	Percentage Points
Atlantic	14.3%	2.9%	3.8%	+0.9	-10.5
Camden	22.4%	17.3%	11.2%	-6.1	-11.2
Essex	13.6%	11.0%	11.0%	0.0	-2.6
Monmouth	15.0%	8.0%	14.3%	+6.3	-0.7
Hudson	11.5%	11.2%	7.4%	-3.8	-4.1
Mercer	12.1%	11.0%	12.6%	+1.6	+0.5
Union	7.6%	10.0%	11.4%	+1.4	+3.8
Bergen	17.3%	12.0%	20.5%	+8.5	+3.2
Burlington	19.7%	19.2%	10.8%	-8.4	-8.9
Ocean	19.6%	12.3%	18.8%	+6.5	-0.8
Somerset	18.3%	10.3%	12.5%	+2.2	-5.8
Passaic	8.7%	12.5%	9.1%	-3.4	+0.4
Middlesex	14.9%	22.2%	18.9%	-3.3	+4.0
Cumberland	28.9%	16.7%	4.5%	-12.2	-24.4
Warren	16.1%	13.3%	0.0%	-13.3	-16.1
Gloucester	13.1%	10.9%	4.3%	-6.6	-8.8
Cape May	25.9%	14.3%	10.5%	-3.8	-15.4
Sussex	21.1%	10.0%	18.8%	+8.8	-2.3
Salem	21.1%	16.2%	13.9%	-2.3	-7.2
Morris	25.0%	13.9%	7.0%	-6.9	-18.0
TOTAL	**15.1%**	**12.9%**	**11.0%**	**-1.9**	**-4.1**

TABLE 39. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS FOR GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	24.3	228.0	154.8	-73.2	-32.1%	+130.5	+537.0%
Camden	15.3	32.4	32.2	-0.2	-0.6%	+16.9	+110.5%
Essex	26.4	5.5	6.6	+1.1	+20.0%	-19.8	-75.0%
Monmouth	22.3	12.2	18.0	+5.8	+47.5%	-4.3	-19.3%
Hudson	15.6	26.2	12.9	-13.3	-50.7%	-2.7	-17.3%
Mercer	15.9	31.4	25.5	-5.9	-18.8%	+9.6	+60.4%
Union	17.2	31.5	37.9	+6.4	+20.3%	+20.7	+120.4%
Bergen	26.3	17.1	18.7	+1.6	+9.4%	-7.6	-28.9%
Burlington	26.2	19.8	26.9	+7.1	+35.9%	+0.7	+2.7%
Ocean	24.6	22.2	22.1	-0.1	-0.5%	-2.5	-10.2%
Somerset	21.0	17.7	12.0	-5.7	-32.2%	-9.0	-42.9%
Passaic	20.0	18.2	21.9	+3.7	+20.3%	+1.9	+9.5%
Middlesex	19.1	33.1	39.3	+6.2	+18.7%	+20.2	+105.8%
Cumberland	25.9	16.6	27.1	+10.5	+63.3%	+1.2	+4.6%
Warren	13.8	2.0	*	*	*	*	*
Gloucester	7.4	18.6	4.0	-14.6	-78.5%	-3.4	-46.0%
Cape May	31.0	2.6	1.0	-1.6	-61.5%	-30.0	-96.8%
Sussex	8.0	2.0	21.0	+19.0	+950.0%	+13.0	+162.5%
Salem	13.6	35.7	27.0	-8.7	-24.4%	+13.4	+98.5%
Morris	16.6	18.8	3.7	-15.1	-80.3%	-12.9	-77.7%
SITE AVG	**19.5**	**29.6**	**24.0**	**-5.6**	**-18.9%**	**+4.5**	**+23.1%**

BEYOND DETENTION: INCARCERATION AS A DISPOSITION

While JDAI focuses on the pre-disposition detention system first and foremost, it does so with the understanding that improvements to the detention system can serve as a starting point for broader changes in the overall juvenile justice system. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody or otherwise incarcerated at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. One measure of JDAI's broader influence, then, is the impact on the use of detention commitment programs and commitment to state custody as dispositions.

Detention 60-Day Commitment Programs.[15] Of the JDAI sites described in this report, twelve house youth in centers that operated 60-day commitment programs (approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission) in 2018. Tables 40-45 provide information regarding the use of the detention commitment program by these sites. Over the past year, the use of detention as a disposition dropped -11.3% across the twelve sites, with deceases seen in four sites. In 2018, the use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition was most common in Middlesex (22 admissions) followed by Ocean (15 admissions). Ocean experienced the largest one-year decrease (-7 kids, -31.8%), while Morris experienced the largest one-year increase (+5 kids, +250.0%).

Table 41 shows that across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (54.0%). Disorderly persons offenses accounted for 7.9% of the youth incarcerated in detention as a disposition. Similarly, Table 42 indicates that of all youth disposed to incarceration in detention as a disposition for a violation only, 13.2% had a disorderly persons offense as the most serious prior adjudication.

Table 43 reveals that the vast majority of youth were home/in the community prior to admission to incarceration in the detention center as a disposition (60.3%). Table 44 indicates that the majority of youth were sentenced to terms of 31-60 days (55.6%). Finally, as described in Table 45, for most youth (55.6%), commitment to the detention center was more or less the sole disposition, while 33.3% of the dispositions included a term of community-based probation, and 4.8% included a subsequent residential placement.

TABLE 40. ONE-YEAR TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION COMMITMENT PROGRAM

	2017	2018	1-Year Change	
			Kids	*%*
Bergen	8	8	0	0.0%
Cumberland	3	2	-1	-33.3%
Hudson	4	0	-4	-100.0%
Middlesex	27	22	-5	-18.5%
Monmouth	1	1	0	0.0%
Morris	2	7	+5	+250.0%
Ocean	22	15	-7	-31.8%
Salem	0	1	+1	>+100.0%
Somerset	1	2	+1	+100.0%
Sussex	1	1	0	0.0%
Union	2	3	+1	+50.0%
Warren	0	1	+1	>+100.0%
TOTAL	**71**	**63**	**-8**	**-11.3%**

TABLE 41. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS[16]

	1st/2nd		3rd		4th		DP		VOP		Other Violation		TOTAL	
Bergen	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	1	62.5%	5	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
Cumberland	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
Hudson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middlesex	31.8%	7	18.2%	4	4.5%	1	4.5%	1	40.9%	9	0.0%	0	100.0%	22
Monmouth	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Morris	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	28.6%	2	57.1%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
Ocean	0.0%	0	13.3%	2	0.0%	0	6.7%	1	53. 3%	8	26.7%	4	100.0%	15
Salem	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Somerset	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
Sussex	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Union	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100. 0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
Warren	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100. 0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
TOTAL	**12.7%**	**8**	**12.7%**	**8**	**6.3%**	**4**	**7.9%**	**5**	**54.0%**	**34**	**6. 3%**	**4**	**100.0%**	**63**

TABLE 42. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VOP/OTHER VIOLATION, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION

	1st/2nd		3rd		4th		DP		TOTAL	
Bergen	20.0%	1	80.0%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	5
Cumberland	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
Hudson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middlesex	33.3%	3	11.1%	1	33.3%	3	22.2%	2	100.0%	9
Monmouth	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Morris	25.0%	1	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	50.0%	2	100.0%	4
Ocean	16.7%	2	58.3%	7	16.7%	2	8.3%	1	100.0%	12
Salem	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Somerset	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Sussex	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Union	0.0%	0	100.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
Warren	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**18.4%**	**7**	**52.6%**	**20**	**15.8%**	**6**	**13.2%**	**5**	**100.0%**	**38**

TABLE 43. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS

	Detention		Home (Pre-Dispo)		ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)		Other[17]		TOTAL	
Bergen	37.5%	3	50.0%	4	12.5%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
Cumberland	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	100.0%	2
Hudson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middlesex	22.2%	4	81.8%	18	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	22
Monmouth	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Morris	14.3%	1	85.7%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
Ocean	46.7%	7	40.0%	6	0.0%	0	13.3%	2	100.0%	15
Salem	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Somerset	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	100.0%	2
Sussex	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Union	66.7%	2	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
Warren	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
TOTAL	**31.7%**	**20**	**60.3%**	**38**	**1.6%**	**1**	**6.3%**	**4**	**100.0%**	**63**

TABLE 44. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED

	1-15 Days		16-30 Days		31-60 Days		TOTAL	
Bergen	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	8	100.0%	8
Cumberland	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	100.0%	2
Hudson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middlesex	9.1%	2	40.9%	9	50.0%	11	100.0%	22
Monmouth	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Morris	71.4%	5	28.6%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	7
Ocean	20.0%	3	26.7%	4	53.3%	8	100.0%	15
Salem	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
Somerset	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	100.0%	2
Sussex	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Union	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3	100.0%	3
Warren	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
TOTAL	**15.9%**	**10**	**28.6%**	**18**	**55.6%**	**35**	**100.0%**	**63**

TABLE 45. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT

	Residential Program		Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar		Standard Probation		None of the Above		TOTAL	
Bergen	12.5%	1	25.0%	2	25.0%	2	37.5%	3	100.0%	8
Cumberland	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	100.0%	2
Hudson	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Middlesex	4.5%	1	4.5%	1	45.5%	10	45.5%	10	100.0%	22
Monmouth	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1
Morris	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	71.4%	5	28.6%	2	100.0%	7
Ocean	6.7%	1	0.0%	0	6.7%	1	86.7%	13	100.0%	15
Salem	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
Somerset	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
Sussex	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	100.0%	1
Union	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	66.7%	2	100.0%	3
Warren	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
TOTAL	**4.8%**	**3**	**6.3%**	**4**	**33.3%**	**21**	**55.6%**	**35**	**100.0%**	**63**

Commitments to State Custody with the JJC. Table 46 reports changes in commitments of youth to the Juvenile Justice Commission since JDAI implementation. Reduced reliance on detention pre-dispositionally has in fact led to reduced reliance on commitments to state custody as a disposition. Across sites, commitments to the JJC have decreased by -86.2%, a change that is generally commensurate with the reduction in admissions to detention reported earlier (-78.5%). Reductions in commitments to the JJC of 85% or more have occurred in nine sites, with Warren (-100.0%), Sussex (-100.0%), Cape May (-100.0%), and Hudson (-98.3%) experiencing the largest decreases. No site experienced an increase since JDAI implementation. Regarding one-year trends, three sites experienced an increase in JJC commitments between 2017 and 2018: Passaic (+16 kids, 533.3%), Gloucester (+1 kid, +100.0), and Essex (+4 kids, +28.6%).

TABLE 46. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION

	Pre-JDAI	2017	2018	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	45	8	1	-7	-87.5%	-44	-97.8%
Camden	378	41	19	-22	-53.7%	-359	-95.0%
Essex	121	14	18	+4	+28.6%	-103	-85.1%
Monmouth	34	6	6	0	0.0%	-28	-82.4%
Hudson	118	6	2	-4	-66.7%	-116	-98.3%
Mercer	67	27	27	0	0.0%	-40	-59.7%
Union	89	7	3	-4	-57.1%	-86	-96.6%
Bergen	14	9	4	-5	-55.6%	-10	-71.4%
Burlington	10	10	9	-1	-10.0%	-1	-10.0%
Ocean	23	9	3	-6	-66.7%	-20	-87.0%
Somerset	5	1	1	0	0.0%	-4	-80.0%
Passaic	53	3	19	+16	+533.3%	-34	-64.2%
Middlesex	51	23	22	-1	-4.4%	-29	-56.9%
Cumberland	24	7	7	0	0.0%	-17	-70.8%
Warren	2	0	0	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
Gloucester	3	1	2	+1	+100.0%	-1	-33.3%
Cape May	1	1	0	-1	-100.0%	-1	-100.0%
Sussex	1	0	0	0	0.0%	-1	-100.0%
Salem	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Morris	4	3	1	-2	-66.7%	-3	-75.0%
TOTAL	**1043**	**176**	**144**	**-32**	**-18.2%**	**-899**	**-86.2%**

TABLE 47. 2018 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	56.0	53.5	46.5	50.4	48.0	48.0	38.1	43.3	35.4	36.3	33.6	30.8	**43.3**
Camden	29.3	28.5	26.3	23.0	28.1	36.1	33.4	44.6	44.9	43.4	45.1	43.0	**35.5**
Passaic	26.4	24.3	28.0	30.2	33.5	34.4	32.0	38.0	22.5	22.0	20.5	20.8	**27.8**
Hudson	23.5	26.5	23.2	25.5	27.4	23.7	27.9	29.3	28.8	25.7	20.1	16.3	**24.8**
Mercer	28.7	27.9	22.0	18.8	13.3	9.5	13.8	19.5	22.4	20.6	15.1	15.1	**18.9**
Middlesex	14.4	15.9	13.1	17.6	18.2	14.0	16.9	17.6	18.0	17.5	10.6	14.0	**15.6**
Union	18.2	12.6	12.3	10.7	11.0	9.9	10.3	14.7	16.9	19.6	15.3	14.4	**13.8**
Monmouth	9.4	8.4	9.1	9.1	9.6	12.1	13.2	12.9	9.1	7.3	7.4	4.8	**9.4**
Burlington	9.9	8.6	6.7	5.7	6.9	5.3	4.7	6.9	8.9	12.0	14.3	13.7	**8.6**
Ocean	8.3	6.1	9.9	10.2	8.5	5.7	4.8	6.9	6.7	7.4	6.7	5.8	**7.3**
Atlantic	4.7	8.0	6.9	8.4	6.6	5.8	6.2	5.1	3.8	3.7	5.3	7.2	**5.8**
Bergen	4.2	6.0	7.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.2	3.4	6.0	5.5	6.3	6.2	**5.2**
Cumberland	4.4	2.7	4.0	3.4	5.8	6.1	1.7	1.0	3.4	6.0	6.4	4.9	**4.2**
Somerset	1.0	1.7	4.1	2.0	0.3	0.9	3.2	4.6	2.3	0.9	1.2	3.9	**2.2**
Salem	1.2	3.3	3.5	3.3	0.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.3	2.0	**1.9**
Gloucester	3.0	3.2	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.1	2.8	**1.6**
Cape May	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.3	2.6	1.9	**1.3**
Morris	0.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	**1.1**
Sussex	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.3	**0.9**
Warren	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	**0.5**
TOTAL	**245.1**	**242.9**	**230.3**	**228.8**	**225.3**	**219.8**	**216.2**	**254.2**	**236.1**	**232.5**	**215**	**210.4**	**229.7**

TABLE 48. 2018 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	50.1	56.2	48.5	43.9	41.1	38.9	48.5	52.6	51.2	48.3	51.3	49.4	**48.3**
Hudson	56.3	46.3	38.5	36.8	44.5	53.3	41.7	35.2	21.8	20.4	16.3	24.2	**36.3**
Camden	36.8	39.2	40.8	43.4	30.0	26.2	28.7	37.7	41.7	38.5	29.8	33.6	**35.5**
Passaic	25.8	25.0	21.8	26.7	42.5	27.4	25.3	30.7	35.4	28.8	34.7	38.0	**30.2**
Middlesex	29.6	30.6	25.9	27.0	29.6	30.6	25.9	27.0	26.7	31.1	27.3	25.4	**27.8**
Union	17.9	21.5	22.4	21.8	16.8	13.5	15.2	13.7	13.5	10.2	18.1	16.6	**16.7**
Bergen	15.5	19.0	22.5	21.8	15.3	14.6	12.2	12.9	13.8	13.6	14.2	15.6	**15.2**
Mercer	6.4	7.6	9.3	12.1	6.1	11.6	10.6	8.1	11.7	9.9	9.0	21.1	**10.4**
Atlantic	6.9	6.3	7.6	12.3	10.8	7.3	9.9	7.9	5.5	9.9	9.8	12.2	**8.9**
Burlington	3.7	5.7	5.0	3.2	4.8	12.7	12.4	9.5	8.8	4.9	10.3	11.1	**7.6**
Cumberland	12.1	10.9	8.2	8.9	9.7	7.7	6.6	4.0	1.8	1.3	2.3	3.7	**6.4**
Monmouth	11.9	7.1	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.2	5.3	7.1	6.5	1.5	3.9	3.0	**5.9**
Sussex	6.0	8.6	8.3	9.3	9.3	4.3	3.5	2.9	2.7	6.0	0.7	1.8	**5.3**
Ocean	5.8	5.4	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.4	6.5	5.3	6.4	5.0	6.9	6.5	**5.3**
Gloucester	9.3	6.1	9.0	6.2	3.5	0.2	0.6	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.8	5.1	**4.1**
Salem	7.1	4.6	1.7	0.9	1.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.0	4.0	5.1	6.2	**3.8**
Cape May	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.7	2.0	2.8	3.4	1.0	3.7	5.0	2.9	1.3	**2.4**
Warren	1.9	1.1	4.7	4.3	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	**1.7**
Somerset	0.0	0.5	2.4	4.3	4.5	2.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	**1.6**
Morris	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.6	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.1	**0.9**
TOTAL	**305.1**	**303.4**	**288.1**	**293.2**	**285**	**270.2**	**264.5**	**264**	**257.8**	**242.6**	**245.9**	**277.5**	**277.0**

TABLE 49. 2018 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	48	38	25	47	33	50	58	35	46	45	35	33	**493**
Camden	22	31	23	24	31	26	32	29	22	33	23	16	**312**
Hudson	13	21	17	16	36	25	30	22	16	18	22	22	**258**
Passaic	20	16	15	22	19	25	18	23	9	20	5	17	**209**
Middlesex	6	6	9	17	8	9	19	15	10	12	7	9	**127**
Mercer	9	8	11	8	12	8	13	13	10	11	5	11	**119**
Atlantic	14	7	4	11	4	4	8	8	8	14	11	12	**105**
Union	8	9	5	3	8	7	8	14	9	5	5	7	**88**
Bergen	9	11	11	8	2	3	2	6	5	12	5	4	**78**
Monmouth	9	6	5	4	10	10	10	10	3	3	4	3	**77**
Burlington	8	1	3	8	8	6	6	7	9	9	5	4	**74**
Ocean	3	6	6	4	7	8	7	6	2	5	5	5	**64**
Gloucester	5	4	7	7	2	2	6	1	3	0	6	4	**47**
Cumberland	1	8	4	1	9	2	1	3	7	1	4	3	**44**
Morris	2	6	2	6	2	1	5	10	2	0	1	6	**43**
Salem	3	4	3	3	1	3	2	3	5	2	2	5	**36**
Somerset	1	2	4	1	0	1	10	3	0	2	3	5	**32**
Cape May	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	3	1	3	2	1	**19**
Sussex	0	3	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	3	**16**
Warren	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	0	**9**
TOTAL	183	189	155	192	193	195	240	214	169	198	152	170	**2250**

TABLE 50. 2018 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	44	35	24	34	33	44	44	30	40	49	39	47	**463**
Camden	31	30	37	35	20	23	25	22	37	23	22	31	**336**
Hudson	16	14	19	25	26	23	10	10	33	38	26	38	**278**
Passaic	22	13	16	16	15	18	18	17	11	22	12	20	**200**
Union	14	12	16	8	4	10	7	9	8	15	15	9	**127**
Mercer	6	9	13	13	15	8	10	5	7	12	10	7	**115**
Atlantic	10	5	6	8	5	6	8	8	8	13	9	4	**90**
Bergen	11	7	14	12	6	5	4	4	6	5	7	8	**89**
Burlington	6	3	2	2	9	10	6	9	6	6	8	6	**73**
Middlesex	12	8	5	6	10	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	**64**
Sussex	7	4	3	3	2	1	4	1	9	6	2	9	**51**
Monmouth	9	5	1	4	4	5	2	8	1	0	3	0	**42**
Gloucester	4	5	5	5	0	0	2	2	3	2	5	2	**35**
Ocean	3	2	1	2	4	2	3	4	1	3	4	6	**35**
Salem	3	2	1	4	3	1	1	3	1	6	1	2	**28**
Cumberland	1	6	1	3	4	4	3	0	0	1	2	1	**26**
Cape May	2	1	1	1	3	3	2	0	5	2	0	0	**20**
Somerset	0	2	3	1	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	2	**15**
Morris	--	--	--	--	2	3	2	2	1	2	0	2	**14**
Warren	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	**8**
TOTAL	**203**	**164**	**169**	**182**	**168**	**169**	**156**	**141**	**182**	**208**	**169**	**198**	**2109**

TABLE 51. 2018 4-MONTH DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	TOTAL
Mercer	94.6	47.7	47.0	**63.7**
Union	31.5	106.9	45.5	**62.7**
Middlesex	62.4	22.1	55.3	**42.9**
Passaic	33.0	38.8	36.3	**36.1**
Camden	28.1	33.2	46.7	**35.9**
Burlington	53.1	21.2	33.6	**33.5**
Monmouth	27.1	20.6	64.4	**33.0**
Ocean	49.6	20.3	28.4	**30.7**
Essex	28.0	36.6	25.6	**30.4**
Hudson	25.2	27.3	35.0	**29.2**
Cumberland	27.2	28.5	25.1	**27.1**
Somerset	28.4	19.2	35.4	**26.7**
Bergen	18.0	40.8	19.1	**22.0**
Warren	23.7	30.5	12.7	**21.3**
Cape May	6.0	28.4	13.7	**19.1**
Atlantic	9.2	42.4	4.4	**17.6**
Sussex	18.9	11.3	18.3	**17.3**
Gloucester	15.7	8.6	13.4	**13.1**
Salem	16.0	19.6	6.8	**13.1**
Morris	13.7	13.4	4.0	**11.7**
SITE-AVG	30.5	30.9	28.5	**29.4**

TABLE 52. 2018 4-MONTH DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	TOTAL
Monmouth	54.0	41.7	74.5	**55.5**
Cumberland	32.8	57.5	45.6	**51.6**
Middlesex	54.9	48.2	46.7	**49.9**
Gloucester	58.4	49.5	26.3	**49.8**
Sussex	42.5	78.2	18.1	**47.1**
Ocean	61.8	41.7	33.6	**45.3**
Bergen	38.2	50.7	45.3	**44.7**
Somerset	38.0	48.7	27.5	**43.4**
Passaic	43.8	36.8	52.3	**43.1**
Essex	48.5	37.8	40.2	**42.2**
Salem	36.6	59.7	39.7	**41.8**
Union	40.3	60.1	26.8	**41.3**
Atlantic	44.3	38.4	34.2	**38.7**
Camden	35.2	40.0	44.2	**38.2**
Burlington	41.7	37.8	34.7	**37.4**
Cape May	42.6	25.9	46.0	**37.1**
Hudson	37.5	39.5	34.7	**37.1**
Mercer	40.5	32.2	37.5	**36.2**
Warren	28.4	35.0	32.0	**31.8**
Morris	--	14.9	17.2	**15.7**
SITE-AVG	43.2	43.7	37.9	**41.4**

TABLE 53. 2018 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center[a]	Total 2018 (YTD) ADP[b] In Detention Center	Approved Capacity[c]	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Atlantic	7.8	27	28.9%		X
Bergen	8.7	20	43.5%	X	[d]X
Burlington	13.2	24	55.0%		X
Camden	38.1	61	62.5%		X
Essex	80.0	242	33.1%		X
Middlesex	47.4	100	47.4%	X	X
Morris	2.8	43	6.5%	X	X
Ocean	8.2	30	27.3%	X	
Union	30.9	76	40.7%	X	X
TOTAL	199.0	623	31.9%	5 Programs	8 Multi-Jurisdiction

[a] The focus of this table is the "detention center" and not the "county," so population figures reflect all youth in the facility listed, regardless of sending county/county of residence. This table includes all detention centers operational as of January 1, 2018, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site.

[b] Average daily population in this table includes all youth in the building, including those in post-disposition detention commitment programs and federal holds (where applicable).

[c] "Capacity" refers to JJC approved capacity in an operational facility as of December, 2018. NOTE: not all facilities are presently staffed for full capacity, i.e., some facilities that have populations well-below approved capacity are staffed to accommodate the actual, lower population.

[d] Bergen houses females from Union and Hudson counties.

TABLE 54. ATLANTIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	34.1	89.7%	11.7%	47	39.1	84.6%	14.3%	28.9	34.2%	15.5%	29.6	24.3	19.0	31.0	33.4
04	30.5	90.5%	14.4%	44	37.3	84.1%	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	30.4	91.5%	11.3%	45	36.1	87.8%	16.4%	27.9	33.8%	16.3%	29.1	21.3	25.3	29.2	25.6
06	24.8	89.1%	4.8%	43	34.4	85.5%	15.7%	21.8	40.0%	11.7%	24.0	7.3	17.0	23.2	21.3
07	30.3	93.9%	10.5%	43	36.8	90.2%	12.9%	24.0	40.5%	13.1%	24.8	19.5	15.5	26.5	16.4
08	24.4	88.2%	11.0%	39	27.9	83.9%	11.3%	28.4	29.6%	17.2%	29.0	23.3	20.7	30.4	24.7
09	16.3	88.3%	14.0%	26	22.0	86.7%	17.4%	23.4	42.5%	13.0%	24.5	17.9	21.4	23.3	28.1
10	19.4	91.0%	11.6%	32	18.8	89.4%	11.5%	28.5	40.4%	18.3%	28.4	29.0	14.1	29.7	31.5
11	18.3	97.9%	6.7%	30	13.1	91.1%	11.5%	39.8	39.4%	29.1%	41.4	28.3	35.1	40.1	45.2
12	13.8	95.6%	1.7%	21	13.2	92.4%	7.0%	34.8	34.4%	21.2%	36.9	8.7	9.9	40.5	19.8
13	15.2	91.4%	6.3%	21	11.4	84.7%	12.4%	39.3	38.7%	27.0%	42.1	17.9	20.1	51.6	15.6
14	15.2	93.8%	5.1%	22	11.3	88.1%	13.3%	42.9	42.2%	27.4%	46.6	20.2	25.7	45.5	45.0
15	10.5	98.6%	3.0%	21	11.2	92.5%	11.2%	23.8	51.9%	12.6%	25.0	10.2	4.6	24.1	33.9
16	10.8	97.3%	1.9%	19	9.8	87.2%	5.1%	21.9	72.7%	9.1%	23.3	8.0	1.0	21.7	52.0
17	9.2	96.3%	0.1%	15	8.5	86.3%	2.9%	49.1	61.0%	16.2%	42.0	228.0	11.0	26.5	25.7
18	5.8	84.8%	0.4%	11	8.8	94.3%	3.8%	17.6	67.0%	5.2%	10.2	154.8	6.3	20.7	6.4
ATD 03	21.0	81.2%	6.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	19.6	83.2%	14.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	24.7	86.8%	15.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	26.3	86.6%	15.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	23.5	88.9%	11.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	22.3	83.4%	10.1%	-	16.8	82.7%	9.9%	39.9	5.9%	17.6%	40.0	38.8	41.8	39.8	39.4
09	22.4	79.5%	14.7%	-	17.7	86.3%	16.0%	38.7	9.2%	18.4%	40.2	32.0	48.1	37.4	36.0
10	20.3	88.8%	8.3%	-	12.3	85.7%	8.2%	45.3	5.5%	24.8%	46.7	28.9	39.7	45.0	47.0
11	16.6	87.5%	7.7%	-	9.5	82.5%	9.6%	52.5	9.6%	38.3%	52.4	54.1	38.1	57.1	50.3
12	18.8	89.7%	5.5%	-	9.9	89.9%	5.0%	62.3	3.7%	42.2%	62.1	67.2	70.4	60.7	66.6
13	14.8	81.4%	17.3%	-	9.3	82.9%	14.4%	48.8	9.5%	31.4%	50.6	34.8	42.5	56.5	33.8
14	12.2	83.2%	12.1%	-	8.4	88.1%	18.8%	49.1	12.0%	24.1%	42.8	39.4	59.5	40.2	37.0
15	15.0	91.7%	3.0%	-	10.0	89.2%	7.5%	44.6	14.7%	31.4%	45.2	36.6	32.8	40.7	57.1
16	21.1	84.5%	0.2%	-	7.8	87.1%	3.2%	70.9	0.0%	53.6%	73.3	6.0	76.2	66.5	79.5
17	12.2	93.8%	4.4%	-	6.7	88.9%	3.7%	53.4	7.1%	38.1%	53.5	51.2	37.9	56.0	48.4
18	8.9	93.9%	3.6%	-	7.5	94.4%	5.6%	38.7	8.2%	21.2%	39.9	14.3	50.0	35.3	57.3

TABLE 55. CAMDEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**94.6**	84.5%	16.3%	131	**139.9**	79.5%	22.4%	**21.3**	34.5%	6.5%	23.0	15.3	15.3	22.4	23.6
04	**78.9**	85.5%	13.1%	113	**134.5**	80.4%	18.0%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**61.5**	84.7%	8.9%	82	**107.4**	83.7%	13.7%	**18.5**	37.8%	5.7%	19.5	12.3	16.6	19.3	18.2
06	**47.6**	85.7%	9.0%	68	**87.4**	85.5%	13.0%	**17.4**	38.7%	5.3%	18.1	12.2	18.2	17.1	17.7
07	**44.7**	89.2%	6.5%	72	**66.6**	90.4%	12.3%	**20.1**	38.8%	7.2%	21.2	12.1	21.0	19.5	21.7
08	**49.9**	89.5%	8.0%	65	**54.6**	89.5%	12.4%	**28.7**	37.0%	13.8%	30.2	18.8	30.1	29.7	24.7
09	**46.7**	91.9%	9.2%	61	**44.6**	86.5%	15.0%	**32.9**	31.8%	19.9%	35.0	20.5	22.9	35.6	31.2
10	**41.2**	88.2%	16.1%	55	**41.8**	82.9%	13.9%	**31.6**	31.7%	17.1%	31.2	33.6	22.2	34.9	30.6
11	**40.4**	89.3%	9.3%	50	**32.3**	85.8%	11.9%	**38.2**	24.2%	23.7%	38.7	35.1	26.8	40.2	41.8
12	**39.8**	85.0%	7.5%	53	**32.8**	81.5%	10.9%	**37.9**	24.3%	23.8%	39.5	24.4	29.4	37.6	46.0
13	**43.5**	86.4%	9.7%	56	**34.8**	83.5%	10.6%	**38.0**	25.7%	24.7%	38.3	36.0	31.9	36.3	48.2
14	**48.5**	90.0%	11.2%	61	**37.2**	85.4%	14.8%	**41.1**	26.8%	25.1%	43.1	28.5	30.0	42.6	46.3
15	**31.8**	88.0%	14.6%	46	**29.7**	84.3%	16.6%	**33.5**	33.2%	18.7%	34.2	30.2	26.0	33.7	39.2
16	**36.7**	88.4%	14.9%	43	**26.5**	79.2%	12.3%	**36.8**	39.0%	22.0%	35.7	44.5	17.6	39.6	46.4
17	**35.5**	88.4%	16.0%	47	**29.8**	86.6%	17.3%	**38.0**	39.7%	23.1%	34.0	32.4	35.7	38.2	38.4
18	**35.5**	91.3%	9.2%	54	**26.0**	90.1%	11.2%	**35.9**	40.9%	19.8%	36.4	32.2	36.8	39.3	25.2
ATD 09	**53.3**	83.3%	19.5%	-	**41.4**	82.9%	20.1%	**37.5**	11.3%	20.6%	38.6	32.6	36.6	37.1	39.3
10	**39.8**	80.7%	14.0%	-	**37.7**	80.3%	16.8%	**32.4**	14.1%	14.1%	32.1	33.7	28.2	34.8	29.7
11	**41.1**	81.3%	19.0%	-	**34.7**	79.3%	19.7%	**36.0**	9.8%	20.2%	37.2	31.2	33.1	32.6	49.3
12	**36.9**	78.9%	17.9%	-	**31.1**	81.2%	18.0%	**35.1**	9.1%	17.7%	34.9	36.2	38.9	33.7	36.2
13	**38.3**	78.2%	10.9%	-	**29.8**	79.3%	12.3%	**40.3**	7.3%	20.5%	41.1	34.7	40.6	42.1	32.6
14	**42.9**	83.1%	19.3%	-	**30.0**	83.1%	18.9%	**42.7**	12.4%	22.7%	42.3	44.4	43.9	44.5	35.0
15	**35.9**	75.8%	11.7%	-	**31.5**	81.7%	18.3%	**39.1**	11.6%	18.0%	33.3	23.5	47.9	24.9	30.5
16	**33.6**	78.1%	17.1%	-	**34.7**	78.4%	15.8%	**25.1**	16.3%	7.6%	24.2	31.6	23.4	24.7	26.2
17	**45.1**	74.7%	15.8%	-	**37.2**	83.4%	16.1%	**35.3**	11.4%	19.2%	35.9	32.2	37.4	32.4	44.2
18	**35.5**	89.5%	16.8%	-	**28.0**	90.5%	15.8%	**38.2**	8.3%	19.7%	38.4	37.4	44.8	38.8	32.3

TABLE 56. ESSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**243.6**	99.6%	8.2%	308	**205.0**	98.5%	13.6%	**38.5**	43.4%	21.2%	40.3	26.4	12.9	40.8	26.8
04	**171.0**	99.5%	6.5%	224	**167.8**	97.8%	12.0%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**138.5**	99.6%	5.6%	191	**155.9**	98.1%	12.6%	**30.0**	51.9%	17.9%	32.2	12.6	12.9	30.8	26.3
06	**115.1**	99.1%	6.4%	156	**178.7**	97.7%	10.1%	**20.6**	55.2%	11.8%	21.4	13.3	13.1	20.9	19.9
07	**128.6**	98.9%	4.1%	151	**166.2**	97.4%	8.6%	**22.9**	54.4%	14.3%	24.1	11.1	14.1	23.8	17.5
08	**114.7**	98.7%	6.6%	132	**123.3**	97.7%	9.9%	**27.6**	49.3%	16.7%	28.5	18.9	11.5	28.1	26.3
09	**113.2**	99.7%	5.7%	142	**107.8**	98.6%	9.5%	**33.0**	49.9%	20.0%	34.6	17.1	7.9	32.7	40.2
10	**100.0**	99.5%	7.3%	117	**99.3**	98.6%	11.0%	**30.9**	50.8%	18.0%	31.3	27.7	12.3	30.7	38.8
11	**79.0**	99.2%	4.5%	102	**76.6**	98.9%	8.4%	**35.5**	53.1%	16.9%	37.1	18.1	26.9	36.0	30.9
12	**70.6**	99.8%	3.2%	91	**72.8**	98.5%	10.1%	**28.6**	58.5%	16.6%	30.9	7.0	4.4	30.0	18.3
13	**73.6**	99.9%	5.4%	105	**73.5**	98.9%	12.6%	**28.1**	60.1%	13.9%	30.0	15.2	4.9	28.7	25.0
14	**83.0**	99.5%	5.0%	105	**62.8**	99.2%	12.9%	**39.7**	52.0%	20.4%	43.0	17.3	13.4	41.6	24.9
15	**81.7**	99.4%	3.7%	104	**58.6**	99.0%	11.0%	**39.8**	50.2%	20.7%	42.7	16.2	2.2	41.8	19.8
16	**71.4**	100.0%	3.5%	83	**42.8**	98.8%	14.6%	**52.2**	51.0%	19.7%	52.6	49.6	1.5	55.5	22.4
17	**41.0**	99.9%	2.4%	65	**41.5**	98.2%	11.0%	**36.5**	50.1%	12.7%	40.3	5.5	2.7	40.0	13.2
18	**43.3**	99.3%	4.9%	59	**41.1**	98.4%	11.0%	**30.4**	47.8%	10.9%	33.1	6.6	4.3	33.3	14.4
ATD 06	**97.6**	-	-	-	**64.9**	98.1%	-	**39.7**	3.5%	20.0%	40.2	33.0	20.0	40.1	39.5
07	**125.3**	-	-	-	**82.1**	98.2%	7.2%	**37.7**	7.9%	18.9%	37.8	35.5	23.2	37.4	42.4
08	**105.7**	95.6%	10.8%	-	**82.3**	98.2%	9.4%	**40.9**	2.7%	20.7%	41.0	41.0	31.6	39.6	50.3
09	**125.3**	93.0%	10.2%	-	**87.8**	98.5%	8.6%	**42.9**	2.4%	24.0%	42.6	45.7	37.3	42.8	44.1
10	**115.2**	93.8%	6.8%	-	**84.8**	97.4%	10.0%	**40.2**	3.2%	20.3%	40.4	38.5	37.0	40.3	39.6
11	**96.1**	99.0%	9.3%	-	**59.9**	98.5%	9.9%	**41.9**	2.0%	22.3%	42.7	35.1	56.3	41.6	43.2
12	**89.8**	95.8%	10.1%	-	**58.1**	98.3%	9.9%	**42.9**	2.8%	20.5%	43.8	33.3	56.0	42.2	46.8
13	**89.8**	97.4%	10.0%	-	**53.2**	99.1%	13.8%	**45.2**	5.7%	24.7%	45.5	44.0	44.1	44.5	52.0
14	**71.3**	94.7%	13.8%	-	**46.3**	98.6%	12.6%	**46.0**	3.8%	24.5%	46.3	44.2	64.6	45.9	44.9
15	**66.4**	94.4%	11.2%	-	**43.6**	98.9%	12.6%	**46.7**	18.6%	81.4%	47.7	41.1	23.3	47.1	46.0
16	**61.9**	98.9%	9.0%	-	**41.0**	97.0%	15.2%	**43.0**	13.9%	16.3%	45.9	26.3	21.3	43.5	48.2
17	**46.1**	97.7%	7.4%	-	**35.3**	96.9%	10.8%	**41.3**	11.4%	20.4%	43.6	25.0	39.0	40.8	50.9
18	**48.3**	99.0%	4.7%	-	**38.6**	98.5%	11.0%	**42.2**	11.0%	20.0%	42.2	26.4	31.0	39.3	50.5

TABLE 57. MONMOUTH ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**40.0**	74.5%	10.5%	50	**42.3**	62.7%	15.0%	**30.3**	27.5%	15.8%	31.7	22.3	22.1	34.7	37.4
04	**39.5**	69.6%	11.9%	54	**47.4**	64.0%	13.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**24.9**	80.4%	15.4%	36	**33.9**	69.8%	16.7%	**23.9**	34.6%	10.7%	24.3	21.8	18.2	27.8	19.9
06	**22.2**	80.6%	13.8%	37	**33.8**	72.7%	17.7%	**19.6**	33.8%	7.1%	20.3	16.2	13.3	21.2	29.8
07	**21.8**	84.3%	12.7%	31	**28.3**	76.8%	14.7%	**23.5**	41.1%	11.3%	24.3	18.9	15.8	27.6	19.8
08	**27.9**	90.9%	4.5%	44	**23.8**	80.1%	14.0%	**30.6**	35.6%	16.4%	33.7	12.8	17.1	34.5	45.1
09	**25.7**	90.4%	6.9%	40	**22.6**	79.3%	13.8%	**37.5**	30.1%	20.1%	40.3	17.4	17.2	43.5	37.5
10	**18.6**	83.8%	7.9%	28	**15.1**	71.8%	14.4%	**37.2**	31.4%	22.9%	40.2	20.5	17.8	42.3	66.4
11	**12.2**	84.1%	9.0%	22	**11.3**	73.3%	12.6%	**29.2**	27.9%	17.6%	30.1	22.6	19.9	31.8	41.3
12	**8.5**	81.4%	9.6%	16	**8.0**	76.0%	20.8%	**37.0**	28.6%	21.4%	42.5	15.7	20.5	41.3	75.4
13	**11.2**	85.3%	2.0%	21	**8.3**	71.0%	14.0%	**40.2**	36.1%	26.8%	45.7	5.3	20.1	48.9	33.9
14	**6.8**	83.6%	1.2%	16	**8.4**	79.2%	5.9%	**26.5**	46.0%	13.0%	27.8	6.2	22.6	22.7	51.3
15	**8.5**	85.8%	3.3%	14	**6.0**	73.6%	6.9%	**23.8**	47.9%	13.7%	23.9	21.4	22.2	27.7	19.3
16	**9.2**	93.0%	0.5%	13	**8.0**	90.6%	6.3%	**35.8**	48.3%	10.3%	38.2	3.0	37.0	43.5	12.0
17	**5.7**	93.1%	3.8%	11	**7.3**	87.4%	8.0%	**24.4**	46.4%	14.3%	25.5	12.2	11.4	18.3	55.3
18	**9.4**	83.7%	5.3%	16	**6.4**	85.7%	14.3%	**33.0**	42.5%	18.8%	35.4	18.0	19.5	40.9	7.8
ATD 03	**11.4**	57.0%	7.9%	-	**5.9**	59.2%	9.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	**11.6**	63.8%	15.5%	-	**6.0**	68.1%	12.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**7.7**	68.8%	3.9%	-	**6.0**	73.6%	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	**13.6**	75.0%	14.0%	-	**9.1**	72.5%	13.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	**25.0**	73.1%	11.0%	-	**15.8**	84.1%	11.1%	**50.7**	1.5%	24.6%	50.5	51.5	44.8	53.5	56.5
08	**15.5**	72.4%	8.1%	-	**11.9**	72.7%	11.2%	**38.9**	4.0%	22.5%	39.7	30.9	43.8	36.7	35.8
09	**19.8**	73.1%	5.8%	-	**12.7**	70.4%	7.2%	**39.8**	1.4%	17.4%	41.0	26.0	29.8	45.0	37.7
10	**11.1**	57.2%	7.9%	-	**7.4**	55.1%	10.1%	**49.6**	6.7%	22.5%	52.5	20.8	50.4	42.4	108.2
11	**9.9**	65.4%	12.7%	-	**7.8**	66.0%	11.7%	**41.1**	4.5%	22.5%	40.0	50.9	44.6	38.6	53.7
12	**7.6**	65.1%	24.2%	-	**5.3**	65.1%	30.2%	**42.2**	3.0%	24.2%	44.5	37.0	43.1	38.9	66.3
13	**8.3**	69.7%	5.1%	-	**6.2**	71.6%	10.8%	**49.0**	9.2%	34.2%	51.2	32.0	51.8	47.8	51.8
14	**12.3**	80.6%	6.4%	-	**5.5**	89.4%	10.6%	**59.6**	1.9%	39.6%	60.6	50.0	70.8	57.6	57.8
15	**10.5**	73.2%	7.0%	-	**5.6**	79.4%	8.8%	**59.3**	6.3%	34.4%	62.0	28.0	74.8	58.2	42.2
16	**9.0**	84.4%	7.3%	-	**6.3**	96.0%	16.0%	**52.4**	3.4%	17.2%	47.5	119.0	36.7	39.3	81.3
17	**8.2**	92.1%	12.9%	-	**5.4**	89.2%	15.4%	**45.4**	10.5%	26.3%	47.4	33.6	30.5	51.1	26.8
18	**5.9**	82.1%	6.6%	-	**2.8**	73.8%	4.7%	**55.5**	0.0%	37.2%	54.6	75.8	60.9	51.0	61.6

TABLE 58. HUDSON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**86.7**	95.1%	7.7%	116	**101.8**	93.9%	11.5%	**28.9**	43.9%	17.7%	30.6	15.6	15.8	34.9	22.5
04	**79.2**	94.6%	9.2%	112	**105.8**	94.1%	10.2%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**66.2**	95.7%	5.8%	94	**86.3**	95.0%	8.3%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	**74.3**	96.9%	4.6%	102	**83.4**	96.9%	7.1%	**28.0**	57.4%	15.9%	28.4	22.2	27.3	32.6	22.4
07	**63.1**	98.4%	3.7%	97	**83.4**	96.4%	9.7%	**23.3**	66.8%	14.2%	24.6	10.5	8.9	29.3	16.2
08	**60.8**	97.8%	5.6%	86	**78.9**	95.6%	10.7%	**24.4**	61.5%	11.2%	25.6	14.1	10.8	34.2	12.2
09	**62.3**	98.9%	7.2%	84	**51.3**	95.1%	14.9%	**32.6**	50.1%	18.2%	35.6	15.6	9.1	40.0	23.5
10	**39.3**	96.2%	6.1%	55	**39.8**	94.8%	11.9%	**29.6**	55.4%	14.3%	30.5	23.0	8.3	38.4	19.8
11	**38.4**	95.9%	5.4%	62	**43.6**	95.8%	12.2%	**28.5**	58.4%	12.9%	31.3	10.1	36.0	32.4	19.5
12	**43.1**	96.7%	7.2%	56	**40.6**	95.5%	10.1%	**38.2**	41.7%	16.1%	40.0	22.0	20.9	40.5	37.1
13	**30.4**	98.0%	8.6%	43	**37.0**	98.4%	13.0%	**29.8**	52.5%	13.7%	31.8	15.5	31.7	36.2	22.8
14	**30.2**	97.4%	7.4%	44	**28.4**	97.1%	11.4%	**34.6**	44.0%	16.8%	36.3	21.3	25.2	42.8	22.6
15	**28.0**	94.8%	6.9%	37	**22.9**	96.4%	7.3%	**41.5**	35.8%	25.5%	42.0	36.8	41.8	40.9	40.7
16	**30.3**	93.1%	8.4%	44	**23.3**	91.4%	10.8%	**35.8**	35.4%	22.2%	37.4	17.1	34.7	41.8	28.2
17	**30.2**	96.3%	6.9%	35	**23.2**	92.4%	11.2%	**32.8**	43.3%	20.5%	33.5	26.2	17.5	38.8	28.5
18	**24.8**	97.3%	2.8%	31	**21.5**	96.1%	7.4%	**29.2**	45.1%	14.5%	30.5	12.9	16.3	31.2	27.9
ATD 08	**72.9**	-	15.4%	-	**47.7**	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	**58.6**	93.0%	14.0%	-	**37.0**	94.2%	15.7%	**44.0**	4.4%	23.1%	43.7	45.2	43.4	46.2	41.2
10	**65.9**	91.8%	13.1%	-	**39.1**	91.9%	14.6%	**48.5**	3.1%	29.1%	49.8	40.8	46.7	46.5	50.7
11	**57.7**	96.4%	16.6%	-	**41.5**	95.8%	17.8%	**39.4**	3.3%	17.4%	40.8	33.1	39.4	40.7	38.6
12	**61.5**	84.1%	9.7%	-	**41.9**	93.8%	15.3%	**49.0**	2.0%	28.0%	49.3	46.9	43.5	51.3	48.1
13	**47.5**	93.9%	12.1%	-	**36.0**	95.4%	12.4%	**45.4**	2.1%	28.0%	45.7	42.5	34.1	48.2	44.2
14	**30.5**	97.5%	12.9%	-	**24.8**	96.6%	13.1%	**41.1**	2.4%	23.2%	41.5	40.9	29.2	41.3	41.1
15	**40.8**	93.4%	13.3%	-	**25.2**	94.7%	15.2%	**43.0**	3.3%	21.8%	43.1	42.3	60.9	36.3	46.1
16	**40.4**	87.0%	10.5%	-	**23.3**	91.4%	10.8%	**34.8**	41.4%	22.2%	91.9	8.1	9.2	51.0	39.8
17	**37.1**	90.2%	15.0%	-	**27.5**	90.3%	14.8%	**45.4**	2.4%	24.4%	46.3	39.8	43.9	44.8	46.2
18	**36.3**	90.3%	14.1%	-	**23.2**	87.4%	12.6%	**37.1**	4.5%	16.7%	37.1	37.1	36.5	36.6	36.8

TABLE 59. MERCER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**60.0**	96.0%	7.5%	80	**71.9**	94.6%	12.1%	**27.4**	36.2%	13.0%	28.9	15.9	18.3	28.5	21.2
06	**61.2**	94.2%	10.4%	80	**65.3**	93.5%	14.8%	**30.9**	36.9%	15.1%	32.9	19.4	17.5	30.9	44.2
07	**55.8**	98.0%	9.1%	85	**63.8**	93.5%	12.5%	**24.1**	39.2%	11.1%	25.0	18.4	11.6	26.1	16.8
08	**42.5**	97.3%	6.7%	57	**48.2**	93.6%	12.3%	**26.5**	41.8%	10.2%	27.6	17.7	12.9	28.5	19.1
09	**29.8**	95.5%	3.7%	42	**34.3**	90.3%	11.5%	**27.0**	43.3%	9.7%	29.2	10.2	7.7	28.4	33.8
10	**25.0**	97.4%	9.1%	36	**25.3**	92.4%	18.4%	**28.7**	39.2%	13.7%	31.9	13.8	6.4	31.8	20.4
11	**25.7**	94.2%	8.4%	35	**22.8**	90.8%	10.6%	**32.4**	35.4%	14.0%	33.1	27.2	23.7	35.9	15.9
12	**23.7**	98.5%	4.0%	34	**18.5**	93.7%	14.0%	**34.2**	39.5%	15.0%	37.5	12.2	12.1	38.1	27.3
13	**29.6**	96.6%	4.7%	42	**16.3**	90.3%	14.8%	**47.3**	34.2%	22.1%	52.8	12.4	19.2	53.4	42.0
14	**27.0**	100.0%	8.0%	39	**14.8**	98.3%	20.2%	**55.0**	37.1%	26.9%	63.5	22.8	1.7	62.4	24.3
15	**16.0**	98.5%	8.4%	23	**11.5**	96.4%	13.8%	**40.6**	46.9%	19.6%	42.6	26.8	18.2	42.2	35.7
16	**14.6**	100.0%	2.3%	20	**13.0**	100.0%	5.8%	**23.8**	44.2%	9.6%	24.0	20.7	*	22.4	9.0
17	**25.2**	95.9%	3.3%	34	**11.3**	93.4%	11.0%	**48.3**	32..6%	29.1%	51.0	31.4	38.6	52.1.	48.7
18	**18.9**	96.5%	5.2%	30	**9.9**	95.8%	12.6%	**63.7**	33.9%	26.6%	68.6	25.5	46.0	68.9	47.9
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	**12.8**	91.6%	9.1%	**27.5**	8.7%	8.7%	26.8	33.7	24.8	27.1	31.7
09	-	-	-	-	**11.3**	90.4%	11.0%	**24.9**	5.6%	6.4%	25.3	21.7	19.2	24.8	30.8
10	**12.6**	-	-	-	**10.2**	88.5%	14.8%	**24.3**	10.6%	3.8%	23.8	28.0	16.6	24.5	29.4
11	**19.8**	-	-	-	**14.1**	90.5%	10.7%	**32.7**	13.5%	12.8%	32.9	31.7	23.9	31.2	48.2
12	**22.3**	-	-	-	**15.3**	90.2%	15.3%	**40.3**	10.9%	16.8%	42.6	25.7	33.5	42.6	35.4
13	**17.7**	-	-	-	**12.3**	90.5%	20.4%	**40.1**	15.0%	21.6%	42.7	28.8	51.2	39.9	35.1
14	**18.3**	90.0%	21.1%	-	**12.3**	92.6%	23.6%	**41.6**	9.3%	28.6%	45.6	29.6	56.9	39.1	44.1
15	**26.9**	97.5%	15.0%	-	**14.8**	98.9%	14.0%	**45.7**	7.6%	24.5%	46.0	39.1	29.5	45.8	40.5
16	**15.9**	96.1%	3.9%	-	**17.5**	95.7%	14.3%	**31.6**	23.1%	7.7%	35.4	13.7	24.0	33.8	23.4
17	**14.1**	95.2%	10.5%	-	**11.0**	97.1%	11.8%	**42.2**	15.8%	30.0%	42.9	37.6	34.3	45.0	19.0
18	**10.4**	97.2%	22.6%	-	**9.6**	94.8%	17.4%	**36.2**	14.8%	16.5%	38.6	25.6	37.5	35.0	38.8

TABLE 60. UNION ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**39.2**	98.1%	2.4%	55	**45.0**	94.6%	7.6%	**28.8**	33.5%	15.5%	29.8	17.2	16.6	29.9	29.0
06	**26.3**	96.1%	2.9%	42	**40.2**	96.3%	10.8%	**21.5**	41.5%	11.5%	23.2	6.6	29.9	20.5	25.1
07	**28.3**	97.8%	1.6%	44	**38.8**	95.9%	7.5%	**19.2**	44.2%	7.6%	20.3	5.4	9.3	20.1	17.8
08	**32.0**	97.4%	5.4%	47	**36.5**	94.5%	11.0%	**26.2**	36.4%	13.8%	27.8	13.0	11.5	27.0	26.9
09	**34.5**	91.9%	4.9%	54	**35.1**	95.5%	10.9%	**29.9**	42.5%	15.7%	31.8	15.6	41.3	28.5	32.6
10	**30.0**	96.3%	3.9%	43	**29.7**	96.1%	8.7%	**32.5**	36.5%	18.4%	34.8	3.9	23.8	33.9	28.7
11	**26.2**	97.8%	4.3%	56	**23.1**	95.7%	9.0%	**33.6**	32.8%	17.4%	34.4	26.0	17.0	34.2	34.8
12	**42.9**	98.0%	5.7%	54	**16.3**	93.9%	9.2%	**58.3**	18.0%	43.5%	29.1	48.6	25.2	61.8	56.6
13	**32.1**	97.3%	11.3%	54	**14.7**	94.9%	10.2%	**62.5**	21.2%	26.4%	65.7	33.6	32.1	58.5	85.7
14	**26.0**	97.1%	9.6%	39	**14.3**	96.5%	12.3%	**62.4**	23.3%	28.2%	60.4	76.6	65.3	64.0	60.8
15	**23.8**	99.0%	4.3%	30	**12.2**	97.3%	8.2%	**57.4**	22.3%	28.4%	59.7	36.8	32.6	66.5	37.0
16	**19.6**	97.6%	3.5%	26	**13.8**	92.7%	7.3%	**63.4**	39.0%	30.5%	66.3	23.8	9.8	67.1	77.8
17	**16.0**	95.0%	7.2%	20	**10.0**	93.3%	10.0%	**53.3**	31.7%	21.8%	55.4	31.5	29.6	60.4	42.4
18	**13.8**	86.7%	11.2%	21	**7.3**	89.8%	11.4%	**62.7**	37.5%	26.1%	64.9	37.9	41.5	43.2	172.6
ATD 10	**25.1**	96.5%	8.1%	-	**12.5**	96.0%	9.9%	**52.1**	1.3%	28.0%	50.5	67.4	37.0	53.2	52.0
11	**17.0**	91.7%	9.1%	-	**12.8**	91.4%	8.6%	**47.3**	12.2%	29.7%	47.3	47.0	38.8	49.2	43.3
12	**10.9**	87.3%	7.2%	-	**7.3**	90.5%	14.3%	**47.8**	9.0%	32.6%	50.8	26.4	58.4	45.4	54.0
13	**8.0**	95.2%	19.6%	-	**6.8**	96.3%	39.6%	**41.2**	0.0%	10.3%	43.9	30.9	46.6	34.0	72.6
14	**8.7**	88.7%	9.8%	-	**7.8**	89.2%	15.1%	**29.8**	9.5%	9.5%	31.6	19.0	35.9	31.3	18.7
15	**6.1**	99.4%	1.7%	-	**5.3**	93.8%	4.7%	**51.2**	15.5%	25.4%	52.3	22.6	22.4	47.3	40.3
16	**8.5**	96.0%	14.5%	-	**11.3**	84.4%	15.5%	**20.3**	18.5%	0.0%	23.0	16.1	12.8	24.7	12.8
17	**13.8**	97.4%	14.1%	-	**9.4**	96.5%	12.4%	**44.6**	13.3%	31.6%	43.9	51.3	6.0	44.4	42.4
18	**16.7**	94.7%	7.9%	-	**10.6**	94.5%	7.9%	**41.3**	8.8%	22.4%	40.6	49.1	57.2	40.4	37.3

TABLE 61. BERGEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**20.3**	79.4%	14.7%	32	**20.8**	78.3%	17.3%	**27.4**	30.1%	14.2%	27.6	26.3	25.4	25.4	31.0
06	**12.2**	88.2%	13.3%	21	**10.6**	82.7%	12.6%	**38.1**	34.1%	23.0%	38.5	35.8	34.7	40.3	38.4
07	**8.9**	80.3%	11.3%	15	**9.8**	78.0%	11.9%	**26.5**	37.2%	17.7%	26.6	25.7	23.0	30.2	25.4
08	**12.6**	87.4%	12.3%	22	**11.5**	81.2%	10.9%	**25.1**	37.8%	14.3%	24.2	32.9	13.5	29.6	24.8
09	**10.0**	78.4%	8.6%	18	**12.0**	77.8%	14.6%	**27.0**	41.0%	14.4%	28.5	18.7	28.5	28.9	17.3
10	**10.7**	80.6%	6.5%	19	**9.3**	78.4%	9.0%	**34.5**	32.1%	22.6%	35.7	21.0	37.0	36.9	32.4
11	**9.4**	75.1%	23.4%	18	**9.6**	80.0%	13.0%	**31.1**	27.2%	15.8%	27.9	53.9	40.5	30.5	20.8
12	**6.4**	86.7%	14.6%	13	**7.8**	88.2%	11.8%	**26.5**	31.6%	16.8%	25.9	29.9	36.3	21.5	29.9
13	**8.1**	76.0%	13.4%	15	**8.6**	76.7%	18.4%	**31.0**	27.6%	20.4%	32.6	24.1	30.3	32.0	33.2
14	**8.1**	80.8%	14.4%	17	**8.6**	81.6%	17.5%	**27.3**	45.0%	16.0%	28.2	23.5	31.6	30.7	20.3
15	**8.4**	81.4%	7.6%	14	**9.8**	82.1%	12.0%	**23.9**	42.3%	12.2%	24.7	17.3	22.3	26.5	22.3
16	**6.5**	96.7%	5.0%	9	**6.0**	95.8%	12.5%	**23.4**	22.7%	13.6%	25.6	13.3	28.0	23.1	22.2
17	**6.8**	86.5%	7.0%	13	**6.9**	72.3%	12.0%	**34.8**	30.0%	18.9%	37.0	17.1	20.1	26.1	49.6
18	**5.2**	78.4%	78.4%	13	**6.5**	84.6%	20.5%	**22.0**	47.8%	11.6%	22.7	18.7	31.6	19.3	21.4
ATD 09	**29.3**	-	-	-	**16.7**	52.6%	7.9%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**28.9**	-	-	-	**16.7**	78.7%	7.9%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**14.8**	-	-	-	**9.7**	72.4%	11.2%	**59.9**	5.9%	17.6%	60.7	52.1	58.4	45.8	73.9
12	**18.0**	79.9%	9.2%	-	**10.1**	71.1%	11.6%	**61.9**	2.8%	38.5%	63.1	50.1	60.1	60.7	66.3
13	**19.1**	77.8%	11.4%	-	**9.9**	70.4%	17.3%	**53.1**	0.8%	31.1%	57.4	32.7	44.9	59.4	50.5
14	**18.1**	67.3%	8.7%	-	**12.7**	70.4%	10.5%	**38.3**	0.0%	27.0%	38.6	36.3	37.2	34.6	39.7
15	**12.3**	79.5%	11.8%	-	**9.8**	63.2%	13.7%	**43.5**	3.4%	73.3%	44.7	28.7	37.3	49.6	42.5
16	**4.3**	62.0%	18.1%	-	**5.8**	69.6%	13.0%	**19.6**	17.4%	0.0%	19.1	23.0	19.3	20.0	20.7
17	**13.4**	53.8%	7.1%	-	**9.5**	51.8%	11.4%	**38.4**	4.3%	16.5%	37.4	45.0	31.5	34.7	47.1
18	**15.2**	77.1%	7.9%	-	**7.4**	64.0%	14.6%	**44.7**	1.1%	17.0%	45.8	29.7	43.2	54.1	41.9

TABLE 62. BURLINGTON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**20.4**	65.6%	19.6%	34	**23.7**	66.2%	19.7%	**27.5**	36.6%	16.1%	27.8	26.2	27.1	29.1	13.3
06	**12.9**	69.4%	21.0%	21	**19.3**	73.6%	25.1%	**20.8**	43.8%	11.2%	22.2	16.6	23.8	19.8	22.1
07	**25.1**	76.4%	16.5%	40	**27.1**	74.2%	16.9%	**25.6**	30.9%	14.0%	25.3	27.0	25.9	26.0	17.7
08	**18.0**	79.1%	8.2%	29	**23.7**	73.9%	10.9%	**25.0**	31.0%	10.6%	25.6	20.9	18.2	27.5	27.1
09	**18.9**	72.0%	11.8%	32	**23.3**	68.8%	17.9%	**23.8**	27.2%	10.8%	25.4	16.3	22.1	25.9	9.1
10	**16.0**	81.2%	14.0%	34	**18.3**	77.2%	17.8%	**26.3**	31.7%	14.5%	26.7	23.8	22.5	29.1	17.1
11	**9.4**	85.7%	14.9%	14	**11.4**	78.8%	15.3%	**23.4**	38.8%	11.2%	23.1	24.5	19.5	23.1	31.2
12	**10.8**	84.6%	14.8%	18	**12.3**	77.7%	16.9%	**27.5**	41.5%	14.1%	28.6	22.1	18.8	31.2	23.0
13	**12.8**	82.2%	15.5%	23	**12.8**	83.0%	17.6%	**27.3**	43.0%	15.2%	27.6	25.8	24.4	23.0	63.1
14	**11.7**	85.8%	5.8%	22	**13.2**	86.1%	16.5%	**29.9**	40.6%	12.9%	33.8	9.7	29.6	31.2	16.6
15	**9.0**	90.9%	11.7%	22	**10.3**	87.9%	16.1%	**25.6**	39.1%	13.3%	28.4	10.4	22.3	26.5	22.3
16	**2.9**	61.6%	14.1%	8	**8.3**	81.8%	21.2%	**13.1**	46.4%	3.6%	9.0	25.6	6.0	16.3	4.5
17	**8.8**	86.4%	12.2%	16	**6.5**	80.8%	19.2%	**25.9**	40.0%	11.4%	27.4	19.8	28.4	27.2	5.0
18	**8.6**	69.7%	3.0%	14	**6.2**	73.0%	10.8%	**33.5**	27.3%	21.2%	34.5	26.9	18.9	42.4	25.9
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30.8**	0.0%	4.3%	32.2	22.4	26.2	32.3	*
09	-	-	-	-	**4.3**	57.7%	9.6%	**33.9**	0.0%	9.1%	35.6	21.2	32.9	34.2	*
10	**5.6**	-	-	-	**3.3**	75.0%	12.5%	**40.6**	6.9%	13.8%	42.9	26.0	42.1	42.4	37.0
11	**10.9**	-	-	-	**8.7**	75.0%	6.7%	**37.4**	9.3%	18.6%	37.2	39.9	37.9	37.4	39.7
12	**18.1**	-	-	-	**11.8**	76.8%	14.1%	**43.6**	7.5%	22.4%	45.9	27.7	38.5	44.8	30.7
13	**16.6**	69.3%	7.5%	-	**11.0**	71.2%	6.1%	**42.8**	4.7%	24.4%	42.9	41.6	46.3	41.6	54.4
14	**15.6**	80.3%	6.7%	-	**11.4**	86.1%	12.4%	**47.0**	5.3%	24.1%	50.4	20.3	78.4	41.3	30.0
15	**11.4**	77.9%	9.3%	-	**8.8**	78.1%	11.4%	**38.6**	9.9%	15.8%	39.6	22.5	33.3	40.4	22.5
16	**9.9**	76.8%	16.9%	-	**8.8**	80.0%	20.0%	**33.7**	9.5%	14.3%	33.3	36.4	30.5	31.0	68.0
17	**7.0**	72.7%	16.1%	-	**5.4**	81.5%	13.8%	**45.3**	9.6%	21.9%	47.9	33.3	58.0	42.6	30.8
18	**7.6**	70.0%	15.5%	-	**6.1**	74.3%	17.6%	**37.4**	6.3%	15.6%	37.9	34.7	42.4	38.3	28.7

TABLE 63. OCEAN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**23.7**	44.4%	13.1%	33	**20.0**	44.6%	19.6%	**34.8**	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
06	**20.3**	38.7%	10.0%	32	**16.0**	39.6%	15.6%	**44.9**	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
07	**24.2**	46.2%	10.7%	38	**19.4**	40.8%	15.0%	**38.6**	21.0%	22.2%	41.5	17.5	33.3	41.7	48.0
08	**21.7**	44.9%	13.9%	40	**15.4**	37.8%	19.5%	**31.7**	23.1%	14.3%	33.6	21.9	27.5	32.1	51.0
09	**18.2**	59.2%	6.2%	32	**14.9**	52.5%	12.8%	**34.8**	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
10	**12.5**	51.2%	11.7%	23	**11.9**	36.4%	16.8%	**44.9**	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
11	**13.3**	48.4%	13.7%	22	**10.7**	34.4%	18.8%	**38.5**	15.7%	19.7%	41.3	26.6	27.0	82.0	35.8
12	**13.0**	30.3%	6.8%	21	**13.1**	35.0%	14.0%	**32.5**	20.8%	16.1%	34.6	19.8	36.5	17.9	31.1
13	**13.0**	44.2%	9.5%	21	**11.3**	39.0%	16.9%	**34.7**	20.0%	19.3%	37.6	20.1	34.2	39.2	29.6
14	**9.9**	42.9%	13.2%	19	**8.3**	38.0%	24.0%	**36.3**	22.3%	20.2%	41.3	18.6	31.9	41.9	49.1
15	**11.0**	56.7%	15.3%	16	**5.8**	50.0%	32.9%	**47.0**	28.2%	32.4%	54.4	30.7	53.8	35.2	57.5
16	**9.3**	64.1%	14.0%	13	**4.8**	52.6%	21.1%	**75.7**	19.0%	28.6%	91.1	37.2	43.0	107.9	15.0
17	**10.4**	61.2%	1.4%	16	**5.4**	63.1%	12.3%	**63.3**	16.9%	36.9%	68.2	23.2	62.6	63.4	64.8
18	**7.3**	39.3%	9.9%	12	**5.3**	54.7%	18.8%	**30.7**	30.3%	19.7%	32.8	22.1	28.3	37.3	22.3
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	**8.0**	42.7%	25.0%	**48.1**	12.9%	22.8%	51.6	36.4	55.5	37.4	49.3
09	-	-	-	-	**7.4**	40.4%	22.5%	**33.5**	14.3%	13.1%	34.2	31.2	32.1	38.4	31.0
10	-	-	-	-	**6.3**	28.9%	22.4%	**37.3**	13.7%	20.5%	38.9	30.9	34.3	34.0	56.5
11	**6.9**	37.6%	13.4%	-	**5.4**	36.9%	12.3%	**41.6**	8.0%	29.3%	42.2	38.1	37.2	56.6	41.8
12	**8.9**	34.9%	7.2%	-	**5.1**	41.0%	14.8%	**44.5**	15.6%	29.7%	47.6	25.4	49.9	25.1	44.3
13	**5.3**	32.7%	12.7%	-	**5.2**	32.3%	22.6%	**38.5**	6.9%	19.0%	40.1	32.9	40.0	34.6	45.7
14	**3.0**	46.2%	24.7%	-	**2.8**	45.5%	18.2%	**30.1**	5.4%	13.5%	27.6	40.4	31.1	30.5	29.0
15	**2.5**	74.0%	33.4%	-	**1.7**	60.0%	35.0%	**48.9**	0.0%	26.3%	48.7	49.5	29.8	50.8	73.6
16	**3.9**	62.6%	9.0%	-	**2.5**	80.0%	20.0%	**33.7**	0.0%	12.5%	36.0	18.0	36.0	41.2	16.5
17	**3.5**	57.7%	8.9%	-	**1.8**	63.6%	18.2%	**58.7**	0.0%	40.0%	65.1	22.7	60.2	77.5	38.3
18	**5.3**	51.7%	5.7%	-	**2.9**	51.4%	5.7%	**45.3**	8.3%	18.4%	44.4	55.3	50.8	31.2	50.0

TABLE 64. SOMERSET ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	**9.0**	81.9%	12.9%	14	**10.5**	69.8%	18.3%	**23.8**	39.4%	7.1%	24.5	21.0	16.7	32.2	14.8
09	**7.6**	75.8%	7.1%	15	**9.5**	80.7%	13.2%	**20.9**	47.0%	7.0%	21.7	15.4	35.1	19.8	12.0
10	**6.3**	77.1%	4.4%	13	**6.9**	72.3%	13.3%	**28.3**	32.2%	8.0%	30.9	10.8	19.5	41.0	15.1
11	**5.6**	71.2%	4.0%	12	**5.4**	70.8%	7.7%	**26.3**	35.5%	8.1%	27.1	17.4	20.8	12.4	82.4
12	**4.0**	65.7%	4.0%	8	**3.5**	78.6%	14.3%	**30.0**	37.2%	14.0%	30.8	24.0	16.3	32.0	54.4
13	**2.8**	85.4%	10.5%	6	**2.8**	84.8%	9.1%	**75.6**	42.4%	21.2%	82.3	27.5	192.6	72.8	8.0
14	**3.1**	84.5%	2.5%	7	**3.1**	75.7%	8.1%	**29.8**	42.5%	17.5%	31.4	10.3	19.7	35.7	29.8
15	**2.4**	69.8%	0.7%	6	**2.9**	71.4%	11.4%	**18.3**	37.5%	9.4%	20.6	2.5	7.8	22.6	24.4
16	**2.4**	86.1%	1.7%	7	**2.8**	100.0%	27.3%	**52.6**	40.0%	30.0%	74.0	2.3	206.0	35.6	*
17	**1.5**	90.7%	13.6%	3	**2.4**	89.7%	10.3%	**25.1**	40.7%	18.5%	26.3	17.7	14.5	21.2	34.8
18	**2.2**	97.1%	4.8%	6	**2.7**	96.9%	12.5%	**26.7**	25.0%	17.9%	29.2	12.0	24.0	19.8	47.0
ATD 10	**2.6**	88.5%	5.1%	-	**1.9**	82.6%	4.3%	**36.7**	5.3%	10.6%	36.7	*	23.4	44.8	35.4
11	**2.1**	80.0%	2.9%	-	**1.7**	81.0%	4.8%	**39.4**	13.6%	18.2%	38.7	55.0	29.0	44.7	25.0
12	**1.4**	95.1%	1.4%	-	**1.3**	100.0%	6.7%	**30.8**	0.0%	14.3%	32.9	6.0	26.0	31.3	*
13	**2.6**	92.0%	1.6%	-	**1.3**	81.3%	6.7%	**39.9**	0.0%	13.3%	41.6	16.0	26.0	46.9	36.5
14	**4.7**	87.0%	0.0%	-	**1.3**	80.0%	0.0%	**43.3**	7.7%	23.1%	43.3	*	39.0	35.4	55.5
15	**1.6**	71.0%	0.0%	-	**1.0**	58.3%	0.0%	**49.5**	7.7%	23.1%	49.5	*	53.8	67.0	30.0
16	**0.3**	100.0%	0.0%	-	**2.0**	100.0%	0.0%	**24.8**	0.0%	0.0%	*	24.8	*	26.3	22.5
17	**1.3**	67.4%	18.7%	-	**1.3**	73.3%	20.0%	**40.0**	0.0%	17.6%	43.8	22.3	27.2	47.5	35.7
18	**1.6**	64.1%	1.4%	-	**1.3**	80.0%	6.7%	**43.4**	8.3%	33.3%	46.6	8.0	66.0	38.0	31.7

TABLE 65. PASSAIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	**70.2**	95.6%	6.1%	97	**68.8**	91.9%	8.7%	**29.9**	36.9%	16.3%	30.8	20.0	17.7	32.7	28.7
09	**48.1**	94.0%	7.0%	70	**42.7**	92.0%	9.2%	**36.0**	29.5%	19.6%	36.5	31.4	30.8	35.0	38.4
10	**41.2**	94.9%	3.5%	59	**46.5**	93.7%	9.1%	**28.1**	35.7%	12.5%	29.6	12.3	26.3	31.8	23.4
11	**46.4**	95.9%	2.2%	59	**38.7**	93.8%	6.9%	**33.9**	37.0%	18.5%	35.7	10.7	17.3	34.5	36.3
12	**25.5**	93.5%	1.6%	40	**25.5**	93.5%	7.8%	**40.0**	36.5%	12.6%	42.0	16.6	80.6	41.0	31.9
13	**25.3**	97.1%	4.3%	39	**24.9**	94.6%	6.7%	**36.6**	38.5%	19.7%	37.6	20.7	27.6	41.9	30.9
14	**21.5**	94.0%	8.0%	37	**23.3**	93.6%	11.1%	**27.1**	41.6%	15.3%	28.2	19.1	13.4	30.2	26.0
15	**22.3**	92.0%	2.3%	33	**20.2**	94.6%	7.4%	**34.8**	39.1%	20.2%	35.7	21.3	24.8	38.8	32.1
16	**31.0**	98.9%	1.7%	37	**21.3**	94.1%	8.2%	**31.3**	38.5%	16.7%	33.1	12.3	9.8	39.3	20.5
17	**23.8**	94.1%	6.7%	33	**20.7**	91.1%	12.5%	**39.4**	36.3%	18.8%	42.6	18.2	21.8	40.7	42.6
18	**27.8**	96.5%	5.2%	44	**17.4**	93.3%	9.1%	**36.2**	27.4%	22.1%	37.5	21.9	23.3	37.6	38.9
ATD 12	-	-	-	-	**28.3**	94.1%	8.0%	**48.5**	1.6%	31.1%	48.9	43.1	41.2	48.4	49.2
13	**35.1**	90.6%	13.7%	-	**27.4**	92.4%	10.6%	**40.6**	7.3%	24.1%	41.4	33.8	36.0	39.9	42.5
14	**36.8**	93.3%	19.2%	-	**25.3**	94.7%	9.2%	**48.2**	3.7%	28.7%	48.7	36.6	30.4	46.0	53.1
15	**51.5**	91.5%	13.9%	-	**23.6**	92.2%	10.6%	**50.3**	5.2%	25.6%	48.7	62.5	35.0	53.5	45.2
16	**53.9**	97.1%	13.4%	-	**33.0**	93.9%	15.9%	**14.5**	49.2%	3.3%	14.9	11.3	8.8	14.4	15.6
17	**42.9**	95.8%	11.3%	-	**24.2**	96.0%	26.8%	**50.8**	9.3%	32.0%	52.7	41.3	59.1	47.1	50.2
18	**30.2**	99.4%	7.8%	-	**16.7**	96.4%	10.5%	**43.1**	7.0%	23.6%	44.9	29.3	38.2	45.3	41.7

TABLE 66. MIDDLESEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	**42.1**	81.6%	7.3%	-	**37.4**	75.1%	14.9%	**35.6**	30.9%	17.3%	38.7	19.1	25.4	34.6	46.2
10	**39.9**	85.2%	8.0%	-	**33.3**	76.5%	13.8%	**35.9**	30.0%	18.4%	38.9	17.5	23.9	41.8	37.1
11	**23.4**	87.3%	8.9%	-	**24.9**	82.6%	14.4%	**32.3**	29.0%	15.3%	34.2	20.8	23.3	42.3	27.4
12	**25.2**	88.7%	9.0%	40	**25.4**	83.6%	17.7%	**32.7**	39.2%	18.9%	36.1	16.3	25.8	39.3	31.7
13	**11.7**	95.3%	7.7%	27	**12.3**	85.8%	18.9%	**28.7**	18.4%	13.5%	32.3	12.4	11.8	31.1	26.8
14	**17.2**	95.4%	4.7%	27	**14.0**	85.7%	11.3%	**32.2**	26.8%	15.9%	34.2	17.4	12.1	37.0	37.6
15	**16.8**	93.3%	3.9%	26	**15.7**	88.8%	12.8%	**33.7**	30.9%	12.2%	37.0	12.6	20.4	22.3	50.8
16	**17.6**	94.7%	6.9%	24	**14.5**	87.9%	17.2%	**39.6**	26.2%	24.6%	42.4	18.3	17.1	26.8	52.3
17	**21.1**	85.2%	20.9%	28	**12.0**	81.9%	22.2%	**43.3**	25.8%	21.3%	46.0	33.1	31.2	33.9	55.7
18	**15.6**	86.6%	8.4%	20	**10.6**	91.3%	18.9%	**42.9**	42.1%	19.0%	43.8	39.3	41.9	41.6	55.9
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	**7.4**	79.8%	14.6%	**47.8**	12.8%	13.8%	52.0	21.6	-	-	-
12	**10.8**	-	-	-	**5.6**	83.6%	23.9%	**41.7**	6.5%	25.8%	46.3	33.8	39.1	49.7	35.3
13	**11.6**	88.0%	7.9%	-	**7.5**	90.0%	11.1%	**44.2**	7.4%	24.5%	45.6	31.9	61.2	43.4	35.5
14	**25.6**	90.5%	4.9%	-	**10.8**	80.8%	9.2%	**41.9**	5.8%	20.0%	43.3	27.0	38.4	48.3	32.1
15	**33.8**	96.7%	9.1%	-	**7.8**	87.2%	19.7%	**53.6**	4.8%	32.3%	56.8	21.8	33.8	50.0	58.5
16	**28.0**	93.4%	12.7%	-	**6.8**	88.9%	22.2%	**48.7**	9.5%	31.6%	52.4	25.6	34.6	49.8	57.6
17	**26.9**	94.8%	12.1%	-	**5.4**	94.1%	15.7%	**48.3**	10.2%	52.7%	51.3	33.0	36.6	67.2	61.9
18	**27.8**	96.8%	11.6%	-	**5.3**	96.8%	13.8%	**49.9**	6.2%	57.9%	52.4	33.1	36.6	67.2	61.9

TABLE 67. CUMBERLAND ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	**27.3**	94.4%	17.0%	40	**20.8**	89.6%	28.9%	**33.6**	44.4%	16.7%	36.8	25.9	14.0	37.3	31.6
10	**22.3**	92.3%	10.8%	38	**17.8**	87.8%	22.5%	**36.0**	46.2%	18.3%	41.2	18.7	23.2	37.0	40.7
11	**18.1**	93.6%	5.9%	28	**15.6**	90.9%	16.6%	**30.8**	50.0%	14.6%	34.4	12.6	25.5	33.1	27.0
12	**11.1**	94.6%	9.0%	17	**10.5**	92.1%	29.4%	**30.0**	45.4%	13.8%	37.8	8.1	20.7	27.2	41.9
13	**9.9**	95.9%	12.4%	19	**10.8**	87.6%	16.3%	**23.6**	47.2%	14.2%	24.7	18.0	4.5	28.0	19.4
14	**10.3**	89.8%	9.3%	20	**7.7**	90.2%	17.4%	**48.4**	28.7%	24.1%	54.0	21.4	21.7	61.5	30.4
15	**8.7**	81.2%	4.3%	13	**5.8**	85.5%	13.0%	**38.5**	44.6%	21.5%	41.7	16.1	57.3	35.7	30.9
16	**7.4**	99.7%	9.7%	11	**3.8**	93.3%	20.0%	**72.6**	21.1%	36.8%	58.8	146.7	*	86.9	41.8
17	**9.0**	96.1%	7.2%	13	**6.5**	93.6%	16.7%	**30.4**	27.9%	14.7%	33.6	16.6	42.0	30.0	27.7
18	**4.2**	98.4%	1.2%	7	**3.7**	93.2%	4.5%	**27.1**	42.1%	15.8%	27.1	*	31.0	32.6	16.7
ATD 12	**6.9**	91.9%	20.5%	-	**4.8**	91.4%	29.3%	**44.1**	5.2%	24.1%	49.5	28.4	23.3	47.2	37.0
13	**8.2**	92.9%	17.6%	-	**4.8**	89.7%	19.0%	**42.8**	5.9%	21.6%	46.4	29.5	28.3	41.5	47.9
14	**8.6**	89.5%	7.5%	-	**3.4**	92.7%	12.2%	**78.9**	12.8%	56.4%	84.1	43.2	98.5	97.8	44.9
15	**5.8**	82.0%	18.3%	-	**3.4**	75.6%	4.9%	**52.9**	5.6%	30.6%	49.9	77.8	42.9	65.5	36.2
16	**5.7**	87.5%	18.6%	-	**3.3**	84.6%	38.5%	**41.9**	0.0%	28.6%	49.0	24.0	56.0	41.6	29.0
17	**9.7**	94.5%	12.1%	-	**4.9**	94.9%	11.9%	**27.8**	11.4%	13.6%	29.6	16.3	47.5	24.5	29.7
18	**6.4**	93.3%	4.8%	-	**2.2**	92.3%	7.7%	**51.6**	0.0%	26.1%	53.4	12.0	21.0	46.3	67.4

TABLE 68. WARREN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	2.3	49.5%	8.2%	7	2.6	45.2%	16.1%	23.6	28.1%	6.2%	25.4	13.8	18.9	35.7	6.7
10	3.0	37.9%	16.0%	7	3.4	39.0%	12.2%	26.5	21.1%	13.2%	25.2	35.0	25.1	31.3	13.0
11	2.3	42.0%	0.0%	5	2.3	39.3%	0.0%	31.9	22.6%	16.1%	31.9	*	32.2	28.6	7.7
12	3.2	72.2%	0.2%	9	2.5	60.0%	3.3%	33.2	31.0%	17.2%	34.3	3.0	29.1	48.8	13.2
13	1.2	64.5%	5.7%	3	1.3	20.0%	13.3%	40.1	29.4%	17.6%	43.7	12.5	14.1	89.0	231.0
14	1.4	49.4%	0.0%	4	1.2	42.9%	0.0%	33.2	0.0%	18.2%	33.2	*	35.3	36.7	8.0
15	1.4	88.1%	0.0%	5	1.8	90.9%	0.0%	26.6	22.7%	13.6%	26.6	*	25.0	21.0	43.4
16	2.9	97.1%	0.0%	7	1.3	80.0%	0.0%	25.5	0.0%	16.7%	25.5	*	7.0	18.5	72.0
17	0.3	83.2%	2.1%	2	1.3	66.7%	13.3%	7.7	73.3%	0.0%	8.5	2.0	2.0	11.3	7.0
18	0.5	37.6%	0.0%	2	0.8	44.4%	0.0%	21.3	25.0%	0.0%	21.3	*	22.8	7.0	58.0
ATD 11	2.8	18.7%	0.0%	-	0.9	16.7%	0.0%	88.3	8.3%	50.0%	88.3	*	96.8	14.0	160.0
12	3.4	23.3%	22.6%	-	1.5	22.2%	22.2%	72.7	0.0%	42.9%	77.7	60.3	78.8	14.0	68.5
13	2.1	26.6%	27.0%	-	0.8	11.1%	11.1%	74.9	0.0%	54.5%	64.5	102.7	69.4	99.5	22.0
14	0.8	18.6%	0.0%	-	0.4	50.0%	0.0%	59.0	16.7%	50.0%	59.0	*	81.3	24.0	5.0
15	2.0	83.8%	0.0%	-	1.3	80.0%	0.0%	33.5	0.0%	9.1%	33.5	*	50.0	31.9	14.0
16	3.0	66.8%	0.0%	-	1.5	66.7%	0.0%	47.8	0.0%	20.0%	47.8	*	44.7	52.5	*
17	2.1	78.2%	4.0%	-	0.6	28.6%	14.3%	30.5	9.2%	0.0%	29.6	31.3	26.5	22.6	*
18	1.7	67.6%	0.8%	-	0.7	33.3%	5.8%	31.8	13.9%	0.0%	31.3	29.6	30.5	24.4	*

TABLE 69. GLOUCESTER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 11	4.4	62.3%	7.2%	11	8.3	54.5%	13.1%	17.1	44.6%	9.9%	18.5	7.4	15.0	19.0	16.3
12	3.8	53.6%	8.8%	9	6.8	48.8%	9.8%	16.4	41.8%	6.3%	16.4	17.0	15.5	14.4	48.0
13	6.8	69.4%	5.2%	11	7.0	54.8%	17.9%	29.2	39.5%	13.6%	34.5	7.6	16.2	42.0	14.3
14	3.2	48.0%	3.4%	8	4.6	47.3%	9.1%	21.2	28.3%	5.0%	22.3	9.6	21.1	22.4	12.3
15	3.6	87.2%	6.0%	7	5.2	77.4%	14.5%	17.7	35.7%	10.7%	19.2	9.3	11.9	22.8	2.8
16	4.8	82.8%	0.9%	7	3.0	58.3%	16.7%	58.3	33.3%	26.7%	62.3	2.0	62.0	71.1	25.3
17	1.9	58.4%	11.3%	6	4.6	67.3%	10.9%	10.9	71.7%	3.8%	10.0	18.6	7.8	13.5	5.0
18	1.6	57.1%	2.2%	5	3.9	70.2%	4.3%	13.1	68.1%	6.4%	13.6	4.0	26.3	8.3	4.9
ATD 13	7.1	56.5%	23.8%	-	4.0	50.0%	27.1%	63.1	0.0%	62.3%	65.9	47.4	57.7	69.8	95.0
14	5.5	50.9%	18.0%	-	4.4	52.8%	3.8%	39.9	7.7%	19.2%	40.1	35.5	34.3	48.2	25.3
15	4.6	85.9%	14.1%	-	3.5	76.2%	9.5%	47.5	0.0%	25.8%	49.0	39.8	33.3	53.3	51.5
16	3.4	90.5%	0.5%	-	1.5	100.0%	16.7%	93.3	0.0%	60.0%	93.3	*	154.0	89.4	64.0
17	7.0	76.0%	4.3%	-	4.0	54.2%	12.5%	54.5	12.5%	35.0%	52.9	16.8	26.8	63.4	48.0
18	4.1	71.3%	11.4%	-	2.9	57.1%	20.0%	49.8	17.1%	25.7%	51.0	25.0	36.3	56.1	71.2

TABLE 70. CAPE MAY ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 11	3.1	64.7%	18.0%	6	2.3	55.6%	25.9%	41.9	7.4%	22.2%	35.9	39.6	37.7	36.2	70.5
12	1.9	48.5%	29.7%	5	2.2	42.3%	38.5%	31.2	3.7%	14.8%	35.7	20.6	15.3	46.6	19.3
13	3.7	42.8%	35.1%	7	2.8	44.1%	26.5%	36.9	13.9%	13.9%	34.7	43.6	34.7	39.5	40.3
14	2.6	46.8%	26.2%	6	2.3	60.7%	25.0%	33.1	33.3%	11.1%	28.1	44.9	53.4	15.0	31.5
15	1.4	22.5%	18.1%	4	1.2	42.9%	14.3%	43.6	26.7%	40.0%	43.6	80.0	53.3	36.2	41.5
16	1.0	68.1%	79.8%	3	1.8	57.1%	14.3%	17.1	62.5%	25.0%	6.3	93.0	24.8	6.3	19.0
17	1.1	86.8%	1.9%	3	1.8	47.6%	14.3%	21.0	43.5%	17.4%	23.7	2.6	25.5	6.6	25.0
18	1.3	49.1%	42.0%	4	1.6	57.9%	10.5%	19.1	47.4%	5.3%	20.1	1.0	11.4	11.9	7.5
ATD 14	3.2	40.9%	28.9%	-	1.8	50.0%	27.3%	65.6	0.0%	37.5%	70.8	53.0	76.9	51.9	54.5
15	1.6	35.4%	5.8%	-	0.8	20.0%	10.0%	79.1	0.0%	50.0%	85.3	36.0	51.5	163.5	*
16	5.9	36.8%	0.0%	-	2.0	50.0%	0.0%	79.6	0.0%	71.4%	100.0	*	78.2	83.0	*
17	2.6	67.3%	24.0%	-	1.4	64.7%	11.8%	53.4	0.0%	27.8%	45.9	91.0	50.6	54.8	34.4
18	2.4	47.1%	31.5%	-	1.7	40.0%	30.0%	37.1	5.0%	15.0%	41.7	23.4	36.3	35.0	48.5

TABLE 71. SUSSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 12	2.2	58.0%	10.0%	7	3.2	18.4%	21.1%	12.9	56.8%	5.4%	14.1	8.0	9.1	*	29.3
13	1.5	24.9%	9.1%	4	2.5	6.7%	16.7%	27.1	41.9%	3.2%	30.5	13.0	13.2	157.3	*
14	1.1	34.6%	1.7%	4	1.6	31.6%	10.5%	29.0	44.4%	22.2%	32.1	4.5	28.1	*	31.4
15	2.0	41.5%	25.0%	7	2.3	42.3%	30.8%	27.9	20.0%	12.0%	32.3	16.6	27.2	28.9	*
16	2.5	32.4%	49.3%	5	2.0	25.0%	37.5%	48.0	10.0%	20.0%	37.9	71.7	40.9	64.7	*
17	0.8	0.7%	0.3%	3	0.8	30.0%	10.0%	30.9	50.0%	25.0%	35.0	2.0	40.3	*	2.5
18	0.9	53.0%	24.3%	3	1.3	43.8%	18.8%	17.3	27.8%	0.0%	17.1	21.0	18.1	16.3	16.9
ATD 12	2.9	16.8%	15.5%	-	2.8	11.8%	23.5%	29.3	12.5%	9.4%	31.3	21.0	26.9	*	53.0
13	2.6	25.9%	12.6%	-	2.6	16.1%	9.8%	24.3	6.3%	3.1%	23.1	31.0	23.7	38.0	16.7
14	3.8	7.4%	10.3%	-	2.8	9.1%	24.2%	27.0	12.5%	6.3%	31.0	15.0	26.3	49.0	4.0
15	3.8	11.1%	30.1%	-	2.7	12.5%	31.3%	32.4	12.1%	21.5%	36.0	22.6	32.8	28.0	28.0
16	3.1	24.0%	61.7%	-	1.3	20.0%	40.0%	70.0	0.0%	71.4%	79.5	57.3	66.8	78.0	*
17	1.3	46.6%	0.0%	-	1.4	29.4%	0.0%	32.1	12.5%	18.8%	32.1	*	27.2	60.0	17.0
18	5.3	31.3%	65.5%	-	4.3	22.2%	17.8%	47.1	11.1%	25.0%	47.7	44.7	42.2	43.0	91.7

TABLE 72. SALEM ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 15	**2.9**	86.4%	15.8%	6	**3.2**	81.6%	21.1%	**33.0**	47.5%	17.5%	37.8	13.6	35.7	41.0	9.4
16	**2.6**	66.1%	7.5%	5	**2.5**	71.0%	19.4%	**38.1**	34.4%	25.0%	38.6	36.0	52.2	27.7	40.3
17	**1.9**	72.8%	26.6%	6	**3.1**	75.7%	16.2%	**23.0**	44.1%	14.7%	20.2	35.7	34.3	19.3	11.0
18	**1.9**	95.7%	17.1%	6	**3.0**	86.1%	13.9%	**13.1**	60.0%	8.6%	11.4	27.0	6.0	14.5	14.0
ATD 15	**5.8**	74.4%	27.4%	-	**4.9**	64.4%	33.9%	**36.0**	8.2%	18.0%	35.0	38.1	38.2	31.8	64.8
16	**3.0**	81.1%	13.2%	-	**2.2**	73.1%	19.2%	**42.9**	3.7%	25.9%	44.1	37.6	41.1	45.4	26.0
17	**1.3**	67.4%	18.7%	-	**3.6**	73.3%	20.0%	**35.2**	0.0%	17.6%	43.8	22.3	27.2	47.5	35.7
18	**3.8**	80.1%	28.2%	-	**2.3**	78.6%	17.9%	**41.8**	4.5%	27.3%	30.1	66.8	42.9	25.2	65.5

TABLE 73. MORRIS ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 16	**2.5**	28.8%	10.3%	11	**5.3**	59.4%	25.0%	**25.5**	39.1%	10.9%	28.4	16.6	13.3	31.3	39.2
17	**2.7**	90.3%	8.8%	9	**3.0**	61.1%	13.9%	**27.6**	33.3%	12.8%	28.7	18.8	13.1	37.4	25.0
18	**1.1**	69.7%	1.8%	5	**3.6**	60.5%	7.0%	**11.7**	70.7%	7.3%	12.3	3.7	5.4	2.8	24.7
ATD 18	**0.9**	34.4%	20.4%	-	**1.8**	50.0%	14.3%	**15.7**	14.3%	0.0%	14.7	21.5	20.5	11.5	10.6

Notes

General Notes.

If and when data modifications or updates occur, previously distributed reports are not adjusted and redistributed. Instead, subsequent reports are adjusted to reflect the most recently verified data. The research & reform specialist working with each site can provide clarification regarding any data changes in a given site.

ADP figures for any county with a cap or restriction on daily population during any given time period include youth held out-of-county, i.e., reflect total youth from that county in secure detention. Note that LOS figures for counties under such a cap/restriction reflect the length of stay in secure detention, including time spent in-county and out-of-county

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[1] Because each JDAI site has a different pre-JDAI year, pre-JDAI all-sites figures do not reflect numbers from one specific year. All-sites pre-JDAI figures are derived by tallying figures from each individual site's pre-JDAI year.

[2] "Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event" includes situations such as municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP is filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

[3] "Other Reason" includes out-of-state warrants, parole warrants, detainers, and temporary detention (transfer from other secure facility) for the purpose of testifying at a trial or appearing in court.

[4] Prior to the annual report of 2011, in the original cohort of sites, pre-JDAI (2003) figures that relied on case-level data for analysis were based on a 4-month sample of cases. In 2011 staff worked to build complete case-level data sets for these sites for their pre-JDAI year, in order to allow for better analysis of pre vs. post JDAI changes. In Hudson, however, in accordance with detention record-retention rules, admission/departure logbooks had been destroyed by 2011, and since in 2003 Hudson did not have an electronic means of otherwise maintaining case-level data, a full-year case-level data file could not be built. As such, Hudson's pre-JDAI figures in Tables 6-8 are extrapolated based on the original 4-month sample. For example, in the 4-month sample for 2003, 10.3% of admissions were for VOPs, and 10.3% of 1222 total annual admissions is 126, the extrapolated estimate for total VOP admissions in Hudson in 2003. Similarly, for 47 of Essex's 2460 admissions in 2003, a review of records in 2011 could not determine the type of act/lead reason for admission, and so the same method is used for these 47 cases.

[5] Includes detention alternative violations; municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP was filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

[6] If the current offense is a VOP or other violation of a disposition, this reflects the most serious adjudicated offense for which the youth is currently on probation. If the current offense is an FTA, ATD violation, or other violation of the terms of pre-dispositional release, this reflects the most serious offense of all open pending charges at the time of the admission to detention.

[7] Throughout the report, an asterisk (*) denotes that there were no cases in the category for analysis. For example, Table 10 includes only those youth admitted to detention on a violation where the most serious underlying offense was 4th degree or less, and then reports the most serious prior adjudication for those youth. In Warren, in 2018, there were no youth admitted to detention on a violation with an underlying offense of the 4th degree or less, so there is no data to analyze regarding the most serious prior adjudication for that category of youth.

[8] Court remand includes youth remanded to detention at any point in the case process. Note that this includes youth previously in the community or on a detention alternative who have not been charged with a new offense or violation, but who are remanded upon adjudication to await disposition, or upon disposition to await placement. In other words, the primary reason for the remand is tied to the case process, and not to *new* behavior of the youth. However, when this occurs, the "Nature of Offense/Lead Reason for Detention" for which the youth is detained is recorded as the charge for which the youth was newly adjudicated or disposed

[9] "Other" admission process includes situations such as youth admitted directly on a warrant to detain or from a detention alternative (without a call to/processing via intake services); youth brought directly to the detention center by an alternative program on a violation (without a warrant); extradition from out-of-state; return on detainer from a hospital/mental health facility pre-disposition; via the prosecutor's office; and a few cases where the exact nature of the admission process is unknown.

[10] Length of stay is calculated based on youth departing detention during the time period of interest, and for each youth, LOS is the number of days between and including the departure date and the admission date.

[11] Length of Stay: All-Site Average - Beginning with the 2010 Annual Report, all-site figures are now derived by adding up each site's LOS figure, and dividing by the number of sites. Previously, within a cohort of sites, each youth's length of stay was summed and divided by the total number of youth. The "youth-based" ALOS and "site-based" ALOS yield similar, though not exactly the same, results. This change occurred as the result of the ongoing addition of new JDAI sites, which resulted in totals for *each cohort* of sites being replaced with a single, *all-sites* total or average, and factors related to how data are maintained for each cohort of sites.

[12] Departure Type Clarification

"Detention Alternative/Shelter" includes youth released to detention alternatives/alternative supervision/shelter a) prior to the final case disposition or b) at/post-disposition, but prior to final dispositional placement (i.e., released to alternative supervision to await placement availability). Situation b) occurs infrequently, and as such is not reported as its own category in this report.

"Other Service Agency/Placement (pre-dispo)" includes youth released to a hospital; mental health/diagnostic facility; DCP&P custody; treatment or dispositional program, pre-dispositionally; or youth released to their dispositional placement prior to the date of final disposition.

"Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver" includes youth who were transferred to the jail for any reason (waiver, adult charges filed in criminal, adult charges pending at time of admission, age, etc.), youth who made bail or who were ROR after adult charges were filed in criminal court, and youth who were otherwise released upon or after waiver.

"Other Authorities" include youth released to the custody of out-of-state authorities (typically youth admitted on out-of-state warrants); BICE (immigration); JJC parole or secure facility (typically following admission for a parole warrant); or the police (typically when it is determined youth was in fact an adult).

"Similar" in the "dismissed/diverted" category includes cases where no charges were formally filed in court; the case was closed or inactivated with no further action, including cases where probation was terminated; cases where a youth, having been admitted as a sanction for drug-court noncompliance, was returned home to continue with drug court; cases where no indictment was returned for a youth waived to adult court (and the charges were not reopened in juvenile court); and youth that had been admitted on a status offense or family crisis matter.

"Other" cases are those where the circumstances of release could not be clearly determined, or rare cases that do not fall into any of the above categories. NOTE: In light of the very small number of cases that fall into this category, cases categorized as "other" are not included in the Departure Type tables.

[13] For counties with a 60-day commitment program, data regarding departures and LOS pertain to youth leaving/LOS in the detention center on "detention status." In other words, if a youth in the detention center pre-dispositionally is ultimately disposed to the detention commitment program, the "departure date" used in the youth's LOS calculation is the date the youth's status changed from "detention" to "disposed/commitment," and the departure type will be recorded as "dispositional placement."

[14] Other crime indicators, based on reports of crime (as opposed to arrests for crime), show decreases, too. For example, the total crime index for the state of New Jersey, which is the count of index offenses *reported* to the police (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, and motor

vehicle theft), reflects decreases in crime since 2003. And, since 2003 the percent of reported crime cleared by arrest has remained the same. For example, in 2003 there were 252,149 reported index offenses, and 19.2% were cleared by arrest. In 2015, there were 168,611 reported index offenses (a large decrease), and 22.0% were cleared by arrest.

[15] Refers only to those JDAI sites that house youth in detention centers which have been approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission to operate 60-day commitment programs as a dispositional option.

[16] This does not include duplicate admissions of youth disposed to a term of weekends or to clusters of non-consecutive days in detention. (Example: a youth ordered to serve 4 weekends is counted as one admission, not 4.)

[17] Includes youth whose disposition included a term of commitment in detention followed by conditional release, who then violated the terms of release, and were subsequently returned to serve out the remainder of their commitment term in detention.

New Jersey
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)
2017 Annual Data Report

State of New Jersey
Office of the Attorney General
Juvenile Justice Commission

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

In 2004 the Annie E. Casey Foundation selected New Jersey to be among the first states to replicate the nationally recognized Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). JDAI was developed in response to national trends reflecting a drastic increase in the use of secure detention for juveniles despite decreases in juvenile arrests, and the resulting overcrowding of youth detention centers nationwide. The goal of this systems-change initiative is to create more effective and efficient processes surrounding the use of detention. To that end, JDAI works to reduce the number of youth unnecessarily or inappropriately held in secure detention, while maintaining public safety and ensuring youth appear for scheduled court dates. JDAI also works to redirect resources toward successful reform strategies and to improve conditions of confinement in detention facilities for those youth who require this most secure level of supervision.

Genesis of JDAI in New Jersey: The Need for Innovation

In the 1990s New Jersey experienced the same drastic increase in the use of secure, institutional detention for youth, despite decreases in juvenile delinquency, faced by much of the nation. For example, in the 10-year period of 1993-2002 juvenile arrests for "index" offenses (i.e., the most serious offenses) in New Jersey decreased by 44.8%, and overall juvenile arrests decreased by 24.7%. However, during the same 10-year period average daily population in detention increased by 37.7%. These changes led to serious overcrowding in New Jersey's county-operated detention facilities. For example, in 1996 New Jersey's detention facilities were operating at 166% of approved capacity. Government's response to the problem at that time was to increase the number of detention beds. After millions of dollars spent, and a resulting 56% increase in detention capacity over just a few-year period, the adage rang true: "If you build it, they will come." By 2002, even after the detention building-boom in New Jersey, more than half of the detention centers in the state remained overcrowded, with the five most overcrowded facilities operating at anywhere from 122% to 223% of capacity.

JDAI Vision & Philosophy: Why Does This Matter?

JDAI is premised on the Annie E. Casey Foundation's philosophy that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should have opportunities to develop into healthy, productive adults as a result of policies, practices, and programs that maximize their chances for personal transformation, protect their legal rights, reduce their likelihood of unnecessary or inappropriate incarceration, and minimize the risks they pose to their communities. Detention is a focus for several reasons.

- *Negative Impact of Secure Detention.* Research has shown that juvenile detention has critical, long-lasting consequences for court-involved youth. Youth who are detained are more likely than their non-detained counterparts to be formally charged, adjudicated, and committed to an institution. Detention disrupts connections in school, services, and families. Over the long-haul, the detention experience negatively impacts educational and employment levels. As such, detention should be reserved for the most serious, most chronic youthful offenders.

- *Historical Lack of Public Safety Results*. Detention is a stronger predictor of recidivism among juveniles than many other factors. Detention system reform helps the entire juvenile justice system more accurately identify which youth really need to be confined in order to minimize risks to the community, and holds the system accountable for public safety results.

- *Opportunity to Improve the Juvenile Justice System as a Whole*. Recognizing that detention reform is an entryway to overall system reform, JDAI was designed to make the entire juvenile justice system smarter, fairer, more efficient, and more effective. The kinds of changes a jurisdiction makes to safely reduce reliance on detention should influence how other parts of the system operate.

The Purpose of Detention and JDAI Core Strategies

The statutory purpose of detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk of reoffending or a risk of flight, while their cases are pending final court disposition. To help ensure detention is used according to this purpose, and to otherwise assist jurisdictions in accomplishing their reform goals, JDAI provides a framework for conducting a thorough, data-driven examination of the detention system, and for using that information to develop strategies for system improvement. This proven approach to systems-change has demonstrated across numerous jurisdictions in the nation that reliance on secure detention can be reduced safely, and outcomes for youth improved, through implementation of JDAI's eight core strategies. These eight core strategies are:

(1) Building the collaboration and leadership required for the challenging work of system reform,

(2) Relying on data to inform juvenile justice policy and program development,

(3) Implementing effective, objective detention admissions policies and practices,

(4) Enhancing available alternatives to secure detention,

(5) Reducing unnecessary delays in case processing and corresponding length of stay (LOS) in detention,

(6) Focusing on challenges presented by "special populations," including youth detained for violations of probation and warrants, and youth awaiting dispositional placement,

(7) Identifying strategies to reduce racial disparities in the detention system, and

(8) Ensuring detention facilities present conditions of confinement that meet basic constitutional, statutory, and professional standards, and striving to meet best-practice standards.

Impressive Results Lead to New Jersey's Designation as a "Model State"

The Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) is the lead agency for JDAI in New Jersey, providing the management and staffing infrastructure integral to New Jersey's success as a JDAI site. The New Jersey Judiciary is a critical partner in this work, and with the JJC, has provided the leadership needed to achieve the success that has brought New Jersey national recognition. As of 2017, 19 counties were actively participating in JDAI in New Jersey including: Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Hudson, Monmouth, Bergen, Burlington, Mercer, Ocean, Union, Passaic, Somerset, Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren, Gloucester, Cape May, Sussex, and Salem. While nationally JDAI is operational in more than 300 local jurisdictions spanning 40 states, New Jersey is the only state to be designated a national model for detention reform by the Casey Foundation. This designation was bestowed upon NJ in late 2008 as a result of the impressive outcomes New Jersey has achieved since JDAI inception. New Jersey receives funding from the Casey Foundation to support JDAI, and to specifically conduct two-day working sessions with delegations from other states interested in replicating New Jersey's JDAI success. To date, delegations from seventeen states have participated in New Jersey's JDAI Model Site Program.

Substantial Cost-Savings Realized

Consistent with the national JDAI experience, significant cost-savings have been realized as the result of JDAI in New Jersey. The excess space created by significant population reductions has allowed several counties to close their detention centers and house their youth in other counties' facilities. At the start of JDAI, there were 17 detention centers operating in New Jersey; today there are nine. The eight counties closing their detention centers entered into agreements with other counties to house their detained youth. These shared-services agreements have resulted in approximately $21 million in annual cost savings for the sending counties and substantial revenue increases for the receiving counties.

Nationally, in established JDAI sites detention reform has proven to be a springboard for broader juvenile justice system change and related cost-savings. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. It is reasonable to assume, then, that a reduction in the number of youth held in detention would lead to a reduction in the number of youth committed to state custody, typically the

costliest of all dispositional placements. In New Jersey this has proven to be the case. Across the 19 JDAI sites active in 2017, commitments to the JJC had been cut by more than three-quarters, dropping by 83.3%, with 866 fewer youth committed to state custody in 2017 alone, as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year. Decreasing commitments to state custody through JDAI has allowed the JJC to reduce expenditures by almost $7 million over the past several fiscal years.

Improved Conditions of Confinement for Detained Youth

Overcrowding in detention centers leads to serious problems, including an increased risk of violent incidents and injury to youth and staff, and an increase in liability. In 2002, just prior to New Jersey's designation as a JDAI site, detention centers in nine of NJ's current JDAI sites were overcrowded, with the most overcrowded detention center operating at 223% of capacity. Today, not a single site is operating an overcrowded detention center. In recent years, annual conditions of confinement evaluations conducted for each detention center by the JJC reveal positive results, finding that these facilities are on the whole in compliance with state regulations and standards.

JDAI: A Model of Governmental Cooperation

JDAI has earned the support of government at both the state and local level, and exemplifies the best of interagency and intergovernmental collaboration. The Attorney General's Office and the Administrative Office of the Courts have been instrumental in developing and supporting JDAI. At the state level, the New Jersey Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement, whose members are jointly appointed by the JJC Executive Director and the Administrative Director of the New Jersey Courts, oversees JDAI and considers statewide policy and practice reforms, such as the detention Risk Screening Tool. At the local level, County Councils on Juvenile Justice System Improvement are directly responsible for implementing local reform strategies, exhibiting remarkable collaboration and innovation. The JJC provides the staffing for both the state and local councils.

Purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report & Summary of Key Findings

As indicated above, reliance on data to inform policy and program development is key among JDAI's core strategies. Through the JDAI process, jurisdictions use data to examine the detention process to determine where opportunities for improvement exist, and to measure the impact of any reforms implemented. The JDAI Annual Data Report documents annual trends along key indicators of detention utilization, including admissions, length of stay (LOS), and average daily population (ADP). Note that the purpose of the JDAI Annual Data Report is to illustrate the overall impact of JDAI as a statewide initiative. County-specific needs continue to drive the various, additional analyses used for system-diagnosis at the local level.

The Annual Data Report provides information regarding 19 New Jersey JDAI sites active throughout 2017, and documents impressive changes in local detention systems – changes that are consistent with the application of JDAI core strategies and with the goal of safely reducing the unnecessary detention of New Jersey's kids. For example:

- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to the current year, across all 19 sites average daily population has decreased by -69.7%. On any given day, there were 576 fewer youth in secure detention, with youth of color accounting for 89.8% of this drop.
- Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2017, collectively across sites almost eight-thousand (7951) fewer youth were admitted to detention, a decrease of -76.5%. This annual figure translates into tens of thousands fewer youth removed from their homes and placed in secure detention since JDAI implementation.
- Since JDAI implementation, the number of youth admitted to detention for noncompliance with the rules of probation dropped -78.7%. Additionally, youth admitted to detention for failing to appear in court decreased by -76.6%, and the number of youth admitted for other violations, rule noncompliance, or non-delinquency matters dropped by -51.0%.

- The number of girls in detention on any given day has decreased by -74.9% across the 19 sites.
- Accounting for changing demographics in the general youth population, across sites minority overrepresentation in detention has decreased by -5.3 percentage points since JDAI implementation.
- In 2017, an average of just 4.6% of youth were discharged from a detention alternative program as the result of a new delinquency charge, an indicator that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Similarly, Uniform Crime Report figures indicate that in 2016 (the most recent year for which the Uniform Crime Report is available), juvenile arrests were down in all 19 sites as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, for a total reduction of -65.8%. Arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down -63.4%. These changes provide additional evidence that JDAI public safety goals are being met.
- Finally, as noted above, across sites commitments to state custody with the JJC as a disposition are down -83.3%.

Of note is that a core principle of JDAI is recognizing that no matter how well the current system is operating, there is always room for improvement. The purpose of this report is not only to highlight the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites, but to look for areas where we can continue to grow. While the accomplishments of New Jersey's JDAI sites to-date are indeed substantial, the report's findings indicate there are opportunities to continue to improve the juvenile justice system.

For example, 11 of the 19 sites have experienced an increase in average (mean) length of stay since JDAI implementation. Averaging across sites, the mean length of stay in detention has increased by +4.9 days and the percentage of youth remaining in detention for 60 days or more has increased by an average of +3.3 percentage points across sites. Additionally, the gap in length of stay between youth of color and white youth remains. In 2017, averaging across sites the mean length of stay in detention for youth of color was +7.7 days longer than that for white youth. The percentage of youth of color remaining in detention longer than 60 days was +1.1 percentage points higher than that for white youth. On the other hand, averaging across sites, median LOS for youth of color was actually -2.6 days less than that for white youth, though this is due to both a slight decrease in median LOS for minority youth and a substantial increase in LOS for white youth. On a positive note, while the gap between minority youth and white youth is still evident on two measures of length of stay, that gap has shrunk on all three measures of length of stay since JDAI implementation.

In light of the substantial achievements made by JDAI sites in terms of reducing unnecessary admissions to detention, an intentional focus on length of stay and related case processing issues, with an emphasis on further diagnosing and addressing potential disparities in this area, continues to be an area warranting further examination. Reducing length of stay in detention for youth of color presents an opportunity for reducing disproportionate minority confinement, too.

Additionally, it is important for JDAI sites to consider the interconnection between departure types and length of stay. Jurisdictions that release a greater proportion of appropriate youth from detention to detention alternatives, and do so in a timely manner, have shorter overall lengths of stay. For example, in Gloucester, 58.5% of detained youth are released to a detention alternative, and these youth remain in detention for only 8.5 days, resulting in Gloucester having an overall LOS (10.9 days) that is less than the all-sites average (33.6 days). Conversely, in Middlesex, only 30.3% of detained youth are released to a detention alternative, and these youth remain in detention for 24.8 days, resulting in Middlesex having an overall LOS (43.3 days) that is longer than the all-sites average (33.6 days). This example illustrates how increasing the use of detention alternatives, and/or expediting detention alternative placement, are both strategies for reducing length of stay in detention.

Finally, while JDAI sites have achieved remarkable results in terms of reducing reliance on detention for youth charged with violations and low-level offenses, it seems there may be additional opportunities for improvement in this area. For example, in 2017, across sites, of youth detained on a violation only, 34.3% (282 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious, immediate underlying offense. Of these youth, (62.8%, 177 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious prior adjudication in their entire court history; 35 of these youth had no prior adjudications. These figures represent small increases compared to 2016; therefore, continuing to focus on developing strategies to reduce detention for this population of youth, who are often "low-risk, high-need," seems warranted, in light of their very limited delinquency history.

How Were These Results Achieved?

As described above, it is through the implementation of JDAI's eight core strategies that sites accomplish the goal of reducing reliance on detention, while maintaining public safety. Examples of the types of policy, practice, and programming changes implemented among New Jersey's JDAI sites that align with these core strategies are: 1) the implementation of the detention Risk Screening Tool to guide admissions; 2) the creation of an array of probation interventions for addressing non-compliance short of filing a violation of probation and requesting a warrant to detention; 3) improved court notification procedures that increase court appearance rates and reduce warrants to detention for failure to appear (FTA); 4) practices that differentiate between reasons for non-appearance in court, and where appropriate, use alternatives to issuing FTA warrants, such as "day time" warrants and rescheduling hearings, in instances where youth have not in fact absconded; and 5) developing a more robust continuum of detention alternatives that provides the supports necessary to assist youth in meeting release conditions.

Additionally, each year the Juvenile Justice Commission prepares a report on "Influence and Leverage Measures" that identifies the specific reforms implemented that year – reforms that have yielded the substantial changes in detention utilization illustrated in the present report. This report indicates that during the most recent annual reporting period alone, more than 100 policy, practice, and programming changes and other substantive activities were implemented in furtherance of JDAI goals, spanning all eight JDAI core strategies and all New Jersey JDAI counties.

SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS

Table 1 summarizes changes in the key indicators of detention utilization, before and after JDAI. These three indicators include admissions, average length of stay (ALOS), and average daily population (ADP). Of course, ADP is a function of how many youth are admitted to detention and how long each youth stays, so a primary purpose of Table 1 is to illustrate the interaction between the detention utilization indicators. Each of the three indicators will be discussed further in subsequent sections of the report.

As Table 1 reveals, eight sites experienced a decrease in all three detention utilization indicators since JDAI implementation (Essex, Monmouth, Burlington, Cumberland, Warren, Gloucester, Cape May and Salem). All 19 sites experienced a decrease in admissions, eight sites experienced a decrease in ALOS, and all 19 sites saw a decrease in ADP.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF CHANGES IN KEY DETENTION UTILIZATION INDICATORS, PRE-JDAI[a] VS. 2017

	Admissions		ALOS		ADP	
	Kids	%	Days	%	Kids	%
Atlantic	-367	-78.3%	+20.2	+69.9%	-24.9	-73.0%
Camden	-1321	-78.7%	+16.7	+78.4%	-59.1	-62.5%
Essex	-1962	-79.8%	-2.0	-5.2%	-202.6	-83.2%
Monmouth	-420	-82.8%	-5.9	-19.5%	-34.3	-85.8%
Hudson	-944	-77.3%	+3.9	+13.5%	-56.5	-65.2%
Mercer	-727	-84.2%	+20.9	+76.3%	-34.8	-58.0%
Union	-418	-77.7%	+24.5	+85.1%	-23.2	-59.2%
Bergen	-166	-66.7%	+7.4	+27.0%	-13.5	-66.5%
Burlington	-206	-72.5%	-1.6	-5.8%	-11.6	-56.9%
Ocean	-175	-72.9%	+28.6	+82.2%	-13.3	-56.2%
Somerset	-97	-77.0%	+1.3	+5.5%	-7.5	-83.3%
Passaic	-577	-69.9%	+9.5	+31.8%	-46.4	-66.1%
Middlesex	-305	-67.9%	+7.7	+21.6%	-21.0	-49.9%
Cumberland	-171	-68.7%	-3.2	-9.5%	-18.3	-67.0%
Warren	-16	-51.6%	-15.9	-67.4%	-2.0	-87.0%
Gloucester	-44	-44.4%	-6.2	-36.3%	-2.5	-56.8%
Cape May	-6	-22.2%	-20.9	-49.9%	-2.0	-64.5%
Sussex	-28	-73.7%	+18.0	+139.5%	-1.4	-63.6%
Salem	-1	-2.6%	-10.0	-30.3%	-1.0	-34.5%
TOTAL	-7951	-76.5%	+4.9	+17.1%	-575.9	-69.7%

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION (ADP) IN DETENTION

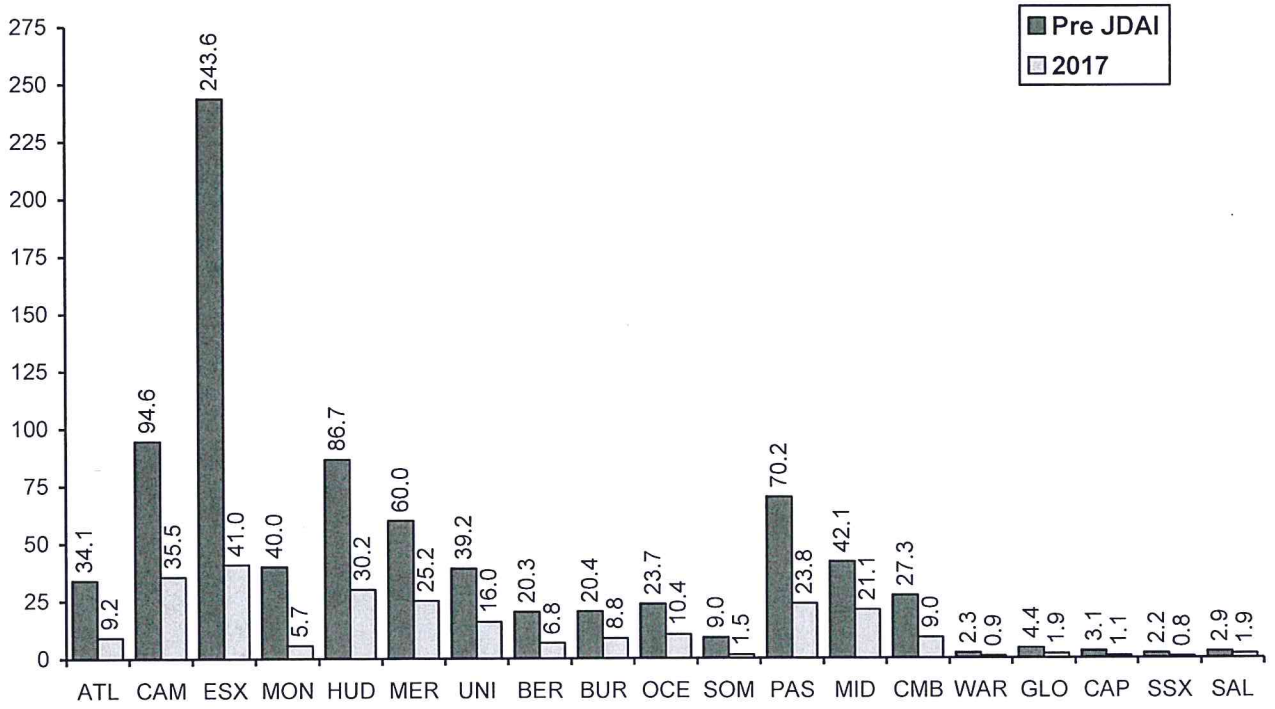
On any given day in 2017, across the 19 JDAI sites there were 576 fewer kids in secure detention centers than there were prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -69.7%, with all sites experiencing a decrease. As indicated in Table 2, the number of youth held in detention has dropped by more than 70% in Warren (87.0%), Monmouth (-85.8%), Somerset (-83.3%), Essex (-83.2%), and Atlantic (-73.0%). Collectively, reductions continued over the past year, with combined ADP down -6.2%, and with Warren (-75.0%), Somerset (-40.0%), and Monmouth and Gloucester (-34.5%) experiencing the largest reductions. However, eight sites experienced a one-year increase in ADP, with the largest increases occurring in Burlington (+69.2%), Cumberland (+57.9%), and Cape May (+57.1%).

[a] Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex); 2015 (Salem).

TABLE 2. ADP IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	34.1	8.4	9.2	+0.8	+9.5%	-24.9	-73.0%
Camden	94.6	36.9	35.5	-1.4	-3.8%	-59.1	-62.5%
Essex	243.6	56.4	41.0	-15.4	-27.3%	-202.6	-83.2%
Monmouth	40.0	8.7	5.7	-3.0	-34.5%	-34.3	-85.8%
Hudson	86.7	27.6	30.2	+2.6	+9.4%	-56.5	-65.2%
Mercer	60.0	22.0	25.2	+3.2	+14.5%	-34.8	-58.0%
Union	39.2	17.3	16.0	-1.3	-7.5%	-23.2	-59.2%
Bergen	20.3	8.1	6.8	-1.3	-16.0%	-13.5	-66.5%
Burlington	20.4	5.2	8.8	+3.6	+69.2%	-11.6	-56.9%
Ocean	23.7	10.0	10.4	+0.4	+4.0%	-13.3	-56.2%
Somerset	9.0	2.5	1.5	-1.0	-40.0%	-7.5	-83.3%
Passaic	70.2	29.5	23.8	-5.7	-19.3%	-46.4	-66.1%
Middlesex	42.1	20.0	21.1	+1.1	+5.5%	-21.0	-49.9%
Cumberland	27.3	5.7	9.0	+3.3	+57.9%	-18.3	-67.0%
Warren	2.3	1.2	0.3	-0.9	-75.0%	-2.0	-87.0%
Gloucester	4.4	2.9	1.9	-1.0	-34.5%	-2.5	-56.8%
Cape May	3.1	0.7	1.1	+0.4	+57.1%	-2.0	-64.5%
Sussex	2.2	1.0	0.8	-0.2	-20.0%	-1.4	-63.6%
Salem	2.9	2.6	1.9	-0.7	-26.9%	-1.0	-34.5%
TOTAL[1]	**826.1**	**266.7**	**250.2**	**-16.5**	**-6.2%**	**-575.9**	**-69.7%**

FIGURE 1. ADP IN DETENTION, PRE-JDAI VS. 2017



ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

Comparing the year prior to JDAI in each site to 2017, across all sites almost eight thousand (7,951) fewer youth were admitted to detention this year, a decrease of -76.5%. Admissions decreased in all 19 sites, with Mercer (-84.2%) and Monmouth (-82.8%) seeing admissions drop by more than 80%. Downward trends continued over the past year, with admissions collectively down -2.4%; the largest one-year decreases occurred in Sussex (-28.6%), Ocean (-19.8%), Mercer (-18.6%), and Middlesex (-17.7%). Eight sites saw one-year increases, with Warren (+87.5%) and Cumberland (+41.8%) experiencing the largest increases.

TABLE 3. ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	469	117	102	-15	-12.8%	-367	-78.3%
Camden	1679	304	358	+54	+17.8%	-1321	-78.7%
Essex	2460	529	498	-31	-5.8%	-1962	-79.8%
Monmouth	507	97	87	-10	-10.3%	-420	-82.8%
Hudson	1222	264	278	+14	+5.3%	-944	-77.3%
Mercer	863	167	136	-31	-18.6%	-727	-84.2%
Union	538	143	120	-23	-16.1%	-418	-77.7%
Bergen	249	86	83	-3	-3.5%	-166	-66.7%
Burlington	284	92	78	-14	-15.2%	-206	-72.5%
Ocean	240	81	65	-16	-19.8%	-175	-72.9%
Somerset	126	28	29	+1	+3.6%	-97	-77.0%
Passaic	825	252	248	-4	-1.6%	-577	-69.9%
Middlesex	449	175	144	-31	-17.7%	-305	-67.9%
Cumberland	249	55	78	+23	+41.8%	-171	-68.7%
Warren	31	8	15	+7	+87.5%	-16	-51.6%
Gloucester	99	42	55	+13	+31.0%	-44	-44.4%
Cape May	27	17	21	+4	+23.5%	-6	-22.2%
Sussex	38	14	10	-4	-28.6%	-28	-73.7%
Salem	38	31	37	+6	+19.4%	-1	-2.6%
TOTAL	**10,393**	**2502**	**2442**	**-60**	**-2.4%**	**-7951**	**-76.5%**

Nature of Admissions. The purpose of juvenile detention is to temporarily hold youth who pose a serious risk to public safety or risk of flight while their cases are pending final court disposition. JDAI sites continue to work to a) ensure detention is used according to this purpose, b) minimize reliance on detention for lesser offenses and rule violations, c) increase compliance with court-ordered conditions, and d) decrease rates of failure to appear in court. Examining the reasons why youth are admitted to detention, including the most serious charge faced by detained youth, is one primary indicator of progress toward these goals.

New Delinquency Charges. As illustrated in Table 4 and Figure 2, in 2017, 65.6% of youth were admitted to detention as a result of new delinquency charges. However, this figure varied widely across sites, ranging from just 33.3% in Warren to 80.9% in Mercer. Table 4 indicates that multi-year trends also vary, with nine sites experiencing increases in the percentage of youth detained for new delinquency charges since JDAI implementation, and ten sites seeing decreases. Finally, Table 5 indicates that the percentage of youth detained for the most serious offenses – those of the 1st or 2nd degree – was 47.2% across sites. However, this figure also varied widely, from just 6.7% in Warren to 62.5% in Mercer.

TABLE 4. NATURE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION

	Delinquency Charges			VOP			FTA			ATD Violation			Other Violation or Non-Delinquency Event[2]			Other Reason[3]		
	[b]Pre	2016	2017	Pre	2016	2017	Pre	2016	2017	Pre	2016	2017	Pre	2016	2017	Pre	2016	2017
ATL	59.5%	60.7%	63.7%	19.2%	8.5%	7.8%	7.9%	2.6%	2.9%	10.4%	26.5%	24.5%	1.5%	1.7%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.0%
CAM	62.8%	53.6%	55.6%	25.6%	19.4%	18.7%	8.8%	11.8%	8.4%	0.7%	11.5%	14.8%	1.9%	3.6%	1.4%	0.2%	0.0%	1.1%
ESX	83.9%	77.5%	77.9%	4.4%	6.0%	5.2%	9.7%	5.7%	7.8%	0.7%	10.4%	7.0%	1.0%	0.4%	1.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
MON	56.0%	80.4%	78.2%	29.6%	8.2%	10.3%	8.7%	5.2%	6.9%	5.3%	4.1%	2.3%	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%
HUD	75.2%	69.3%	66.2%	10.3%	17.0%	18.0%	2.7%	6.1%	6.5%	6.8%	4.9%	7.2%	5.0%	2.7%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
MER	78.1%	73.7%	80.9%	11.4%	13.2%	12.5%	5.6%	4.2%	1.5%	2.0%	6.0%	3.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	3.0%	1.5%
UNI	68.6%	82.5%	71.7%	24.0%	16.8%	21.7%	5.8%	0.7%	3.3%	0.4%	0.0%	2.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
BERG	72.3%	64.0%	66.3%	18.9%	18.6%	18.1%	8.0%	11.6%	7.2%	0.8%	4.7%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%
BURL	52.5%	56.5%	52.6%	24.6%	17.4%	14.1%	12.0%	8.7%	12.8%	0.7%	16.3%	17.9%	8.1%	0.0%	1.3%	2.1%	1.1%	1.3%
OCE	47.5%	46.9%	49.2%	28.8%	30.9%	27.7%	10.8%	7.4%	13.8%	3.3%	13.6%	6.2%	7.1%	1.2%	3.1%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
SOM	46.0%	67.9%	69.0%	36.5%	14.3%	3.4%	10.3%	17.9%	20.7%	1.6%	0.0%	3.4%	5.6%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PASC	61.2%	63.9%	53.2%	20.8%	16.3%	22.6%	11.4%	12.7%	12.1%	4.0%	6.7%	11.7%	2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%
MIDSX	61.7%	66.3%	57.6%	33.9%	22.3%	30.6%	3.6%	5.7%	3.5%	0.7%	2.3%	4.9%	0.2%	1.7%	1.4%	0.0%	1.7%	2.1%
CUMB	63.1%	63.6%	59.0%	14.1%	9.1%	1.3%	10.8%	20.0%	16.7%	6.0%	5.5%	19.2%	5.2%	1.8%	2.6%	0.8%	0.0%	1.3%
WAR	45.2%	37.5%	33.3%	25.8%	12.5%	13.3%	16.1%	25.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	3.2%	25.0%	0.0%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	75.8%	64.3%	78.2%	5.1%	16.7%	9.1%	6.1%	4.8%	9.1%	9.1%	11.9%	3.6%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.4%	0.0%
CAPE	66.7%	47.1%	61.9%	18.5%	17.6%	28.6%	7.4%	11.8%	4.8%	7.4%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	4.8%
SUSX	57.9%	64.3%	70.0%	34.2%	28.6%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	7.1%	10.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAL	89.5%	74.2%	70.3%	0.0%	16.1%	13.5%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	10.8%	2.6%	9.7%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	**69.7%**	**67.1%**	**65.6%**	**16.9%**	**14.8%**	**15.1%**	**7.9%**	**7.6%**	**7.9%**	**2.7%**	**8.5%**	**9.3%**	**2.3%**	**1.4%**	**1.3%**	**0.4%**	**0.5%**	**0.8%**

[b] Pre-JDAI years are as follows: 2003 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Hudson); 2005 (Mercer, Union, Bergen, Burlington, Ocean); 2008 (Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex); 2015 (Salem).

FIGURE 2. PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH DETAINED FOR NEW CHARGES (2017)

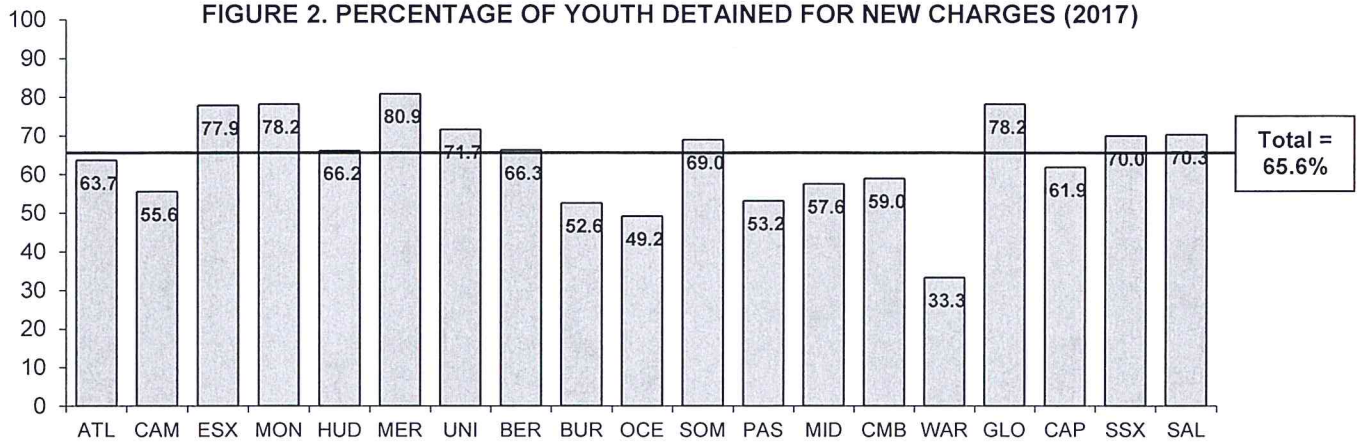


TABLE 5. DEGREE OF CURRENT OFFENSE/LEAD REASON FOR DETENTION (2017)

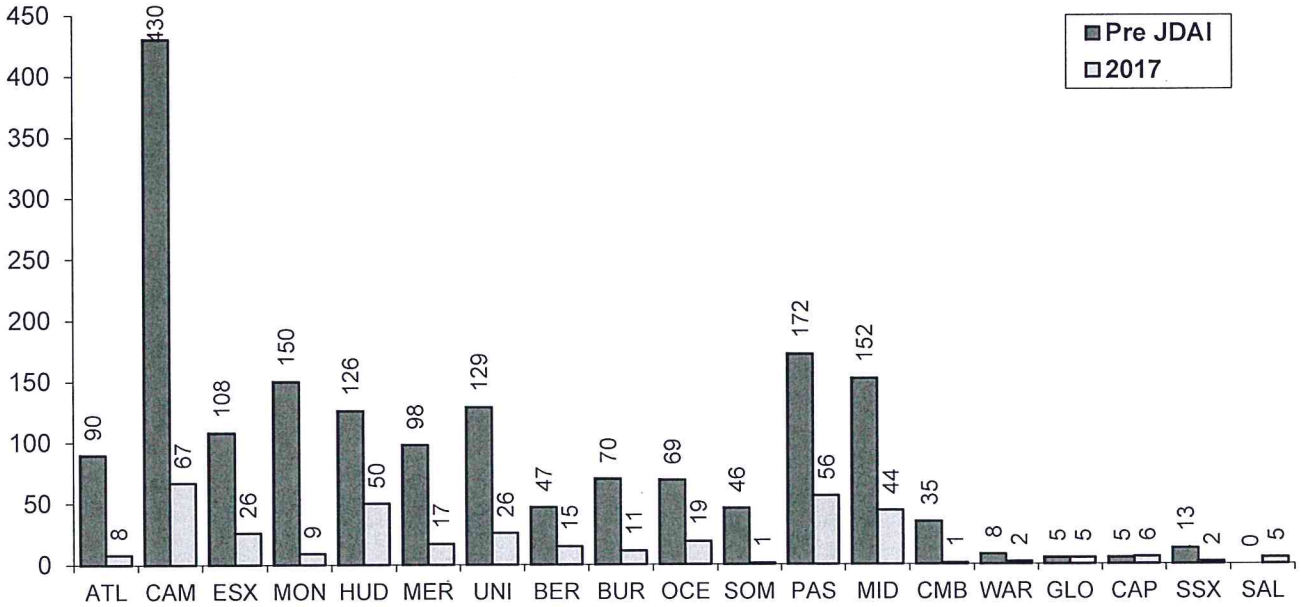
	1st / 2nd	3rd	4th / DP	Other
Atlantic	52.0%	11.8%	0.0%	36.3%
Camden	34.4%	16.2%	5.0%	44.4%
Essex	57.8%	16.9%	3.2%	22.1%
Monmouth	50.6%	23.0%	4.6%	21.8%
Hudson	55.8%	9.4%	1.1%	33.8%
Mercer	62.5%	17.6%	0.7%	19.1%
Union	53.3%	12.5%	5.8%	28.3%
Bergen	51.8%	9.6%	4.8%	33.7%
Burlington	26.9%	16.7%	9.0%	47.4%
Ocean	29.2%	18.5%	1.5%	50.8%
Somerset	44.8%	24.1%	0.0%	31.0%
Passaic	43.5%	9.3%	0.4%	46.8%
Middlesex	37.5%	16.7%	3.5%	42.4%
Cumberland	41.0%	9.0%	9.0%	41.0%
Warren	6.7%	26.7%	0.0%	66.7%
Gloucester	52.7%	23.6%	1.8%	21.8%
Cape May	52.4%	9.5%	0.0%	38.1%
Sussex	30.0%	30.0%	10.0%	30.0%
Salem	16.2%	37.8%	16.2%	29.7%
TOTAL	**47.2%**	**15.1%**	**3.4%**	**34.3%**

VOPs. As described in Table 6 and Figure 3, since JDAI implementation there has been a remarkable reduction in reliance on detention for youth who are non-compliant with the conditions of probation. Comparing 2017 to each site's pre-JDAI year, admissions to detention for violations of probation (VOPs) have decreased by more than three-quarters (-78.7%), with 16 sites experiencing pre vs. post JDAI decreases. Somerset (-97.8%), Cumberland (-97.1%), Monmouth (-94.0%) and, Atlantic (-91.1%) have experienced the largest decreases, and four additional sites have experienced decreases of 80% or more: Sussex (-84.6%), Camden (-84.4%), Burlington (-84.3%), and Mercer (-82.7%). Over the past year, VOP admissions are up +2.2% across sites collectively, with 8 sites experiencing increases. The largest one-year increases occurred in Sussex and Warren (+100.0%) and Passaic (+36.6%). Finally, while 15.1% of detention admissions were the result of a VOP across sites collectively in 2017, this figure varied widely, from a low of 1.3% in Cumberland to a high of 30.6% in Middlesex (Table 4).

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs

	Pre-JDAI[4]	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	90	10	8	-2	-20.0%	-82	-91.1%
Camden	430	59	67	+8	+13.6%	-363	-84.4%
Essex	108	32	26	-6	-18.8%	-82	-75.9%
Monmouth	150	8	9	+1	+12.5%	-141	-94.0%
Hudson	126	45	50	5	+11.1%	-76	-60.3%
Mercer	98	22	17	-5	-22.7%	-81	-82.7%
Union	129	24	26	+2	+8.3%	-103	-79.8%
Bergen	47	16	15	-1	-6.3%	-32	-68.1%
Burlington	70	16	11	-5	-31.3%	-59	-84.3%
Ocean	69	25	18	-7	-28.0%	-51	-73.9%
Somerset	46	4	1	-3	-75.0%	-45	-97.8%
Passaic	172	41	56	+15	+36.6%	-116	-67.4%
Middlesex	152	39	44	+5	+12.8%	-108	-71.1%
Cumberland	35	5	1	-4	-80.0%	-34	-97.1%
Warren	8	1	2	+1	+100.0%	-6	-75.0%
Gloucester	5	7	5	-2	-28.6%	0	0.0%
Cape May	5	3	6	+3	+100.0%	+1	+20.0%
Sussex	13	4	2	-2	-50.0%	-11	-84.6%
Salem	0	5	5	0	0.0%	+5	[c]>100.0%
TOTAL	**1753**	**366**	**374**	**+8**	**+2.2%**	**-1379**	**-78.7%**

FIGURE 3. YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR VOPs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2017



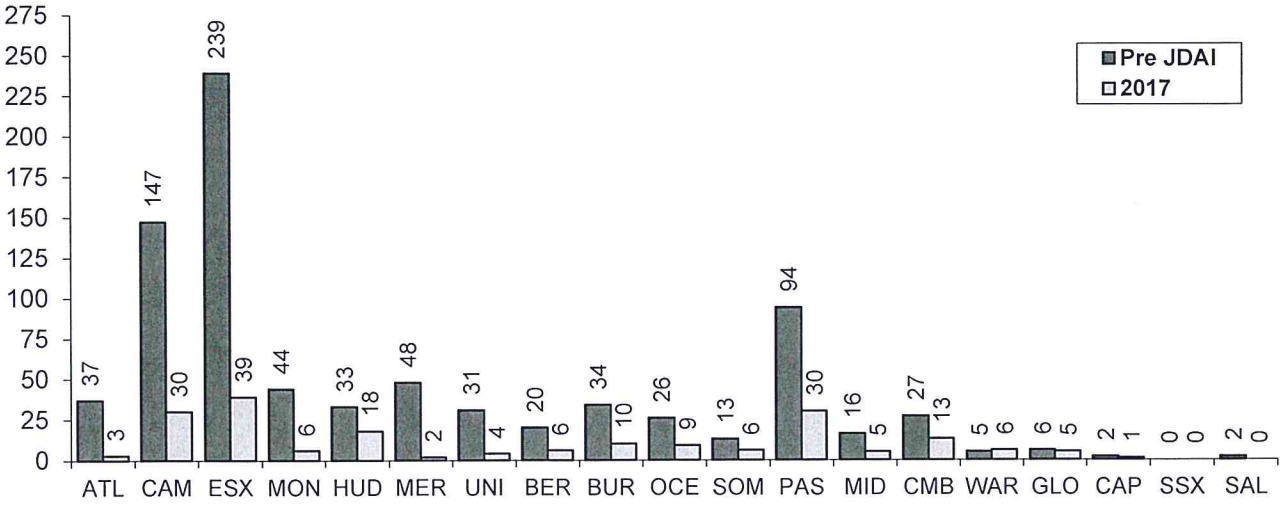
[c] Percent change from a value of 0 cannot be calculated, however any increase from 0 is an increase of at least 100%.

FTAs. Table 7 and Figure 4 indicate that JDAI sites have also experienced a remarkable decrease in admissions to detention for warrants issued for failure to appear at a scheduled court proceeding (FTA). Since JDAI implementation, FTA admissions have decreased -76.6% across sites, with FTA admissions down by more than 90% in Salem (-100.0%), Mercer (-95.8%), and Atlantic (-91.9%), and by more than 80% in Union (-87.1%), Monmouth (-86.4%), and Essex (-83.7%). Collectively, sites experienced an increase over the past year, with FTA admissions up +3.8% across sites. The largest one-year increases occurred in Union (+300.0%), Warren (+200.0%), and Gloucester (+150.0%). Once again, Table 4 reveals that the percentage of all admissions comprised of youth admitted for FTAs varies across sites. While across sites collectively, just 7.9% of detention admissions were for FTAs in 2017, this figure ranged from zero in Sussex and Salem to 40.0% in Warren and 20.7% in Somerset.

TABLE 7. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	37	3	3	0	0.0%	-34	-91.9%
Camden	147	36	30	-6	-16.7%	-117	-79.6%
Essex	239	30	39	+9	+30.0%	-200	-83.7%
Monmouth	44	5	6	+1	+20.0%	-38	-86.4%
Hudson	33	16	18	+2	+12.5%	-15	-45.5%
Mercer	48	7	2	-5	-71.4%	-46	-95.8%
Union	31	1	4	+3	+300.0%	-27	-87.1%
Bergen	20	10	6	-4	-40.0%	-14	-70.0%
Burlington	34	8	10	+2	+25.0%	-24	-70.6%
Ocean	26	6	9	+3	+50.0%	-17	-65.4%
Somerset	13	5	6	+1	+20.0%	-7	-53.8%
Passaic	94	32	30	-2	-6.3%	-64	-68.1%
Middlesex	16	10	5	-5	-50.0%	-11	-68.8%
Cumberland	27	11	13	+2	+18.2%	-14	-51.9%
Warren	5	2	6	+4	+200.0%	1	+20.0%
Gloucester	6	2	5	+3	+150.0%	-1	-16.7%
Cape May	2	2	1	-1	-50.0%	-1	-50.0%
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Salem	2	0	0	0	0.0%	-2	-100.0%
TOTAL	**824**	**186**	**193**	**+7**	**+3.8%**	**-631**	**-76.6%**

FIGURE 4. YOUTH AD MITTED TO DETENTION FOR FTAs, PRE-JDAI VS. 2017



Other Violations and Non-Delinquent Events. A review of Table 8 reveals that admissions to detention for all other violations and non-delinquency events have also decreased since JDAI implementation. Such admissions are down by -51.0% across sites, with five sites seeing decreases of 80% or more: Cape May (-100.0%), Monmouth (-89.3%), Mercer (-86.8%), Gloucester (-83.3%), and Hudson (-81.9%). Note that pre vs. post JDAI increases in this category for some sites can be influenced by the increased availability and utilization of alternative to detention (ATD) programs, since this category includes ATD violations. An important trend to monitor, then, is the one-year change, with such admissions increasing by +0.4% collectively. The largest one-year increases occurred in Cumberland (+325.0%) and Union, Somerset, and Salem (+100.0% each). The largest one-year decreases occurred in Cape May (-100.0%), Gloucester (-60.0%), and Mercer and Ocean (-50.0% each).

TABLE 8. NUMBER OF YOUTH ADMITTED TO DETENTION FOR ALL OTHER VIOLATIONS (INCLUDING ATD VIOLATIONS) OR FOR NON-DELINQUENCY EVENTS[5]

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	56	33	25	-8	-24.2%	-31	-55.4%
Camden	43	58	58	0	0.0%	+15	+34.9%
Essex	42	57	44	-13	-22.7%	+2	+4.8%
Monmouth	28	5	3	-2	-40.0%	-25	-89.3%
Hudson	144	20	26	+6	+30.0%	-118	-81.9%
Mercer	38	10	5	-5	-50.0%	-33	-86.8%
Union	9	0	3	+3	>100.0%	-6	-66.7%
Bergen	2	4	5	+1	+25.0%	+3	+150.0%
Burlington	25	15	15	0	0.0%	-10	-40.0%
Ocean	25	12	6	-6	-50.0%	-19	-76.0%
Somerset	9	0	2	+2	>100.0%	-7	-77.8%
Passaic	54	18	29	+11	+61.1%	-25	-46.3%
Middlesex	4	7	9	+2	+28.6%	+5	+125.0%
Cumberland	28	4	17	+13	+325.0%	-11	-39.3%
Warren	1	2	2	0	0.0%	+1	+100.0%
Gloucester	12	5	2	-3	-60.0%	-10	-83.3%
Cape May	2	3	0	-3	-100.0%	-2	-100.0%
Sussex	3	1	1	0	0.0%	-2	-66.7%
Salem	2	3	6	+6	+100.0%	+2	+100.0%
TOTAL	**527**	**257**	**258**	**+1**	**+0.4%**	**-269**	**-51.0%**

Admissions for Violations with Lower-Level Underlying Offenses. Tables 9 and 10 and Figure 5 describe the prior history of youth admitted to detention for violations (VOPs, FTAs, detention alternative violations, etc.). Table 9 indicates that in 2017, of youth detained on a violation only, 34.3% (282 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious, immediate underlying offense. This is down slightly from 2016, where 34.1% (287) of youth detained on a violation had an underlying offense of the 4th degree or less. Similarly, Table 10 indicates that of these youth admitted on a violation with an underlying offense of the 4th degree or less, 62.8% (177 youth) had an offense of the 4th degree or less as the most serious prior adjudication in their entire court history; 35 of these youth had no prior adjudications. This is up slightly from 2016 (60.0%, 172 youth; 28 with no prior adjudications). Figure 5 illustrates that ten sites experienced one-year decreases in the number of youth detained on a violation with histories limited to offenses of the 4th degree or less. However, seven sites experienced increases: Passaic (+13 kids), Burlington (+9 kids), Warren (+7 kids), Camden (+6 kids), Hudson (+5 kids), Cumberland (+4 kids), and Salem (+2 kids).

TABLE 9. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS IMMEDIATE UNDERLYING OFFENSE (MSUO)[6] – 2016 VS. 2017

	1st / 2nd				3rd				4th				DP / PDP				Violation, etc.			
	2016		2017		2016		2017		2016		2017		2016		2017		2016		2017	
Atlantic	60.9%	28	58.3%	21	28.3%	13	30.6%	11	2.2%	1	5.6%	2	8.7%	4	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	5.6%	2
Camden	16.9%	31	21.3%	33	47.3%	87	41.3%	64	8.2%	15	7.1%	11	11.4%	21	11.0%	17	16.3%	30	19.4%	30
Essex	37.8%	45	40.4%	45	50.4%	60	41.8%	46	5.0%	6	0.9%	1	2.5%	3	2.7%	3	4.2%	5	13.6%	15
Monmouth	0.0%	0	38.9%	7	33.3%	6	38.9%	7	27.8%	5	5.6%	1	38.9%	7	11.1%	2	0.0%	0	5.6%	1
Hudson	11.1%	9	11.7%	11	44.4%	36	42.6%	40	19.8%	16	25.5%	24	17.3%	14	11.7%	11	7.4%	6	8.5%	8
Mercer	10.3%	4	25.0%	6	38.5%	15	41.7%	10	12.8%	5	16.7%	4	20.5%	8	0.0%	0	17.9%	7	16.7%	4
Union	32.0%	8	30.3%	10	48.0%	12	54.5%	18	4.0%	1	9.1%	3	16.0%	4	6.1%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Bergen	3.3%	1	7.7%	2	40.0%	12	69.2%	18	13.3%	4	7.7%	2	20.0%	6	7.7%	2	23.3%	7	7.7%	2
Burlington	23.1%	9	25.0%	9	56.4%	22	33.3%	12	15.4%	6	11.1%	4	2.6%	1	19.4%	7	2.6%	1	11.1%	4
Ocean	11.6%	5	9.1%	3	44.2%	19	33.3%	11	4.7%	2	12.1%	4	27.9%	12	21.2%	7	11.6%	5	24.2%	8
Somerset	66.7%	6	22.2%	2	22.2%	2	66.7%	6	11.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	11.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Passaic	13.2%	12	20.0%	23	37.4%	34	33.9%	39	15.4%	14	15.7%	18	13.2%	12	13.9%	16	20.9%	19	16.5%	19
Middlesex	19.0%	11	25.4%	15	41.4%	24	40.7%	24	19.0%	11	11.9%	7	15.5%	9	10.2%	6	5.2%	3	11.9%	7
Cumberland	20.0%	4	19.4%	6	50.0%	10	45.2%	14	10.0%	2	25.8%	8	10.0%	2	3.2%	1	10.0%	2	6.5%	2
Warren	40.0%	2	10.0%	1	40.0%	2	10.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	50.0%	5	0.0%	0	30.0%	3
Gloucester	14.3%	2	8.3%	1	57.1%	8	75.0%	9	7.1%	1	0.0%	0	21.4%	3	8.3%	1	0.0%	0	8.3%	1
Cape May	25.0%	2	0.0%	0	50.0%	4	71.4%	5	0.0%	0	14.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	25.0%	2	14.3%	1
Sussex	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	40.0%	2	66.7%	2	20.0%	1	33.3%	1	40.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Salem	50.0%	4	27.3%	3	50.0%	4	45.5%	5	0.0%	0	18.2%	2	0.0%	0	9.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTAL	**21.7%**	**183**	**24.1%**	**198**	**44.2%**	**372**	**41.6%**	**342**	**10.8%**	**91**	**11.3%**	**93**	**13.0%**	**109**	**10.0%**	**82**	**10.3%**	**87**	**13.0%**	**107**

TABLE 10. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, WHERE MSUO IS 4TH DEGREE OR LESS, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION (MSPA) – 2016 VS. 2017

	1st / 2nd				3rd				4th				DP / PDP				No Prior Adjudications			
	2016		2017		2016		2017		2016		2017		2016		2017		2016		2017	
Atlantic	20.0%	1	25.0%	1	40.0%	2	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	40.0%	2	0.0%	0
Camden	9.1%	6	15.5%	9	62.1%	41	41.4%	24	13.6%	9	20.7%	12	9.1%	6	20.7%	12	6.1%	4	1.7%	1
Essex	42.9%	6	42.1%	8	21.4%	3	42.1%	8	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	7.1%	1	10.5%	2	28.6%	4	5.3%	1
Monmouth	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	16.7%	2	0.0%	0	8.3%	1	25.0%	1	66.7%	8	50.0%	2	8.3%	1	25.0%	1
Hudson	2.8%	1	9.3%	4	22.2%	8	16.3%	7	44.4%	16	32.6%	14	25.0%	9	20.9%	9	5.6%	2	20.9%	9
Mercer	5.0%	1	0.0%	0	55.0%	11	37.5%	3	20.0%	4	62.5%	5	15.0%	3	0.0%	0	5.0%	1	0.0%	0
Union	20.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	20.0%	1	20.0%	1	60.0%	3	60.0%	3	20.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Bergen	5.9%	1	16.7%	1	11.8%	2	33.3%	2	35.3%	6	0.0%	0	35.3%	6	16.7%	1	11.8%	2	33.3%	2
Burlington	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	4	13.3%	2	25.0%	2	26.7%	4	12.5%	1	40.0%	6	12.5%	1	20.0%	3
Ocean	10.5%	2	15.8%	3	5.3%	1	26.3%	5	21.1%	4	21.1%	4	57.9%	11	31.6%	6	5.3%	1	5.3%	1
Somerset	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0
Passaic	6.7%	3	0.0%	0	26.7%	12	18.9%	10	35.6%	16	37.7%	20	24.4%	11	32.1%	17	6.7%	3	11.3%	6
Middlesex	0.0%	0	5.0%	1	8.7%	2	30.0%	6	39.1%	9	45.0%	9	30.4%	7	20.0%	4	21.7%	5	0.0%	0
Cumberland	16.7%	1	9.1%	1	50.0%	3	36.4%	4	33.3%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	54.5%	6
Warren	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	4	100.0%	1	50.0%	4
Gloucester	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	75.0%	3	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Cape May	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	100.0%	2	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
Sussex	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
Salem	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	32.1%	92	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	33.1%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0
TOTAL	**8.0%**	**23**	**10.6%**	**30**	**30.4%**	**82**	**26.6%**	**75**	**25.8%**	**74**	**27.0%**	**76**	**24.4%**	**70**	**23.4%**	**66**	**9.8%**	**28**	**12.4%**	**35**

FIGURE 5. YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VIOLATION ONLY, WHERE MSUO AND MSPA IS 4TH DEGREE OR LESS, 2016 VS. 2017

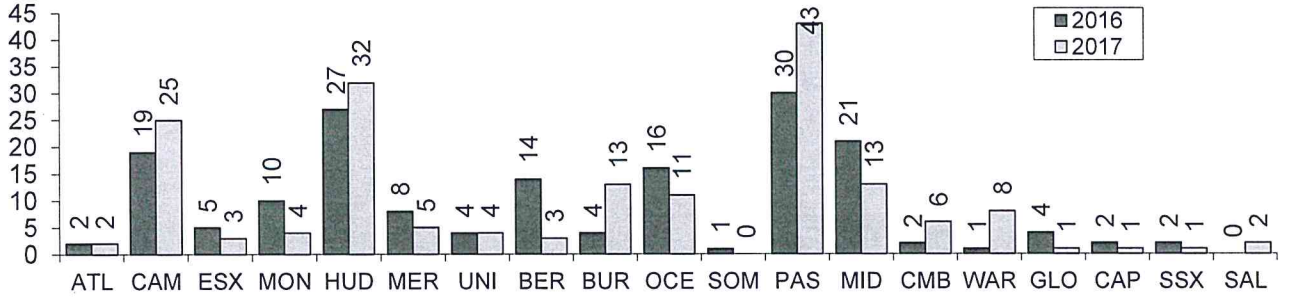


TABLE 11. DETENTION ADMISSION PROCESS

	Processed Through Intake			Court Remand[7]			Transfer from Other Secure Facility/Jurisdiction			Other Process[8]		
	Earliest [d]	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017
ATL	86.4%	90.6%	96.1%	8.3%	7.7%	0.0%	3.0%	1.7%	2.9%	2.3%	0.0%	1.0%
CAM	78.7%	70.1%	64.0%	21.3%	17.1%	26.3%	0.0%	1.0%	1.4%	0.0%	11.5%	8.4%
ESX	86.7%	80.7%	81.7%	10.9%	12.9%	11.2%	2.3%	5.9%	6.8%	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%
MON	82.9%	91.8%	87.4%	6.7%	3.1%	6.9%	3.7%	0.0%	1.1%	6.7%	5.2%	4.6%
HUD	93.0%	74.2%	75.2%	6.3%	11.7%	12.9%	0.7%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	12.9%	11.9%
MER	94.1%	81.4%	85.3%	4.5%	8.4%	7.4%	1.2%	1.8%	3.7%	0.2%	8.4%	3.7%
UNI	97.2%	70.6%	85.8%	1.1%	7.7%	8.3%	1.1%	5.6%	5.0%	0.6%	16.1%	0.8%
BERG	50.7%	46.5%	44.6%	27.5%	24.4%	20.5%	2.2%	5.8%	9.6%	19.6%	23.3%	25.3%
BURL	65.2%	50.0%	60.3%	28.0%	41.3%	33.3%	5.7%	6.5%	6.4%	1.1%	2.2%	0.0%
OCE	33.5%	55.6%	58.5%	21.1%	22.2%	24.6%	0.5%	4.9%	6.2%	44.9%	17.3%	10.8%
SOM	90.5%	53.6%	58.6%	0.0%	17.9%	24.1%	9.5%	17.9%	17.2%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%
PASC	72.6%	65.9%	71.0%	27.0%	20.6%	17.3%	0.4%	1.2%	1.6%	0.0%	12.3%	10.1%
MIDSX	66.4%	45.7%	50.0%	32.3%	37.7%	31.9%	0.0%	3.4%	2.1%	1.3%	13.1%	16.0%
CUMB	77.0%	81.8%	84.6%	11.9%	14.5%	11.5%	1.6%	3.6%	3.8%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%
WAR	90.3%	75.0%	93.3%	0.0%	25.0%	6.7%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	91.9%	78.6%	94.5%	1.0%	16.7%	1.8%	2.0%	4.8%	3.6%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
CAPE	53.8%	76.5%	90.5%	42.3%	17.6%	9.5%	3.8%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUSX	47.4%	57.1%	50.0%	47.4%	14.3%	40.0%	2.6%	14.3%	0.0%	2.6%	14.3%	10.0%
SAL	92.1%	74.2%	89.2%	5.3%	25.8%	10.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL	**82.0%**	**72.3%**	**74.3%**	**14.4%**	**16.9%**	**15.9%**	**1.6%**	**3.3%**	**3.6%**	**2.0%**	**7.5%**	**6.2%**

Admission Process. Finally, Table 11 provides basic information regarding the process by which youth are admitted to detention. By far the most common process for admitting youth to detention is via a call placed to Family Court Intake Services, with 74.3% of all admissions occurring via this route in 2017. There is variation across sites, however. For example, court remands accounted for 15.9% of all admissions to detention across sites in 2017, but this figure ranged from a low of 0.0% Atlantic and 1.8% in Gloucester to highs of 40.0% in Sussex, 33.3% in Burlington, and 31.9% in Middlesex.

[d] Admission process was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth); 2006 (Essex, Union); 2007 (Hudson); 2008 (Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Burlington, Middlesex, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester); 2012 (Cumberland, Cape May, Sussex);2015 (Salem).

DETENTION DEPARTURES & LENGTH OF STAY (LOS)

Overall Length of Stay. Table 12 indicates that in 2017, across sites average length of stay (ALOS) in detention ranged from a low of 7.7 days in Warren to a high of 63.4 days in Ocean. Averaging across the 19 sites there has been a collective increase of +4.9 days (+17.1%) in average length of stay since JDAI implementation. Four sites have experienced increases of 20 days or more: Ocean (+28.6 days, +82.2%), Union (+24.5 days, +85.1%), Mercer (+20.9, 76.3%) and Atlantic (+20.2 days, +69.9%). Eight sites have seen decreases in ALOS since JDAI implementation, with Cape May (-20.9 days, -49.9%), Warren (-15.9 days, -67.4%), and Salem (-10.0 days, -30.3%) experiencing the largest decreases. Over the past year, ALOS is down across sites (-3.6 days, -9.7%); eleven sites saw a one-year decrease, with the largest decreases occurring in Warren (-38.7 days, -83.4%) and Monmouth (-26.4 days, -52.0%). On the other hand, eight sites saw one-year increases in ALOS, with the largest increases occurring in Atlantic (+24.0 days, +95.6%) and Cape May (+10.4 days, +98.1%).

TABLE 12. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION[9]

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	28.9	25.1	49.1	+24.0	+95.6%	+20.2	+69.9%
Camden	21.3	41.6	38.0	-3.6	-8.7%	+16.7	+78.4%
Essex	38.5	44.3	36.5	-7.8	-17.6%	-2.0	-5.2%
Monmouth	30.3	50.8	24.4	-26.4	-52.0%	-5.9	-19.5%
Hudson	28.9	33.8	32.8	-1.0	-3.0%	+3.9	+13.5%
Mercer	27.4	46.9	48.3	+1.4	+3.0%	+20.9	+76.3%
Union	28.8	43.4	53.3	+9.9	+22.8%	+24.5	+85.1%
Bergen	27.4	26.9	34.8	+7.9	+29.4%	+7.4	+27.0%
Burlington	27.5	18.2	25.9	+7.7	+42.3%	-1.6	-5.8%
Ocean	34.8	53.5	63.4	+9.9	+18.5%	+28.6	+82.2%
Somerset	23.8	41.7	25.1	-16.6	-39.8%	+1.3	+5.5%
Passaic	29.9	42.3	39.4	-2.9	-6.9%	+9.5	+31.8%
Middlesex	35.6	39.4	43.3	+3.9	+9.9%	+7.7	+21.6%
Cumberland	33.6	39.1	30.4	-8.7	-22.3%	-3.2	-9.5%
Warren	23.6	46.4	7.7	-38.7	-83.4%	-15.9	-67.4%
Gloucester	17.1	33.9	10.9	-23.0	-67.8%	-6.2	-36.3%
Cape May	41.9	10.6	21.0	+10.4	+98.1%	-20.9	-49.9%
Sussex	12.9	31.3	30.9	-0.4	-1.3%	+18.0	+139.5%
Salem	33.0	38.1	23.0	-15.1	-39.6%	-10.0	-30.3%
SITE AVG[10]	**28.7**	**37.2**	**33.6**	**-3.6**	**-9.7%**	**+4.9**	**+17.1%**

Table 13 describes median length of stay in detention, i.e., the number of days within which 50% of all youth are released from detention. In 2017, median LOS ranged from a low of two days in Warren, to a high of 38 days in Ocean. In terms of trends, prior to JDAI, across sites the median LOS averaged 12.0 days, increasing slightly to 12.2 days by 2017 (+1.7%). However, individual sites varied, with seven sites experiencing a decrease, eleven sites seeing an increase, and one site remaining unchanged. The largest pre vs. post JDAI increases in median LOS were experienced by Ocean (+15 days, +65.2%) and Union (+13 days, +144.4%), while the largest decrease occurred in Cape May (-23 days, -76.7%). The largest one-year decreases occurred in Somerset (-9 days, -47.4%), Sussex (-8 days, -57.1%), and Warren (-7 days, -77.8%), and the largest one-year increase occurred in Ocean (+18 days, +90.0%).

Finally, with regard to the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more, Table 14 reveals that this LOS indicator has also increased over the years. Pre-JDAI the site average for youth with these lengthier stays was 14.6%, which increased to 17.9% by 2017. The largest increases occurred

in Sussex (+19.6 percentage points), Camden (+16.6 percentage points), and Mercer (+16.1 percentage points), and the largest decrease occurred in Essex (-8.5 percentage points).

TABLE 13. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	11	3	3	0	0.0%	-8	-72.7%
Camden	11	17	13	-4	-23.5%	+2	+18.2%
Essex	10	6	5	-1	-16.7%	-5	-50.0%
Monmouth	14	8	7	-1	-12.5%	-7	-50.0%
Hudson	7	10	9	-1	-10.0%	+2	+28.6%
Mercer	11	15	20	+5	+33.3%	+9	+81.8%
Union	9	16	22	+6	+37.5%	+13	+144.4%
Bergen	15	11	15	+4	+36.4%	0	0.0%
Burlington	11	7	13	+6	+85.7%	+2	+18.2%
Ocean	23	20	38	+18	+90.0%	+15	+65.2%
Somerset	9	19	10	-9	-47.4%	+1	+11.1%
Passaic	14	17	17	0	0.0%	+3	+21.4%
Middlesex	15	16	21	+5	+31.3%	+6	+40.0%
Cumberland	7	7	12	+5	+71.4%	+5	+71.4%
Warren	10	9	2	-7	-77.8%	-8	-80.0%
Gloucester	6	8	4	-4	-50.0%	-2	-33.3%
Cape May	30	2	7	+5	+250.0%	-23	-76.7%
Sussex	5	14	6	-8	-57.1%	+1	+20.0%
Salem	10	11	8	-3	-27.3%	-2	-20.0%
SITE AVG	**12.0**	**11.4**	**12.2**	**+0.8**	**+7.0%**	**+0.2**	**+1.7%**

TABLE 14. YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	15.5%	13.0%	16.2%	+3.2	+0.7
Camden	6.5%	23.8%	23.1%	-0.7	+16.6
Essex	21.2%	19.2%	12.7%	-6.5	-8.5
Monmouth	15.8%	16.8%	14.3%	-2.5	-1.5
Hudson	17.7%	21.8%	20.5%	-1.3	+2.8
Mercer	13.0%	21.4%	29.1%	+7.7	+16.1
Union	15.5%	20.3%	21.8%	+1.5	+6.3
Bergen	14.2%	9.6%	18.9%	+9.3	+4.7
Burlington	16.1%	5.7%	11.4%	+5.7	-4.7
Ocean	22.6%	18.2%	36.9%	+18.7	+14.3
Somerset	7.1%	25.9%	18.5%	-7.4	+11.4
Passaic	16.3%	21.2%	18.8%	-2.7	+2.5
Middlesex	17.3%	20.0%	21.3%	+1.3	+4.0
Cumberland	16.7%	18.5%	14.7%	-3.8	-2.0
Warren	6.2%	27.3%	0.0%	-27.3	-6.2
Gloucester	9.9%	21.3%	3.8%	-17.5	-6.1
Cape May	22.2%	6.7%	17.4%	+10.7	+4.8
Sussex	5.4%	12.5%	25.0%	+12.5	+19.6
Salem	17.5%	25.0%	14.7%	-10.3	-2.8
SITE AVG	**14.6%**	**18.3%**	**17.9%**	**-0.4**	**+3.3**

ALOS By Departure Type. Table 15 provides more specific information regarding average length of stay (ALOS), describing ALOS based on the circumstances of release from detention, and points to wide variation across sites. For example, for youth released from secure detention to a detention alternative/shelter in 2017, across sites ALOS averaged 13.0 days, however this ranged from a low of one week or less in Warren (4.0 days), Somerset, and Monmouth (7.1 days each), to a high of more than three weeks in Sussex (26.0 days), Middlesex (24.8), and Salem (23.2 days). Across sites, ALOS for youth released to a parent/home pre-dispositionally averaged 8.3 days, but ranged from a low of 1.2 days in Atlantic to a high of 18.4 days in Middlesex and 17.5 days in Union. Finally, ALOS for youth released to serve a disposition/to a dispositional placement averaged 70.0 days across sites, but ranged from a low of 30.0 days in Warren to a high of 183.5 days in Atlantic and 112.0 days in Sussex.

In order to shed light on the nature of the increase in overall LOS reported earlier, Table 16 reports changes in ALOS over time for the two most frequently occurring departure types. In terms of changes pre vs. post JDAI by county, six sites experienced increases in ALOS for youth released to a detention alternative and 13 sites experienced decreases, for a collective decrease of -0.9 days (-6.5%). Changes ranged from an increase of +21.2 days in Sussex (+441.7%), to a decrease in Burlington of -14.9 days (-62.6%). Regarding youth released from detention to a disposition, 15 sites experienced an increase in ALOS and four sites experienced a decrease, for a collective increase of +20.9 days (+42.6%). Changes ranged from an increase of +124.3 days in Atlantic (+210.0%) to a decrease of -24.4 days (-33.5%) in Salem.

Nature of Departures. Table 17 indicates that sites vary in terms of the percentage of youth released from detention to a detention alternative. Across all sites, in 2017, 48.5% of detained youth were released from detention to an alternative, up from 34.0% in the earliest recorded year for each site. However, the percentage of youth released to a detention alternative ranges from a low of 18.5% in Ocean, 25.9% in Somerset, and 27.3% in Warren, to highs of 68.6% in Atlantic and 62.5% in Sussex.

Taken together, the first three columns/categories of Table 19 (i.e., Detention Alternative/Shelter + Parent/Other Adult/ROR + Other Service Agency/Plcmt) represent an approximate gauge of the percentage of youth released from detention prior to final dispositional placement. This gauge indicates that in 2017, across sites 56.2% of all youth were released from detention pre-dispositionally. Sites vary substantially in terms of the proportion of youth released pre-dispositionally from detention, ranging from 20.0% in Ocean to three-quarters or more in Sussex (87.5%) and Atlantic (75.3%).

In 2017 the proportion of youth released via a transfer to jail or upon posting bail for adult charges, or to any location following waiver, ranged from zero in 9 sites: Atlantic, Burlington, Somerset, Cumberland, Warren, Gloucester, Cape May, Sussex, and Salem to 3.0% in Union and .2.5% in Camden. Finally, the proportion of youth released from secure detention upon dismissal, court diversion, upon closing/inactivating the case, or because no charges were filed, ranged from zero in 6 sites to a high of 9.1% in Warren.

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE[11, 12]

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest[e]	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017
ATL	11.8	8.6	8.4	6.0	26.2	1.2	14.2	25.3	126.5	59.2	45.9	183.5
CAM	11.7	8.4	10.8	11.6	13.2	11.6	20.0	12.1	15.5	23.1	68.7	65.3
ESX	7.5	8.5	8.6	4.5	4.8	6.3	28.9	33.6	42.9	58.0	87.9	76.9
MON	12.7	12.5	7.1	8.4	41.7	3.0	16.1	29.5	18.8	44.2	41.2	59.2
HUD	5.4	11.7	11.1	4.4	12.3	10.3	5.4	30.7	51.3	60.7	65.7	64.7
MER	13.3	12.4	19.7	4.5	3.1	9.8	5.3	51.4	18.7	45.1	87.2	86.9
UNI	13.1	14.5	11.9	6.8	8.8	17.5	6.0	28.0	33.0	42.5	65.6	59.6
BERG	13.5	12.1	11.3	4.8	5.8	13.0	*	6.0	17.0	43.5	49.8	51.1
BURL	23.8	5.6	8.9	9.6	4.0	2.0	24.7	12.3	*	61.7	37.0	47.5
OCE	18.7	28.0	17.9	21.1	34.0	*	22.1	54.3	7.0	47.3	41.0	77.9
SOM	18.1	26.1	7.1	6.6	6.8	3.0	1.5	43.5	64.2	44.1	46.0	50.0
PASC	8.9	10.1	14.9	6.7	10.7	9.5	19.3	58.0	*	49.6	66.3	69.8
MIDSX	15.7	23.0	24.8	29.9	6.3	18.4	37.5	65.8	8.2	42.0	55.2	54.0
CUMB	23.6	12.0	13.1	5.2	7.2	13.0	23.5	13.0	5.5	77.0	86.0	77.5
WAR	13.7	23.2	4.0	9.7	2.0	2.0	29.8	0	*	43.0	80.7	30.0
GLO	12.9	29.8	8.5	4.1	7.2	10.0	26.0	16.3	12.0	49.4	63.2	71.0
CAPE	21.0	4.1	9.5	9.0	2.0	*	16.5	2.5	37.5	51.8	93.0	45.5
SUSX	4.8	16.3	26.0	5.7	*	*	14.5	2.0	2.5	41.9	59.6	112.0
SAL	30.3	23.8	23.2	19.3	2.0	2.5	24.0	33.9	*	72.8	65.4	48.4
SITE AVG	**14.8**	**15.3**	**13.0**	**9.4**	**11.0**	**8.3**	**18.6**	**28.8**	**30.7**	**50.4**	**63.4**	**70.0**

[e] Departure type was not a variable measured in most sites' pre-JDAI data, and therefore the data is reported for the "earliest full-year of data available." Those years are: 2005 (Atlantic, Camden, Monmouth, Mercer, Bergen, Ocean, Burlington); 2006 (Essex, Hudson); 2008 (Union, Somerset, Passaic); 2009 (Middlesex, Cumberland, Warren); 2011 (Gloucester, Cape May); 2012 (Sussex); 2015 (Salem).

TABLE 15. AVERAGE LOS BY DEPARTURE TYPE (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2018	Earliest	2016	2017
ATL	42.5	218.3	*	23.7	100.5	23.0	7.0	*	*	*	*	*
CAM	75.5	175.8	300.8	6.5	20.7	10.2	*	6.8	4.0	*	*	*
ESX	128.3	864.6	797.0	8.7	44.1	13.3	16.1	44.9	25.6	81.9	84.5	53.3
MON	93.0	517.8	41.0	16.2	29.0	3.0	*	*	30.0	*	748.0	62.5
HUD	200.9	214.5	485.0	11.0	3.3	13.8	16.2	52.8	17.0	*	34.0	24.3
MER	333.3	369.0	243.5	8.8	26.7	15.4	16.6	84.7	40.0	*	*	*
UNI	209.8	341.2	562.3	7.7	26.2	48.3	13.1	12.4	34.5	*	*	*
BERG	137.4	4.0	558.0	27.5	4.8	5.7	3.0	13.0	37.8	58.5	25.5	62.3
BURL	13.1	6.0	*	7.4	12.3	14.7	15.0	17.7	11.0	*	*	*
OCE	43.7	454.0	359.0	18.9	8.0	19.5	16.9	*	23.0	41.8	60.4	4.5
SOM	276.7	115.3	*	3.4	*	6.0	*	*	*	22.0	13.0	20.0
PASC	126.0	464.0	836.0	6.1	9.4	2.8	7.9	32.0	43.0	73.0	*	*
MIDSX	115.9	115.5	222.7	15.5	5.8	4.1	16.7	7.7	78.3	*	29.0	*
CUMB	259.8	240.0	*	8.9	2.0	13.8	36.6	*	102.0	28.0	*	18.0
WAR	*	148.0	*	7.5	*	4.7	50.0	*	2.0	*	*	*
GLO	2.0	47.0	*	2.0	4.7	3.4	60.3	*	*	*	*	*
CAPE	72.5	*	*	1.0	8.7	6.7	*	*	*	*	*	*
SUSX	*	*	*	2.0	5.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SAL	*	46.0	*	4.6	8.8	5.4	*	*	*	*	*	15.0
SITE AVG	**133.2**	**255.4**	**440.5**	**9.9**	**18.8**	**11.3**	**21.2**	**30.2**	**34.5**	**50.9**	**142.1**	**32.5**

TABLE 16. CHANGES IN ALOS FOR PRIMARY DEPARTURE TYPES

	Release to Detention Alternative, Shelter				Release to Dispositional Placement			
	1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change		1-Year Change		Earliest to Post Change	
	Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*	*Days*	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	-0.2	-2.3%	-3.4	-28.8%	+137.6	+299.8%	+124.3	+210.0%
Camden	+2.4	+28.6%	-0.9	-7.7%	-3.4	-4.9%	+42.2	+182.7%
Essex	+0.1	+1.2%	+1.1	+14.7%	-11.0	-12.5%	+18.9	+32.6%
Monmouth	-5.4	-43.2%	-5.6	-44.1%	+18.0	+43.7%	+15.0	+33.9%
Hudson	-0.6	-5.1%	+5.7	+105.6%	-1.0	-1.5%	+4.0	+6.6%
Mercer	+7.3	+58.9%	+6.4	+48.1%	-0.3	-0.3%	+41.8	+92.7%
Union	-2.6	-17.9%	-1.2	-9.2%	-6.0	-9.1%	+17.1	+40.2%
Bergen	-0.8	-6.6%	-2.2	-16.3%	+1.3	+2.6%	+7.6	+17.5%
Burlington	+3.3	+58.9%	-14.9	-62.6%	+10.5	+28.4%	-14.2	-23.0%
Ocean	-10.1	-36.1%	-0.8	-4.3%	+36.9	+90.0%	+30.6	+64.7%
Somerset	-19.0	-72.8%	-11.0	-60.8%	+4.0	+8.7%	+5.9	+13.4%
Passaic	+4.8	+47.5%	+6.0	+67.4%	+3.5	+5.3%	+20.2	+40.7%
Middlesex	+1.8	+7.8%	+9.1	+58.0%	-1.2	-2.2%	+12.0	+28.6%
Cumberland	+1.1	+9.2%	-10.5	-44.5%	-8.5	-9.9%	+0.5	+0.6%
Warren	-19.2	-82.8%	-9.7	-70.8%	-50.7	-62.8%	-13.0	-30.2%
Gloucester	-21.3	-71.5%	-4.4	-34.1%	+7.8	+12.3%	+21.6	+43.7%
Cape May	+5.4	+131.7%	-11.5	-54.8%	-47.5	-51.1%	-6.3	-12.2%
Sussex	+9.7	+59.5%	+21.2	+441.7%	+52.4	+87.9%	+70.1	+167.3%
Salem	-0.6	-2.5%	-7.1	-23.4%	-17.0	-26.0%	-24.4	-33.5%
SITE AVG	**-1.8**	**-12.2%**	**-0.9**	**-6.5%**	**+6.7**	**+10.6%**	**+20.9**	**+42.6%**

TABLE 17. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued on Next Page)

	Detention Alternative, Shelter (Pre-Dispo Placement)			Parent, Other Adult, ROR (Pre-Dispo)			Other Service Agency/Placement (Pre-Dispo)			Dispositional Placement		
	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017
ATL	52.6%	63.5%	68.6%	6.6%	9.6%	4.8%	1.5%	3.5%	1.9%	32.7%	19.1%	21.9%
CAM	38.7%	39.5%	51.8%	6.5%	5.5%	2.5%	4.3%	2.3%	1.1%	47.1%	46.0%	36.3%
ESX	37.9%	52.0%	59.0%	33.2%	11.7%	8.7%	0.3%	1.9%	2.0%	22.2%	27.6%	18.9%
MON	40.6%	55.8%	50.0%	17.9%	7.4%	6.0%	5.0%	12.6%	7.1%	31.0%	15.8%	28.6%
HUD	29.5%	48.5%	51.5%	26.2%	3.0%	1.5%	1.4%	2.3%	1.5%	33.0%	32.7%	35.1%
MER	28.6%	45.5%	37.6%	21.4%	7.6%	7.1%	0.4%	7.6%	4.3%	43.1%	30.3%	38.3%
UNI	27.2%	45.9%	38.6%	21.9%	4.1%	2.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%	37.1%	33.1%	42.6%
BERG	32.1%	41.0%	33.3%	14.6%	6.0%	8.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.1%	33.3%	41.0%	36.7%
BURL	18.5%	39.8%	41.4%	40.3%	5.7%	2.9%	5.7%	6.8%	0.0%	27.5%	35.2%	42.9%
OCE	21.8%	27.3%	18.5%	8.6%	1.3%	0.0%	3.7%	3.9%	1.5%	40.7%	51.9%	67.7%
SOM	33.9%	29.6%	25.9%	37.0%	18.5%	22.2%	1.6%	7.4%	18.5%	18.9%	25.9%	18.5%
PASC	42.5%	43.2%	47.9%	2.7%	2.4%	5.4%	1.2%	0.8%	0.0%	47.8%	45.6%	40.0%
MIDSX	15.5%	38.8%	30.3%	17.7%	3.6%	5.2%	0.9%	3.0%	3.2%	54.5%	42.4%	52.9%
CUMB	23.4%	27.8%	51.5%	34.9%	37.0%	11.8%	5.2%	1.9%	2.9%	23.0%	27.8%	25.0%
WAR	21.9%	45.5%	27.3%	28.1%	18.2%	18.2%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	28.1%	27.3%	18.2%
GLO	33.7%	34.0%	58.5%	34.7%	12.8%	7.5%	5.9%	6.4%	1.9%	15.8%	31.9%	5.7%
CAPE	22.2%	53.3%	52.2%	3.7%	6.7%	0.0%	7.4%	13.3%	8.7%	48.1%	6.7%	26.1%
SUSX	51.4%	25.0%	62.5%	16.2%	0.0%	0.0%	10.8%	12.5%	25.0%	18.9%	43.8%	12.5%
SAL	47.5%	28.1%	41.2%	10.0%	3.1%	5.9%	2.5%	18.8%	0.0%	10.0%	34.4%	23.5%
TOTAL	**34.0%**	**45.0%**	**48.5%**	**20.6%**	**7.3%**	**5.5%**	**2.0%**	**3.4%**	**2.2%**	**35.4%**	**34.4%**	**32.9%**

TABLE 17. NATURE OF DEPARTURES FROM DETENTION (Continued from Prior Page)

	Jail, Bail, or Upon/After Waiver			Other YDC or Other Authorities			Dismissed, Diverted, Similar			Time Served		
	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017
ATL	1.0%	2.6%	0.0%	5.1%	1.7%	2.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAM	1.9%	2.9%	2.5%	1.5%	2.3%	4.5%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ESX	1.1%	1.3%	1.6%	1.5%	2.1%	2.6%	2.2%	2.3%	5.0%	1.7%	0.8%	2.2%
MON	2.4%	4.2%	1.2%	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.1%	2.4%
HUD	1.9%	0.8%	0.4%	1.4%	5.3%	6.7%	4.7%	6.4%	1.9%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%
MER	0.7%	2.1%	1.4%	2.9%	4.8%	7.8%	3.0%	2.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
UNI	2.1%	3.4%	3.0%	8.5%	8.8%	10.9%	2.5%	3.4%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BERG	2.0%	1.2%	1.1%	16.7%	6.0%	10.0%	0.4%	1.2%	5.6%	0.8%	2.4%	3.3%
BURL	2.3%	1.1%	0.0%	4.4%	4.5%	10.0%	1.3%	6.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
OCE	4.5%	3.9%	1.5%	5.3%	5.2%	6.2%	3.7%	0.0%	1.5%	11.5%	6.5%	3.1%
SOM	2.4%	14.8%	0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	3.7%	3.7%
PASC	1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	1.2%	3.2%	5.8%	3.2%	3.6%	0.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
MIDSX	2.9%	3.6%	1.9%	7.0%	6.1%	4.5%	1.6%	1.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
CUMB	2.0%	3.7%	0.0%	6.7%	1.9%	5.9%	4.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.4%	0.0%	1.5%
WAR	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	6.2%	0.0%	27.3%	3.1%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
GLO	1.0%	2.1%	0.0%	5.9%	12.8%	26.4%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
CAPE	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	20.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SUSX	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SAL	5.0%	3.1%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	26.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
TOTAL	**1.7%**	**2.3%**	**1.2%**	**3.4%**	**4.2%**	**6.3%**	**2.1%**	**2.5%**	**2.3%**	**0.5%**	**0.7%**	**1.0%**

PUBLIC SAFETY OUTCOMES

Detention Alternative Outcomes. Detention alternatives are short-term placements for youth who would otherwise remain in detention while their cases are pending in court. The primary purpose of detention alternatives is to provide supervision and basic supports to youth, in order to minimize the likelihood that youth will be charged with a new delinquency offense while awaiting the disposition of their current case. Alternatives also help to ensure youth appear at each required court hearing.

Table 18 describes outcomes for youth supervised via detention alternatives by reporting the nature of departures from alternative placement. In 2017, across the 19 sites, the vast majority of youth were released from detention alternatives following successful completion. Averaging across sites, 80.8% of youth were released successfully, though success rates ranged from 63.6% in Cumberland to 100.0% in Cape May. Importantly, the percentage of youth removed from a detention alternative as the result of a new delinquency charge is small, averaging just 4.6% across sites, and keeping below 10.0% in 17 out of 19 sites (ranging from zero in Ocean, Warren, Cape May, and Salem to 25.0% in Sussex and 15.9% in Cumberland). Finally, in 2017, 14.5% of youth were removed from alternative programs for rule violations (no new charges), ranging from a low of zero in Cape May and Somerset to a high of 30.0% in Ocean and 29.1% in Camden.

TABLE 18. DETENTION ALTERNATIVE OUTCOMES

	Successful Completion			New Charges			Violation/Non-Compliance		
	Earliest[f]	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017	Earliest	2016	2017
ATL	70.6%	70.3%	72.6%	9.5%	1.0%	1.2%	19.9%	28.7%	26.2%
CAM	81.4%	78.4%	66.7%	4.3%	1.0%	4.2%	14.3%	20.6%	29.1%
ESX	78.1%	75.8%	75.1%	6.7%	8.0%	7.1%	15.2%	16.2%	17.8%
MON	78.0%	89.0%	90.6%	6.6%	2.4%	4.7%	15.4%	8.5%	4.7%
HUD	81.3%	86.5%	87.5%	9.4%	6.4%	3.0%	9.4%	7.1%	9.6%
MER	77.6%	89.8%	89.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	20.0%	10.2%	8.7%
UNI	83.3%	76.6%	76.5%	3.3%	6.3%	5.1%	13.3%	17.1%	18.4%
BERG	90.1%	86.8%	93.8%	1.0%	5.3%	2.7%	8.9%	7.9%	3.5%
BURL	83.0%	80.0%	74.0%	4.3%	4.7%	2.7%	12.8%	15.3%	23.3%
OCE	72.3%	64.3%	70.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.7%	35.7%	30.0%
SOM	52.6%	88.9%	94.1%	10.5%	0.0%	5.9%	36.8%	11.1%	0.0%
PASC	82.3%	83.0%	80.0%	2.0%	2.2%	1.0%	15.7%	14.8%	18.0%
MIDSX	78.7%	86.8%	86.9%	4.3%	5.3%	4.9%	17.0%	7.9%	8.2%
CUMB	68.8%	81.0%	63.6%	1.3%	0.0%	15.9%	29.9%	19.0%	20.5%
WAR	83.3%	83.3%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	16.7%	14.3%
GLO	90.6%	82.8%	86.4%	3.8%	3.4%	2.3%	5.7%	13.8%	11.4%
CAPE	75.0%	87.0%	100.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	13.0%	0.0%
SUSX	93.7%	100.0%	68.8%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%
SAL	78.7%	77.8%	73.8%	6.6%	7.4%	0.0%	14.8%	14.8%	26.2%
SITE AVG	**78.9%**	**82.5%**	**80.8%**	**4.9%**	**2.8%**	**4.6%**	**16.2%**	**14.7%**	**14.5%**

Juvenile Arrests. JDAI seeks to eliminate the unnecessary use of secure detention for youth who do not pose a serious public safety risk. In addition to the detention alternative outcomes reported above, another indicator of whether JDAI is meeting public safety goals is the change in the number of youth arrested for juvenile delinquency offenses. Juvenile arrests – both overall, and for the more serious "index" offenses, as defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Report – represent the most consistently reported and readily available measure of juvenile crime.[13] Table 19 indicates that total juvenile arrests have decreased substantially since JDAI implementation in all 19 sites. Across sites,

[f] Outcomes were not measured prior to JDAI, so data is reported for the earliest full-year of data available: 2006 (Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth); 2008 (Hudson, Burlington, Ocean); 2009 (Mercer); 2010 (Union, Bergen, Somerset); 2011 (Middlesex, Warren, Cumberland); 2012 (Passaic, Sussex); 2013 (Gloucester); 2014 (Cape May); 2015 (Salem).

total juvenile arrests have decreased by -65.8%. Additionally, Table 20 reveals that arrests for the more serious "index" offenses are down in all 19 sites, for a total reduction of -63.4%.

TABLE 19. TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS

	Pre-JDAI	2015	2016[9]	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	2809	712	712	0	0.0%	-2097	-74.7%
Camden	8511	2885	2742	-143	-5.0%	-5769	-67.8%
Essex	6208	1942	1901	-41	-2.1%	-4307	-69.4%
Monmouth	3931	1536	1549	+13	+0.8%	-2382	-60.6%
Hudson	3612	1189	1197	+8	+0.7%	-2415	-66.9%
Mercer	3888	1090	1173	+83	+7.6%	-2715	-69.8%
Union	3145	1117	760	-357	-32.0%	-2385	-75.8%
Bergen	4729	1559	1575	+16	+1.0%	-3154	-66.7%
Burlington	2607	1286	937	-349	-27.1%	-1670	-64.1%
Ocean	3321	920	717	-203	-22.1%	-2604	-78.4%
Somerset	1762	598	475	-123	-20.6%	-1287	-73.0%
Passaic	3894	1918	1806	-112	-5.8%	-2088	-53.6%
Middlesex	2781	1305	1225	-80	-6.1%	-1556	-56.0%
Cumberland	1457	601	582	-19	-3.2%	-875	-60.1%
Warren	368	174	137	-37	-21.3%	-231	-62.8%
Gloucester	1334	529	610	+81	+15.3%	-724	-54.3%
Cape May	716	505	510	+5	+1.0%	-206	-28.8%
Sussex	351	226	233	+7	+3.1%	-118	-33.6%
Salem	297	297	231	-66	-22.2%	-66	-22.2%
TOTAL	**55,721**	**20,389**	**19,072**	**-1,317**	**-6.5%**	**-36,649**	**-65.8%**

TABLE 20. JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX OFFENSES

	Pre-JDAI	2015	2016	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				#	%	#	%
Atlantic	845	220	198	-22	-10.0%	-647	-76.6%
Camden	1001	410	390	-20	-4.9%	-611	-61.0%
Essex	1088	596	496	-100	-16.8%	-592	-54.4%
Monmouth	834	340	364	+24	+7.1%	-470	-56.4%
Hudson	1096	246	306	+60	+24.4%	-790	-72.1%
Mercer	641	265	229	-36	-13.6%	-412	-64.3%
Union	450	246	186	-60	-24.4%	-264	-58.7%
Bergen	796	252	247	-5	-2.0%	-549	-69.0%
Burlington	448	268	171	-97	-36.2%	-277	-61.8%
Ocean	569	173	125	-48	-27.7%	-444	-78.0%
Somerset	353	109	100	-9	-8.3%	-253	-71.7%
Passaic	737	315	365	+50	+15.9%	-372	-50.5%
Middlesex	913	425	397	-28	-6.6%	-516	-56.5%
Cumberland	475	171	135	-36	-21.1%	-340	-71.6%
Warren	81	46	33	-13	-28.3%	-48	-59.3%
Gloucester	335	128	122	-6	-4.7%	-213	-63.6%
Cape May	207	84	84	0	0.0%	-123	-59.4%
Sussex	60	37	32	-5	-13.5%	-28	-46.7%
Salem	77	77	51	-26	-33.8%	-26	-33.8%
TOTAL	**11,006**	**4408**	**4031**	**-377**	**-8.6%**	**-6975**	**-63.4%**

[9] 2016 is the most recent year for which arrest figures are available.

MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

Average Daily Population (ADP). On any given day in 2017, across JDAI sites there were 517 fewer youth of color in detention than prior to JDAI implementation, a decrease of -69.3% (Table 21). Youth of color account for 89.8% of the total drop in ADP. The number of minority youth in secure detention has dropped by 80% or more in five sites: Sussex (-100.0%), Essex (-83.1%), Monmouth (-82.2%), Warren (-81.8%), and Somerset (-81.1%),

TABLE 21. ADP OF MINORITY YOUTH IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	30.6	8.2	8.9	+0.7	+8.5%	-21.7	-70.9%
Camden	79.9	31.1	31.4	+0.3	+1.0%	-48.5	-60.7%
Essex	242.6	55.9	40.9	-15.0	-26.8%	-201.7	-83.1%
Monmouth	29.8	8.6	5.3	-3.3	-38.4%	-24.5	-82.2%
Hudson	82.5	26.4	29.1	+2.7	+10.2%	-53.4	-64.7%
Mercer	57.6	21.7	24.1	+2.4	+11.1%	-33.5	-58.2%
Union	38.4	16.9	15.2	-1.7	-10.1%	-23.2	-60.4%
Bergen	16.1	7.5	5.8	-1.7	-22.7%	-10.3	-64.0%
Burlington	13.4	3.9	7.6	+3.7	+94.9%	-5.8	-43.3%
Ocean	10.6	6.1	6.3	+0.2	+3.3%	-4.3	-40.6%
Somerset	7.4	2.4	1.4	-1.0	-41.7%	-6.0	-81.1%
Passaic	67.2	28.2	22.4	-5.8	-20.6%	-44.8	-66.7%
Middlesex	34.3	18.5	18.0	-0.5	-2.7%	-16.3	-47.5%
Cumberland	25.7	5.4	8.6	+3.2	+59.3%	-17.1	-66.5%
Warren	1.1	1.2	0.2	-1.0	-83.3%	-0.9	-81.8%
Gloucester	2.7	1.9	1.1	-0.8	-42.1%	-1.6	-59.3%
Cape May	2.0	0.4	1.0	+0.6	+150.0%	-1.0	-50.0%
Sussex	1.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-100.0%	-1.3	-100.0%
Salem	2.5	1.7	1.4	-0.3	-17.6%	-1.1	-44.0%
TOTAL	**745.7**	**246.3**	**228.7**	**-17.6**	**-7.1%**	**-517.0**	**-69.3%**

Length of Stay (LOS). Tables 22, 23, and 24 report average (mean) length of stay trends for minority youth and white youth across the 19 JDAI sites. Averaging across sites, mean LOS for minority youth in 2017 was 32.8 days, +7.7 days longer than that for white youth (25.1 days). This gap has decreaesd since JDAI implementation, when minority youth remained in detention +9.9 days longer than white youth. In 2017, average LOS for minority youth was longer than that for white youth in 14 sites, with the largest gap occurring in Atlantic, where minority youth remained in detention an average of 43.0 days longer than white youth. Conversely, in Sussex, white youth remained in detention an average of 37.8 days longer than minority youth.

Tables 25, 26, and 27 describe the number of days within which half of all youth are released from detention. Averaging across sites, median LOS for minority youth in 2017 was 11.5 days, which is actually 2.6 days less than the median LOS for white youth (14.1 days). The trend has reversed since before JDAI implementation, when median LOS for minority youth was +2.4 days longer than that for white youth. Finally, in 2017, median LOS for minority youth was shorter than that for white youth in eight sites, while median LOS was longer for minority youth in nine sites.

Finally, Tables 28, 29, and 30 describe the percentage of youth who remain in detention for 60 days or more. In 2017, the site average for the percentage of minority youth with these lengthier stays was 15.9%, +1.1 percentage points higher than for white youth (14.8%). For this measure of length of stay, the gap between minority youth and white youth has decreased by -6.5 percentage points since JDAI

implementation. Finally, in 2017, in 12 sites a larger percentage of minority youth remained in detention for more than 60 days, as compared to white youth.

TABLE 22. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	30.8	26.3	54.0	+27.7	+105.3%	+23.2	+75.3%
Camden	22.8	44.3	38.3	-6.0	-13.5%	+15.5	+68.0%
Essex	39.0	44.9	37.0	-7.9	-17.6%	-2.0	-5.1%
Monmouth	35.1	54.8	27.0	-27.8	-50.7%	-8.1	-23.1%
Hudson	30.2	33.9	34.2	+0.3	+88.5%	+4.0	+13.1%
Mercer	27.9	47.6	49.0	+1.4	+2.9%	+21.1	+75.6%
Union	29.6	44.8	54.7	+9.9	+22.1%	+25.1	+84.8%
Bergen	28.0	27.2	39.5	+12.3	+45.2%	+11.5	+41.1%
Burlington	27.7	18.0	25.3	+7.3	+40.6%	-2.4	-8.7%
Ocean	35.5	77.6	63.8	-13.8	-17.8%	+28.3	+79.7%
Somerset	26.5	36.7	26.9	-9.9	-26.7%	+0.4	+1.5%
Passaic	30.9	43.9	41.0	-2.9	-6.6%	+10.1	+32.7%
Middlesex	39.0	40.9	45.5	+4.6	+11.2%	+6.5	+16.7%
Cumberland	35.7	40.4	29.2	-11.2	-27.7%	-6.2	-18.2%
Warren	29.5	50.3	9.8	-40.5	-80.5%	-19.7	-66.8%
Gloucester	18.7	35.9	12.1	-23.8	-66.3%	-6.6	-35.3%
Cape May	45.3	6.6	15.9	+9.3	+140.9%	-29.4	-64.9%
Sussex	29.3	26.5	2.5	-24.0	-90.6%	-26.8	-91.5%
Salem	23.4	31.7	17.5	-14.2	-44.8%	-5.9	-25.2%
SITE AVG	**30.8**	**38.5**	**32.8**	**-5.7**	**-14.9%**	**+2.0**	**+6.5%**

TABLE 23. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	19.0	10.2	11.0	+0.8	+7.8%	-8.0	-42.1%
Camden	15.3	30.0	35.7	+5.7	+19.0%	+20.4	+133.3%
Essex	12.9	8.6	2.7	-5.9	-68.6%	-10.2	-79.1%
Monmouth	22.1	20.4	11.4	-9.0	-44.1%	-10.7	-48.4%
Hudson	15.8	32.3	17.5	-14.8	-45.8%	+1.7	+10.8%
Mercer	18.3	21.0	38.6	+17.6	+83.9%	+20.3	+110.9%
Union	16.6	14.0	29.6	+15.6	111.4%	+13.0	+78.3%
Bergen	25.4	24.9	20.1	-4.8	-19.3%	-5.3	-20.9%
Burlington	27.1	18.7	28.4	+9.7	+51.9%	+1.3	+4.8%
Ocean	34.3	27.5	62.6	+35.1	+127.6%	+28.3	+82.5%
Somerset	16.7	104.5	14.5	-90.0	-86.1%	-2.2	-13.2%
Passaic	17.7	22.9	21.8	-1.1	-4.8%	+4.1	+23.2%
Middlesex	25.4	27.7	31.2	+3.5	+12.6%	+5.8	+22.8%
Cumberland	14.0	3.0	42.0	+39.0	+1300.0%	+28.0	+200.0%
Warren	18.9	7.0	2.0	-5.0	-71.4%	-16.9	-89.4%
Gloucester	15.0	28.5	7.8	-20.7	-72.6%	-7.2	-48.0%
Cape May	37.7	15.1	25.5	+10.4	+68.9%	-12.2	-32.4%
Sussex	9.1	36.0	40.3	+4.3	+11.9%	+31.2	+342.9%
Salem	35.7	52.2	34.3	-17.9	-34.3%	-1.4	-3.9%
SITE AVG	**20.9**	**26.6**	**25.1**	**-1.4**	**-5.5%**	**+4.2**	**+20.2%**

TABLE 24. DIFFERENCE IN AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Average LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017
Atlantic	**+11.8**	**+16.1**	**+43.0**
Camden	**+7.5**	**+14.3**	**+2.6**
Essex	**+26.1**	**+36.3**	**+34.3**
Monmouth	**+13.0**	**+34.4**	**+15.6**
Hudson	**+14.4**	**+1.6**	**+16.7**
Mercer	**+9.6**	**+26.6**	**+10.4**
Union	**+13.0**	**+30.8**	**+25.1**
Bergen	**+2.6**	**+2.3**	**+19.4**
Burlington	**+0.6**	**-0.7**	**-3.1**
Ocean	**+1.2**	**+50.1**	**+1.2**
Somerset	**+9.8**	**-67.8**	**+12.4**
Passaic	**+13.2**	**+21.0**	**+19.2**
Middlesex	**+13.6**	**+13.2**	**+14.3**
Cumberland	**+21.7**	**+37.4**	**-12.8**
Warren	**+10.6**	**+43.3**	**+7.8**
Gloucester	**+3.7**	**+7.4**	**+4.3**
Cape May	**+7.6**	**-8.5**	**-9.6**
Sussex	**+20.2**	**-9.5**	**-37.8**
Salem	**-12.3**	**-20.5**	**-16.8**
SITE AVG	**+9.9**	**+11.9**	**+7.7**

TABLE 25. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	13	4	3	-1	-25.0%	-10	-76.9%
Camden	14	17	13	-4	-23.5%	-1	-7.1%
Essex	10	6	6	0	0.0%	-4	-40.0%
Monmouth	17	8	7	-1	-12.5%	-10	-58.8%
Hudson	7	8	11	+3	+37.5%	+4	+57.1%
Mercer	11	15	21	+6	+40.0%	+10	+90.9%
Union	9	16	22	+6	+37.5%	+13	+144.4%
Bergen	15	11	16	+5	+45.5%	+1	+6.7%
Burlington	10	8	10	+2	+25.0%	0	0.0%
Ocean	23	27	31	+4	+14.8%	+8	+34.8%
Somerset	9	19	10	-9	-47.4%	+1	+11.1%
Passaic	15	17	17	0	0.0%	+2	+13.3%
Middlesex	16	17	21	+4	+23.5%	+5	+31.3%
Cumberland	7	9	11	+2	+22.2%	+4	+57.1%
Warren	7	19	5	-14	-73.7%	-2	-28.6%
Gloucester	6	6	4	-2	-33.3%	-2	-33.3%
Cape May	35	4	4	0	0.0%	-31	-88.6%
Sussex	6	5	3	-2	-40.0%	-3	-50.0%
Salem	6	22	3	-19	-86.4%	-3	-50.0%
SITE AVG	**12.4**	**12.5**	**11.5**	**-1**	**-8.0%**	**-0.9**	**-7.3%**

TABLE 26. MEDIAN LOS IN DETENTION FOR WHITE YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	6	1	3	+2	+200.0%	-3	-50.0%
Camden	7	16	13	-3	-18.8%	+6	+85.7%
Essex	2	5	2	-3	-60.0%	0	0.0%
Monmouth	8	8	4	-4	-50.0%	-4	-50.0%
Hudson	4	15	3	-12	-80.0%	-1	-25.0%
Mercer	6	24	18	-6	-25.0%	+12	+200.0%
Union	6	6	23	+17	+283.3%	+17	+283.3%
Bergen	9	13	8	-5	-38.5%	-1	-11.1%
Burlington	14	6	18	+12	+200.0%	+4	+28.6%
Ocean	22	17	67	+50	+294.1%	+45	+204.5%
Somerset	8	105	12	-93	-88.6%	+4	+50.0%
Passaic	5	14	12	-2	-14.3%	+7	+140.0%
Middlesex	14	15	19	+4	+26.7%	+5	+35.7%
Cumberland	7	3	24	+21	+700.0%	+17	+242.9%
Warren	10	7	2	-5	-71.4%	-8	-80.0%
Gloucester	6	27	2	-25	-92.6%	-4	-66.7%
Cape May	27	2	10	+8	+400.0%	-17	-63.0%
Sussex	5	19	13	-6	-31.6%	+8	+160.0%
Salem	24	46	15	-31	-67.4%	-9	-37.5%
SITE AVG	**10.0**	**18.4**	**14.1**	**-4.3**	**-23.4%**	**+4.1**	**+41.0%**

TABLE 27. DIFFERENCE IN MEDIAN LOS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	Minority Median LOS is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Median LOS by (in Days):		
	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017
Atlantic	**+7**	**+3**	**0**
Camden	**+7**	**+1**	**0**
Essex	**+8**	**+1**	**+4**
Monmouth	**+9**	**0**	**+3**
Hudson	**+3**	**-7**	**+8**
Mercer	**+5**	**-9**	**+3**
Union	**+3**	**+10**	**-1**
Bergen	**+6**	**-2**	**+8**
Burlington	**-4**	**+2**	**-8**
Ocean	**+1**	**+10**	**-36**
Somerset	**+1**	**-86**	**-2**
Passaic	**+10**	**+3**	**+5**
Middlesex	**+2**	**+2**	**+2**
Cumberland	**0**	**+6**	**-13**
Warren	**-3**	**+12**	**+3**
Gloucester	**0**	**-21**	**+2**
Cape May	**+8**	**+2**	**-6**
Sussex	**+1**	**-14**	**-10**
Salem	**-18**	**-24**	**-12**
SITE AVG	**+2.4**	**-5.9**	**-2.6**

TABLE 28. PERCENTAGE OF MINORITY YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	17.1%	13.2%	17.2%	+4.0	+0.1
Camden	7.3%	25.9%	24.0%	-1.9	+16.7
Essex	21.5%	19.5%	13.0%	-6.5	-8.5
Monmouth	19.7%	17.9%	17.1%	-0.8	-2.6
Hudson	18.5%	21.6%	21.3%	-0.3	+2.8
Mercer	13.2%	22.0%	29.8%	+7.8	+16.6
Union	16.0%	21.3%	22.1%	+0.8	+6.1
Bergen	14.1%	9.7%	20.6%	+10.9	+6.5
Burlington	17.2%	6.1%	10.5%	+4.4	-6.7
Ocean	24.3%	25.0%	25.6%	+0.6	+1.3
Somerset	8.7%	24.0%	21.7%	-2.3	+13.0
Passaic	17.0%	22.5%	20.0%	-2.5	+3.0
Middlesex	20.0%	20.5%	22.1%	+1.6	+2.1
Cumberland	17.5%	19.2%	14.5%	-4.7	-3.0
Warren	14.3%	30.0%	0.0%	-30.0	-14.3
Gloucester	10.9%	23.5%	5.4%	-18.1	-5.5
Cape May	26.7%	0.0%	9.1%	+9.1	-17.6
Sussex	14.3%	12.5%	0.0%	-12.5	-14.3
Salem	18.2%	18.2%	8.7%	-9.5	-9.5
SITE AVG	**16.7%**	**18.6%**	**15.9%**	**-2.7**	**-0.8**

TABLE 29. PERCENTAGE OF WHITE YOUTH REMAINING IN DETENTION 60 DAYS OR MORE

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	6.8%	11.1%	8.3%	-2.8	+1.5
Camden	3.0%	15.0%	17.6%	+2.6	+14.6
Essex	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	-8.0
Monmouth	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	-9.1	-9.1
Hudson	9.8%	25.0%	12.5%	-12.5	+2.7
Mercer	9.3%	0.0%	20.0%	+20.0	+10.7
Union	6.9%	0.0%	16.7%	+16.7	+9.8
Bergen	14.5%	9.1%	13.6%	+4.5	-0.9
Burlington	14.0%	4.5%	15.4%	+10.9	+1.4
Ocean	21.2%	10.8%	53.8%	+43.0	+32.6
Somerset	2.9%	50.0%	0.0%	-50.0	-2.9
Passaic	7.8%	5.3%	5.0%	-0.3	-2.8
Middlesex	9.0%	15.8%	16.7%	+0.9	+7.7
Cumberland	8.3%	0.0%	16.7%	+16.7	+8.4
Warren	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0
Gloucester	8.7%	15.4%	0.0%	-15.4	-8.7
Cape May	16.7%	14.3%	25.0%	+10.7	+8.3
Sussex	3.3%	12.5%	33.3%	+20.8	+30.0
Salem	14.3%	40.0%	27.3%	-12.7	+13.0
SITE AVG	**9.1%**	**12.5%**	**14.8%**	**+2.3**	**+5.7**

TABLE 30. DIFFERENCE IN LOS OF 60+ DAYS BETWEEN MINORITY YOUTH & WHITE YOUTH

	% Minority Youth With ALOS of 60+ Days is Greater Than (+) or Less Than (-) White Youth by (in Percentage Points):		
	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017
Atlantic	+10.3	+2.1	+8.9
Camden	+4.3	+10.9	+6.4
Essex	+13.5	+19.5	+13.0
Monmouth	+10.6	+8.8	+17.1
Hudson	+8.7	-3.4	+8.8
Mercer	+3.9	+22.0	+9.8
Union	+9.1	+21.3	+5.4
Bergen	-0.4	+0.6	+7.0
Burlington	+3.2	+1.6	-4.9
Ocean	+3.1	+14.2	-28.2
Somerset	+5.8	-26.0	+21.7
Passaic	+9.2	+17.2	+15.0
Middlesex	+11.0	+4.7	+5.4
Cumberland	+9.2	+19.2	-2.2
Warren	+14.3	+30.0	0.0
Gloucester	+2.2	+8.1	+5.4
Cape May	+10.0	-14.3	-15.9
Sussex	+11.0	0.0	-33.3
Salem	+3.9	-21.8	-18.6
SITE AVG	+7.6	+6.1	+1.1

Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity and Degree of Current Offense. Table 31 provides more specific information regarding ALOS, when controlling for degree of most serious current offense (MSCO). Youth of color remain in detention longer than white youth admitted for 1st/2nd degree offenses (+21.8 days), 4th/DP offenses (+17.5 days) and violations (+1.8 days). White youth admitted to detention for a 3rd degree offense remained in detention +6.5 days longer than youth of color.

TABLE 31. AVERAGE LOS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND DEGREE OF MSCO - 2017

	White				Youth of Color			
	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	No Delinq Charges (Violation)	1st/2nd	3rd	4th/DP	No Delinq Charges (Violation)
ATL	12.7	21.0	*	5.5	78.0	12.2	*	31.0
CAM	36.2	35.2	*	35.6	60.2	27.3	25.1	25.8
ESX	3.3	*	1.7	*	47.7	18.0	20.4	25.4
MON	10.4	21.3	*	5.8	27.8	25.1	11.8	31.5
HUD	7.6	51.0	*	38.2	30.0	28.0	10.0	45.0
MER	53.0	46.0	*	18.8	62.2	20.4	43.0	31.3
UNI	17.8	*	*	89.0	69.1	41.3	41.3	38.3
BERG	13.8	39.0	*	26.6	42.4	55.8	33.2	30.0
BURL	*	35.5	37.0	26.2	27.8	21.2	42.7	21.2
OCE	73.2	109.0	*	38.7	124.5	36.9	*	41.5
SOM	3.0	*	*	26.0	16.8	38.8	*	311
PASC	40.5	16.0	*	17.3	52.2	32.5	14.0	29.7
MIDSX	25.7	18.0	3.0	41.4	68.1	37.6	37.3	28.3
CUMB	64.3	*	9.0	25.0	32.6	48.4	15.8	23.5
WAR	*	2.0	*	2.0	4.5	8.0	*	12.3
GLO	11.7	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.6	13.8	*	32.3
CAPE	7.8	35.0	*	39.6	17.4	*	*	14.7
SUSX	71.3	2.0	*	13.0	*	*	2.0	3.0
SAL	67.7	6.5	*	37.3	14.7	7.6	24.0	30.3
TOTAL	**27.7**	**32.6**	**8.0**	**28.3**	**49.5**	**26.1**	**25.5**	**30.1**

Length of Stay by Race/Ethnicity and Departure Type. Table 32 indicates that when controlling for primary release type, youth of color remain in detention longer than white youth when released to a detention alternative (+1.8 days), to a parent/guardian or ROR (+2.4 days), and to dispositional placement (+16.4 days).

TABLE 32. AVERAGE LOS BY RACE/ETHNICITY AND PRIMARY RELEASE TYPE - 2017

	White			Youth of Color		
	Detention Alternative, Shelter	Parent, Other Adult, ROR	Dispositional Placement	Detention Alternative, Shelter	Parent, Other Adult, ROR	Dispositional Placement
ATL	7.5	*	*	8.6	1.2	183.5
CAM	5.2	*	52.5	11.2	14.3	68.0
ESX	2.0	1.0	*	8.8	6.3	76.9
MON	9.4	2.0	27.5	6.6	3.0	62.0
HUD	3.9	7.0	52.2	11.9	11.3	65.4
MER	3.5	*	69.2	20.4	9.8	88.7
UNI	10.0	*	49.3	12.1	17.5	60.3
BERG	4.8	18.0	35.2	14.1	12.6	54.8
BURL	13.0	*	39.6	8.3	2.0	50.4
OCE	5.5	*	80.0	24.1	*	76.3
SOM	*	3.0	33.0	7.1	3.0	54.3
PASC	13.0	*	32.7	15.1	10.2	74.1
MIDSX	18.9	2.0	54.6	24.7	18.7	54.0
CUMB	14.0	*	94.5	13.0	11.1	75.2
WAR	2.0	2.0	*	12.5	2.0	30.0
GLO	8.5	*	*	8.5	10.0	71.0
CAPE	8.1	*	56.7	12.3	*	34.3
SUSX	13.0	*	112.0	2.5	*	*
SAL	56.4	*	35.5	4.8	2.5	52.7
TOTAL	**9.8**	**5.8**	**55.4**	**11.6**	**8.2**	**71.8**

Disproportionality. The findings in Table 21 indicate remarkable decreases in the number of minority youth in detention since JDAI implementation. Moreover, while a gap between minority youth and white youth remains for two of the three LOS indicators described above, the gap has narrowed on all three indicators since JDAI implementation. And, for median LOS, the trend is now reversed, with minority youth having a shorter median LOS than white youth. The next question is whether these changes have had any impact on disproportionality. Table 33 indicates that since JDAI implementation, across sites the percentage of ADP comprised of minority youth has remained essentially flat, up +1.2 percentage points. In terms of detention admissions, Table 34 indicates that across sites, the percentage of all admissions comprised of minority youth is down slightly (-1.8 percentage points).

At the same time, however, Table 35 points to shifting demographics in the general youth population over time. Pre-JDAI, minority youth comprised 42.9% of the total youth population in the 19 sites. In the most recent year for which data are available (2016), across sites minority youth comprised 49.4% of the total youth population. While overrepresentation remains evident in 18 out of 19 sites sites, for the sites as a collective the gap has decreased by -5.3 percentage points. Again, though, changes over time and current figures vary across sites. For example, overrepresentation of minority youth, i.e., the difference between the percentage of minority youth in the general population vs. detention, currently ranges from

-14.7 percentage points in Sussex and +16.0 percentage points in Hudson to +65.8 points in Cape May and +65.0 points in Monmouth.

TABLE 33. % OF DETENTION ADP COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	89.7%	97.4%	96.3%	-1.1	+6.6
Camden	84.5%	84.2%	88.4%	+4.2	+3.9
Essex	99.6%	99.1%	99.9%	+0.8	+0.3
Monmouth	74.5%	95.7%	93.1%	-2.6	+18.6
Hudson	95.1%	95.5%	96.3%	+0.8	+1.2
Mercer	96.0%	98.7%	95.9%	-2.8	-0.1
Union	98.1%	98.1%	95.0%	-3.1	-3.1
Bergen	79.4%	92.3%	86.5%	-5.8	+7.1
Burlington	65.6%	75.8%	86.4%	+10.6	+20.8
Ocean	44.4%	61.2%	61.2%	0.0	+16.8
Somerset	81.9%	95.3%	90.7%	-4.6	+8.8
Passaic	95.6%	96.0%	94.1%	-1.9	-1.5
Middlesex	81.6%	92.3%	85.2%	-7.1	+3.6
Cumberland	94.4%	95.0%	96.1%	+1.1	+1.7
Warren	49.5%	97.8%	83.2%	-14.6	+33.7
Gloucester	62.3%	65.8%	58.4%	-7.4	-3.9
Cape May	64.7%	52.9%	86.8%	+33.9	+22.1
Sussex	58.0%	29.9%	0.7%	-29.2	-57.3
Salem	86.4%	66.1%	72.8%	+6.7	-13.6
TOTAL	**90.3%**	**90.8%**	**91.5%**	**+0.7**	**+1.2**

TABLE 34. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF MINORITY YOUTH

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	84.6%	92.3%	86.3%	-6.0	+1.7
Camden	79.5%	78.9%	86.6%	+7.7	+7.1
Essex	98.5%	98.5%	98.2%	-0.3	-0.3
Monmouth	62.7%	90.7%	87.4%	-3.3	+24.7
Hudson	93.9%	93.9%	92.4%	-1.5	-1.5
Mercer	94.6%	97.6%	93.4%	-4.2	-1.2
Union	94.6%	97.2%	93.3%	-3.9	-1.3
Bergen	78.3%	87.2%	72.3%	-14.9	-6.0
Burlington	66.2%	75.0%	80.8%	+5.8	+14.6
Ocean	44.6%	46.9%	63.1%	+16.2	+18.5
Somerset	69.8%	96.4%	89.7%	-6.7	+19.9
Passaic	91.9%	92.5%	91.1%	-1.4	-0.8
Middlesex	75.1%	88.6%	81.9%	-6.7	+6.8
Cumberland	89.6%	92.7%	93.6%	+0.9	+4.0
Warren	45.2%	87.5%	66.7%	-20.8	+21.5
Gloucester	54.5%	61.9%	67.3%	+5.4	+12.8
Cape May	55.6%	52.9%	47.6%	-5.3	-8.0
Sussex	18.4%	42.9%	30.0%	-12.9	+11.6
Salem	81.6%	71.0%	75.7%	+4.7	-5.9
TOTAL	**90.0%**	**88.6%**	**88.2%**	**-0.4**	**-1.8**

TABLE 35. MINORITY OVERREPRESENTATION IN DETENTION

Minority Representation in Total Youth Population vs. Minority Representation in Detention

	Pre-JDAI			Post-JDAI			Change in Gap: Pre vs. Post JDAI
	Minority Representation in Youth Pop[h]	Minority Representation in Detention[i]	**Percentage Point Difference/Gap**	Minority Representation in Youth Pop.	Minority Representation in Detention	**Percentage Point Difference/Gap**	
Atlantic	44.4%	89.7%	**+45.3**	53.8%	96.3%	**+42.5**	**-2.8**
Camden	40.4%	84.5%	**+44.1**	50.7%	88.4%	**+37.7**	**-6.4**
Essex	69.2%	99.6%	**+30.4**	71.4%	99.9%	**+28.5**	**-1.9**
Monmouth	22.1%	74.5%	**+52.4**	28.1%	93.1%	**+65.0**	**+12.6**
Hudson	75.6%	95.1%	**+19.5**	79.8%	96.3%	**+16.0**	**-3.5**
Mercer	45.6%	96.0%	**+50.4**	57.6%	95.9%	**+38.3**	**-12.1**
Union	54.2%	98.1%	**+43.9**	61.2%	95.0%	**+33.8**	**-10.1**
Bergen	35.1%	79.4%	**+44.3**	44.4%	86.5%	**+42.1**	**-2.2**
Burlington	28.6%	65.6%	**+37.0**	35.0%	86.4%	**+51.4**	**+14.4**
Ocean	15.5%	44.4%	**+28.9**	19.3%	61.2%	**+41.9**	**+13.0**
Somerset	34.3%	81.9%	**+47.6**	46.8%	90.7%	**+43.9**	**-3.7**
Passaic	58.2%	95.6%	**+37.4**	64.2%	94.1%	**+29.9**	**-7.5**
Middlesex	52.1%	81.6%	**+29.5**	64.2%	85.2%	**+21.0**	**-8.5**
Cumberland	54.0%	94.4%	**+40.4**	64.4%	96.1%	**+31.7**	**-8.7**
Warren	17.3%	49.5%	**+32.2**	22.4%	83.2%	**+60.8**	**+28.6**
Gloucester	22.9%	62.3%	**+39.4**	24.9%	58.4%	**+33.5**	**-5.9**
Cape May	17.7%	64.7%	**+47.0**	21.0%	86.8%	**+65.8**	**+18.8**
Sussex	13.8%	58.0%	**+44.2**	15.4%	0.7%	**-14.7**	**-58.9**
Salem	31.4%	86.4%	**+55.0**	31.4%	72.8%	**+41.0**	**-14.0**
TOTAL	**42.9%**	**90.3%**	**+47.4**	**49.4%**	**91.5%**	**+42.1**	**-5.3**

[h] Percent of population ages 10-17 years, source: OJJDP Statistical Briefing Book. Post-JDAI population figures are based on 2016, the most recent year for which data are available.

[i] Figures are based on detention ADP for the pre-JDAI years noted earlier and the post-JDAI year of 2017.

GIRLS IN DETENTION

As described in Table 36, the average daily population of girls in detention has dropped substantially in 16 out of 19 JDAI sites. Comparing each site's pre-JDAI year to 2017, on any given day there were -60.5 fewer girls in detention, a decrease of -74.9%. seven sites have experienced a decrease of 90% or more: Atlantic (-100.0%), Warren (-100.0%), Cape May (-100.0%), Sussex (-100.0%), Ocean (-96.8%), Monmouth (-95.2%), and Essex (-95.0%). Two sites, however, have experienced increases (Middlesex, +41.9%; Union, +33.3%). And, over the past year, the number of girls in detention increased, with ADP up (+6.8 girls, +50.4%) across sites collectively.

Table 37 reveals that in 2017, more than one-thousand (1,245) fewer girls were admitted to detention as compared to each site's pre-JDAI year, a decrease of -79.8%. The largest decreases occurred in Atlantic (-95.5%) and Monmouth (-90.8%). Over the past year, however, the number of girls admitted to detention is up +4.3% across sites, with the largest increases occurring in Warren (>100.0%), Monmouth (+75.0%), and Passaic (+63.2%). However, seven sites experienced one-year decreases, with the largest decrease occurring in Sussex (-75.0%), Atlantic (-62.5%), and Ocean (-50.0%). Table 38 indicates that the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls has decreased slightly, by -2.1 percentage points, since JDAI implementation. However, the percentage of all admissions comprised of girls varies widely. Across sites in 2017, 12.9% of all admissions were comprised of girls, but this ranged from 2.9% in Atlantic to 22.2% in Middlesex and 19.2% in Burlington.

Finally, Table 39 indicates that in 2017, length of stay for girls in detention ranged from just 2.0 days in Sussex and Warren to 228.0 days in Atlantic. Averaging across sites, length of stay in detention for girls has increased, by +10.4 days, since JDAI implementation (+52.8%). Four sites have experienced increases in length of stay of 15 days or more for girls: Atlantic (+203.7 days, +838.3%), Salem (+22.1 days, +162.5%), Camden (+17.1 days, +111.8%), and Mercer (+15.5 days, +97.5%). Conversely, average length of stay for girls has dropped by more than 15 days since JDAI implementation in Cape May (-28.4 days, -91.6%) and Essex (-20.9 days, 79.2%).

TABLE 36. ADP OF GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-4.0	-100.0%
Camden	15.4	4.6	5.7	+1.1	+23.9%	-9.7	-63.0%
Essex	20.0	1.8	1.0	-0.8	-44.4%	-19.0	-95.0%
Monmouth	4.2	0.0	0.2	+0.2	>100.0%	-4.0	-95.2%
Hudson	6.7	1.5	2.1	+0.6	+40.0%	-4.6	-68.7%
Mercer	4.5	1.2	0.9	-0.3	-25.0%	-3.6	-80.0%
Union	0.9	0.0	1.2	+1.2	>100.0%	+0.3	+33.3%
Bergen	3.0	0.3	0.5	+0.2	+66.7%	-2.5	-83.3%
Burlington	4.0	1.0	1.1	+0.1	+10.0%	-2.9	-72.5%
Ocean	3.1	0.0	0.1	+0.1	>100.0%	-3.0	-96.8%
Somerset	1.2	0.0	0.2	+0.2	>100.0%	-1.0	-88.3%
Passaic	4.3	0.0	1.6	+1.6	>100.0%	-2.7	-62.8%
Middlesex	3.1	1.4	4.4	+3.0	+214.3%	+1.3	+41.9%
Cumberland	4.6	0.4	0.6	+0.2	+50.0%	-4.0	-87.0%
Warren	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
Gloucester	0.3	0.4	0.2	-0.2	-50.0%	-0.1	-33.3%
Cape May	0.6	0.3	0.0	-0.3	-100.0%	-0.6	-100.0%
Sussex	0.2	0.4	0.0	-0.4	-100.0%	-0.2	-100.0%
Salem	0.5	0.2	0.5	+0.3	+150.0%	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	**80.8**	**13.5**	**20.3**	**+6.8**	**+50.4%**	**-60.5**	**-74.9%**

TABLE 37. GIRLS ADMITTED TO DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	67	8	3	-5	-62.5%	-64	-95.5%
Camden	376	56	62	+6	+10.7%	-314	-83.5%
Essex	335	61	55	-6	-9.8%	-280	-83.6%
Monmouth	76	4	7	+3	+75.0%	-69	-90.8%
Hudson	140	27	31	+4	+14.8%	-109	-77.9%
Mercer	104	16	15	-1	-6.3%	-89	-85.6%
Union	41	12	12	0	0.0%	-29	-70.7%
Bergen	43	10	10	0	0.0%	-33	-76.7%
Burlington	56	15	15	0	0.0%	-41	-73.2%
Ocean	47	16	8	-8	-50.0%	-39	-83.0%
Somerset	23	4	3	-1	-25.0%	-20	-87.0%
Passaic	72	19	31	+12	+63.2%	-41	-56.9%
Middlesex	67	25	32	+7	+28.0%	-35	-52.2%
Cumberland	72	9	13	+4	+44.4%	-59	-81.9%
Warren	5	0	2	+2	>100.0%	-3	-60.0%
Gloucester	13	7	6	-1	-14.3%	-7	-53.8%
Cape May	7	3	3	0	0.0%	-4	-57.1%
Sussex	8	4	1	-3	-75.0%	-7	-87.5%
Salem	8	6	6	0	0.0%	-2	-25.0%
TOTAL	**1560**	**302**	**315**	**+13**	**+4.3%**	**-1245**	**-79.8%**

TABLE 38. % OF DETENTION ADMISSIONS COMPRISED OF GIRLS

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change	Pre-Post Change
				Percentage Points	*Percentage Points*
Atlantic	14.3%	6.8%	2.9%	-3.9	-11.4
Camden	22.4%	14.1%	17.3%	+3.2	-5.1
Essex	13.6%	11.5%	11.0%	-0.5	-2.6
Monmouth	15.0%	4.1%	8.0%	+3.9	-7.0
Hudson	11.5%	10.2%	11.2%	+1.0	-0.3
Mercer	12.1%	9.6%	11.0%	+1.4	-1.1
Union	7.6%	8.4%	10.0%	+1.6	+2.4
Bergen	17.3%	11.6%	12.0%	+0.4	-5.3
Burlington	19.7%	16.3%	19.2%	+2.9	-0.5
Ocean	19.6%	19.8%	12.3%	-7.5	-7.3
Somerset	18.3%	14.3%	10.3%	-4.0	-8.0
Passaic	8.7%	7.5%	12.5%	+5.0	+3.8
Middlesex	14.9%	14.3%	22.2%	+7.9	+7.3
Cumberland	28.9%	16.4%	16.7%	+0.3	-12.2
Warren	16.1%	0.0%	13.3%	+13.3	-2.8
Gloucester	13.1%	16.7%	10.9%	-5.8	-2.2
Cape May	25.9%	17.6%	14.3%	-3.3	-11.6
Sussex	21.1%	28.6%	10.0%	-18.6	-11.1
Salem	21.1%	19.4%	16.2%	-3.2	-4.9
TOTAL	**15.0%**	**11.6%**	**12.9%**	**+1.3**	**-2.1**

TABLE 39. AVERAGE (MEAN) LOS FOR GIRLS IN DETENTION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Days	*%*	*Days*	*%*
Atlantic	24.3	4.1	228.0	+223.9	+5461.0%	+203.7	+838.3%
Camden	15.3	40.7	32.4	-8.3	-20.4%	+17.1	+111.8%
Essex	26.4	31.8	5.5	-26.3	-82.7%	-20.9	-79.2%
Monmouth	22.3	6.3	12.2	+5.9	+93.7%	-10.1	-45.3%
Hudson	15.6	17.6	26.2	+8.6	+48.9%	+10.6	+67.9%
Mercer	15.9	26.3	31.4	+5.1	+19.4%	+15.5	+97.5%
Union	17.2	27.3	31.5	+4.2	+15.4%	+14.3	+83.1%
Bergen	26.3	10.0	17.1	+7.1	+71.0%	-9.3	-35.0%
Burlington	26.2	16.1	19.8	+3.7	+23.0%	-6.4	-24.4%
Ocean	24.6	27.9	22.2	-5.7	-20.4%	-2.4	-9.8%
Somerset	21.0	5.3	17.7	+12.4	+234.0%	-3.3	-15.7%
Passaic	20.0	12.1	18.2	+6.1	+50.4%	-1.8	-9.0%
Middlesex	19.1	20.5	33.1	+12.6	+61.5%	+14.0	+73.3%
Cumberland	25.9	52.2	16.6	-35.6	-68.2%	-9.3	-35.9%
Warren	13.8	*	2.0	*	*	-11.8	-85.5%
Gloucester	7.4	15.7	18.6	+2.9	+18.5%	+11.2	+151.4%
Cape May	31.0	35.3	2.6	-32.7	-92.6%	-28.4	-91.6%
Sussex	8.0	26.6	2.0	-24.6	-92.5%	-6.0	-75.0%
Salem	13.6	38.1	35.7	-2.4	-6.3%	+22.1	+162.5%
SITE AVG	**19.7**	**23.0**	**30.1**	**+7.1**	**+30.9%**	**+10.4**	**+52.8%**

BEYOND DETENTION: INCARCERATION AS A DISPOSITION

While JDAI focuses on the pre-disposition detention system first and foremost, it does so with the understanding that improvements to the detention system can serve as a starting point for broader changes in the overall juvenile justice system. Research indicates that detained youth are more likely to be committed to state custody or otherwise incarcerated at the point of disposition than non-detained youth with similar charges and delinquency history. One measure of JDAI's broader influence, then, is the impact on the use of detention commitment programs and commitment to state custody as dispositions.

Detention 60-Day Commitment Programs.[14] Of the JDAI sites described in this report, ten house youth in centers that currently operate 60-day commitment programs approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission. Tables 40-45 provide information regarding the use of the detention commitment program by these sites. Over the past year, the use of detention as a disposition dropped -17.9% across the ten sites, with decreases seen in seven sites. In 2017, the use of short-term incarceration in the detention center as a disposition was most common in Middlesex (27 admissions) followed by Ocean (22 admissions). Cumberland experienced the largest one-year decrease in terms of the actual number of kids committed to detention (-8 kids, -72.7%).

Across sites, the most serious offense for which youth were admitted to the detention commitment program was most commonly a violation of probation (55.1%), followed by 3rd degree offenses (17.4%). Very few youth were admitted for an offense of the first or second degree (11.6%). Disorderly persons offenses accounted for 4.3% of the youth incarcerated in detention as a disposition. Similarly, Table 42 indicates that of all youth disposed to incarceration in detention as a disposition for a violation only, 16.7% had a disorderly persons offense as the most serious prior adjudication.

Table 43 reveals that the majority of youth were home/in the community prior to admission to incarceration in the detention center as a disposition (59.4%). Table 44 indicates that the majority of youth were sentenced to terms of 31-60 days (53.6%). Finally, as described in Table 45, for most youth (59.4%), commitment to the detention center was more or less the sole disposition, while 37.7% of the dispositions included a term of community-based probation, and 1.4% included a subsequent residential placement.

TABLE 40. ONE-YEAR TRENDS IN ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION COMMITMENT PROGRAM

	2016	2017	1-Year Change	
			Kids	*%*
BER	12	8	-4	-33.3%
CUMB	11	3	-8	-72.7%
HUD	2	4	+2	+100.0%
MIDSX	24	27	+3	+12.5%
MON	0	1	+1	+100.0%
OCE	26	22	-4	-15.4%
SOM	2	1	-1	-50.0%
SUSX	2	1	-1	-50.0%
UNI	3	2	-1	-50.0%
WAR	2	0	-2	-100.0%
TOTAL	**84**	**69**	**-15**	**-17.9%**

TABLE 41. DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE FOR WHICH ADMITTED TO COMMITMENT STATUS[15]

	1st/2nd		3rd		4th		DP		VOP		Other Violation		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	75.0%	6	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	18.5%	5	25.9%	7	7.4%	2	0.0%	0	48.2%	13	0.0%	0	100.0%	27
MON	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	9.1%	2	13.6%	3	4.5%	1	4.5%	1	50.0%	11	18.3%	4	100.0%	22
SOM	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
SUSX	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
UNI	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
WAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**11.6%**	**8**	**17.4%**	**12**	**5.8%**	**4**	**4.3%**	**3**	**55.1%**	**38**	**5.8%**	**4**	**100.0%**	**69**

TABLE 42. FOR YOUTH ADMITTED ON A VOP/OTHER VIOLATION, DEGREE OF MOST SERIOUS PRIOR ADJUDICATION

	1st/2nd		3rd		4th		DP		TOTAL	
BER	16.7%	1	50.0%	3	16.7%	1	16.7%	1	100.0%	6
CUMB	0.0%	0	66.7%	2	33.3%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
HUD	0.0%	0	75.0%	3	25.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	7.7%	1	69.2%	9	0.0%	0	23.1%	3	100.0%	13
MON	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
OCE	0.0%	0	40.0%	6	40.0%	6	20.0%	3	100.0%	15
SOM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
SUSX	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
UNI	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
WAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**4.8%**	**2**	**57.1%**	**24**	**21.4%**	**9**	**16.7%**	**7**	**100.0%**	**42**

TABLE 43. LOCATION PRIOR TO ADMISSION TO COMMITMENT STATUS

	Detention		Home (Pre-Dispo)		ATD/Shelter (Pre-Dispo)		Other[16]		TOTAL	
BER	25.0%	2	75.0%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	100.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
HUD	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	29.6%	8	70.4%	19	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	27
MON	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	22.7%	5	36.4%	8	4.5%	1	36.4%	8	100.0%	22
SOM	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
SUSX	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
UNI	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
WAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**26.1%**	**18**	**59.4%**	**41**	**2.9%**	**2**	**11.6%**	**8**	**100.0%**	**69**

TABLE 44. LENGTH OF COMMITMENT TERM ORDERED

	1-15 Days		16-30 Days		31-60 Days		61+ Days		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	87.5%	7	0.0%	0	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	100.0%	3	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	4	0.0%	0	100.0%	4
MIDSX	25.9%	7	33.3%	9	40.7%	11	0.0%	0	100.0%	27
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	13.6%	3	31.8%	7	54.6%	12	0.0%	0	100.0%	22
SOM	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
SUSX	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
UNI	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	0.0%	0	100.0%	2
WAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**15.9%**	**11**	**30.4%**	**21**	**53.6%**	**37**	**0.0%**	**0**	**100.0%**	**69**

TABLE 45. ADDITIONAL DISPOSITIONS ORDERED IN CONJUNCTION WITH COMMITMENT

	Residential Program		Day Program, EM, JISP, Similar		Standard Probation		None of the Above		TOTAL	
BER	0.0%	0	12.5%	1	25.0%	2	62.5%	5	100.0%	8
CUMB	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	3	100.0%	3
HUD	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	25.0%	1	75.0%	3	100.0%	4
MIDSX	3.7%	1	0.0%	0	51.9%	14	44.4%	12	100.0%	27
MON	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
OCE	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	27.3%	6	72.7%	16	100.0%	22
SOM	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
SUSX	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	1	0.0%	0	100.0%	1
UNI	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	100.0%	2	100.0%	2
WAR	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL	**1.4%**	**1**	**1.4%**	**1**	**37.7%**	**26**	**59.4%**	**41**	**100.0%**	**69**

Commitments to State Custody with the JJC. Table 46 reports changes in commitments of youth to the Juvenile Justice Commission since JDAI implementation. Reduced reliance on detention pre-dispositionally has in fact led to reduced reliance on commitments to state custody as a disposition. Across sites, commitments to the JJC have decreased by -83.3%, a change that is in direct proportion to the reduction in admissions to detention reported earlier (-76.5%). Reductions in commitments to the JJC of 80% or more have occurred in ten sites, with Warren (-100.0%), Sussex (-100.0%), Hudson (-94.9%), Passaic (-94.3%), and Union (-92.1%) experiencing decreases of 90% or more. No site has experienced an increase since JDAI implementation.

Regarding one-year trends, five sites experienced an increase in JJC commitments between 2016 and 2017, with four sites experiencing increases of 100% or more: Monmouth (+6 kids, >+100.0%), Bergen (+5 kids, +125.0%), Ocean (+5 kids, +125.0%), and Burlington (+5 kids, +100.0%). Middlesex experienced the greatest increase in the actual number of kids committed over the past year (+9 kids, +64.3%), followed by Camden (+8 kids, +24.2%).

TABLE 46. COMMITMENTS TO STATE CUSTODY WITH THE JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION UPON DISPOSITION

	Pre-JDAI	2016	2017	1-Year Change		Pre-Post Change	
				Kids	*%*	*Kids*	*%*
Atlantic	45	9	8	-1	-11.1%	-37	-82.2%
Camden	378	33	41	+8	+24.2%	-337	-89.2%
Essex	121	25	14	-11	-44.0%	-107	-88.4%
Monmouth	34	0	6	+6	>100.0%	-28	-82.4%
Hudson	118	11	6	-5	-45.5%	-112	-94.9%
Mercer	67	27	27	0	0.0%	-40	-59.7%
Union	89	10	7	-3	-30.0%	-82	-92.1%
Bergen	14	4	9	+5	+125.0%	-5	-35.7%
Burlington	10	5	10	+5	+100.0%	0	0.0%
Ocean	23	4	9	+5	+125.0%	-14	-60.9%
Somerset	5	2	1	-1	-50.0%	-4	-80.0%
Passaic	53	21	3	-18	-85.7%	-50	-94.3%
Middlesex	51	14	23	+9	+64.3%	-28	-54.9%
Cumberland	24	11	7	-4	-36.4%	-17	-70.8%
Warren	2	1	0	-1	-100.0%	-2	-100.0%
Gloucester	3	4	1	-3	-75.0%	-2	-66.7%
Cape May	1	1	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sussex	1	2	0	-2	-100.0%	-1	-100.0%
Salem	0	2	0	-2	-100.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL	**1039**	**186**	**173**	**-13**	**-7.0%**	**-866**	**-83.3%**

TABLE 47. 2017 MONTHLY DETENTION ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
ESX	29.0	28.9	39.9	28.9	33.1	40.2	39.3	44.2	47.9	55.7	53.1	54.1	**41.0**
CAM	25.0	29.5	39.0	34.9	31.4	38.6	42.3	37.9	45.1	33.6	37.7	32.3	**35.5**
HUD	26.4	33.3	28.8	32.7	26.0	24.1	22.9	28.2	33.6	36.9	33.0	33.3	**30.2**
MER	31.5	31.3	28.5	23.8	22.4	23.0	19.3	19.6	23.9	30.2	23.6	24.8	**25.2**
PASC	21.9	26.6	30.5	24.7	19.7	22.5	24.6	25.0	25.7	22.0	20.4	22.6	**23.8**
MIDSX	25.9	23.1	22.3	24.5	21.9	21.8	18.8	21.5	20.4	18.9	18.0	16.7	**21.1**
UNI	14.5	12.8	13.7	16.2	19.5	15.3	15.8	18.4	19.2	15.8	13.1	17.2	**16.0**
OCE	13.6	12.6	9.9	6.5	7.0	9.1	8.0	10.4	11.5	10.3	12.1	13.7	**10.4**
ATL	13.3	11.7	10.8	11.5	12.8	11.2	9.5	8.0	6.4	6.3	4.8	4.6	**9.2**
CUMB	6.4	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.4	12.3	10.1	8.5	9.3	12.1	8.6	6.9	**9.0**
BURL	6.8	10.4	7.9	4.8	6.2	6.9	5.3	9.3	10.3	13.3	13.7	10.8	**8.8**
BERG	9.7	6.0	7.1	10.9	6.9	8.4	7.7	6.9	4.1	3.5	4.0	6.0	**6.8**
MON	6.8	6.8	4.2	4.7	9.0	7.4	5.9	5.5	3.4	3.0	3.6	8.1	**5.7**
GLO	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.9	2.7	3.5	3.3	**1.9**
SAL	4.8	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.3	3.2	1.1	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.6	**1.9**
SOM	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.5	**1.5**
CAPE	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.0	**1.1**
SUSX	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	**0.8**
WAR	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.3**
TOTAL	242.0	249.1	259.3	239.8	231.7	246.5	237.8	246.8	268.6	269.5	254.0	258.7	**250.2**

TABLE 48. 2017 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADP, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
ESX	48.9	46.2	48.0	43.5	43.1	32.4	44.4	46.2	52.4	47.0	51.3	49.3	**46.1**
CAM	50.2	54.6	43.0	40.8	47.3	45.7	35.1	42.6	43.0	43.1	32.3	39.9	**45.1**
PASC	46.1	53.1	58.9	53.6	42.5	45.3	36.4	40.2	32.0	29.9	36.2	39.4	**42.9**
HUD	48.3	48.6	44.1	42.5	33.7	32.2	32.2	35.5	10.5	30.7	39.0	48.8	**37.1**
MIDSX	29.6	30.6	25.9	27.0	29.6	28.6	25.9	27.0	27.3	30.6	26.4	25.8	**26.9**
MER	20.8	18.2	12.4	14.0	23.5	29.1	11.4	11.2	12.2	8.9	2.4	6.0	**14.1**
UNI	17.5	15.0	14.2	10.7	18.1	14.9	14.6	17.2	11.5	9.6	10.7	11.	**13.8**
BERG	7.2	8.6	13.3	18.7	12.9	13.5	11.3	15.9	14.6	14.9	13.5	16.6	**13.4**
ATL	20.6	18.4	13.7	11.1	6.8	10.3	13.1	9.8	9.8	0.0	12.2	11.3	**12.2**
CUMB	6.1	3.6	5.8	7.3	10.4	9.0	9.9	14.9	16.0	15.5	15.2	2.3	**9.7**
MON	14.6	7.9	5.2	4.1	6.6	6.4	5.5	7.5	5.8	8.9	13.5	11.9	**8.2**
GLO	1.9	3.7	10.0	15.8	12.3	8.3	4.7	2.7	4.0	4.4	7.7	8.1	**7.0**
BURL	11.3	8.6	5.8	3.2	5.7	7.3	5.1	7.6	11.0	0.0	6.1	4.1	**7.0**
SAL	3.6	4.4	5.1	6.9	4.0	5.2	4.7	3.5	1.6	4.3	5.3	2.9	**4.3**
OCE	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.2	3.9	3.5	4.3	4.3	5.1	5.6	**3.5**
CAPE	1.8	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.1	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.9	1.0	**2.6**
WAR	1.9	1.1	4.7	4.3	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	**2.1**
SUSX	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.2	**1.3**
SOM	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	3.0	3.0	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	**1.3**
TOTAL	336.7	331.5	318.1	310.4	305.3	297.9	266.8	291.5	259.4	255.8	282.9	286.5	**298.6**

TABLE 49. 2017 MONTHLY DETENTION ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Essex	38	29	33	38	41	40	52	49	38	48	49	43	**498**
Camden	25	39	25	29	37	35	30	40	28	25	22	23	**358**
Hudson	29	24	31	18	23	19	22	26	28	21	16	21	**278**
Passaic	28	27	24	11	13	27	24	16	20	21	19	18	**248**
Middlesex	18	21	18	5	21	8	12	12	10	5	7	7	**144**
Mercer	19	8	11	8	15	6	8	25	19	14	3	13	**136**
Union	9	7	6	7	17	9	11	15	9	5	8	17	**120**
Atlantic	10	7	7	9	10	11	13	9	8	8	7	3	**102**
Monmouth	7	7	4	7	9	6	9	5	4	6	16	7	**87**
Bergen	11	6	6	10	6	10	9	7	4	4	4	6	**83**
Burlington	9	7	6	6	7	4	4	10	7	9	5	4	**78**
Cumberland	7	3	10	5	10	7	7	5	11	4	5	4	**78**
Ocean	6	3	4	1	5	9	3	7	6	3	11	7	**65**
Gloucester	5	10	9	2	4	2	5	2	5	4	6	1	**55**
Salem	2	3	7	3	5	4	5	1	3	3	0	1	**37**
Somerset	2	6	3	1	3	2	4	2	2	1	2	1	**29**
Cape May	1	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	2	0	**21**
Sussex	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	**10**
Warren	2	1	1	1	3	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	**15**
TOTAL	231	211	207	162	233	201	222	223	208	185	182	178	**2442**

TABLE 50. 2017 MONTHLY DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ADMISSIONS, BY SITE

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
CAM	40	49	40	33	45	36	31	44	39	30	20	39	**446**
ESX	32	28	33	35	40	31	47	43	25	35	44	31	**424**
HUD	26	28	35	11	32	28	24	29	21	36	21	39	**330**
PASC	50	20	38	13	21	29	22	10	17	25	31	14	**290**
MER	9	6	8	16	18	13	9	13	13	10	6	11	**132**
BERG	8	6	24	9	8	8	8	17	9	5	5	7	**114**
UNI	7	10	4	5	21	15	8	10	7	6	6	14	**113**
ATL	11	6	7	3	8	8	11	6	5	7	6	2	**80**
MIDSX	12	8	5	6	10	3	3	4	2	4	3	5	**65**
BURL	7	8	2	2	9	2	7	7	9	6	5	1	**65**
MON	10	1	6	4	11	2	3	4	1	9	11	3	**65**
CUMB	2	2	8	7	2	6	6	7	4	2	5	8	**59**
GLO	3	10	6	6	2	3	2	4	3	3	5	1	**48**
SAL	3	3	6	4	5	4	4	1	4	4	1	4	**43**
OCE	1	1	1	0	2	3	3	2	4	0	4	1	**22**
CAPE	3	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	**17**
SUSX	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	3	2	0	5	**17**
SOM	0	2	1	0	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	0	**15**
WAR	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	**7**
TOTAL	227	190	228	156	240	197	194	203	169	188	175	185	**2352**

TABLE 51. 2017 4-MONTH DETENTION ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	TOTAL
Ocean	76.0	40.5	69.5	**63.4**
Union	95.1	50.8	16.0	**53.3**
Atlantic	79.0	44.5	21.6	**49.1**
Mercer	46.0	64.3	31.5	**48.3**
Middlesex	35.8	46.2	53.6	**43.3**
Passaic	42.7	45.4	26.7	**39.4**
Camden	31.1	33.4	50.1	**38.0**
Essex	56.0	29.3	26.6	**36.5**
Bergen	31.5	41.6	27.6	**34.8**
Hudson	28.2	28.6	42.1	**32.8**
Sussex	4.7	76.0	2.5	**30.9**
Cumberland	42.4	23.4	28.6	**30.4**
Burlington	19.5	21.8	34.9	**25.9**
Somerset	29.3	20.4	25.0	**25.1**
Monmouth	27.0	28.9	17.2	**24.4**
Salem	30.3	11.1	36.8	**23.0**
Cape May	27.6	12.3	23.3	**21.0**
Gloucester	8.5	10.8	15.3	**10.9**
Warren	14.4	3.3	5.8	**7.7**
Site Avg	38.2	33.3	29.2	**33.6**

TABLE 52. 2017 4-MONTH DETENTION ALTERNATIVE ALOS, BY SITE (IN DAYS)

	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	TOTAL
OCE	84.0	45.3	68.4	**58.7**
GLO	16.7	6.8	87.6	**54.5**
CAPE	46.8	68.8	32.5	**53.4**
ATL	51.9	56.6	51.5	**53.4**
PASC	46.2	57.5	48.9	**50.8**
MIDSX	54.9	48.2	41.7	**48.3**
HUD	55.8	37.4	42.2	**45.4**
MON	46.9	41.2	43.8	**45.4**
BURL	46.4	53.6	26.0	**45.3**
UNI	55.2	28.6	65.9	**44.6**
MER	57.4	38.4	25.3	**42.2**
ESX	47.9	35.6	40.5	**41.3**
SOM	66.8	22.5	41.5	**40.0**
BERG	33.6	43.1	34.9	**38.4**
CAM	35.3	39.5	35.1	**35.3**
SAL	34.6	34.0	38.6	**35.2**
SUSX	33.7	19.7	44.1	**32.1**
WAR	28.4	35.0	28.0	**30.5**
CUMB	26.5	20.3	34.1	**27.8**
Site Avg	45.7	38.5	43.7	**43.3**

TABLE 53. 2017 STATEWIDE DETENTION CAPACITY & UTILIZATION

Detention Center[a]	Total 2017 (YTD) ADP[b] In Detention Center	Approved Capacity[c]	ADP as % of Capacity	Has Been Approved for a Commitment Program?	Multi-Jurisdiction Facility?
Atlantic	12.2	27	45.2%		X
Bergen	14.1	20	70.5%	X	[d]X
Burlington	16.7	24	69.6%		X
Camden	40.0	61	65.6%		X
Essex	68.7	242	28.4%		X
Middlesex	54.5	100	54.5%	X	X
Morris	7.0	43	16.3%	X	X
Ocean	12.3	30	41.0%	X	
Union	37.1	76	48.9%	X	X
TOTAL	262.6	623	42.2%	5 Programs	8 Multi-Jurisdiction

[a] The focus of this table is the "detention center" and not the "county," so population figures reflect all youth in the facility listed, regardless of sending county/county of residence. This table includes all detention centers operational as of January 1, 2017, regardless of whether the facility is located in a JDAI site.

[b] Average daily population in this table includes all youth in the building, including those in post-disposition detention commitment programs and federal holds (where applicable).

[c] "Capacity" refers to JJC approved capacity in an operational facility as of December, 2017. NOTE: not all facilities are presently staffed for full capacity, i.e., some facilities that have populations well-below approved capacity are staffed to accommodate the actual, lower population.

[d] Bergen houses females from Union and Hudson counties.

TABLE 54. ATLANTIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	34.1	89.7%	11.7%	47	39.1	84.6%	14.3%	28.9	34.2%	15.5%	29.6	24.3	19.0	31.0	33.4
04	30.5	90.5%	14.4%	44	37.3	84.1%	20.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	30.4	91.5%	11.3%	45	36.1	87.8%	16.4%	27.9	33.8%	16.3%	29.1	21.3	25.3	29.2	25.6
06	24.8	89.1%	4.8%	43	34.4	85.5%	15.7%	21.8	40.0%	11.7%	24.0	7.3	17.0	23.2	21.3
07	30.3	93.9%	10.5%	43	36.8	90.2%	12.9%	24.0	40.5%	13.1%	24.8	19.5	15.5	26.5	16.4
08	24.4	88.2%	11.0%	39	27.9	83.9%	11.3%	28.4	29.6%	17.2%	29.0	23.3	20.7	30.4	24.7
09	16.3	88.3%	14.0%	26	22.0	86.7%	17.4%	23.4	42.5%	13.0%	24.5	17.9	21.4	23.3	28.1
10	19.4	91.0%	11.6%	32	18.8	89.4%	11.5%	28.5	40.4%	18.3%	28.4	29.0	14.1	29.7	31.5
11	18.3	97.9%	6.7%	30	13.1	91.1%	11.5%	39.8	39.4%	29.1%	41.4	28.3	35.1	40.1	45.2
12	13.8	95.6%	1.7%	21	13.2	92.4%	7.0%	34.8	34.4%	21.2%	36.9	8.7	9.9	40.5	19.8
13	15.2	91.4%	6.3%	21	11.4	84.7%	12.4%	39.3	38.7%	27.0%	42.1	17.9	20.1	51.6	15.6
14	15.2	93.8%	5.1%	22	11.3	88.1%	13.3%	42.9	42.2%	27.4%	46.6	20.2	25.7	45.5	45.0
15	10.5	98.6%	3.0%	21	11.2	92.5%	11.2%	23.8	51.9%	12.6%	25.0	10.2	4.6	24.1	33.9
16	8.4	97.4%	0.3%	19	9.8	92.3%	6.8%	25.1	58.3%	13.0%	26.8	4.1	10.2	27.1	22.9
17	9.2	96.3%	0.1%	15	8.5	86.3%	2.9%	49.1	61.0%	16.2%	42.0	228.0	11.0	26.5	25.7
ATD 03	21.0	81.2%	6.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	19.6	83.2%	14.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	24.7	86.8%	15.2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	26.3	86.6%	15.4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	23.5	88.9%	11.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08	22.3	83.4%	10.1%	-	16.8	82.7%	9.9%	39.9	5.9%	17.6%	40.0	38.8	41.8	39.8	39.4
09	22.4	79.5%	14.7%	-	17.7	86.3%	16.0%	38.7	9.2%	18.4%	40.2	32.0	48.1	37.4	36.0
10	20.3	88.8%	8.3%	-	12.3	85.7%	8.2%	45.3	5.5%	24.8%	46.7	28.9	39.7	45.0	47.0
11	16.6	87.5%	7.7%	-	9.5	82.5%	9.6%	52.5	9.6%	38.3%	52.4	54.1	38.1	57.1	50.3
12	18.8	89.7%	5.5%	-	9.9	89.9%	5.0%	62.3	3.7%	42.2%	62.1	67.2	70.4	60.7	66.6
13	14.8	81.4%	17.3%	-	9.3	82.9%	14.4%	48.8	9.5%	31.4%	50.6	34.8	42.5	56.5	33.8
14	12.2	83.2%	12.1%	-	8.4	88.1%	18.8%	49.1	12.0%	24.1%	42.8	39.4	59.5	40.2	37.0
15	15.0	91.7%	3.0%	-	10.0	89.2%	7.5%	44.6	14.7%	31.4%	45.2	36.6	32.8	40.7	57.1
16	17.8	90.1%	1.3%	-	7.6	89.1%	3.0%	67.0	4.0%	42.6%	68.6	13.0	65.5	67.4	55.4
17	12.2	93.8%	4.4%	-	6.7	88.9%	3.7%	53.4	7.1%	38.1%	53.5	51.2	37.9	56.0	48.4

TABLE 55. CAMDEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**94.6**	84.5%	16.3%	131	**139.9**	79.5%	22.4%	**21.3**	34.5%	6.5%	23.0	15.3	15.3	22.4	23.6
04	**78.9**	85.5%	13.1%	113	**134.5**	80.4%	18.0%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**61.5**	84.7%	8.9%	82	**107.4**	83.7%	13.7%	**18.5**	37.8%	5.7%	19.5	12.3	16.6	19.3	18.2
06	**47.6**	85.7%	9.0%	68	**87.4**	85.5%	13.0%	**17.4**	38.7%	5.3%	18.1	12.2	18.2	17.1	17.7
07	**44.7**	89.2%	6.5%	72	**66.6**	90.4%	12.3%	**20.1**	38.8%	7.2%	21.2	12.1	21.0	19.5	21.7
08	**49.9**	89.5%	8.0%	65	**54.6**	89.5%	12.4%	**28.7**	37.0%	13.8%	30.2	18.8	30.1	29.7	24.7
09	**46.7**	91.9%	9.2%	61	**44.6**	86.5%	15.0%	**32.9**	31.8%	19.9%	35.0	20.5	22.9	35.6	31.2
10	**41.2**	88.2%	16.1%	55	**41.8**	82.9%	13.9%	**31.6**	31.7%	17.1%	31.2	33.6	22.2	34.9	30.6
11	**40.4**	89.3%	9.3%	50	**32.3**	85.8%	11.9%	**38.2**	24.2%	23.7%	38.7	35.1	26.8	40.2	41.8
12	**39.8**	85.0%	7.5%	53	**32.8**	81.5%	10.9%	**37.9**	24.3%	23.8%	39.5	24.4	29.4	37.6	46.0
13	**43.5**	86.4%	9.7%	56	**34.8**	83.5%	10.6%	**38.0**	25.7%	24.7%	38.3	36.0	31.9	36.3	48.2
14	**48.5**	90.0%	11.2%	61	**37.2**	85.4%	14.8%	**41.1**	26.8%	25.1%	43.1	28.5	30.0	42.6	46.3
15	**31.8**	88.0%	14.6%	46	**29.7**	84.3%	16.6%	**33.5**	33.2%	18.7%	34.2	30.2	26.0	33.7	39.2
16	**36.9**	84.2%	12.4%	51	**25.3**	78.9%	14.5%	**41.6**	34.4%	23.8%	41.7	40.7	30.0	45.4	42.1
17	**35.5**	88.4%	16.0%	47	**29.8**	86.6%	17.3%	**38.0**	39.7%	23.1%	34.0	32.4	35.7	38.2	38.4
ATD 09	**53.3**	83.3%	19.5%	-	**41.4**	82.9%	20.1%	**37.5**	11.3%	20.6%	38.6	32.6	36.6	37.1	39.3
10	**39.8**	80.7%	14.0%	-	**37.7**	80.3%	16.8%	**32.4**	14.1%	14.1%	32.1	33.7	28.2	34.8	29.7
11	**41.1**	81.3%	19.0%	-	**34.7**	79.3%	19.7%	**36.0**	9.8%	20.2%	37.2	31.2	33.1	32.6	49.3
12	**36.9**	78.9%	17.9%	-	**31.1**	81.2%	18.0%	**35.1**	9.1%	17.7%	34.9	36.2	38.9	33.7	36.2
13	**38.3**	78.2%	10.9%	-	**29.8**	79.3%	12.3%	**40.3**	7.3%	20.5%	41.1	34.7	40.6	42.1	32.6
14	**42.9**	83.1%	19.3%	-	**30.0**	83.1%	18.9%	**42.7**	12.4%	22.7%	42.3	44.4	43.9	44.5	35.0
15	**35.9**	75.8%	11.7%	-	**31.5**	81.7%	18.3%	**39.1**	11.6%	18.0%	33.3	23.5	47.9	24.9	30.5
16	**31.8**	74.8%	19.1%	-	**34.9**	78.8%	18.6%	**34.0**	11.2%	15.8%	35.0	29.9	37.8	32.9	31.0
17	**45.1**	74.7%	15.8%	-	**37.2**	83.4%	16.1%	**35.3**	11.4%	19.2%	35.9	32.2	37.4	32.4	44.2

TABLE 56. ESSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**243.6**	99.6%	8.2%	308	**205.0**	98.5%	13.6%	**38.5**	43.4%	21.2%	40.3	26.4	12.9	40.8	26.8
04	**171.0**	99.5%	6.5%	224	**167.8**	97.8%	12.0%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**138.5**	99.6%	5.6%	191	**155.9**	98.1%	12.6%	**30.0**	51.9%	17.9%	32.2	12.6	12.9	30.8	26.3
06	**115.1**	99.1%	6.4%	156	**178.7**	97.7%	10.1%	**20.6**	55.2%	11.8%	21.4	13.3	13.1	20.9	19.9
07	**128.6**	98.9%	4.1%	151	**166.2**	97.4%	8.6%	**22.9**	54.4%	14.3%	24.1	11.1	14.1	23.8	17.5
08	**114.7**	98.7%	6.6%	132	**123.3**	97.7%	9.9%	**27.6**	49.3%	16.7%	28.5	18.9	11.5	28.1	26.3
09	**113.2**	99.7%	5.7%	142	**107.8**	98.6%	9.5%	**33.0**	49.9%	20.0%	34.6	17.1	7.9	32.7	40.2
10	**100.0**	99.5%	7.3%	117	**99.3**	98.6%	11.0%	**30.9**	50.8%	18.0%	31.3	27.7	12.3	30.7	38.8
11	**79.0**	99.2%	4.5%	102	**76.6**	98.9%	8.4%	**35.5**	53.1%	16.9%	37.1	18.1	26.9	36.0	30.9
12	**70.6**	99.8%	3.2%	91	**72.8**	98.5%	10.1%	**28.6**	58.5%	16.6%	30.9	7.0	4.4	30.0	18.3
13	**73.6**	99.9%	5.4%	105	**73.5**	98.9%	12.6%	**28.1**	60.1%	13.9%	30.0	15.2	4.9	28.7	25.0
14	**83.0**	99.5%	5.0%	105	**62.8**	99.2%	12.9%	**39.7**	52.0%	20.4%	43.0	17.3	13.4	41.6	24.9
15	**81.7**	99.4%	3.7%	104	**58.6**	99.0%	11.0%	**39.8**	50.2%	20.7%	42.7	16.2	2.2	41.8	19.8
16	**56.4**	99.1%	3.2%	83	**44.1**	98.5%	11.5%	**44.3**	48.9%	19.2%	45.9	31.8	8.6	46.6	28.1
17	**41.0**	99.9%	2.4%	65	**41.5**	98.2%	11.0%	**36.5**	50.1%	12.7%	40.3	5.5	2.7	40.0	13.2
ATD 06	**97.6**	-	-	-	**64.9**	98.1%	-	**39.7**	3.5%	20.0%	40.2	33.0	20.0	40.1	39.5
07	**125.3**	-	-	-	**82.1**	98.2%	7.2%	**37.7**	7.9%	18.9%	37.8	35.5	23.2	37.4	42.4
08	**105.7**	95.6%	10.8%	-	**82.3**	98.2%	9.4%	**40.9**	2.7%	20.7%	41.0	41.0	31.6	39.6	50.3
09	**125.3**	93.0%	10.2%	-	**87.8**	98.5%	8.6%	**42.9**	2.4%	24.0%	42.6	45.7	37.3	42.8	44.1
10	**115.2**	93.8%	6.8%	-	**84.8**	97.4%	10.0%	**40.2**	3.2%	20.3%	40.4	38.5	37.0	40.3	39.6
11	**96.1**	99.0%	9.3%	-	**59.9**	98.5%	9.9%	**41.9**	2.0%	22.3%	42.7	35.1	56.3	41.6	43.2
12	**89.8**	95.8%	10.1%	-	**58.1**	98.3%	9.9%	**42.9**	2.8%	20.5%	43.8	33.3	56.0	42.2	46.8
13	**89.8**	97.4%	10.0%	-	**53.2**	99.1%	13.8%	**45.2**	5.7%	24.7%	45.5	44.0	44.1	44.5	52.0
14	**71.3**	94.7%	13.8%	-	**46.3**	98.6%	12.6%	**46.0**	3.8%	24.5%	46.3	44.2	64.6	45.9	44.9
15	**66.4**	94.4%	11.2%	-	**43.6**	98.9%	12.6%	**46.7**	18.6%	81.4%	47.7	41.1	23.3	47.1	46.0
16	**55.1**	96.4%	12.2%	-	**38.0**	97.4%	12.3%	**41.4**	12.0%	24.0%	42.6	30.9	32.4	41.6	43.3
17	**46.1**	97.7%	7.4%	-	**35.3**	96.9%	10.8%	**41.3**	11.4%	20.4%	43.6	25.0	39.0	40.8	50.9

TABLE 57. MONMOUTH ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**40.0**	74.5%	10.5%	50	**42.3**	62.7%	15.0%	**30.3**	27.5%	15.8%	31.7	22.3	22.1	34.7	37.4
04	**39.5**	69.6%	11.9%	54	**47.4**	64.0%	13.7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**24.9**	80.4%	15.4%	36	**33.9**	69.8%	16.7%	**23.9**	34.6%	10.7%	24.3	21.8	18.2	27.8	19.9
06	**22.2**	80.6%	13.8%	37	**33.8**	72.7%	17.7%	**19.6**	33.8%	7.1%	20.3	16.2	13.3	21.2	29.8
07	**21.8**	84.3%	12.7%	31	**28.3**	76.8%	14.7%	**23.5**	41.1%	11.3%	24.3	18.9	15.8	27.6	19.8
08	**27.9**	90.9%	4.5%	44	**23.8**	80.1%	14.0%	**30.6**	35.6%	16.4%	33.7	12.8	17.1	34.5	45.1
09	**25.7**	90.4%	6.9%	40	**22.6**	79.3%	13.8%	**37.5**	30.1%	20.1%	40.3	17.4	17.2	43.5	37.5
10	**18.6**	83.8%	7.9%	28	**15.1**	71.8%	14.4%	**37.2**	31.4%	22.9%	40.2	20.5	17.8	42.3	66.4
11	**12.2**	84.1%	9.0%	22	**11.3**	73.3%	12.6%	**29.2**	27.9%	17.6%	30.1	22.6	19.9	31.8	41.3
12	**8.5**	81.4%	9.6%	16	**8.0**	76.0%	20.8%	**37.0**	28.6%	21.4%	42.5	15.7	20.5	41.3	75.4
13	**11.2**	85.3%	2.0%	21	**8.3**	71.0%	14.0%	**40.2**	36.1%	26.8%	45.7	5.3	20.1	48.9	33.9
14	**6.8**	83.6%	1.2%	16	**8.4**	79.2%	5.9%	**26.5**	46.0%	13.0%	27.8	6.2	22.6	22.7	51.3
15	**8.5**	85.8%	3.3%	14	**6.0**	73.6%	6.9%	**23.8**	47.9%	13.7%	23.9	21.4	22.2	27.7	19.3
16	**8.7**	95.7%	0.8%	14	**8.1**	90.7%	4.1%	**50.8**	45.3%	16.8%	52.8	6.3	20.4	50.3	81.9
17	**5.7**	93.1%	3.8%	11	**7.3**	87.4%	8.0%	**24.4**	46.4%	14.3%	25.5	12.2	11.4	18.3	55.3
ATD 03	**11.4**	57.0%	7.9%	-	**5.9**	59.2%	9.9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04	**11.6**	63.8%	15.5%	-	**6.0**	68.1%	12.5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**7.7**	68.8%	3.9%	-	**6.0**	73.6%	5.6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	**13.6**	75.0%	14.0%	-	**9.1**	72.5%	13.8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07	**25.0**	73.1%	11.0%	-	**15.8**	84.1%	11.1%	**50.7**	1.5%	24.6%	50.5	51.5	44.8	53.5	56.5
08	**15.5**	72.4%	8.1%	-	**11.9**	72.7%	11.2%	**38.9**	4.0%	22.5%	39.7	30.9	43.8	36.7	35.8
09	**19.8**	73.1%	5.8%	-	**12.7**	70.4%	7.2%	**39.8**	1.4%	17.4%	41.0	26.0	29.8	45.0	37.7
10	**11.1**	57.2%	7.9%	-	**7.4**	55.1%	10.1%	**49.6**	6.7%	22.5%	52.5	20.8	50.4	42.4	108.2
11	**9.9**	65.4%	12.7%	-	**7.8**	66.0%	11.7%	**41.1**	4.5%	22.5%	40.0	50.9	44.6	38.6	53.7
12	**7.6**	65.1%	24.2%	-	**5.3**	65.1%	30.2%	**42.2**	3.0%	24.2%	44.5	37.0	43.1	38.9	66.3
13	**8.3**	69.7%	5.1%	-	**6.2**	71.6%	10.8%	**49.0**	9.2%	34.2%	51.2	32.0	51.8	47.8	51.8
14	**12.3**	80.6%	6.4%	-	**5.5**	89.4%	10.6%	**59.6**	1.9%	39.6%	60.6	50.0	70.8	57.6	57.8
15	**10.5**	73.2%	7.0%	-	**5.6**	79.4%	8.8%	**59.3**	6.3%	34.4%	62.0	28.0	74.8	58.2	42.2
16	**12.4**	79.8%	8.2%	-	**6.6**	87.3%	8.9%	**49.5**	8.7%	56.5%	49.4	54.9	51.6	44.7	62.0
17	**8.2**	92.1%	12.9%	-	**5.4**	89.2%	15.4%	**45.4**	10.5%	26.3%	47.4	33.6	30.5	51.1	26.8

TABLE 58. HUDSON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 03	**86.7**	95.1%	7.7%	116	**101.8**	93.9%	11.5%	**28.9**	43.9%	17.7%	30.6	15.6	15.8	34.9	22.5
04	**79.2**	94.6%	9.2%	112	**105.8**	94.1%	10.2%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
05	**66.2**	95.7%	5.8%	94	**86.3**	95.0%	8.3%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
06	**74.3**	96.9%	4.6%	102	**83.4**	96.9%	7.1%	**28.0**	57.4%	15.9%	28.4	22.2	27.3	32.6	22.4
07	**63.1**	98.4%	3.7%	97	**83.4**	96.4%	9.7%	**23.3**	66.8%	14.2%	24.6	10.5	8.9	29.3	16.2
08	**60.8**	97.8%	5.6%	86	**78.9**	95.6%	10.7%	**24.4**	61.5%	11.2%	25.6	14.1	10.8	34.2	12.2
09	**62.3**	98.9%	7.2%	84	**51.3**	95.1%	14.9%	**32.6**	50.1%	18.2%	35.6	15.6	9.1	40.0	23.5
10	**39.3**	96.2%	6.1%	55	**39.8**	94.8%	11.9%	**29.6**	55.4%	14.3%	30.5	23.0	8.3	38.4	19.8
11	**38.4**	95.9%	5.4%	62	**43.6**	95.8%	12.2%	**28.5**	58.4%	12.9%	31.3	10.1	36.0	32.4	19.5
12	**43.1**	96.7%	7.2%	56	**40.6**	95.5%	10.1%	**38.2**	41.7%	16.1%	40.0	22.0	20.9	40.5	37.1
13	**30.4**	98.0%	8.6%	43	**37.0**	98.4%	13.0%	**29.8**	52.5%	13.7%	31.8	15.5	31.7	36.2	22.8
14	**30.2**	97.4%	7.4%	44	**28.4**	97.1%	11.4%	**34.6**	44.0%	16.8%	36.3	21.3	25.2	42.8	22.6
15	**28.0**	94.8%	6.9%	37	**22.9**	96.4%	7.3%	**41.5**	35.8%	25.5%	42.0	36.8	41.8	40.9	40.7
16	**27.6**	95.5%	5.2%	44	**22.0**	93.9%	10.2%	**33.8**	40.6%	21.8%	35.4	17.6	32.3	40.0	25.2
17	**30.2**	96.3%	6.9%	35	**23.2**	92.4%	11.2%	**32.8**	43.3%	20.5%	33.5	26.2	17.5	38.8	28.5
ATD 08	**72.9**	-	15.4%	-	**47.7**	-	-	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09	**58.6**	93.0%	14.0%	-	**37.0**	94.2%	15.7%	**44.0**	4.4%	23.1%	43.7	45.2	43.4	46.2	41.2
10	**65.9**	91.8%	13.1%	-	**39.1**	91.9%	14.6%	**48.5**	3.1%	29.1%	49.8	40.8	46.7	46.5	50.7
11	**57.7**	96.4%	16.6%	-	**41.5**	95.8%	17.8%	**39.4**	3.3%	17.4%	40.8	33.1	39.4	40.7	38.6
12	**61.5**	84.1%	9.7%	-	**41.9**	93.8%	15.3%	**49.0**	2.0%	28.0%	49.3	46.9	43.5	51.3	48.1
13	**47.5**	93.9%	12.1%	-	**36.0**	95.4%	12.4%	**45.4**	2.1%	28.0%	45.7	42.5	34.1	48.2	44.2
14	**30.5**	97.5%	12.9%	-	**24.8**	96.6%	13.1%	**41.1**	2.4%	23.2%	41.5	40.9	29.2	41.3	41.1
15	**40.8**	93.4%	13.3%	-	**25.2**	94.7%	15.2%	**43.0**	3.3%	21.8%	43.1	42.3	60.9	36.3	46.1
16	**45.9**	91.3%	12.0%		**28.2**	91.0%	11.5%	**47.2**	2.4%	28.6%	47.2	49.2	40.3	47.5	49.3
17	**37.1**	90.2%	15.0%	-	**27.5**	90.3%	14.8%	**45.4**	2.4%	24.4%	46.3	39.8	43.9	44.8	46.2

TABLE 59. MERCER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**60.0**	96.0%	7.5%	80	**71.9**	94.6%	12.1%	**27.4**	36.2%	13.0%	28.9	15.9	18.3	28.5	21.2
06	**61.2**	94.2%	10.4%	80	**65.3**	93.5%	14.8%	**30.9**	36.9%	15.1%	32.9	19.4	17.5	30.9	44.2
07	**55.8**	98.0%	9.1%	85	**63.8**	93.5%	12.5%	**24.1**	39.2%	11.1%	25.0	18.4	11.6	26.1	16.8
08	**42.5**	97.3%	6.7%	57	**48.2**	93.6%	12.3%	**26.5**	41.8%	10.2%	27.6	17.7	12.9	28.5	19.1
09	**29.8**	95.5%	3.7%	42	**34.3**	90.3%	11.5%	**27.0**	43.3%	9.7%	29.2	10.2	7.7	28.4	33.8
10	**25.0**	97.4%	9.1%	36	**25.3**	92.4%	18.4%	**28.7**	39.2%	13.7%	31.9	13.8	6.4	31.8	20.4
11	**25.7**	94.2%	8.4%	35	**22.8**	90.8%	10.6%	**32.4**	35.4%	14.0%	33.1	27.2	23.7	35.9	15.9
12	**23.7**	98.5%	4.0%	34	**18.5**	93.7%	14.0%	**34.2**	39.5%	15.0%	37.5	12.2	12.1	38.1	27.3
13	**29.6**	96.6%	4.7%	42	**16.3**	90.3%	14.8%	**47.3**	34.2%	22.1%	52.8	12.4	19.2	53.4	42.0
14	**27.0**	100.0%	8.0%	39	**14.8**	98.3%	20.2%	**55.0**	37.1%	26.9%	63.5	22.8	1.7	62.4	24.3
15	**16.0**	98.5%	8.4%	23	**11.5**	96.4%	13.8%	**40.6**	46.9%	19.6%	42.6	26.8	18.2	42.2	35.7
16	**22.0**	98.7%	5.3%	34	**13.9**	97.6%	9.6%	**46.9**	39.3%	21.4%	48.8	26.3	21.0	49.5	24.2
17	**25.2**	95.9%	3.3%	34	**11.3**	93.4%	11.0%	**48.3**	32..6%	29.1%	51.0	31.4	38.6	52.1.	48.7
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	**12.8**	91.6%	9.1%	**27.5**	8.7%	8.7%	26.8	33.7	24.8	27.1	31.7
09	-	-	-	-	**11.3**	90.4%	11.0%	**24.9**	5.6%	6.4%	25.3	21.7	19.2	24.8	30.8
10	**12.6**	-	-	-	**10.2**	88.5%	14.8%	**24.3**	10.6%	3.8%	23.8	28.0	16.6	24.5	29.4
11	**19.8**	-	-	-	**14.1**	90.5%	10.7%	**32.7**	13.5%	12.8%	32.9	31.7	23.9	31.2	48.2
12	**22.3**	-	-	-	**15.3**	90.2%	15.3%	**40.3**	10.9%	16.8%	42.6	25.7	33.5	42.6	35.4
13	**17.7**	-	-	-	**12.3**	90.5%	20.4%	**40.1**	15.0%	21.6%	42.7	28.8	51.2	39.9	35.1
14	**18.3**	90.0%	21.1%	-	**12.3**	92.6%	23.6%	**41.6**	9.3%	28.6%	45.6	29.6	56.9	39.1	44.1
15	**26.9**	97.5%	15.0%	-	**14.8**	98.9%	14.0%	**45.7**	7.6%	24.5%	46.0	39.1	29.5	45.8	40.5
16	**17.1**	94.2%	4.9%	-	**13.5**	92.5%	11.9%	**35.7**	13.6%	17.9%	38.1	19.3	20.2	37.3	29.7
17	**14.1**	95.2%	10.5%	-	**11.0**	97.1%	11.8%	**42.2**	15.8%	30.0%	42.9	37.6	34.3	45.0	19.0

TABLE 60. UNION ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**39.2**	98.1%	2.4%	55	**45.0**	94.6%	7.6%	**28.8**	33.5%	15.5%	29.8	17.2	16.6	29.9	29.0
06	**26.3**	96.1%	2.9%	42	**40.2**	96.3%	10.8%	**21.5**	41.5%	11.5%	23.2	6.6	29.9	20.5	25.1
07	**28.3**	97.8%	1.6%	44	**38.8**	95.9%	7.5%	**19.2**	44.2%	7.6%	20.3	5.4	9.3	20.1	17.8
08	**32.0**	97.4%	5.4%	47	**36.5**	94.5%	11.0%	**26.2**	36.4%	13.8%	27.8	13.0	11.5	27.0	26.9
09	**34.5**	91.9%	4.9%	54	**35.1**	95.5%	10.9%	**29.9**	42.5%	15.7%	31.8	15.6	41.3	28.5	32.6
10	**30.0**	96.3%	3.9%	43	**29.7**	96.1%	8.7%	**32.5**	36.5%	18.4%	34.8	3.9	23.8	33.9	28.7
11	**26.2**	97.8%	4.3%	56	**23.1**	95.7%	9.0%	**33.6**	32.8%	17.4%	34.4	26.0	17.0	34.2	34.8
12	**42.9**	98.0%	5.7%	54	**16.3**	93.9%	9.2%	**58.3**	18.0%	43.5%	29.1	48.6	25.2	61.8	56.6
13	**32.1**	97.3%	11.3%	54	**14.7**	94.9%	10.2%	**62.5**	21.2%	26.4%	65.7	33.6	32.1	58.5	85.7
14	**26.0**	97.1%	9.6%	39	**14.3**	96.5%	12.3%	**62.4**	23.3%	28.2%	60.4	76.6	65.3	64.0	60.8
15	**23.8**	99.0%	4.3%	30	**12.2**	97.3%	8.2%	**57.4**	22.3%	28.4%	59.7	36.8	32.6	66.5	37.0
16	**17.3**	98.1%	4.2%	26	**11.9**	97.2%	8.4%	**43.4**	34.5%	20.3%	45.0	27.3	14.0	43.1	54.5
17	**16.0**	95.0%	7.2%	20	**10.0**	93.3%	10.0%	**53.3**	31.7%	21.8%	55.4	31.5	29.6	60.4	42.4
ATD 10	**25.1**	96.5%	8.1%	-	**12.5**	96.0%	9.9%	**52.1**	1.3%	28.0%	50.5	67.4	37.0	53.2	52.0
11	**17.0**	91.7%	9.1%	-	**12.8**	91.4%	8.6%	**47.3**	12.2%	29.7%	47.3	47.0	38.8	49.2	43.3
12	**10.9**	87.3%	7.2%	-	**7.3**	90.5%	14.3%	**47.8**	9.0%	32.6%	50.8	26.4	58.4	45.4	54.0
13	**8.0**	95.2%	19.6%	-	**6.8**	96.3%	39.6%	**41.2**	0.0%	10.3%	43.9	30.9	46.6	34.0	72.6
14	**8.7**	88.7%	9.8%	-	**7.8**	89.2%	15.1%	**29.8**	9.5%	9.5%	31.6	19.0	35.9	31.3	18.7
15	**6.1**	99.4%	1.7%	-	**5.3**	93.8%	4.7%	**51.2**	15.5%	25.4%	52.3	22.6	22.4	47.3	40.3
16	**11.5**	97.7%	10.6%	-	**11.3**	92.6%	13.2%	**28.5**	11.6%	9.8%	30.9	14.4	19.7	25.8	36.2
17	**13.8**	97.4%	14.1%	-	**9.4**	96.5%	12.4%	**44.6**	13.3%	31.6%	43.9	51.3	6.0	44.4	42.4

TABLE 61. BERGEN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**20.3**	79.4%	14.7%	32	**20.8**	78.3%	17.3%	**27.4**	30.1%	14.2%	27.6	26.3	25.4	25.4	31.0
06	**12.2**	88.2%	13.3%	21	**10.6**	82.7%	12.6%	**38.1**	34.1%	23.0%	38.5	35.8	34.7	40.3	38.4
07	**8.9**	80.3%	11.3%	15	**9.8**	78.0%	11.9%	**26.5**	37.2%	17.7%	26.6	25.7	23.0	30.2	25.4
08	**12.6**	87.4%	12.3%	22	**11.5**	81.2%	10.9%	**25.1**	37.8%	14.3%	24.2	32.9	13.5	29.6	24.8
09	**10.0**	78.4%	8.6%	18	**12.0**	77.8%	14.6%	**27.0**	41.0%	14.4%	28.5	18.7	28.5	28.9	17.3
10	**10.7**	80.6%	6.5%	19	**9.3**	78.4%	9.0%	**34.5**	32.1%	22.6%	35.7	21.0	37.0	36.9	32.4
11	**9.4**	75.1%	23.4%	18	**9.6**	80.0%	13.0%	**31.1**	27.2%	15.8%	27.9	53.9	40.5	30.5	20.8
12	**6.4**	86.7%	14.6%	13	**7.8**	88.2%	11.8%	**26.5**	31.6%	16.8%	25.9	29.9	36.3	21.5	29.9
13	**8.1**	76.0%	13.4%	15	**8.6**	76.7%	18.4%	**31.0**	27.6%	20.4%	32.6	24.1	30.3	32.0	33.2
14	**8.1**	80.8%	14.4%	17	**8.6**	81.6%	17.5%	**27.3**	45.0%	16.0%	28.2	23.5	31.6	30.7	20.3
15	**8.4**	81.4%	7.6%	14	**9.8**	82.1%	12.0%	**23.9**	42.3%	12.2%	24.7	17.3	22.3	26.5	22.3
16	**8.1**	92.3%	4.1%	11	**7.2**	87.2%	11.6%	**26.9**	34.9%	9.6%	28.9	10.0	24.9	31.1	25.1
17	**6.8**	86.5%	7.0%	13	**6.9**	72.3%	12.0%	**34.8**	30.0%	18.9%	37.0	17.1	20.1	26.1	49.6
ATD 09	**29.3**	-	-	-	**16.7**	52.6%	7.9%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	**28.9**	-	-	-	**16.7**	78.7%	7.9%	**-**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	**14.8**	-	-	-	**9.7**	72.4%	11.2%	**59.9**	5.9%	17.6%	60.7	52.1	58.4	45.8	73.9
12	**18.0**	79.9%	9.2%	-	**10.1**	71.1%	11.6%	**61.9**	2.8%	38.5%	63.1	50.1	60.1	60.7	66.3
13	**19.1**	77.8%	11.4%	-	**9.9**	70.4%	17.3%	**53.1**	0.8%	31.1%	57.4	32.7	44.9	59.4	50.5
14	**18.1**	67.3%	8.7%	-	**12.7**	70.4%	10.5%	**38.3**	0.0%	27.0%	38.6	36.3	37.2	34.6	39.7
15	**12.3**	79.5%	11.8%	-	**9.8**	63.2%	13.7%	**43.5**	3.4%	73.3%	44.7	28.7	37.3	49.6	42.5
16	**8.4**	60.0%	21.4%	-	**6.4**	68.8%	14.3%	**27.1**	5.3%	2.6%	27.8	23.1	27.5	25.7	30.1
17	**13.4**	53.8%	7.1%	-	**9.5**	51.8%	11.4%	**38.4**	4.3%	16.5%	37.4	45.0	31.5	34.7	47.1

TABLE 62. BURLINGTON ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**20.4**	65.6%	19.6%	34	**23.7**	66.2%	19.7%	**27.5**	36.6%	16.1%	27.8	26.2	27.1	29.1	13.3
06	**12.9**	69.4%	21.0%	21	**19.3**	73.6%	25.1%	**20.8**	43.8%	11.2%	22.2	16.6	23.8	19.8	22.1
07	**25.1**	76.4%	16.5%	40	**27.1**	74.2%	16.9%	**25.6**	30.9%	14.0%	25.3	27.0	25.9	26.0	17.7
08	**18.0**	79.1%	8.2%	29	**23.7**	73.9%	10.9%	**25.0**	31.0%	10.6%	25.6	20.9	18.2	27.5	27.1
09	**18.9**	72.0%	11.8%	32	**23.3**	68.8%	17.9%	**23.8**	27.2%	10.8%	25.4	16.3	22.1	25.9	9.1
10	**16.0**	81.2%	14.0%	34	**18.3**	77.2%	17.8%	**26.3**	31.7%	14.5%	26.7	23.8	22.5	29.1	17.1
11	**9.4**	85.7%	14.9%	14	**11.4**	78.8%	15.3%	**23.4**	38.8%	11.2%	23.1	24.5	19.5	23.1	31.2
12	**10.8**	84.6%	14.8%	18	**12.3**	77.7%	16.9%	**27.5**	41.5%	14.1%	28.6	22.1	18.8	31.2	23.0
13	**12.8**	82.2%	15.5%	23	**12.8**	83.0%	17.6%	**27.3**	43.0%	15.2%	27.6	25.8	24.4	23.0	63.1
14	**11.7**	85.8%	5.8%	22	**13.2**	86.1%	16.5%	**29.9**	40.6%	12.9%	33.8	9.7	29.6	31.2	16.6
15	**9.0**	90.9%	11.7%	22	**10.3**	87.9%	16.1%	**25.6**	39.1%	13.3%	28.4	10.4	22.3	26.5	22.3
16	**5.2**	75.8%	18.6%	11	**7.7**	75.0%	16.3%	**18.2**	40.9%	5.7%	18.6	16.1	18.7	19.5	5.1
17	**8.8**	86.4%	12.2%	16	**6.5**	80.8%	19.2%	**25.9**	40.0%	11.4%	27.4	19.8	28.4	27.2	5.0
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**30.8**	0.0%	4.3%	32.2	22.4	26.2	32.3	*
09	-	-	-	-	**4.3**	57.7%	9.6%	**33.9**	0.0%	9.1%	35.6	21.2	32.9	34.2	*
10	**5.6**	-	-	-	**3.3**	75.0%	12.5%	**40.6**	6.9%	13.8%	42.9	26.0	42.1	42.4	37.0
11	**10.9**	-	-	-	**8.7**	75.0%	6.7%	**37.4**	9.3%	18.6%	37.2	39.9	37.9	37.4	39.7
12	**18.1**	-	-	-	**11.8**	76.8%	14.1%	**43.6**	7.5%	22.4%	45.9	27.7	38.5	44.8	30.7
13	**16.6**	69.3%	7.5%	-	**11.0**	71.2%	6.1%	**42.8**	4.7%	24.4%	42.9	41.6	46.3	41.6	54.4
14	**15.6**	80.3%	6.7%	-	**11.4**	86.1%	12.4%	**47.0**	5.3%	24.1%	50.4	20.3	78.4	41.3	30.0
15	**11.4**	77.9%	9.3%	-	**8.8**	78.1%	11.4%	**38.6**	9.9%	15.8%	39.6	22.5	33.3	40.4	22.5
16	**8.5**	68.3%	18.6%	-	**7.3**	73.6%	25.3%	**33.4**	15.3%	12.9%	34.3	28.9	32.8	33.4	35.0
17	**7.0**	72.7%	16.1%	-	**5.4**	81.5%	13.8%	**45.3**	9.6%	21.9%	47.9	33.3	58.0	42.6	30.8

TABLE 63. OCEAN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 05	**23.7**	44.4%	13.1%	33	**20.0**	44.6%	19.6%	**34.8**	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
06	**20.3**	38.7%	10.0%	32	**16.0**	39.6%	15.6%	**44.9**	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
07	**24.2**	46.2%	10.7%	38	**19.4**	40.8%	15.0%	**38.6**	21.0%	22.2%	41.5	17.5	33.3	41.7	48.0
08	**21.7**	44.9%	13.9%	40	**15.4**	37.8%	19.5%	**31.7**	23.1%	14.3%	33.6	21.9	27.5	32.1	51.0
09	**18.2**	59.2%	6.2%	32	**14.9**	52.5%	12.8%	**34.8**	23.5%	22.6%	37.3	24.6	34.2	35.7	36.1
10	**12.5**	51.2%	11.7%	23	**11.9**	36.4%	16.8%	**44.9**	16.7%	28.8%	45.6	42.1	38.0	52.5	60.0
11	**13.3**	48.4%	13.7%	22	**10.7**	34.4%	18.8%	**38.5**	15.7%	19.7%	41.3	26.6	27.0	82.0	35.8
12	**13.0**	30.3%	6.8%	21	**13.1**	35.0%	14.0%	**32.5**	20.8%	16.1%	34.6	19.8	36.5	17.9	31.1
13	**13.0**	44.2%	9.5%	21	**11.3**	39.0%	16.9%	**34.7**	20.0%	19.3%	37.6	20.1	34.2	39.2	29.6
14	**9.9**	42.9%	13.2%	19	**8.3**	38.0%	24.0%	**36.3**	22.3%	20.2%	41.3	18.6	31.9	41.9	49.1
15	**11.0**	56.7%	15.3%	16	**5.8**	50.0%	32.9%	**47.0**	28.2%	32.4%	54.4	30.7	53.8	35.2	57.5
16	**10.0**	61.2%	11.2%	16	**6.8**	46.9%	19.8%	**53.5**	15.6%	18.2%	60.2	27.9	27.5	66.6	115.2
17	**10.4**	61.2%	1.4%	16	**5.4**	63.1%	12.3%	**63.4**	16.9%	36.9%	68.2	23.2	62.6	63.4	64.8
ATD 08	-	-	-	-	**8.0**	42.7%	25.0%	**48.1**	12.9%	22.8%	51.6	36.4	55.5	37.4	49.3
09	-	-	-	-	**7.4**	40.4%	22.5%	**33.5**	14.3%	13.1%	34.2	31.2	32.1	38.4	31.0
10	-	-	-	-	**6.3**	28.9%	22.4%	**37.3**	13.7%	20.5%	38.9	30.9	34.3	34.0	56.5
11	**6.9**	37.6%	13.4%	-	**5.4**	36.9%	12.3%	**41.6**	8.0%	29.3%	42.2	38.1	37.2	56.6	41.8
12	**8.9**	34.9%	7.2%	-	**5.1**	41.0%	14.8%	**44.5**	15.6%	29.7%	47.6	25.4	49.9	25.1	44.3
13	**5.3**	32.7%	12.7%	-	**5.2**	32.3%	22.6%	**38.5**	6.9%	19.0%	40.1	32.9	40.0	34.6	45.7
14	**3.0**	46.2%	24.7%	-	**2.8**	45.5%	18.2%	**30.1**	5.4%	13.5%	27.6	40.4	31.1	30.5	29.0
15	**2.5**	74.0%	33.4%	-	**1.7**	60.0%	35.0%	**48.9**	0.0%	26.3%	48.7	49.5	29.8	50.8	73.6
16	**4.1**	46.7%	20.6%	-	**2.4**	55.2%	17.2%	**55.4**	9.1%	18.2%	39.0	92.5	52.6	85.0	26.3
17	**3.5**	57.7%	8.9%	-	**1.8**	63.6%	18.2%	**58.7**	0.0%	40.0%	65.1	22.7	60.2	77.5	38.3

TABLE 64. SOMERSET ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	**9.0**	81.9%	12.9%	14	**10.5**	69.8%	18.3%	**23.8**	39.4%	7.1%	24.5	21.0	16.7	32.2	14.8
09	**7.6**	75.8%	7.1%	15	**9.5**	80.7%	13.2%	**20.9**	47.0%	7.0%	21.7	15.4	35.1	19.8	12.0
10	**6.3**	77.1%	4.4%	13	**6.9**	72.3%	13.3%	**28.3**	32.2%	8.0%	30.9	10.8	19.5	41.0	15.1
11	**5.6**	71.2%	4.0%	12	**5.4**	70.8%	7.7%	**26.3**	35.5%	8.1%	27.1	17.4	20.8	12.4	82.4
12	**4.0**	65.7%	4.0%	8	**3.5**	78.6%	14.3%	**30.0**	37.2%	14.0%	30.8	24.0	16.3	32.0	54.4
13	**2.8**	85.4%	10.5%	6	**2.8**	84.8%	9.1%	**75.6**	42.4%	21.2%	82.3	27.5	192.6	72.8	8.0
14	**3.1**	84.5%	2.5%	7	**3.1**	75.7%	8.1%	**29.8**	42.5%	17.5%	31.4	10.3	19.7	35.7	29.8
15	**2.4**	69.8%	0.7%	6	**2.9**	71.4%	11.4%	**18.3**	37.5%	9.4%	20.6	2.5	7.8	22.6	24.4
16	**2.5**	95.3%	0.8%	7	**2.3**	96.4%	14.3%	**41.7**	25.9%	25.9%	48.0	5.3	104.5	33.4	51.2
17	**1.5**	90.7%	13.6%	3	**2.4**	89.7%	10.3%	**25.1**	40.7%	18.5%	26.3	17.7	14.5	21.2	34.8
ATD 10	**2.6**	88.5%	5.1%	-	**1.9**	82.6%	4.3%	**36.7**	5.3%	10.6%	36.7	*	23.4	44.8	35.4
11	**2.1**	80.0%	2.9%	-	**1.7**	81.0%	4.8%	**39.4**	13.6%	18.2%	38.7	55.0	29.0	44.7	25.0
12	**1.4**	95.1%	1.4%	-	**1.3**	100.0%	6.7%	**30.8**	0.0%	14.3%	32.9	6.0	26.0	31.3	*
13	**2.6**	92.0%	1.6%	-	**1.3**	81.3%	6.7%	**39.9**	0.0%	13.3%	41.6	16.0	26.0	46.9	36.5
14	**4.7**	87.0%	0.0%	-	**1.3**	80.0%	0.0%	**43.3**	7.7%	23.1%	43.3	*	39.0	35.4	55.5
15	**1.6**	71.0%	0.0%	-	**1.0**	58.3%	0.0%	**49.5**	7.7%	23.1%	49.5	*	53.8	67.0	30.0
16	**1.3**	73.4%	4.9%	-	**0.8**	50.0%	10.0%	**41.3**	0.0%	25.0%	43.7	22.0	28.7	43.0	*
17	**1.3**	67.4%	18.7%	-	**1.3**	73.3%	20.0%	**40.0**	0.0%	17.6%	43.8	22.3	27.2	47.5	35.7

TABLE 65. PASSAIC ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 08	**70.2**	95.6%	6.1%	97	**68.8**	91.9%	8.7%	**29.9**	36.9%	16.3%	30.8	20.0	17.7	32.7	28.7
09	**48.1**	94.0%	7.0%	70	**42.7**	92.0%	9.2%	**36.0**	29.5%	19.6%	36.5	31.4	30.8	35.0	38.4
10	**41.2**	94.9%	3.5%	59	**46.5**	93.7%	9.1%	**28.1**	35.7%	12.5%	29.6	12.3	26.3	31.8	23.4
11	**46.4**	95.9%	2.2%	59	**38.7**	93.8%	6.9%	**33.9**	37.0%	18.5%	35.7	10.7	17.3	34.5	36.3
12	**25.5**	93.5%	1.6%	40	**25.5**	93.5%	7.8%	**40.0**	36.5%	12.6%	42.0	16.6	80.6	41.0	31.9
13	**25.3**	97.1%	4.3%	39	**24.9**	94.6%	6.7%	**36.6**	38.5%	19.7%	37.6	20.7	27.6	41.9	30.9
14	**21.5**	94.0%	8.0%	37	**23.3**	93.6%	11.1%	**27.1**	41.6%	15.3%	28.2	19.1	13.4	30.2	26.0
15	**22.3**	92.0%	2.3%	33	**20.2**	94.6%	7.4%	**34.8**	39.1%	20.2%	35.7	21.3	24.8	38.8	32.1
16	**29.5**	96.0%	2.0%	39	**21.0**	92.5%	7.5%	**42.3**	30.0%	21.2%	44.7	12.1	22.9	45.6	42.3
17	**23.8**	94.1%	6.7%	33	**20.7**	91.1%	12.5%	**39.4**	36.3%	18.8%	42.6	18.2	21.8	40.7	42.6
ATD 12	-	-	-	-	**28.3**	94.1%	8.0%	**48.5**	1.6%	31.1%	48.9	43.1	41.2	48.4	49.2
13	**35.1**	90.6%	13.7%	-	**27.4**	92.4%	10.6%	**40.6**	7.3%	24.1%	41.4	33.8	36.0	39.9	42.5
14	**36.8**	93.3%	19.2%	-	**25.3**	94.7%	9.2%	**48.2**	3.7%	28.7%	48.7	36.6	30.4	46.0	53.1
15	**51.5**	91.5%	13.9%	-	**23.6**	92.2%	10.6%	**50.3**	5.2%	25.6%	48.7	62.5	35.0	53.5	45.2
16	**45.0**	96.4%	12.3%	-	**24.1**	92.8%	14.4%	**43.9**	9.3%	51.0%	44.5	40.3	26.1	39.2	51.4
17	**42.9**	95.8%	11.3%	-	**24.2**	96.0%	26.8%	**50.8**	9.3%	32.0%	52.7	41.3	59.1	47.1	50.2

TABLE 66. MIDDLESEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	**42.1**	81.6%	7.3%	-	**37.4**	75.1%	14.9%	**35.6**	30.9%	17.3%	38.7	19.1	25.4	34.6	46.2
10	**39.9**	85.2%	8.0%	-	**33.3**	76.5%	13.8%	**35.9**	30.0%	18.4%	38.9	17.5	23.9	41.8	37.1
11	**23.4**	87.3%	8.9%	-	**24.9**	82.6%	14.4%	**32.3**	29.0%	15.3%	34.2	20.8	23.3	42.3	27.4
12	**25.2**	88.7%	9.0%	40	**25.4**	83.6%	17.7%	**32.7**	39.2%	18.9%	36.1	16.3	25.8	39.3	31.7
13	**11.7**	95.3%	7.7%	27	**12.3**	85.8%	18.9%	**28.7**	18.4%	13.5%	32.3	12.4	11.8	31.1	26.8
14	**17.2**	95.4%	4.7%	27	**14.0**	85.7%	11.3%	**32.2**	26.8%	15.9%	34.2	17.4	12.1	37.0	37.6
15	**16.8**	93.3%	3.9%	26	**15.7**	88.8%	12.8%	**33.7**	30.9%	12.2%	37.0	12.6	20.4	22.3	50.8
16	**20.0**	92.3%	6.9%	29	**14.6**	88.6%	14.3%	**39.4**	26.1%	20.0%	42.6	20.5	27.7	31.6	47.0
17	**21.1**	85.2%	20.9%	28	**12.0**	81.9%	22.2%	**43.3**	25.8%	21.3%	46.0	33.1	31.2	33.9	55.7
ATD 11	-	-	-	-	**7.4**	79.8%	14.6%	**47.8**	12.8%	13.8%	52.0	21.6	-	-	-
12	**10.8**	-	-	-	**5.6**	83.6%	23.9%	**41.7**	6.5%	25.8%	46.3	33.8	39.1	49.7	35.3
13	**11.6**	88.0%	7.9%	-	**7.5**	90.0%	11.1%	**44.2**	7.4%	24.5%	45.6	31.9	61.2	43.4	35.5
14	**25.6**	90.5%	4.9%	-	**10.8**	80.8%	9.2%	**41.9**	5.8%	20.0%	43.3	27.0	38.4	48.3	32.1
15	**33.8**	96.7%	9.1%	-	**7.8**	87.2%	19.7%	**53.6**	4.8%	32.3%	56.8	21.8	33.8	50.0	58.5
16	**30.0**	96.1%	7.7%	-	**6.6**	86.1%	13.9%	**53.8**	5.8%	31.8%	60.5	16.7	29.4	50.7	62.4
17	**26.9**	94.8%	12.1%	-	**5.4**	94.1%	15.7%	**48.3**	10.2%	52.7%	51.3	33.0	36.6	67.2	61.9

TABLE 67. CUMBERLAND ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	**27.3**	94.4%	17.0%	40	**20.8**	89.6%	28.9%	**33.6**	44.4%	16.7%	36.8	25.9	14.0	37.3	31.6
10	**22.3**	92.3%	10.8%	38	**17.8**	87.8%	22.5%	**36.0**	46.2%	18.3%	41.2	18.7	23.2	37.0	40.7
11	**18.1**	93.6%	5.9%	28	**15.6**	90.9%	16.6%	**30.8**	50.0%	14.6%	34.4	12.6	25.5	33.1	27.0
12	**11.1**	94.6%	9.0%	17	**10.5**	92.1%	29.4%	**30.0**	45.4%	13.8%	37.8	8.1	20.7	27.2	41.9
13	**9.9**	95.9%	12.4%	19	**10.8**	87.6%	16.3%	**23.6**	47.2%	14.2%	24.7	18.0	4.5	28.0	19.4
14	**10.3**	89.8%	9.3%	20	**7.7**	90.2%	17.4%	**48.4**	28.7%	24.1%	54.0	21.4	21.7	61.5	30.4
15	**8.7**	81.2%	4.3%	13	**5.8**	85.5%	13.0%	**38.5**	44.6%	21.5%	41.7	16.1	57.3	35.7	30.9
16	**5.7**	65.8%	13.0%	11	**4.6**	92.7%	16.4%	**39.1**	50.0%	18.5%	36.1	52.2	3.0	43.3	35.8
17	**9.0**	96.1%	7.2%	13	**6.5**	93.6%	16.7%	**30.4**	27.9%	14.7%	33.6	16.6	42.0	30.0	27.7
ATD 12	**6.9**	91.9%	20.5%	-	**4.8**	91.4%	29.3%	**44.1**	5.2%	24.1%	49.5	28.4	23.3	47.2	37.0
13	**8.2**	92.9%	17.6%	-	**4.8**	89.7%	19.0%	**42.8**	5.9%	21.6%	46.4	29.5	28.3	41.5	47.9
14	**8.6**	89.5%	7.5%	-	**3.4**	92.7%	12.2%	**78.9**	12.8%	56.4%	84.1	43.2	98.5	97.8	44.9
15	**5.8**	82.0%	18.3%	-	**3.4**	75.6%	4.9%	**52.9**	5.6%	30.6%	49.9	77.8	42.9	65.5	36.2
16	**8.6**	72.7%	12.9%	-	**2.6**	87.1%	19.4%	**60.9**	0.0%	42.9%	50.2	24.0	47.3	46.7	47.0
17	**9.7**	94.5%	12.1%	-	**4.9**	94.9%	11.9%	**27.8**	11.4%	13.6%	29.6	16.3	47.5	24.5	29.7

TABLE 68. WARREN ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 09	**2.3**	49.5%	8.2%	7	**2.6**	45.2%	16.1%	**23.6**	28.1%	6.2%	25.4	13.8	18.9	35.7	6.7
10	**3.0**	37.9%	16.0%	7	**3.4**	39.0%	12.2%	**26.5**	21.1%	13.2%	25.2	35.0	25.1	31.3	13.0
11	**2.3**	42.0%	0.0%	5	**2.3**	39.3%	0.0%	**31.9**	22.6%	16.1%	31.9	*	32.2	28.6	7.7
12	**3.2**	72.2%	0.2%	9	**2.5**	60.0%	3.3%	**33.2**	31.0%	17.2%	34.3	3.0	29.1	48.8	13.2
13	**1.2**	64.5%	5.7%	3	**1.3**	20.0%	13.3%	**40.1**	29.4%	17.6%	43.7	12.5	14.1	89.0	231.0
14	**1.4**	49.4%	0.0%	4	**1.2**	42.9%	0.0%	**33.2**	0.0%	18.2%	33.2	*	35.3	36.7	8.0
15	**1.4**	88.1%	0.0%	5	**1.8**	90.9%	0.0%	**26.6**	22.7%	13.6%	26.6	*	25.0	21.0	43.4
16	**1.2**	97.8%	0.0%	7	**0.7**	87.5%	0.0%	**46.4**	27.3%	27.3%	46.4	*	7.0	13.0	141.0
17	**0.3**	83.2%	2.1%	2	**1.3**	66.7%	13.3%	**7.7**	73.3%	0.0%	8.5	2.0	2.0	11.3	7.0
ATD 11	**2.8**	18.7%	0.0%	-	**0.9**	16.7%	0.0%	**88.3**	8.3%	50.0%	88.3	*	96.8	14.0	160.0
12	**3.4**	23.3%	22.6%	-	**1.5**	22.2%	22.2%	**72.7**	0.0%	42.9%	77.7	60.3	78.8	14.0	68.5
13	**2.1**	26.6%	27.0%	-	**0.8**	11.1%	11.1%	**74.9**	0.0%	54.5%	64.5	102.7	69.4	99.5	22.0
14	**0.8**	18.6%	0.0%	-	**0.4**	50.0%	0.0%	**59.0**	16.7%	50.0%	59.0	*	81.3	24.0	5.0
15	**2.0**	83.8%	0.0%	-	**1.3**	80.0%	0.0%	**33.5**	0.0%	9.1%	33.5	*	50.0	31.9	14.0
16	**3.0**	68.6%	9.0%	-	**1.0**	33.3%	16.7%	**41.9**	0.0%	25.0%	39.3	36.0	40.1	44.6	*
17	**2.1**	78.2%	4.0%	-	**0.6**	28.6%	14.3%	**30.5**	9.2%	0.0%	29.6	31.3	26.5	22.6	*

TABLE 69. GLOUCESTER ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 11	**4.4**	62.3%	7.2%	11	**8.3**	54.5%	13.1%	**17.1**	44.6%	9.9%	18.5	7.4	15.0	19.0	16.3
12	**3.8**	53.6%	8.8%	9	**6.8**	48.8%	9.8%	**16.4**	41.8%	6.3%	16.4	17.0	15.5	14.4	48.0
13	**6.8**	69.4%	5.2%	11	**7.0**	54.8%	17.9%	**29.2**	39.5%	13.6%	34.5	7.6	16.2	42.0	14.3
14	**3.2**	48.0%	3.4%	8	**4.6**	47.3%	9.1%	**21.2**	28.3%	5.0%	22.3	9.6	21.1	22.4	12.3
15	**3.6**	87.2%	6.0%	7	**5.2**	77.4%	14.5%	**17.7**	35.7%	10.7%	19.2	9.3	11.9	22.8	2.8
16	**2.9**	65.8%	13.0%	7	**3.5**	61.9%	16.7%	**33.9**	40.4%	21.3%	36.5	15.7	28.5	37.3	25.3
17	**1.9**	58.4%	11.3%	6	**4.6**	67.3%	10.9%	**10.9**	71.7%	3.8%	10.0	18.6	7.8	13.5	5.0
ATD 13	**7.1**	56.5%	23.8%	-	**4.0**	50.0%	27.1%	**63.1**	0.0%	62.3%	65.9	47.4	57.7	69.8	95.0
14	**5.5**	50.9%	18.0%	-	**4.4**	52.8%	3.8%	**39.9**	7.7%	19.2%	40.1	35.5	34.3	48.2	25.3
15	**4.6**	85.9%	14.1%	-	**3.5**	76.2%	9.5%	**47.5**	0.0%	25.8%	49.0	39.8	33.3	53.3	51.5
16	**3.8**	73.1%	5.1%	-	**1.8**	76.2%	9.5%	**59.2**	3.4%	41.4%	60.6	21.0	45.4	60.1	64.0
17	**7.0**	76.0%	4.3%	-	**4.0**	54.2%	12.5%	**54.5**	12.5%	35.0%	52.9	16.8	26.8	63.4	48.0

TABLE 70. CAPE MAY ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 11	3.1	64.7%	18.0%	6	2.3	55.6%	25.9%	41.9	7.4%	22.2%	35.9	39.6	37.7	36.2	70.5
12	1.9	48.5%	29.7%	5	2.2	42.3%	38.5%	31.2	3.7%	14.8%	35.7	20.6	15.3	46.6	19.3
13	3.7	42.8%	35.1%	7	2.8	44.1%	26.5%	36.9	13.9%	13.9%	34.7	43.6	34.7	39.5	40.3
14	2.6	46.8%	26.2%	6	2.3	60.7%	25.0%	33.1	33.3%	11.1%	28.1	44.9	53.4	15.0	31.5
15	1.4	22.5%	18.1%	4	1.2	42.9%	14.3%	43.6	26.7%	40.0%	43.6	80.0	53.3	36.2	41.5
16	0.7	52.9%	43.9%	3	1.4	52.9%	17.6%	10.6	66.7%	6.7%	4.4	35.3	15.1	5.2	9.0
17	1.1	86.8%	1.9%	3	1.8	47.6%	14.3%	21.0	43.5%	17.4%	23.7	2.6	25.5	6.6	25.0
ATD 14	3.2	40.9%	28.9%	-	1.8	50.0%	27.3%	65.6	0.0%	37.5%	70.8	53.0	76.9	51.9	54.5
15	1.6	35.4%	5.8%	-	0.8	20.0%	10.0%	79.1	0.0%	50.0%	85.3	36.0	51.5	163.5	*
16	3.6	28.6%	9.7%	-	1.7	40.0%	15.0%	66.3	8.7%	47.8%	68.7	41.5	73.4	73.7	8.0
17	2.6	67.3%	24.0%	-	1.4	64.7%	11.8%	53.4	0.0%	27.8%	45.9	91.0	50.6	54.8	34.4

TABLE 71. SUSSEX ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 12	2.2	58.0%	10.0%	7	3.2	18.4%	21.1%	12.9	56.8%	5.4%	14.1	8.0	9.1	*	29.3
13	1.5	24.9%	9.1%	4	2.5	6.7%	16.7%	27.1	41.9%	3.2%	30.5	13.0	13.2	157.3	*
14	1.1	34.6%	1.7%	4	1.6	31.6%	10.5%	29.0	44.4%	22.2%	32.1	4.5	28.1	*	31.4
15	2.0	41.5%	25.0%	7	2.3	42.3%	30.8%	27.9	20.0%	12.0%	32.3	16.6	27.2	28.9	*
16	1.0	29.9%	40.5%	5	1.2	42.9%	28.6%	31.3	43.8%	12.5%	41.5	26.6	36.0	26.5	*
17	0.8	0.7%	0.3%	3	0.8	30.0%	10.0%	30.9	50.0%	25.0%	35.0	2.0	40.3	*	2.5
ATD 12	2.9	16.8%	15.5%	-	2.8	11.8%	23.5%	29.3	12.5%	9.4%	31.3	21.0	26.9	*	53.0
13	2.6	25.9%	12.6%	-	2.6	16.1%	9.8%	24.3	6.3%	3.1%	23.1	31.0	23.7	38.0	16.7
14	3.8	7.4%	10.3%	-	2.8	9.1%	24.2%	27.0	12.5%	6.3%	31.0	15.0	26.3	49.0	4.0
15	3.8	11.1%	30.1%	-	2.7	12.5%	31.3%	32.4	12.1%	21.5%	36.0	22.6	32.8	28.0	28.0
16	1.2	22.4%	51.6%	-	0.8	22.2%	22.2%	52.8	0.0%	41.7%	51.2	57.3	53.0	78.0	10.0
17	1.3	46.6%	0.0%	-	1.4	29.4%	0.0%	32.1	12.5%	18.8%	32.1	*	27.2	60.0	17.0

TABLE 72. SALEM ANNUAL TRENDS

	ADP				Admissions			ALOS							
	ADP	Minority	Female	High	Monthly	Minority	Female	Total	1-5 Days	60+ Days	M	F	W	B	H
DET 15	2.9	86.4%	15.8%	6	3.2	81.6%	21.1%	33.0	47.5%	17.5%	37.8	13.6	35.7	41.0	9.4
16	2.6	66.1%	7.5%	5	2.5	71.0%	19.4%	38.1	34.4%	25.0%	38.6	36.0	52.2	27.7	40.3
17	1.9	72.8%	26.6%	6	3.1	75.7%	16.2%	23.0	44.1%	14.7%	20.2	35.7	34.3	19.3	11.0
ATD 15	5.8	74.4%	27.4%	-	4.9	64.4%	33.9%	36.0	8.2%	18.0%	35.0	38.1	38.2	31.8	64.8
16	3.0	81.1%	13.2%	-	2.2	73.1%	19.2%	42.9	3.7%	25.9%	44.1	37.6	41.1	45.4	26.0
17	1.3	67.4%	18.7%	-	3.6	73.3%	20.0%	35.2	0.0%	17.6%	43.8	22.3	27.2	47.5	35.7

Notes

General Notes.

If and when data modifications or updates occur, previously distributed reports are not adjusted and redistributed. Instead, subsequent reports are adjusted to reflect the most recently verified data. The research & reform specialist working with each site can provide clarification regarding any data changes in a given site.

ADP figures for any county with a cap or restriction on daily population during any given time period include youth held out-of-county, i.e., reflect total youth from that county in secure detention. Note that LOS figures for counties under such a cap/restriction reflect the length of stay in secure detention, including time spent in-county and out-of-county

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[1] Because each cohort of JDAI sites has a different pre-JDAI year, pre-JDAI all-sites figures do not reflect numbers from one specific year. All-sites pre-JDAI figures are therefore derived by tallying figures from each individual site's pre-JDAI year (currently 2003, 2005, 2008, 2009, 2011, or 2012 depending on the site).

[2] "Other Violation or Non-Delinquent Event" includes situations such as municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP is filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

[3] "Other Reason" includes out-of-state warrants, parole warrants, detainers, and temporary detention (transfer from other secure facility) for the purpose of testifying at a trial or appearing in court.

[4] Prior to the annual report of 2011, in the original cohort of sites, pre-JDAI (2003) figures that relied on case-level data for analysis were based on a 4-month sample of cases. In 2011 staff worked to build complete case-level data sets for these sites for their pre-JDAI year, in order to allow for better analysis of pre vs. post JDAI changes. In Hudson, however, in accordance with detention record-retention rules, admission/departure logbooks had been destroyed by 2011, and since in 2003 Hudson did not have an electronic means of otherwise maintaining case-level data, a full-year case-level data file could not be built. As such, Hudson's pre-JDAI figures in Tables 6-8 are extrapolated based on the original 4-month sample. For example, in the 4-month sample for 2003, 10.3% of admissions were for VOPs, and 10.3% of 1222 total annual admissions is 126, the extrapolated estimate for total VOP admissions in Hudson in 2003. Similarly, for 47 of Essex's 2460 admissions in 2003, a review of records in 2011 could not determine the type of act/lead reason for admission, and so the same method is used for these 47 cases.

[5] Includes detention alternative violations; municipal warrants; violation of a deferred disposition; violation of drug court; return to detention from an alternative for family issues, equipment problems, or other issues not directly related to the youth's non-compliant behavior; violation of diversion; violations of other court-ordered conditions that are not clearly a VOP or detention alternative violation; program violations where no VOP was filed; violations where the exact nature is unknown; contempt of court on a non-delinquency matter; and status offenses/family crisis matters.

[6] If the current offense is a VOP or other violation of a disposition, this reflects the most serious adjudicated offense for which the youth is currently on probation. If the current offense is an FTA, ATD violation, or other violation of the terms of pre-dispositional release, this reflects the most serious offense of all open pending charges at the time of the admission to detention.

[7] Court remand includes youth remanded to detention at any point in the case process. Note that this includes youth previously in the community or on a detention alternative who have not been charged with a new offense or violation, but who are remanded upon adjudication to await disposition, or upon disposition to await placement. In other words, the primary reason for the remand is tied to the case process, and not to *new* behavior of the youth. However, when this occurs, the "Nature of Offense/Lead Reason for Detention" for which the youth is detained is recorded as the charge for which the youth was newly adjudicated or disposed

[8] "Other" admission process includes situations such as youth admitted directly on a warrant to detain or from a detention alternative (without a call to/processing via intake services); youth brought directly to the detention center by an alternative program on a violation (without a warrant); extradition from out-of-state; return on detainer from a hospital/mental health facility pre-disposition; via the prosecutor's office; and a few cases where the exact nature of the admission process is unknown.

[9] Length of stay is calculated based on youth departing detention during the time period of interest, and for each youth, LOS is the number of days between and including the departure date and the admission date.

[10] Length of Stay: All-Site Average - Beginning with the 2010 Annual Report, all-site figures are now derived by adding up each site's LOS figure, and dividing by the number of sites. Previously, within a cohort of sites, each youth's length of stay was summed and divided by the total number of youth. The "youth-based" ALOS and "site-based" ALOS yield similar, though not exactly the same, results. This change occurred as the result of the ongoing addition of new JDAI sites, which resulted in totals for *each cohort* of sites being replaced with a single, *all-sites* total or average, and factors related to how data are maintained for each cohort of sites.

[11] Departure Type Clarification

"Detention Alternative/Shelter" includes youth released to detention alternatives/alternative supervision/shelter a) prior to the final case disposition or b) at/post-disposition, but prior to final dispositional placement (i.e., released to alternative supervision to await placement availability). Situation b) occurs infrequently, and as such is not reported as its own category in this report.

"Other Service Agency/Placement (pre-dispo)" includes youth released to a hospital; mental health/diagnostic facility; DCP&P custody; treatment or dispositional program, pre-dispositionally; or youth released to their dispositional placement prior to the date of final disposition.

"Jail, Bail, Upon/After Waiver" includes youth who were transferred to the jail for any reason (waiver, adult charges filed in criminal, adult charges pending at time of admission, age, etc.), youth who made bail or who were ROR after adult charges were filed in criminal court, and youth who were otherwise released upon or after waiver to any location.

"Other Authorities" include youth released to the custody of out-of-state authorities (typically youth admitted on out-of-state warrants); BICE (immigration); JJC parole or secure facility (typically following admission for a parole warrant); or the police (typically when it is determined youth was in fact an adult).

"Similar" in the "dismissed/diverted" category includes cases where no charges were formally filed in court; the case was closed or inactivated with no further action, including cases where probation was terminated; cases where a youth, having been admitted as a sanction for drug-court noncompliance, was returned home to continue with drug court; cases where no indictment was returned for a youth waived to adult court (and the charges were not reopened in juvenile court); and youth that had been admitted on a status offense or family crisis matter.

"Other" cases are those where the circumstances of release could not be clearly determined, or rare cases that do not fall into any of the above categories. NOTE: In light of the very small number of cases that fall into this category, cases categorized as "other" are not included in the Departure Type tables.

[12] For counties with a 60-day commitment program, data regarding departures and LOS pertain to youth leaving/LOS in the detention center on "detention status." In other words, if a youth in the detention center pre-dispositionally is ultimately disposed to the detention commitment program, the "departure date" used in the youth's LOS calculation is the date the youth's status changed from "detention" to "disposed/commitment," and the departure type will be recorded as "dispositional placement."

[13] Other crime indicators, based on reports of crime (as opposed to arrests for crime), show decreases, too. For example, the total crime index for the state of New Jersey, which is the count of index offenses *reported* to the police (murder, rape, robbery, burglary, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft), reflects decreases in crime since 2003. And, since 2003 the percent of reported crime cleared by arrest has remained the same. For example, in 2003 there were 252,149 reported index offenses, and 19.2% were cleared by arrest. In 2015, there were 168,611 reported index offenses (a large decrease), and 22.0% were cleared by arrest.

[14] Refers only to those JDAI sites that house youth in detention centers which have been approved by the Juvenile Justice Commission to operate 60-day commitment programs as a dispositional option.

[15] This does not include duplicate admissions of youth disposed to a term of weekends or to clusters of non-consecutive days in detention. (Example: a youth ordered to serve 4 weekends is counted as one admission, not 4.)

[16] Includes youth whose disposition included a term of commitment in detention followed by conditional release, who then violated the terms of release, and were subsequently returned to serve out the remainder of their commitment term in detention.

Burlington County Datawalk

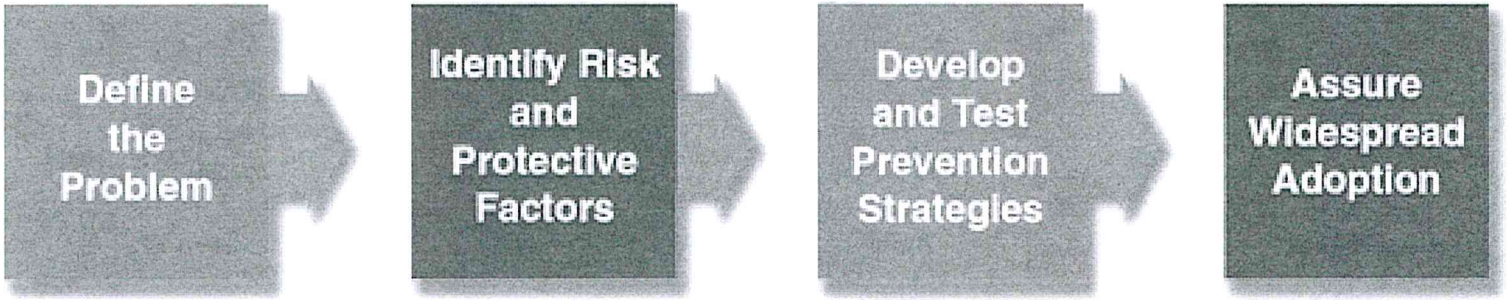
RUTGERS
Senator Walter Rand Institute
for Public Affairs

What is a Datawalk?

- A Data Walk is an interactive way for community stakeholders, including residents, researchers, program administrators, local government officials, and service providers, to engage in dialogue around research findings about their community.
  - Data Walks build the capacity of individuals who may not commonly approach community problems quantitatively to read and interpret data.
  - They create dialogue between different stakeholders in a community, including service providers, teachers and principals, researchers, community members, health professionals, business leaders, and local government officials.
  - They also provide researchers a more robust analysis of the data by contextualizing the findings to include input from varied stakeholders who may offer new or different interpretations of the research findings.

Source: Urban Institute

The Public Health Approach to Violence Prevention



Center for Disease Control

Risk Factors for Analysis



Selected Domains

- Risk factors are typically organized into four separate "domains", or groups, which those risk factors relate to. Those domains are Individual/Peer, Family, School, and Community.
- Individual/Peer
  - Individual risk factors are "any characteristics directly related to or within a specific person that affect the likelihood of that individual engaging in violent and delinquent behavior" (OJJDP 4). Peer risk factors are related to peer norms and attachment, socialization, and interactions with peers (Hoeve et al. 2009).
  - The indicators in this Data Walk which fall into the Individual/Peer Domain are Sex, Age, Median Family Income, and Juvenile Arrests.

Sources: U.S Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology

Selected Domains Continued

- Family
  - Family risk factors are related to family structure, support, and function (Wong, Slotboom, and Bijleveld 2010).
  - The factors in this Data Walk which fall into the Family Domain are Total Single Parent Households, Divorce Rates, Domestic Violence Incidents, Child Abuse and Neglect Cases, and Out-of-Home Placements
- School
  - School risk factors are related to school attendance, academic performance, and attachment and commitment to school (Wong, Slotboom, and Bijleveld 2010).
  - The factors in this Data Walk which fall into the School Domain are English and Math Proficiency, Suspension Rates, VVWSA Incidents, HIB Incidents, Graduation Rates, Dropout Rates, and Chronic Absenteeism Rates.

Source: European Journal of Criminology

Selected Domains Continued

- Community
  - Community risk factors involve the physical environment, economic and recreational opportunities, existing social supports, and other characteristics or structures that affect successful community function (OJJDP 9).
  - The factors in this Data Walk which fall into the Community Domain are Housing Occupancy Rates, Family Poverty Rates, Children Participating in Free Lunch Programs, Households Receiving Food Stamp Aid, Access to Healthcare, Community Drug Use (Naloxone Administrations, Opioid Dispensations, Overdose Deaths), Unemployment Rates, and Adult Arrests

Source: U.S Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

How Did We Select These Risk Factors?

- These risk factors were selected after an exhaustive review of the literature pertaining to juvenile delinquency. The risk factors selected are factors which researchers and scholars have highlighted as being predictive of juvenile delinquency. OJJDP

Table 1: Individual-Level Risk Factors and Indicators*

Risk Factors	Indicators
Antisocial behavior and alienation (delinquent beliefs, general delinquency involvement)	-Attempted suicides -Juvenile arrests for vandalism, drug abuse, or general alcohol- or drug-related arrests -Reported gang involvement -Rebelliousness -Antisocial personality
Gun possession (illegal gun ownership or carrying a gun)	-Self-report of gun carrying on school property -Juvenile arrests for weapons or gun possession -Gun confiscations at school
Favorable attitudes toward drug use, early onset of substance use	-Positive attitudes toward alcohol abuse or drug use -Juvenile self-reported first and/or regular use of alcohol or drugs -Drug use initiated before age of 15
Early onset of aggression or violence or other problem behaviors	-Aggressive in grades K–3 -Juvenile arrests for violent crime and serious violent crime -Juvenile externalizing behavioral problems -Drop out of school before 9th grade
Violent victimization and children exposed to violence	-Injured in a physical fight -Threatened or injured by a weapon -Dating violence -Past physical or sexual abuse
Cognitive and neurological deficits, mental/behavioral health disorders	-Learning disabilities -Emotional disturbances -Traumatic brain injury -Attention deficit hyperactive disorder (ADHD) -Low self control, impulsiveness -Special education enrollment -Low IQ -Sensation seeking

*From: DSG 2001; ADBH 2011; Arthur et al. 2002

Table 2: Family-Level Risk Factors and Indicators*

Risk Factors	Indicators
Family history of problem behavior/parent criminality	-Family members in alcohol or other drug treatment programs -Pregnant mothers using alcohol -Babies born with fetal alcohol syndrome -Parents with criminal records, arrests and convictions of parents -Incarcerated parents
Family management problem/poor parental supervision and monitoring	-Children living outside of the family -Lack of parental involvement in child's school
	-Poor supervision -Lack of caring, supportive adults -Large families
Poor family attachment/bonding	-Single-parent homes -Absence of caring adults -Youth in foster care -Death of a parent
Child victimization and maltreatment	-Reported child abuse and neglect cases -Unpaid child support -Requests for social service intervention
Pattern of high family conflict and/or violence	-Divorce -Domestic violence arrests -Intimate partner violence, intimate murders -911 calls for domestic violence
Sibling antisocial behavior	-Juvenile arrests for other siblings -Older siblings encourage antisocial behavior
Parental use of physical punishment/harsh and erratic discipline practices	-Inconsistent discipline -Harsh discipline -No discipline or few rules at home -Poor supervision
Low parental education level/illiteracy	-Low educational attainment (less than 12 years of school) -Low adult literacy -Low involvement of parents in school

*From: DSG 2001; Arthur 2002

Table 3: Peer-Related Risk Factors and Indicators*

Risk Factors	Indicators
Gang involvement or gang membership	-Gang activity participation -Police reports of youth gang activity -Perceived peer gang involvement
Peer alcohol and drug use	-Peers' positive attitudes toward alcohol abuse or drug use -Reported use of alcohol and drugs by friends
Association with delinquent or aggressive peers	-Violent friends -Peer arrests for violent offenses -Peer rejection by prosocial peers -Antisocial romantic partner

*From: DSG 2001; Arthur 2002

Table 4: School-Related Risk Factors and Indicators*

Risk Factors	Indicators
Low academic achievement/academic failure	-Average student reading, math, and science proficiency -Academic failure beginning in elementary school (grades 4–6)
Negative attitude toward school/low bonding, low school attachment, low commitment to school	-Suspensions or expulsions from school -Frequent school transitions -Low academic aspirations -Low parental college expectations for child -Low commitment to school -Disciplinary problems in elementary school
Inadequate school climate/poorly organized and functioning schools/negative labeling by teachers	-Exposure to abuse by students, bullying -Violence/crime in schools -Teacher attitudes, job satisfaction -Physical decay of school -High levels of distrust between teachers and students
School dropout	-School dropout status -Truancy, frequent absences, chronic absenteeism

*From: DSG 2001; Arthur et al. 2002

Source: Development Services Group 2001, Arthur et al, 2002

List of Indicators

Sex

Age

Median Family Income

Juvenile Arrests

Single Parent Households

Divorce Rates

Domestic Violence Incidents

Reported Child Abuse and Neglect Cases

Out-of-Home Placements

Reading and Math Proficiency

Suspension Rates

VVWSA Incidents

HIB Incidents

Graduation Rates

Dropout Rates

Chronic Absenteeism

Homeowner Vacancy Rates

Rental Vacancy Rates

Family Poverty Rates

Free Lunch Program Participation

Food Stamp Aid

Access to Healthcare

Treatment Admissions

Naloxone Administrations

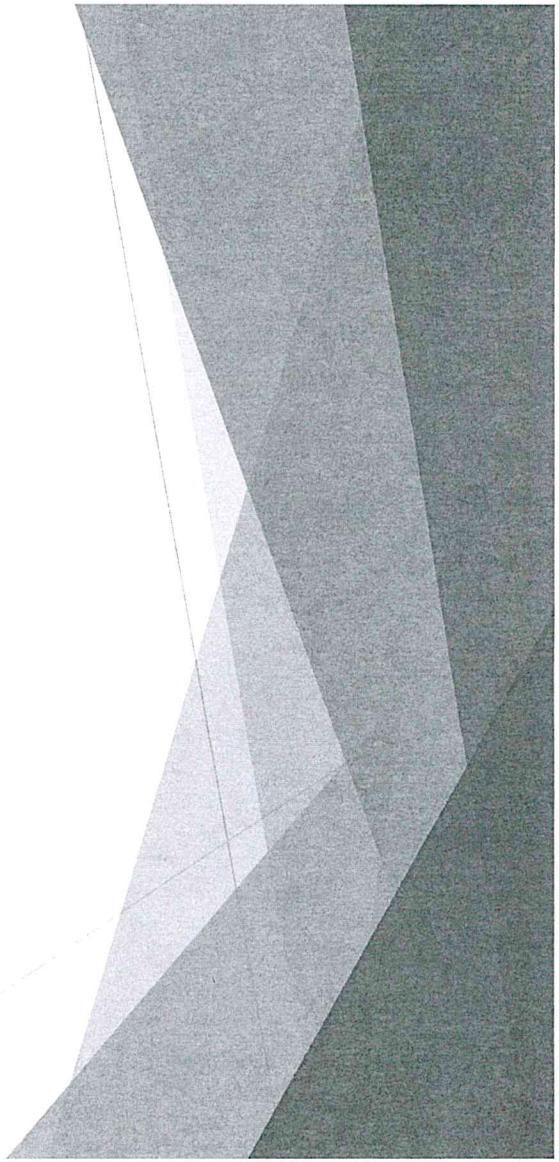
Opioid Dispensations

Overdose Deaths

Adolescent Unemployment

Young Adult Unemployment

Adult Arrests



Sources

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- New Jersey State Police- Uniform Crime Reports and Domestic Violence Offenses
- New Department of Education, Performance Report
- The State of New Jersey-NJ Cares, Office of the New Jersey Coordinator for Addiction Response and Enforcement Strategies
- New Jersey Substance Abuse Monitoring System (NJSAMS) maintained by the Division of Mental Health and Addiction Services (DMHAS)
- COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT, 2019-2021
- New Jersey CARES
- The Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
- Police Departments
- Burlington County Prosecutor's Office

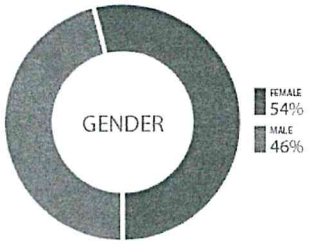
Adverse Childhood Experiences

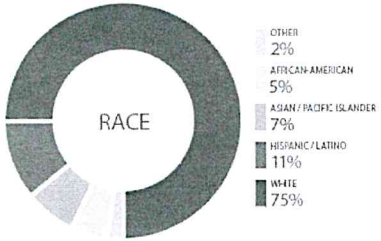
WHAT ARE ACEs?

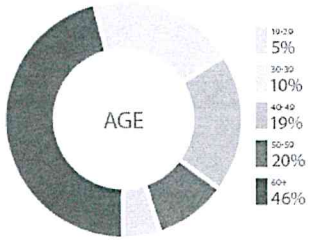
Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) is the term given to describe all types of abuse, neglect, and other traumatic experiences that occur to individuals under the age of 18. The landmark Kaiser ACE Study examined the relationships between these experiences during childhood and reduced health and well-being later in life.

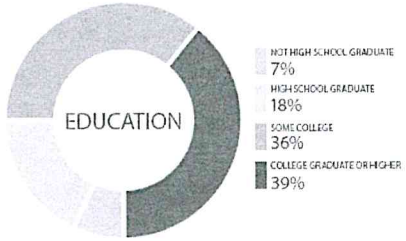
WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ACE STUDY?

Between 1995 and 1997, over 17,000 people receiving physical exams completed confidential surveys containing information about their childhood experiences and current health status and behaviors. The information from these surveys was combined with results from their physical exams to form the study's findings.





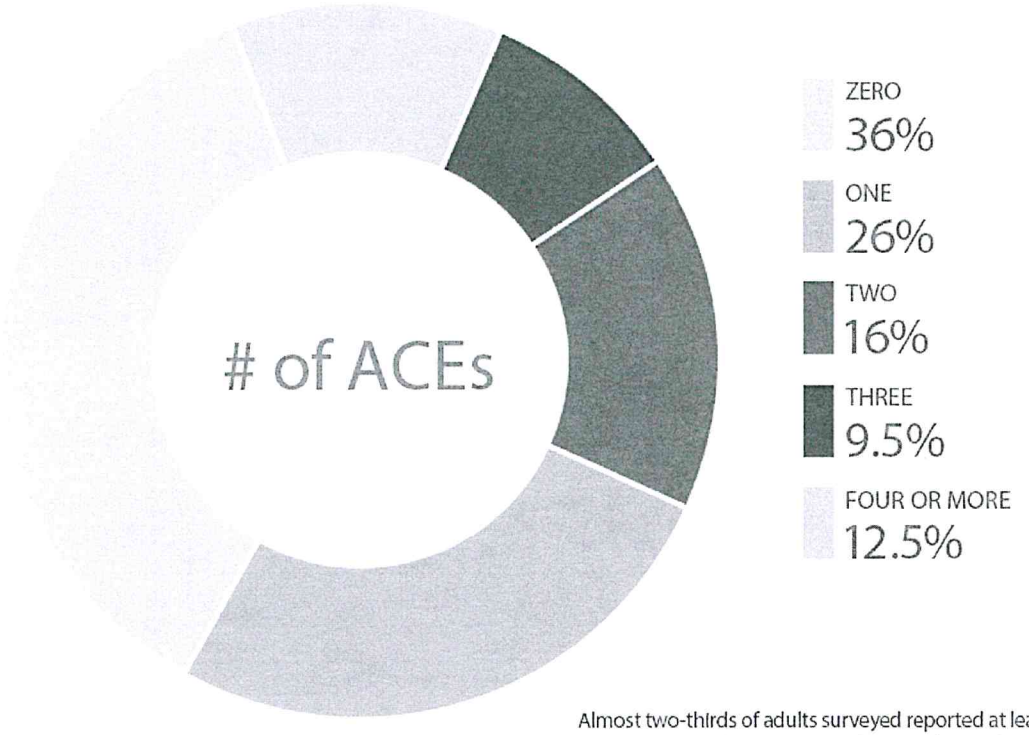




*Participants in this study reflected a cross-section of middle-class American adults.

Center for Disease Control

HOW COMMON ARE ACEs?



Almost two-thirds of adults surveyed reported at least one Adverse Childhood Experience – and the majority of respondents who reported at least one ACE reported more than one.

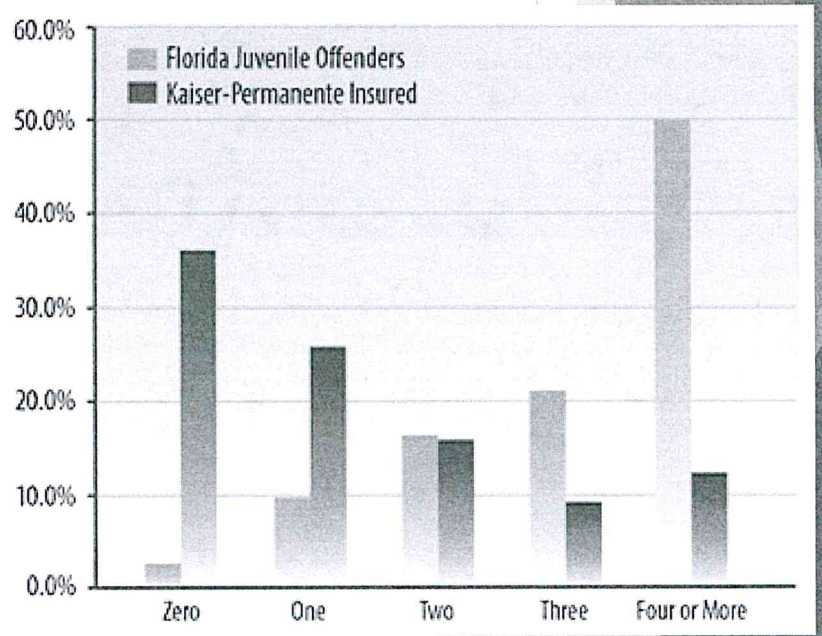
Center for Disease Control
https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/acestudy/aboutace.html

The Prevalence of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Juvenile Offenders

- Adverse Childhood Experiences, or ACEs, are potentially traumatic events that occur in childhood (0-17 years) such as experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect; witnessing violence in the home; and having a family member attempt or die by suicide.

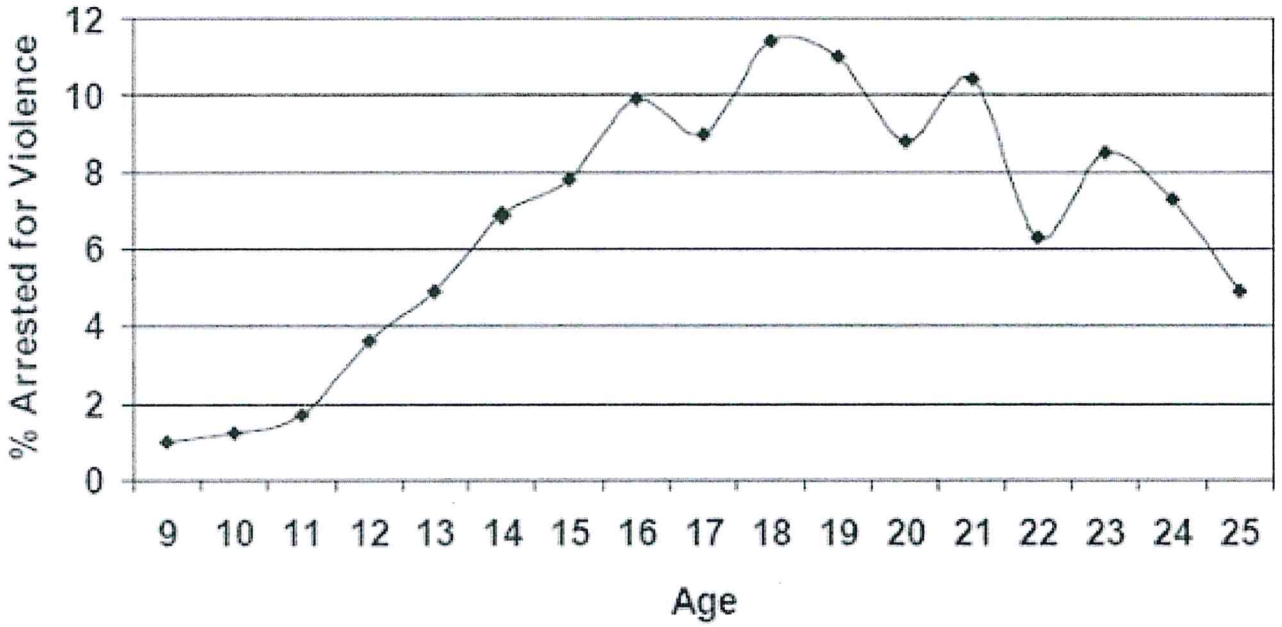
Florida Department of Juvenile Justice (Baglivio & Epps, 2015)

- Florida, 64,329 youth offenders surveyed
- 3 % reported no childhood adversity, compared to 36 % from the original ACE Study
- 50% of Florida's youth offenders reported 4 or more ACEs



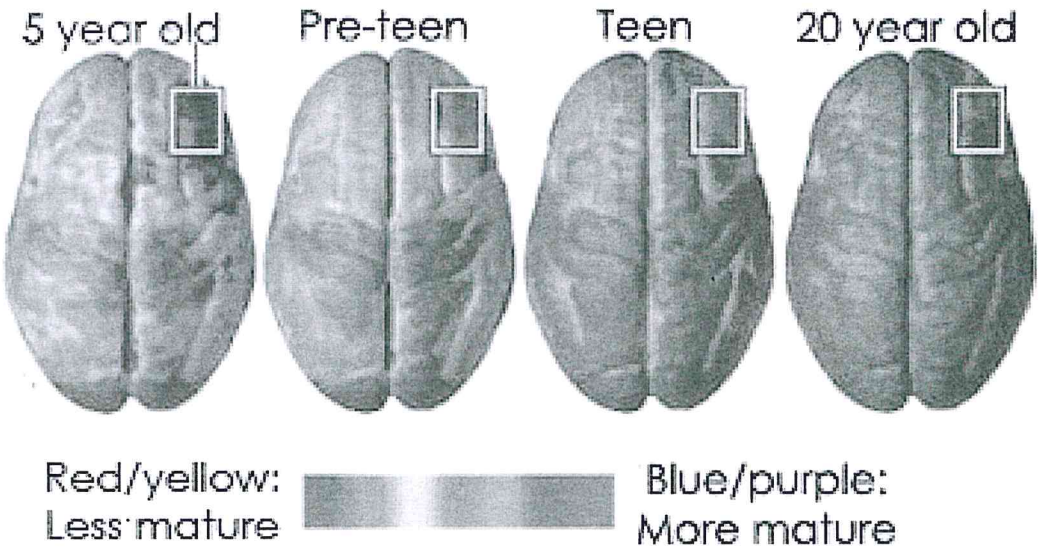
OJJDP, Journal of Juvenile Justice

The Age-Crime Curve



The National Institute of Justice

Cognitive Brain Development

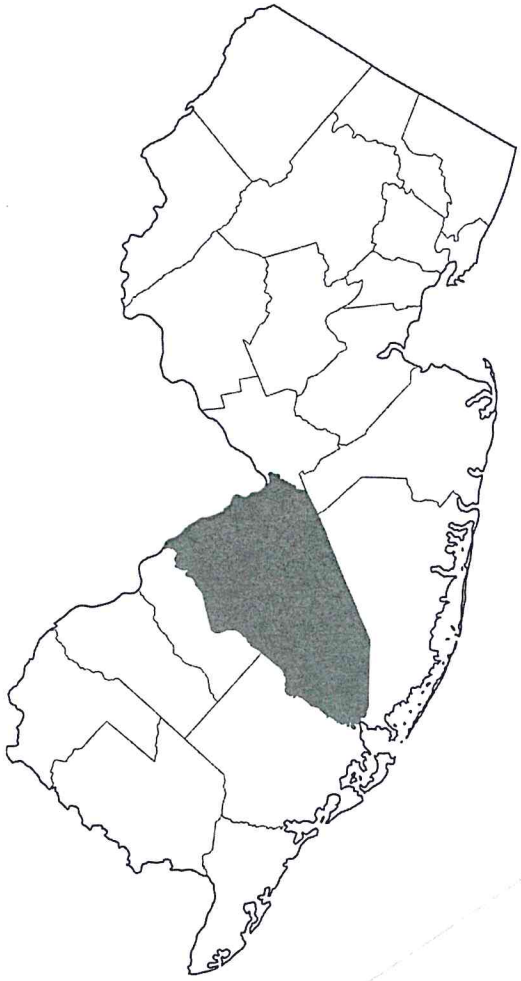


How Should Justice Policy Treat Young Offenders?

Goals for Today

- Questions
- Opportunities
  - Celebrate Successes
  - Create Initiatives that focus of Policy and Practice
  - Increase the capacity for established and underutilized programs
- Sensitive Data
- Disclaimer
  - Language
- Next Steps
  - Deeper Dive
- Presentation Layout
  - Presenting the data in various formats, tables, charts, rates and state rankings
- Supplementary Databook

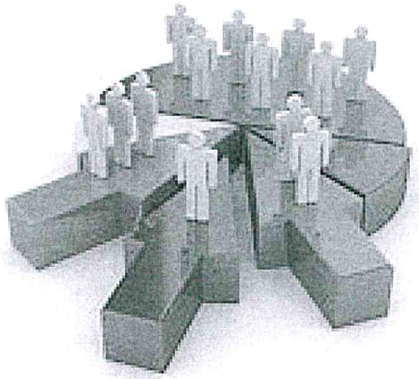
County Profile



Burlington County Profile

- Burlington County is a suburban county located in South Jersey made up of 3 cities, 31 townships, and 6 boroughs that cover 798.6 square miles
- In 2017, Burlington County had a population of 449,192 with approximately 562 individuals per square mile
- Burlington County residents identify as 75.7% White; 18.8% Black; 7.6% Hispanic or Latino; 6.2% Asian; and 4.1% Other
- 29% of households have children under the age of 18
- 4.4% of families are living below the poverty-level
- The median family income in Burlington County is $99,356

Demographics



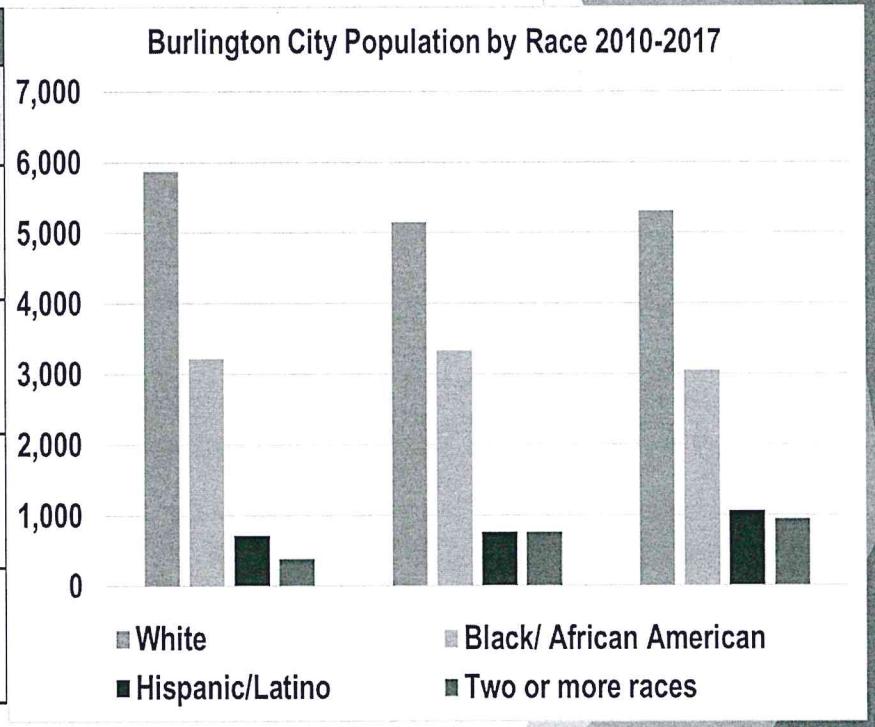
Total Population by Municipality

Burlington County Total Population 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	9,953	9,865	9,835	-1%
Pemberton Township	28,266	27,925	27,573	-2%
Willingboro	32,168	31,735	31,568	-2%
Maple Shade	19,270	19,075	18,940	-2%
Burlington County	447,861	450,155	449,192	0%
New Jersey	8,721,577	8,874,374	8,960,161	3%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Burlington City Population by Race

Burlington City Population by Race 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change
White	5,871	5,160	5,314	-9%
Black/ African American	3,221	3,342	3,054	-5%
Hispanic/Latino	716	768	1,060	48%
Two or more races	381	768	952	150%

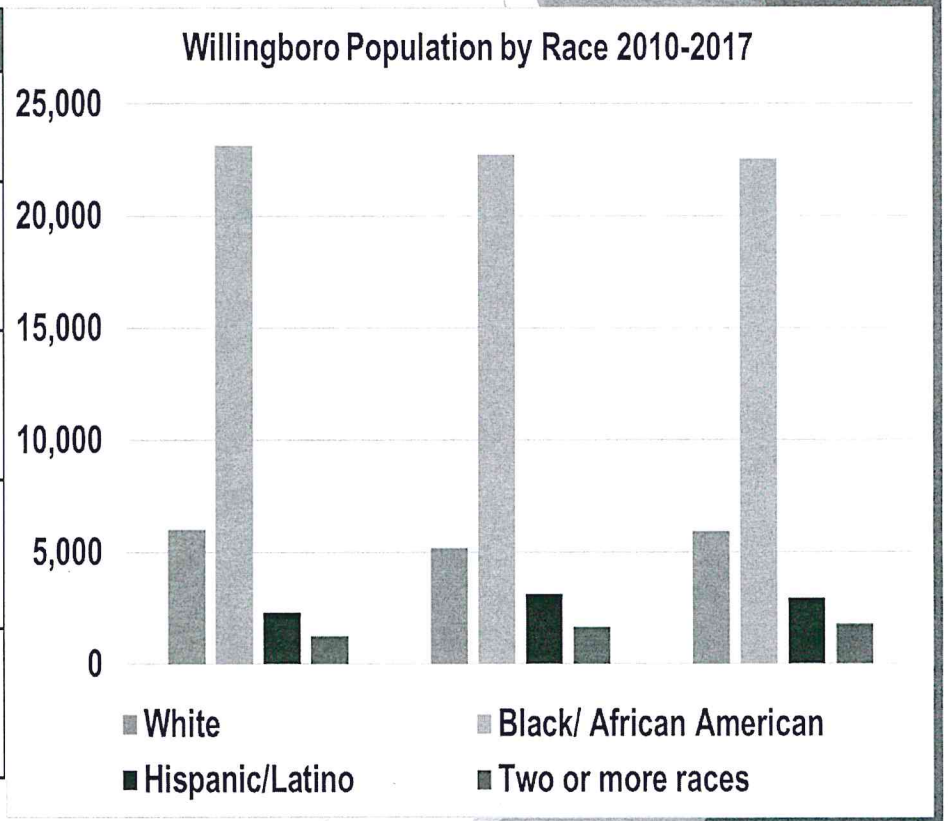


Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

Willingboro Population by Race

Willingboro Population by Race 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change
White	6,015	5,191	5,935	-1%
Black/ African American	23,164	22,747	22,553	-3%
Hispanic/Latino	2,270	3,115	2,930	29%
Two or more races	1,258	1,658	1,776	41%

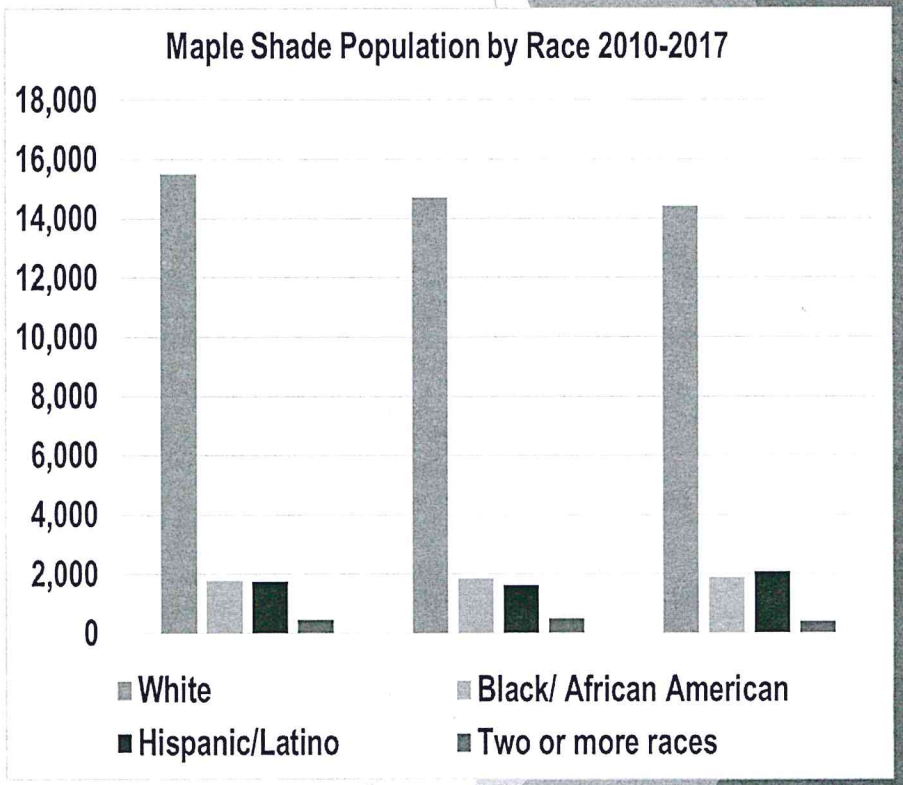
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



Maple Shade Population by Race

Maple Shade Population by Race 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change
White	15,498	14,711	14,419	-7%
Black/ African American	1,792	1,837	1,896	6%
Hispanic/Latino	1,743	1,622	2,077	19%
Two or more races	475	482	389	-18%

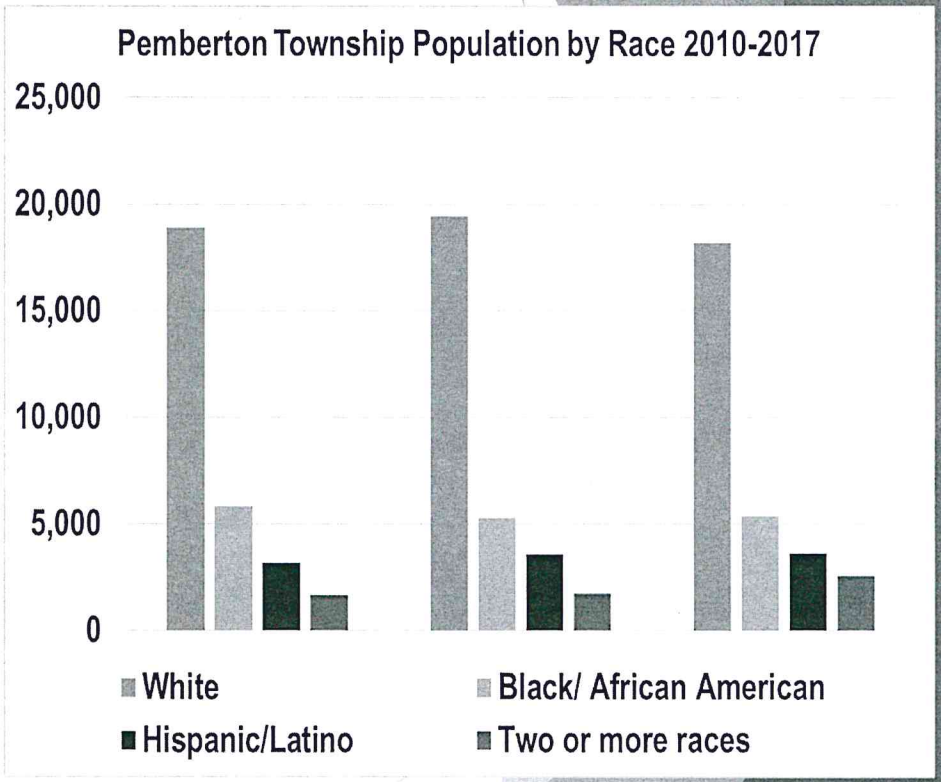
Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

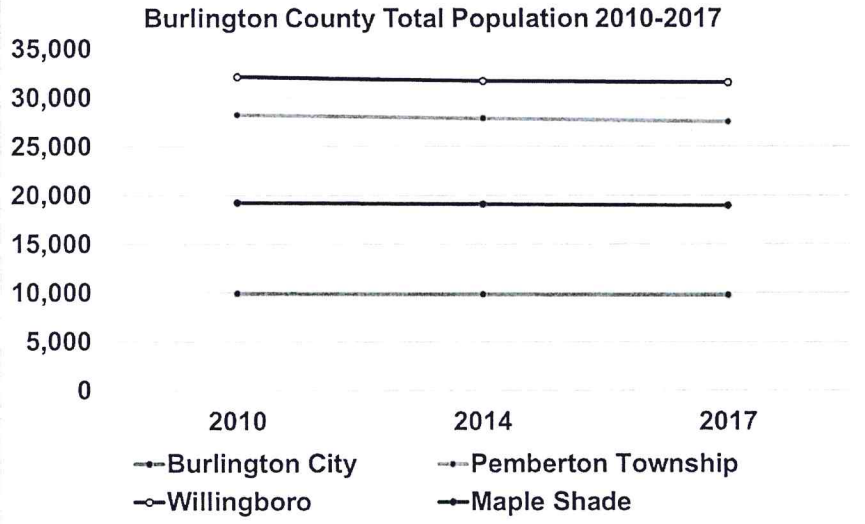


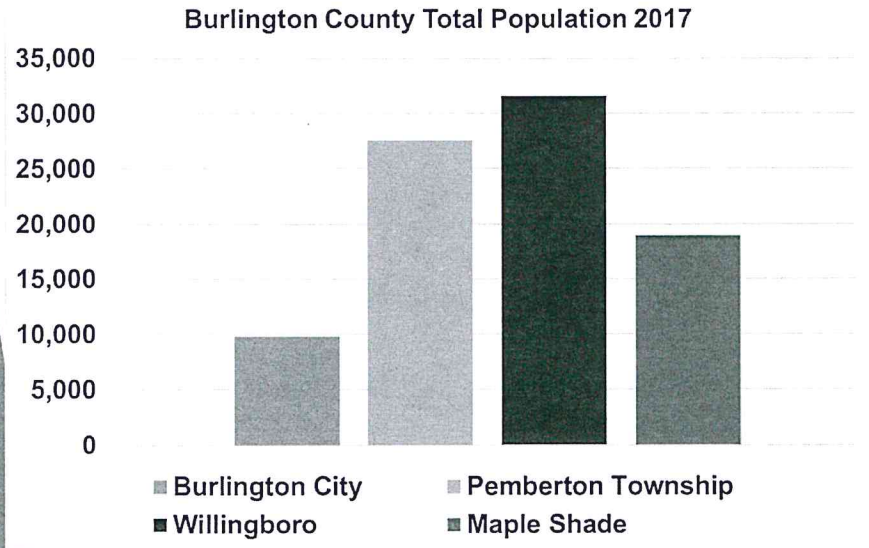
Pemberton Township Population by Race

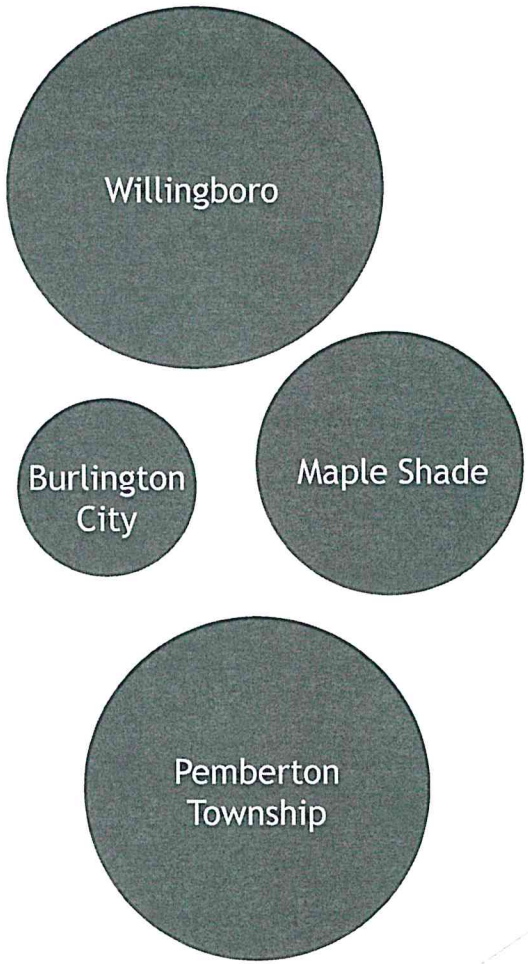
Pemberton Township Population by Race 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change
White	18,863	19,428	18,180	-4%
Black/ African American	5,839	5,270	5,372	-8%
Hispanic/Latino	3,165	3,571	3,601	14%
Two or more races	1,670	1,734	2,582	55%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates









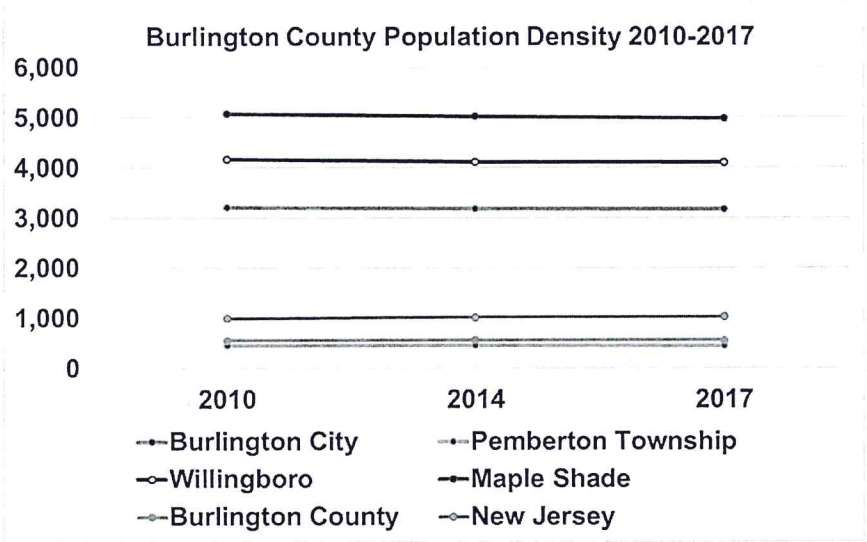
BC State Ranking

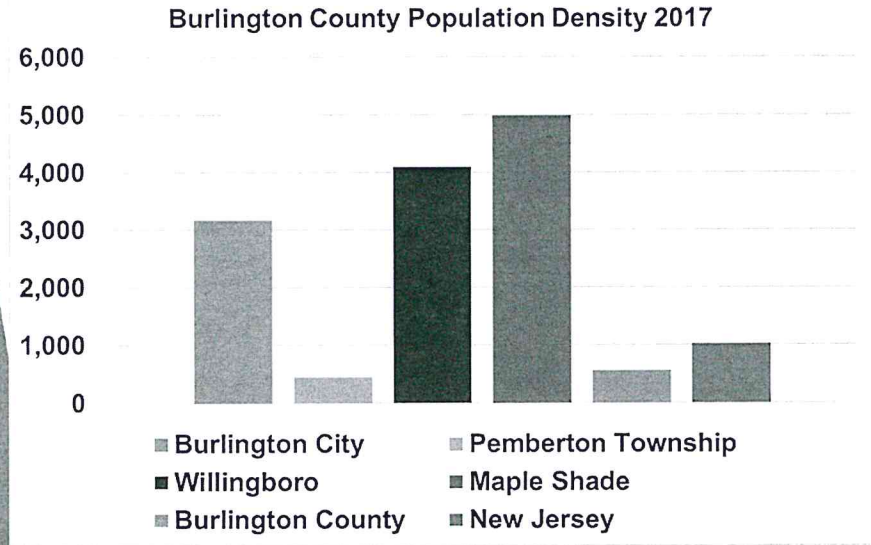
11/21

Population Density by Municipality

Burlington County Population Density 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	3,211	3,182	3,173	-1%
Pemberton Township	461	456	450	-2%
Willingboro	4,178	4,121	4,100	-2%
Maple Shade	5,071	5,020	4,984	-2%
Burlington County	561	564	562	0%
New Jersey	1,000	1,017	1,027	3%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates







BC State Ranking

14/21

Individual/Peer

Sex

Age

Income

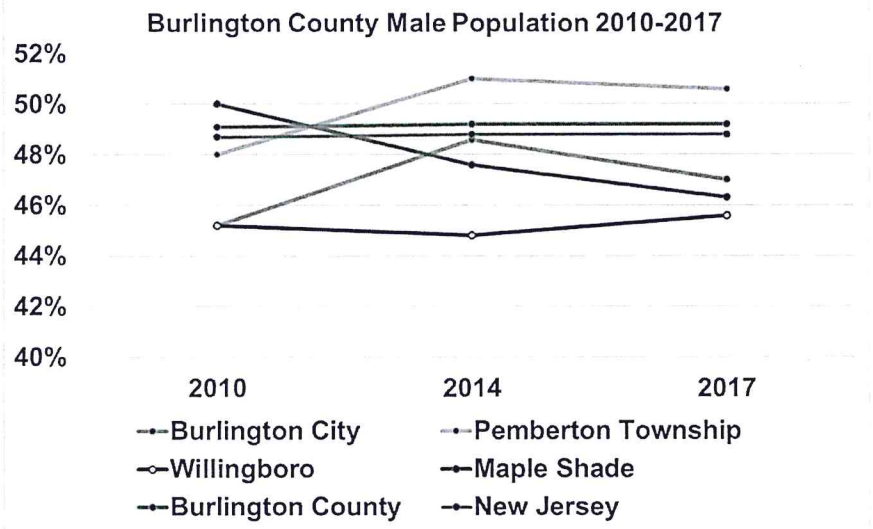
Juvenile Arrests

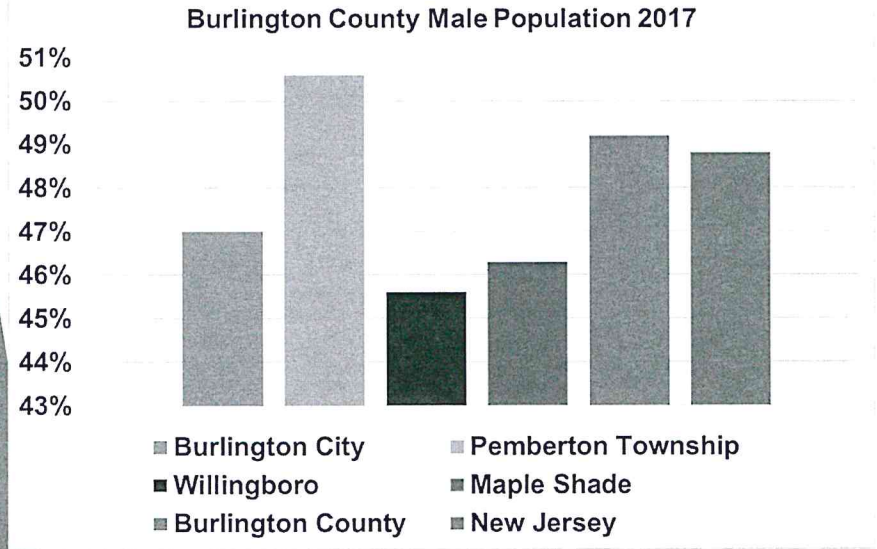
Male Population by Municipality

Males are disproportionately involved in the juvenile justice system in comparison to females. According to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), in 2006, males accounted for 71% of youth arrests, 72% of delinquency cases, 57% of status cases, and 85% of youth in placement (Ehrmann et al., 2019).

Burlington County Male Population 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	45.2%	48.6%	47%	4%
Pemberton Township	48%	51%	50.6%	5%
Willingboro	45.2%	44.8%	45.6%	1%
Maple Shade	50%	47.6%	46.3%	-7%
Burlington County	49.1%	49.2%	49.2%	0%
New Jersey	48.7%	48.8%	48.8%	0%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





470 out of 1000 residents in Burlington City are male.

506 out of 1000 residents in Pemberton Township are male.

456 out of 1000 residents in Willingboro are male.

463 out of 1000 residents in Maple Shade are male.

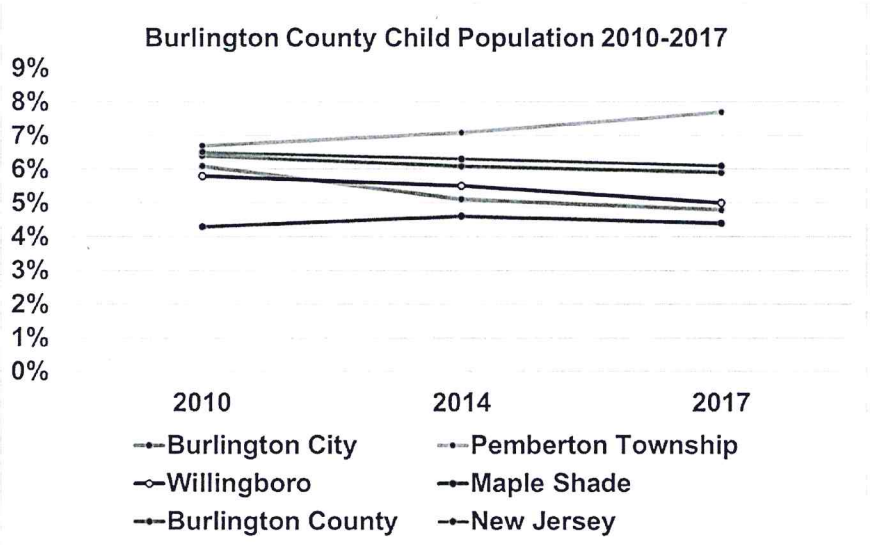
BC State Ranking

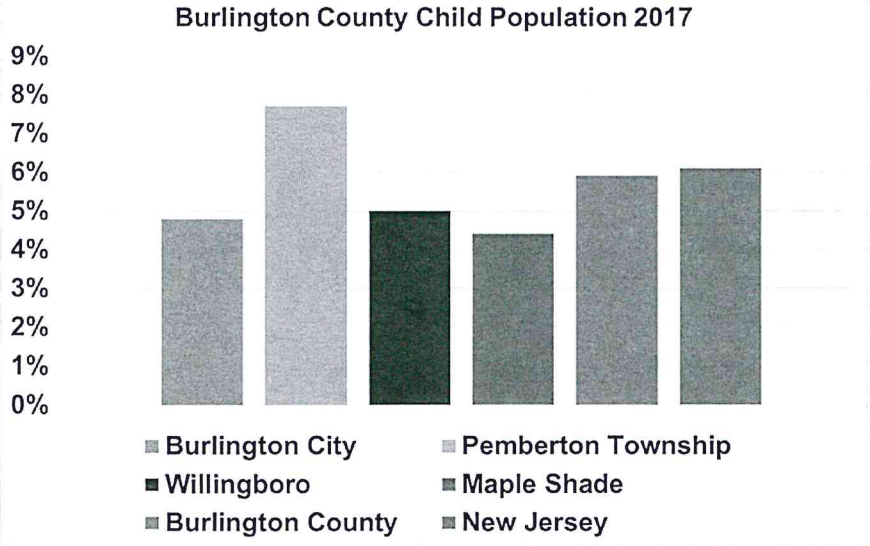
5/21

Child Population by Municipality, aged 5-9

Burlington County Child Population 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	6.1%	5.1%	4.8%	-21%
Pemberton Township	6.7%	7.1%	7.7%	15%
Willingboro	5.8%	5.5%	5%	-14%
Maple Shade	4.3%	4.6%	4.4%	2%
Burlington County	6.4%	6.1%	5.9%	-8%
New Jersey	6.5%	6.3%	6.1%	-6%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





48 out of 1000 residents in Burlington City are 5-9 years old.

77 out of 1000 residents in Pemberton Township are 5-9 years old.

50 out of 1000 residents in Willingboro are 5-9 years old.

44 out of 1000 residents in Maple Shade are 5-9 years old.

BC State Ranking

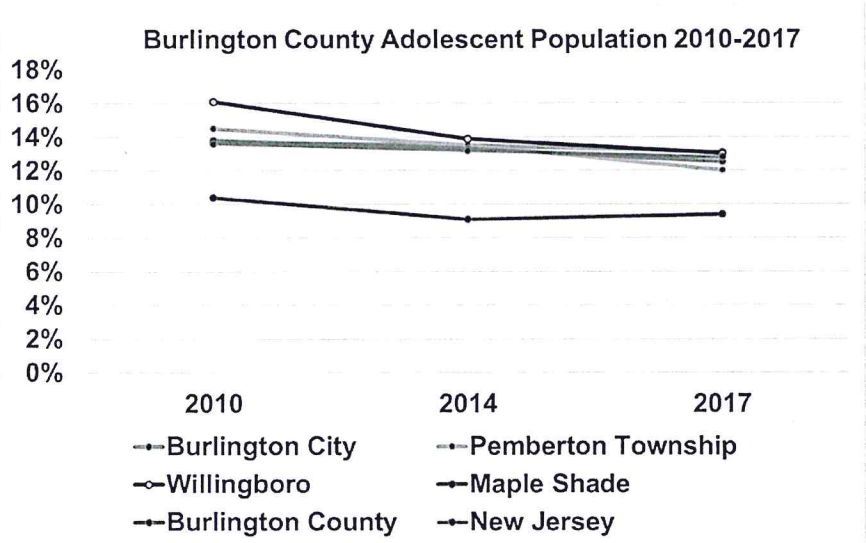
13/21

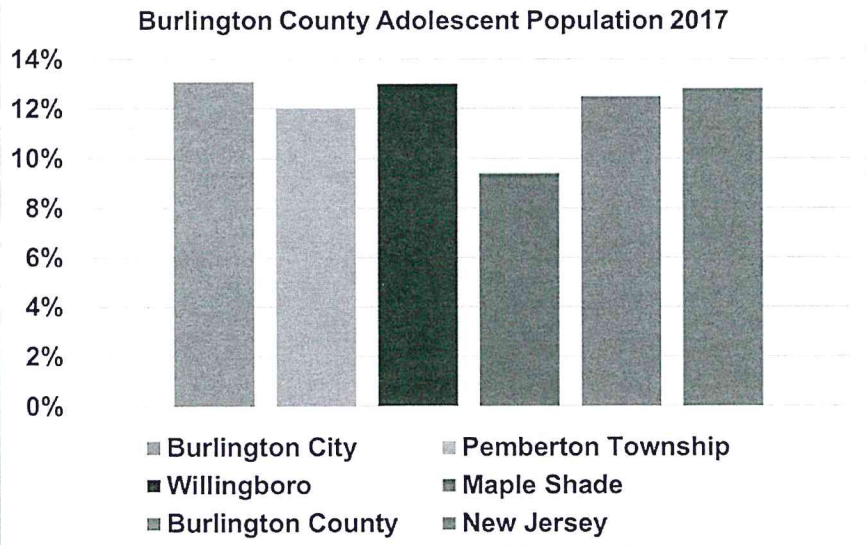
Adolescent Population by Municipality, aged 10-19

The prevalence of offending tends to increase from late childhood, peak in the teenage years (ages 15 to 19), and then declines in the early 20s (Loeber, 2013). This phenomenon is referred to as the age-crime curve.

Burlington County Adolescent Population 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	13.7%	13.5%	13.1%	-4%
Pemberton Township	14.5%	13.5%	12%	-17%
Willingboro	16.1%	13.9%	13%	-19%
Maple Shade	10.4%	9.1%	9.4%	-10%
Burlington County	13.8%	13.3%	12.5%	-9%
New Jersey	13.6%	13.2%	12.8%	-6%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





131 out of 1000 residents in Burlington City are 10-19 years old.

120 out of 1000 residents in Pemberton Township are 10-19 years old.

130 out of 1000 residents in Willingboro are 10-19 years old.

94 out of 1000 residents in Maple Shade are 10-19 years old.

BC State Ranking

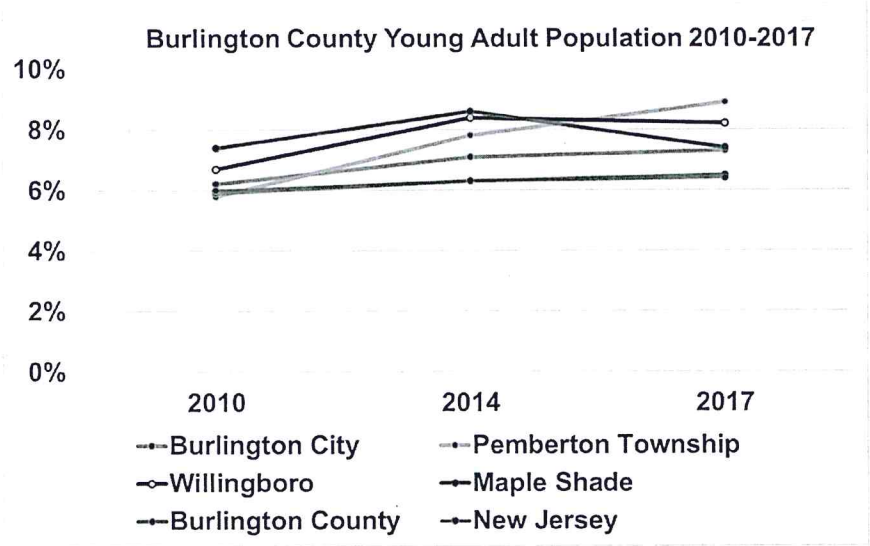
16/21

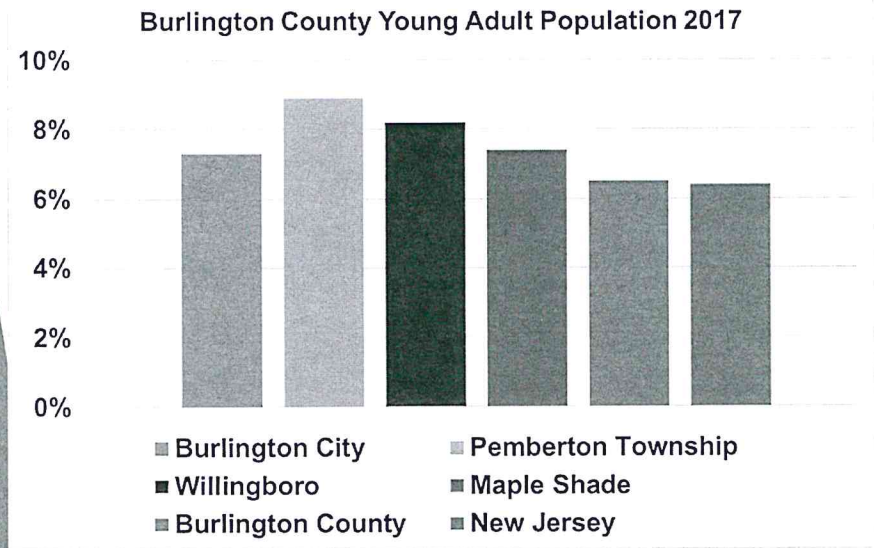
Young Adult Population by Municipality, aged 20-24

The prevalence of offending tends to increase from late childhood, peak in the teenage years (ages 15 to 19), and then declines in the early 20s (Loeber, 2013). This phenomenon is referred to as the age-crime curve.

Burlington County Young Adult Population 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	6.2%	7.1%	7.3%	18%
Pemberton Township	5.8%	7.8%	8.9%	53%
Willingboro	6.7%	8.4%	8.2%	22%
Maple Shade	7.4%	8.6%	7.4%	0%
Burlington County	5.9%	6.3%	6.5%	10%
New Jersey	6%	6.3%	6.4%	7%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





73 out of 1000 residents in Burlington City are 20-24 years old.

89 out of 1000 residents in Pemberton Township are 20-24 years old.

82 out of 1000 residents in Willingboro are 20-24 years old.

74 out of 1000 residents in Maple Shade are 20-24 years old.

BC State Ranking

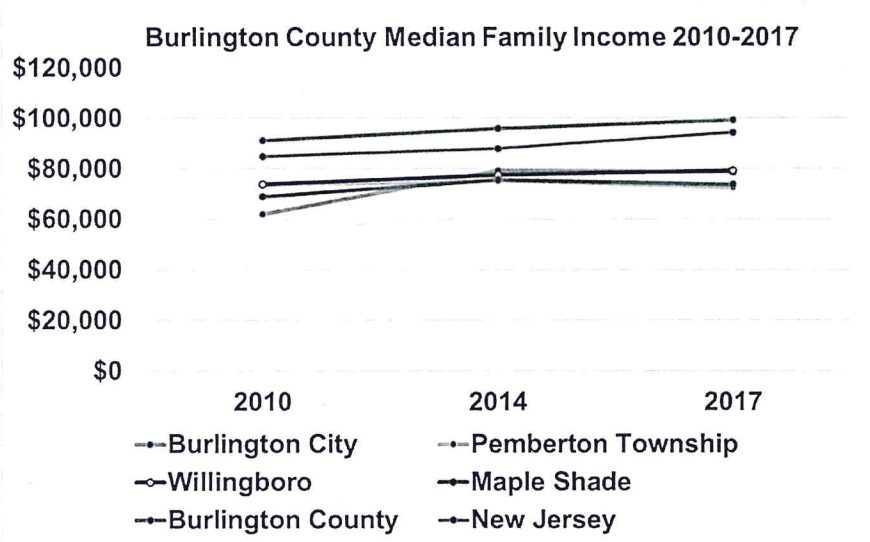
8/21

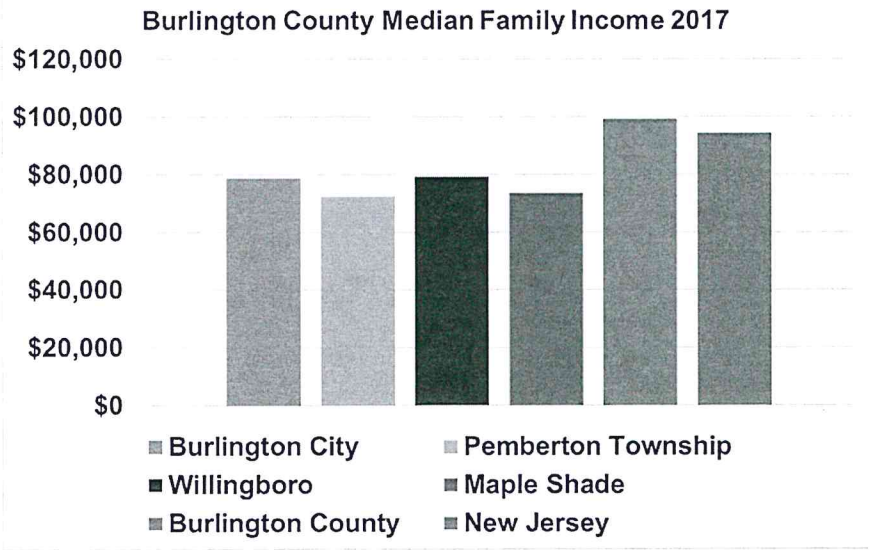
Median Family Income by Municipality

There is a disproportionate representation of low-income children in the U.S. juvenile justice system. Of juvenile courts that formally keep track of the income-level of a youth's family, sixty percent had annual incomes of less than twenty thousand dollars (Birckhead, 2012). Twenty percent had incomes of less than thirty thousand dollars (Birckhead, 2012).

Burlington County Median Family Income 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	$62,049	$79,346	$78,777	27%
Pemberton Township	$73,757	$75,276	$72,526	-2%
Willingboro	$73,968	$77,622	$79,232	7%
Maple Shade	$69,014	$75,629	$73,701	7%
Burlington County	$91,185	$95,974	$99,356	9%
New Jersey	$84,904	$87,999	$94,337	11%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





BC State Ranking

14/21

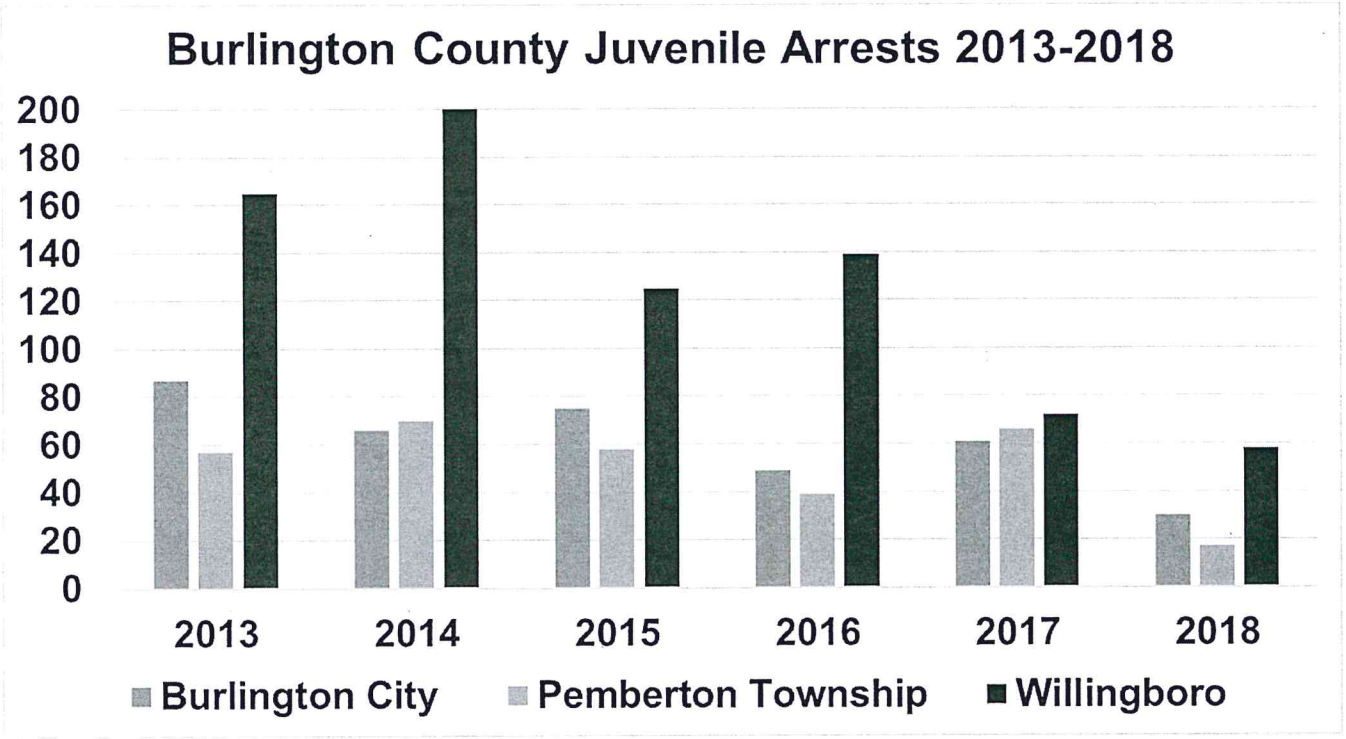
Juvenile Arrests

Burlington County Juvenile Arrests

Burlington County Juvenile Arrests 2013-2018							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent Change
Burlington City	87	66	75	49	61	30	-66%
Pemberton Township	57	70	58	39	66	17	-70%
Willingboro	165	215	125	139	72	58	-65%
Burlington County	1,449	1,464	1,394	937	N/A	N/A	-35% (13-16)
New Jersey	24,795	24,306	21,411	20,025	N/A	N/A	-19% (13-16)

Sources: 2013-2018 Burlington City, Pemberton Township, and Willingboro Police Departments
2013-2016 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center
2013-2016 Uniform Crime Report NJ State Police

Burlington County Juvenile Arrests



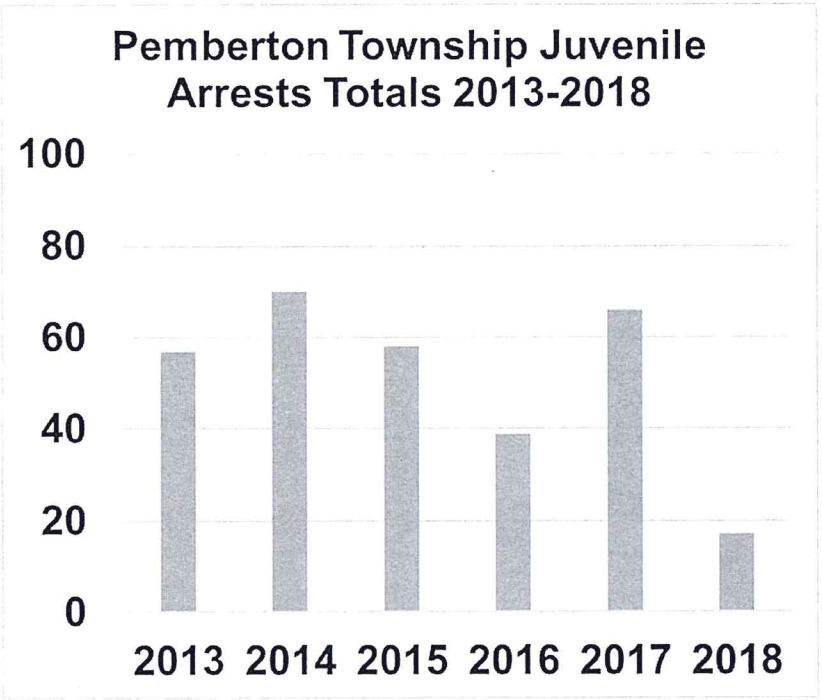
Sources: 2013-2018 Burlington City, Pemberton Township, and Willingboro Police Departments
2013-2016 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center
2013-2016 Uniform Crime Report NJ State Police

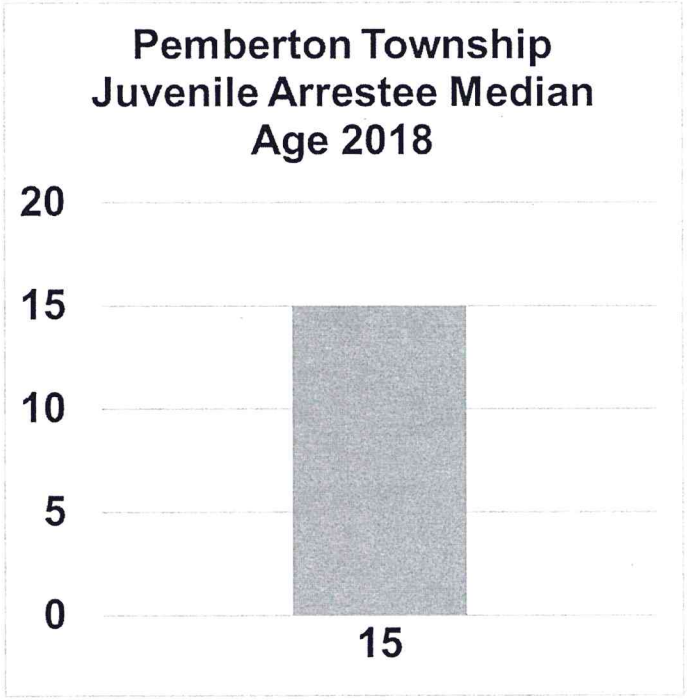
Pemberton Township Juvenile Arrest Totals

Pemberton Township Juvenile Arrests 2013-2018							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent Change (13-18)
Pemberton Township	57	70	58	39	66	17	-70%
Burlington County	1,449	1,464	1,394	937	N/A	N/A	-35% (13-16)
New Jersey	24,795	24,306	21,411	20,025	N/A	N/A	-19% (13-16)

Sources: 2013-2018 Pemberton Township Police Department
2013-2016 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center
2013-2016 Uniform Crime Report NJ State Police

Pemberton Township Juvenile Arrests Totals & Median Age

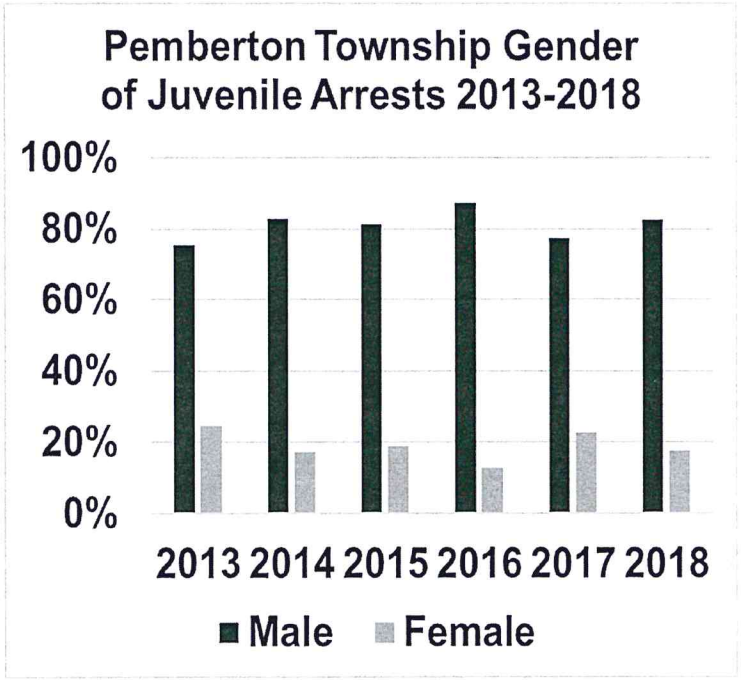




Source: 2013-2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

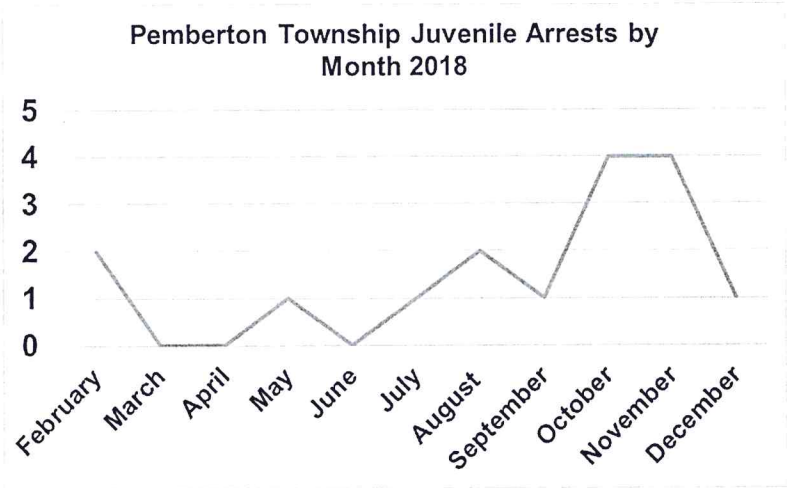
Pemberton Township Gender of Juvenile Arrests

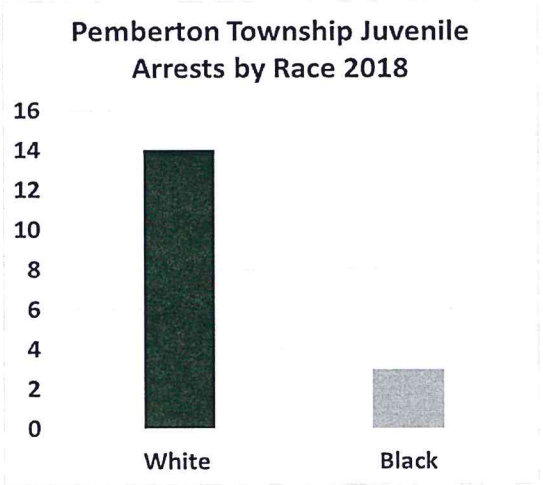
Pemberton Township Gender of Juvenile Arrests 2013-2018		
Year	Male	Female
2013	43	14
2014	58	12
2015	47	11
2016	34	5
2017	51	15
2018	14	3

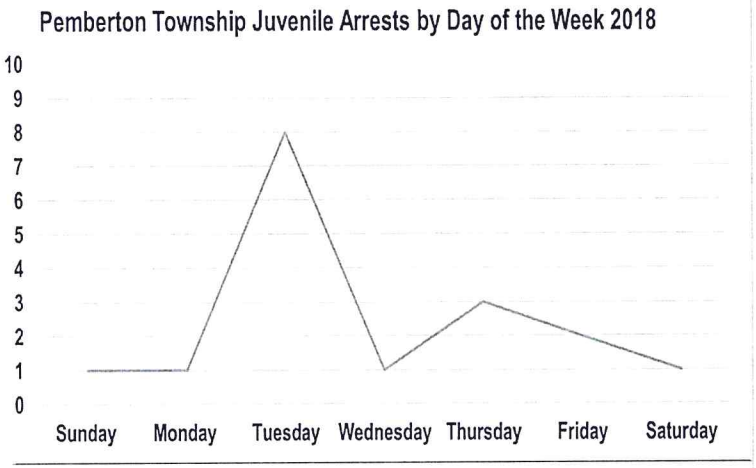


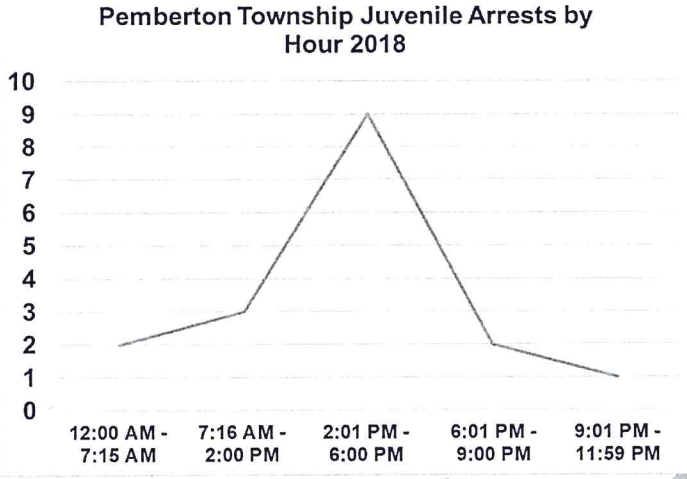
Source: 2013-2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

Pemberton Township Juvenile Arrests by Time

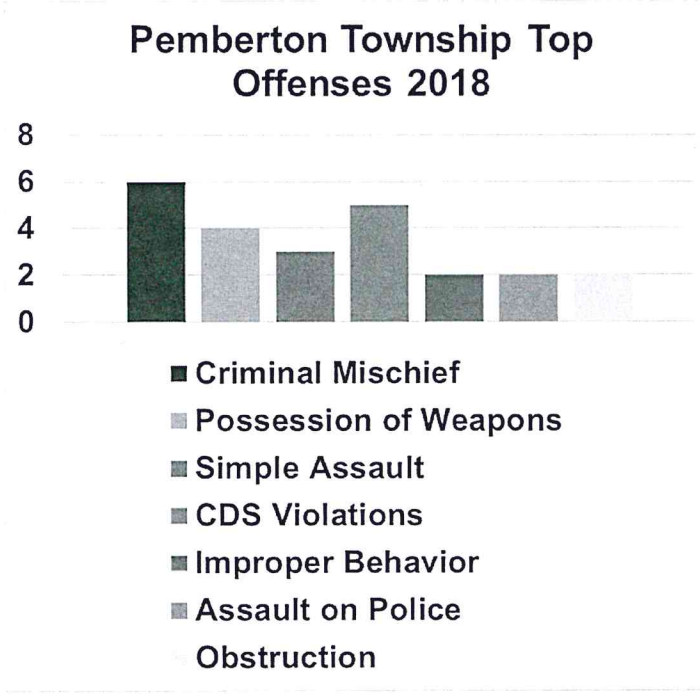








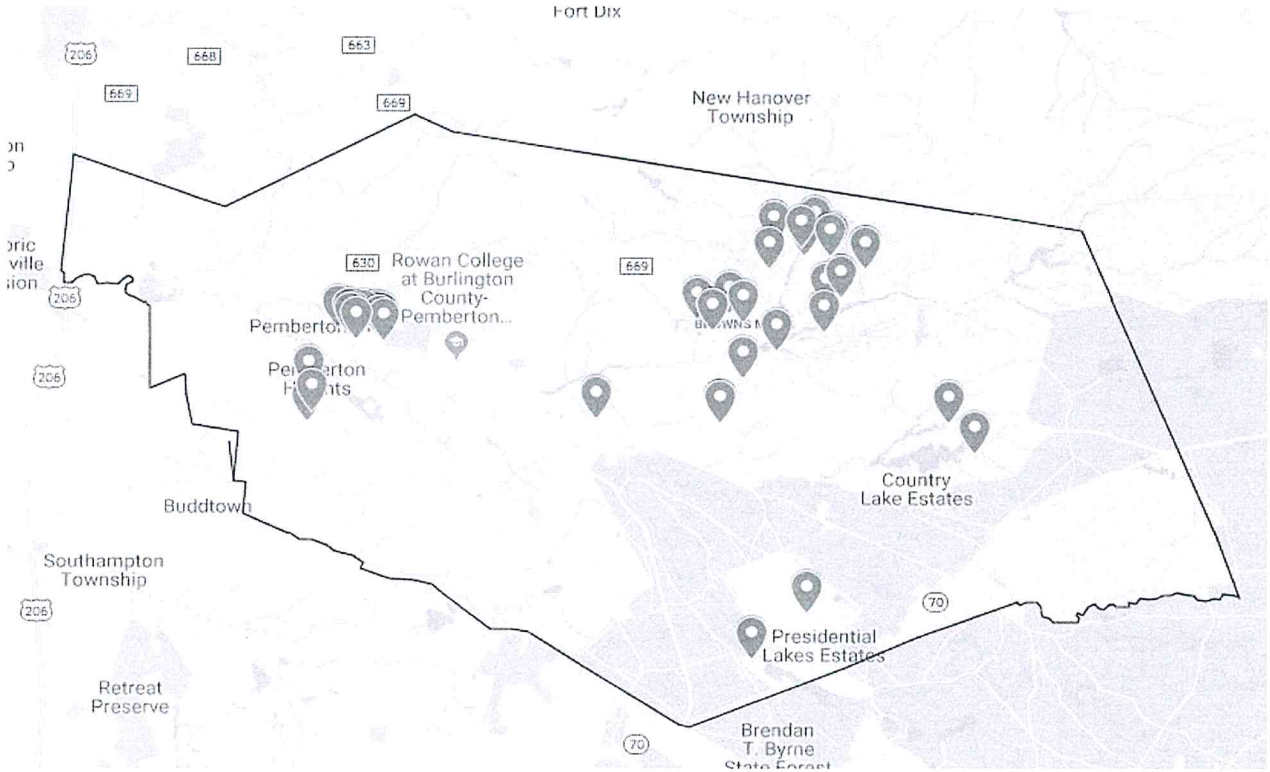
Pemberton Township Top Arrest Locations & Offenses



Pemberton Township Top Arrest Locations 2018		
Arrest Location	**Frequency**	**Percent**
130 Pemberton Browns Mills Rd	3	18%
148 Arneys Township Road (Pemberton Township High School)	3	18%

Source: 2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

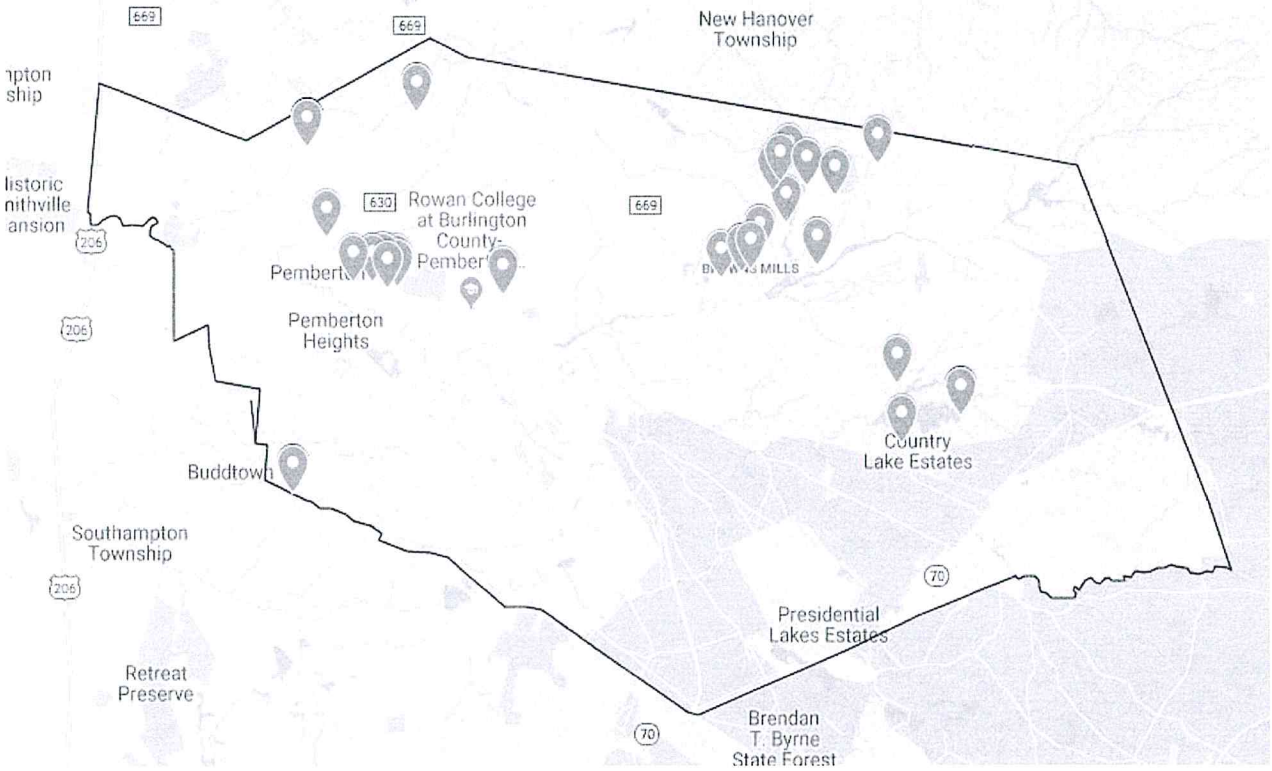
Pemberton Township Juvenile Arrest Location Map 2017



Map

Source: 2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

Pemberton Township Juvenile Home Address Map 2017



Map

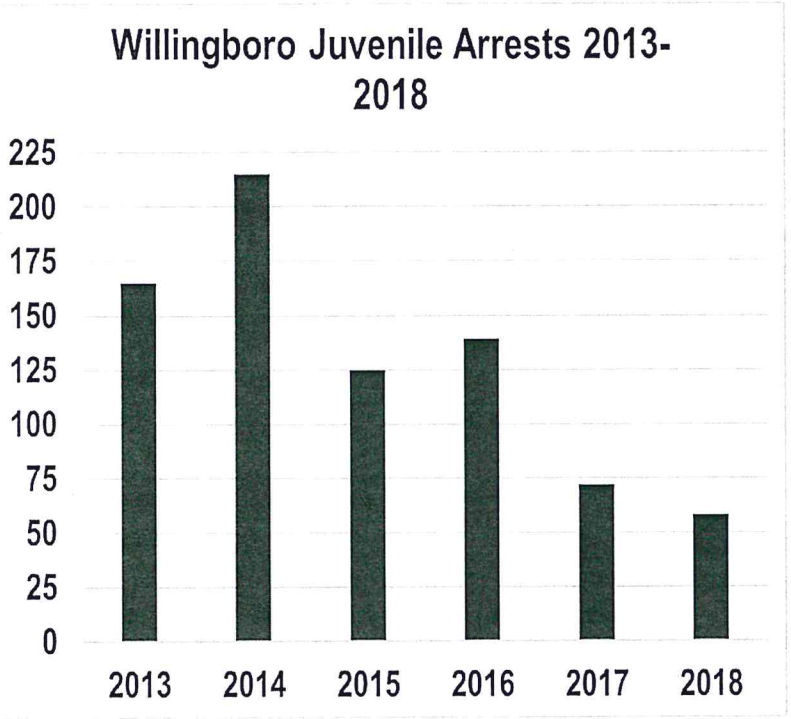
Source: 2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

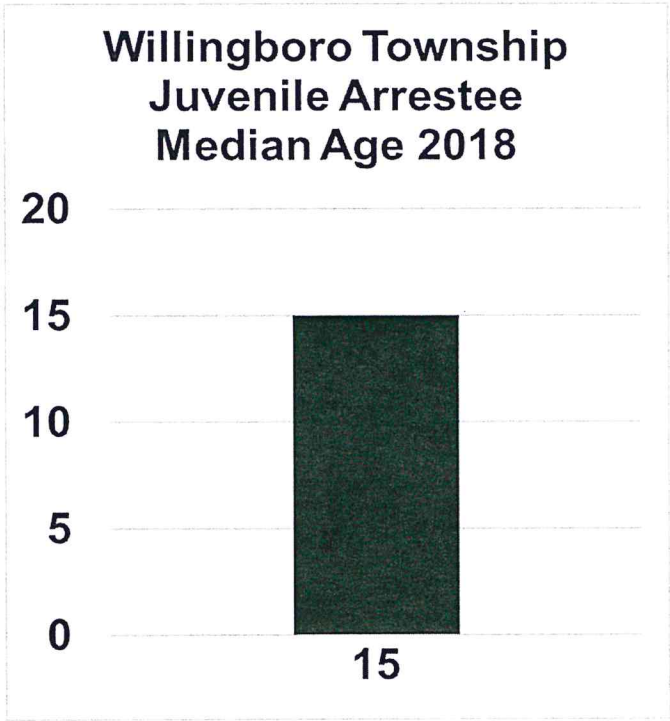
Willingboro Township Juvenile Arrest Totals

Willingboro Juvenile Arrests 2013-2016							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent Change 2013-2018
Willingboro	166	215	125	139	72	58	-65%
Burlington County	1,449	1,464	1,394	937	N/A	N/A	-35% (2013-2016)
New Jersey	24,795	24,306	21,411	20,025	N/A	N/A	-19% (2013-2016)

Sources: 2013-2018 Willingboro Township Police Department
2013-2016 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center
2013-2016 Uniform Crime Report NJ State Police

Willingboro Township Juvenile Arrests Totals & Median Age

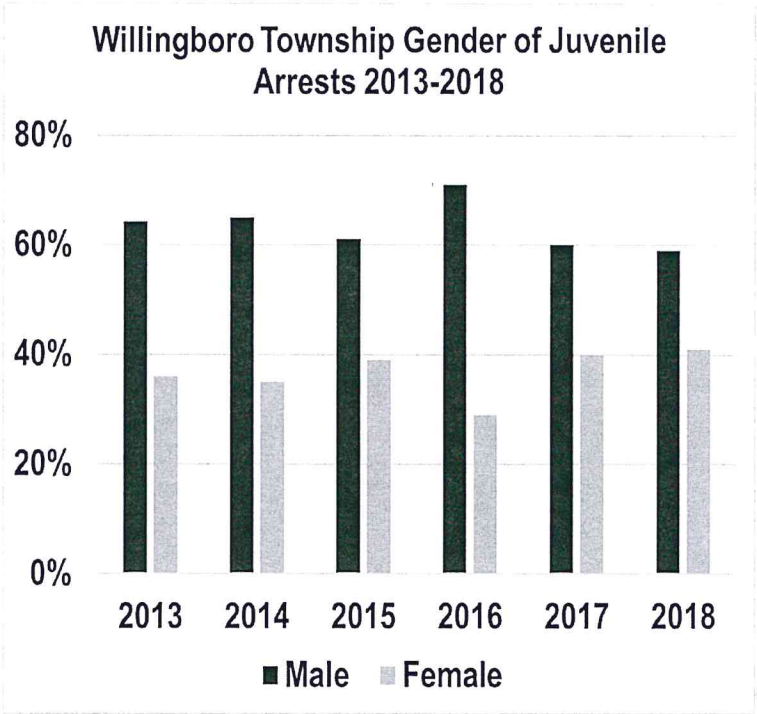




Source: 2013-2018 Willingboro Township Police Department

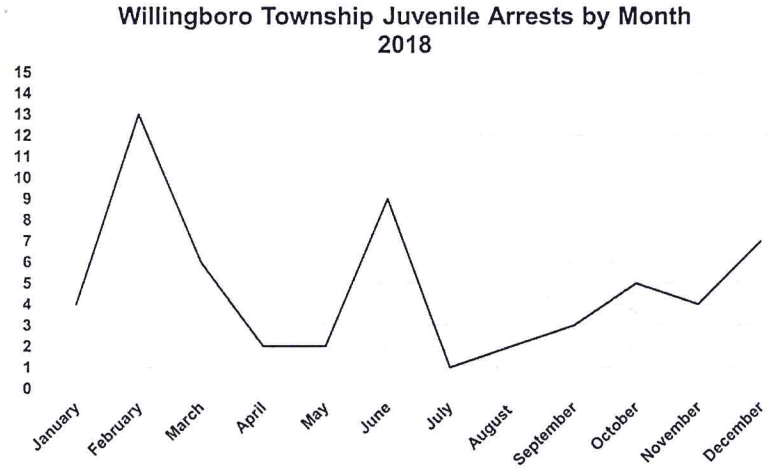
Willingboro Township Gender of Juvenile Arrests

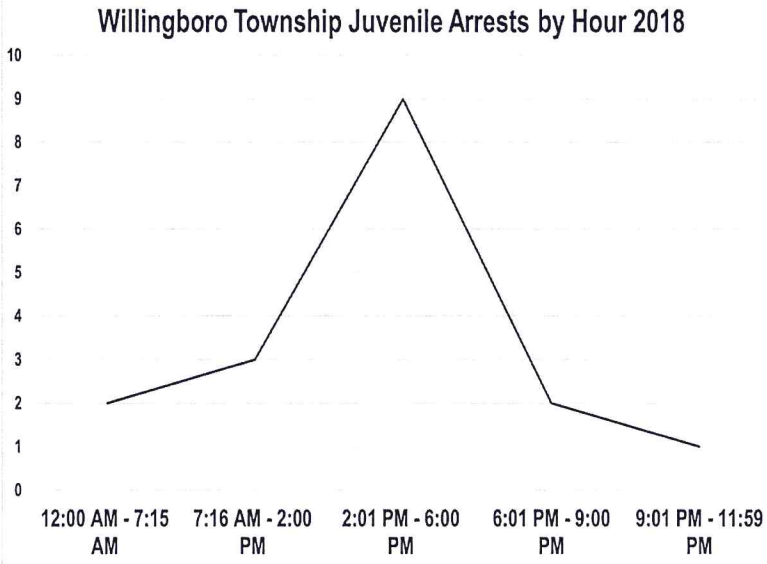
Willingboro Township Gender of Juvenile Arrests 2013-2018		
Year	Male	Female
2013	106	60
2014	140	75
2015	76	49
2016	98	41
2017	43	29
2018	34	24

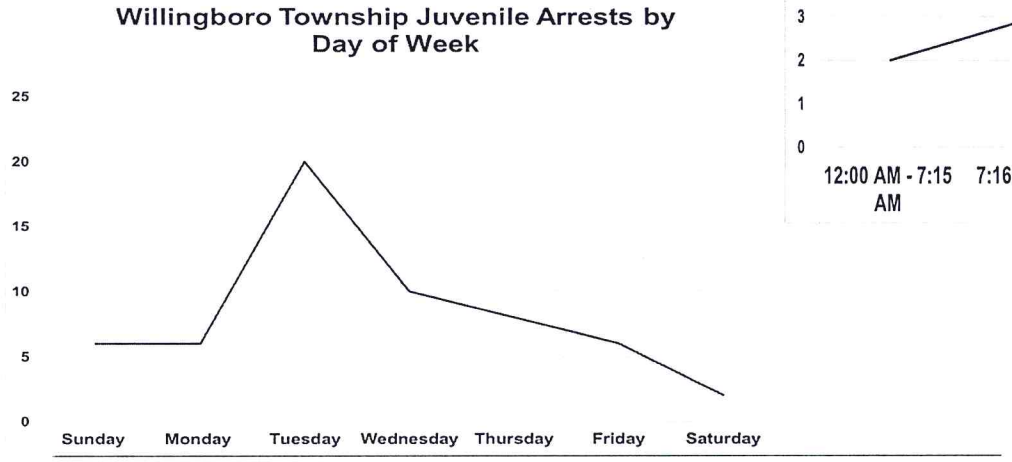


Source: 2013-2018 Willingboro Township Police Department

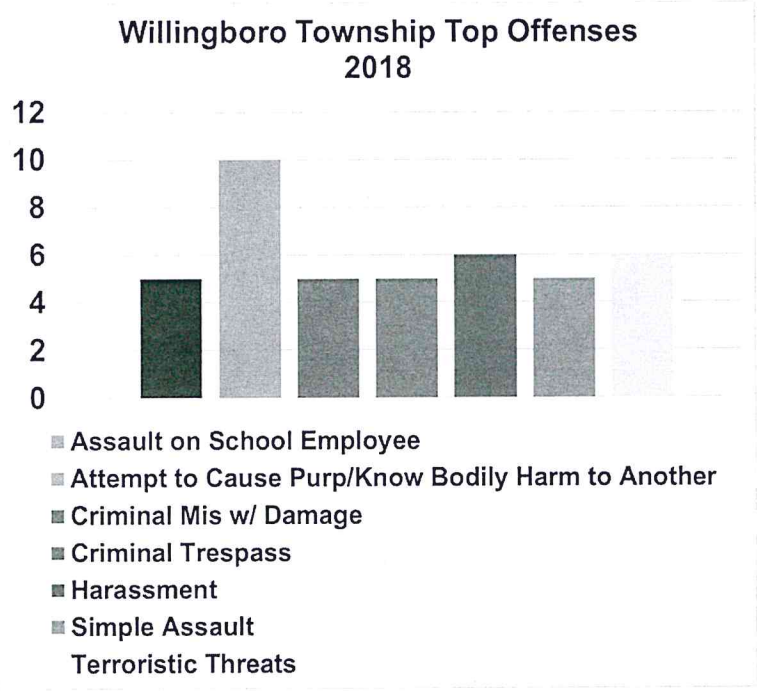
Willingboro Township Juvenile Arrests by Time







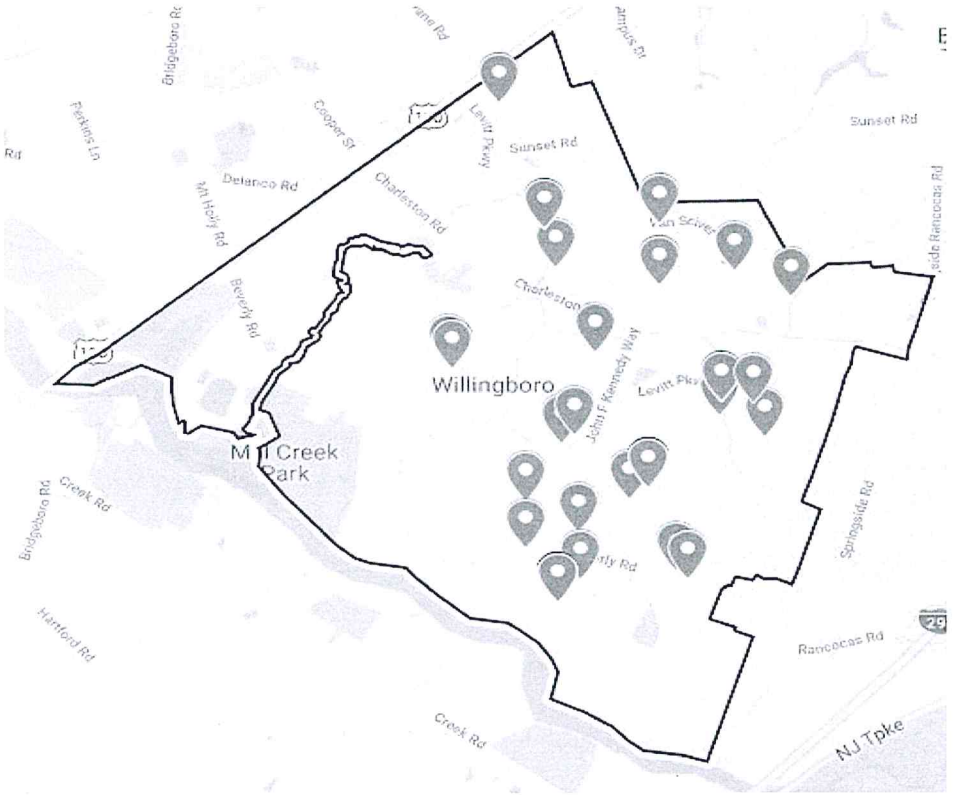
Willingboro Township Top Arrest Locations & Offenses



Willingboro Township Top Arrest Locations 2018		
Arrest Location	**Frequency**	**Percent**
20 JFK Way, Willingboro NJ	12	21%
50 Rev Dr ML King Jr Dr, Willingboro NJ	6	18%
24 Glenolden Ln, Willingboro NJ	5	9%

Source: 2018 Willingboro Township Police Department

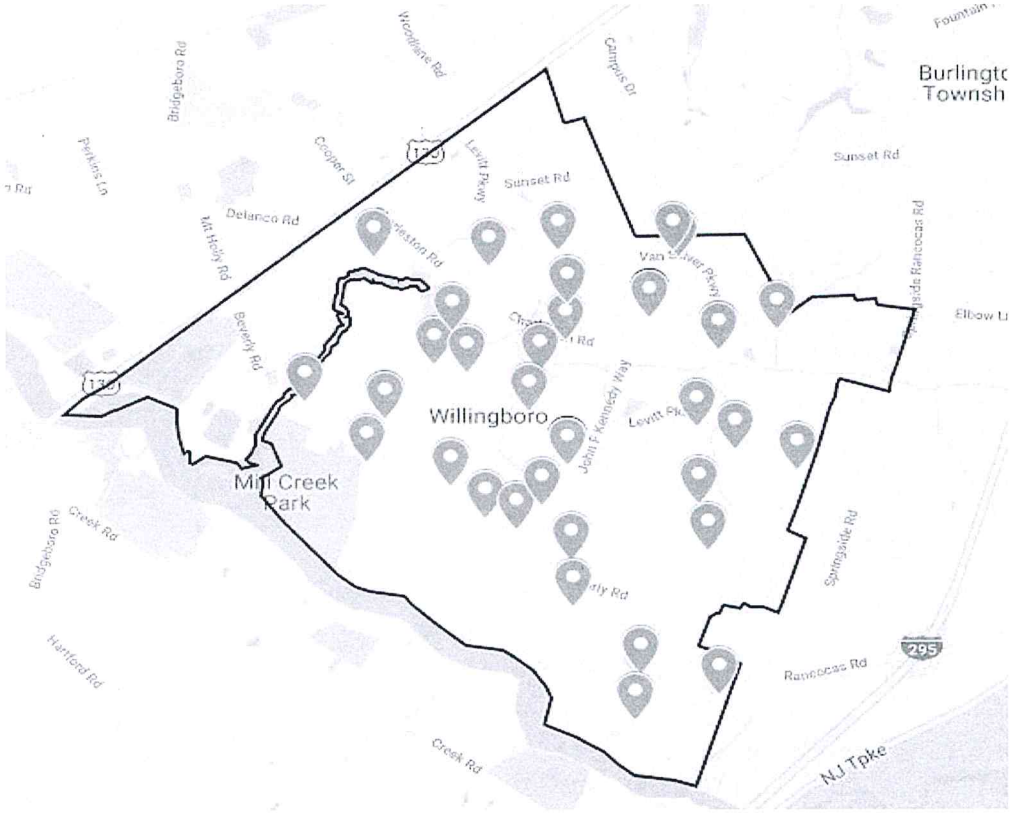
Willingboro Township Juvenile Arrest Location Map 2018



Source: 2018 Willingboro Township Police Department

Map

Willingboro Township Juvenile Home Address Map 2018



Map

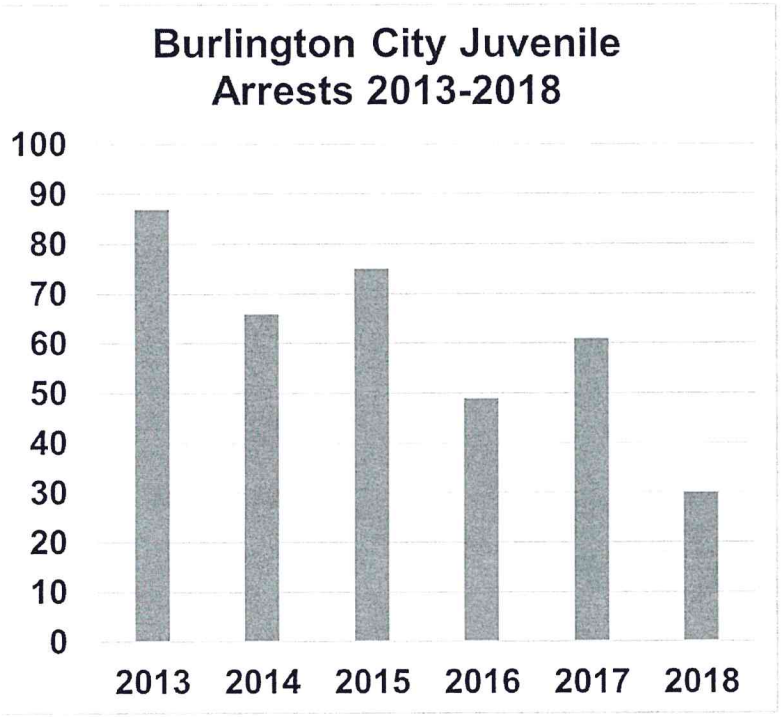
Source: 2018 Willingboro Township Police Department

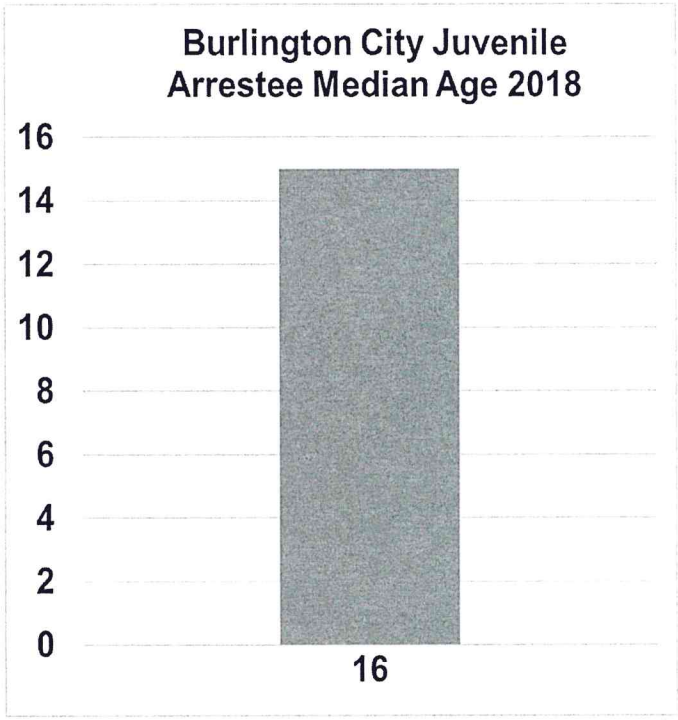
Burlington City Juvenile Arrest Totals

Burlington City Juvenile Arrests 2013-2016							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Percent Change 2013-2016
Burlington City	87	66	75	49	61	30	-66%
Burlington County	1,449	1,464	1,394	937	N/A	N/A	-35% (2013-2016)
New Jersey	24,795	24,306	21,411	20,025	N/A	N/A	-19% (2013-2016)

Sources: 2013-2018 Burlington City Township Police Department
2013-2016 Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center
2013-2016 Uniform Crime Report NJ State Police

Burlington City Juvenile Arrests Totals & Median Age

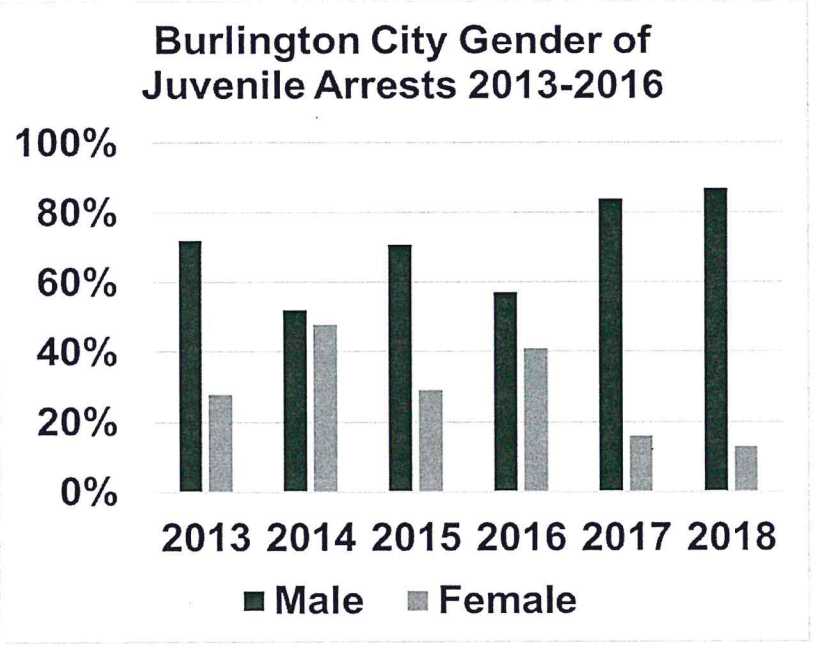




Source: 2013-2018 Burlington City Township Police Department

Burlington City Gender of Juvenile Arrests

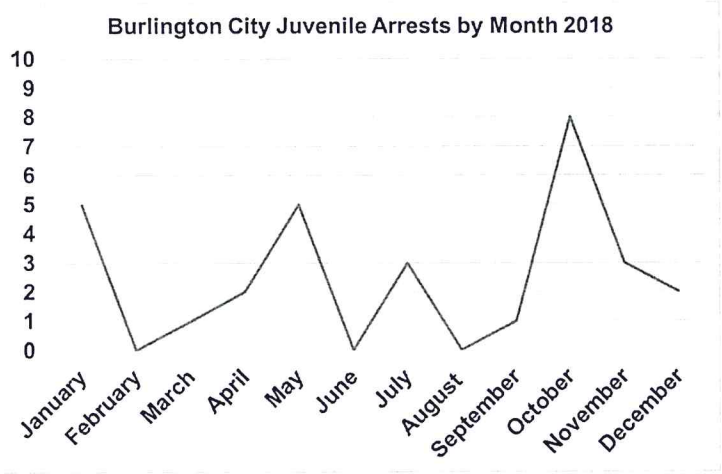
Burlington City Gender of Juvenile Arrests 2013-2018		
Year	Male	Female
2013	63	24
2014	34	32
2015	53	22
2016 *	28	20
2017	51	10
2018	26	4

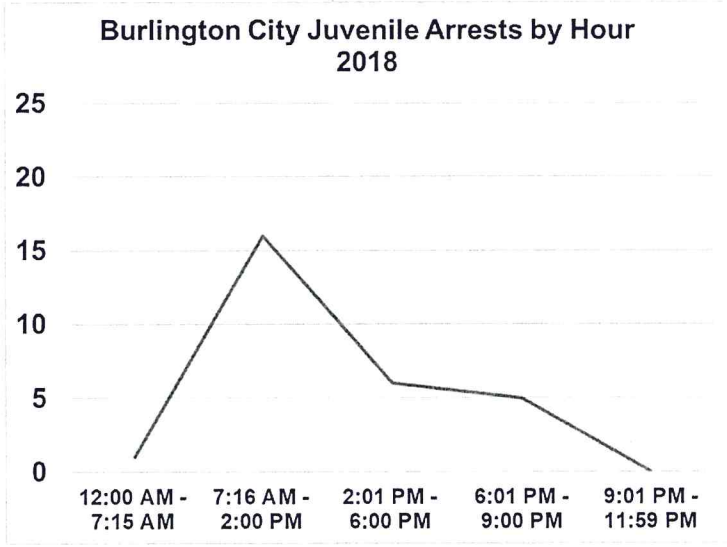


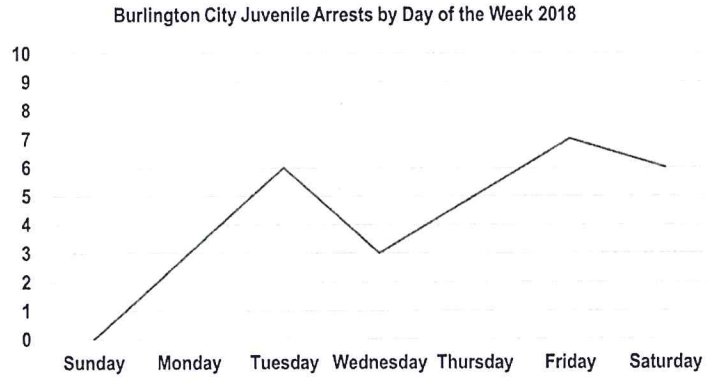
* 1 coded as 'B'

Source: 2013-2018 Burlington City Police Department

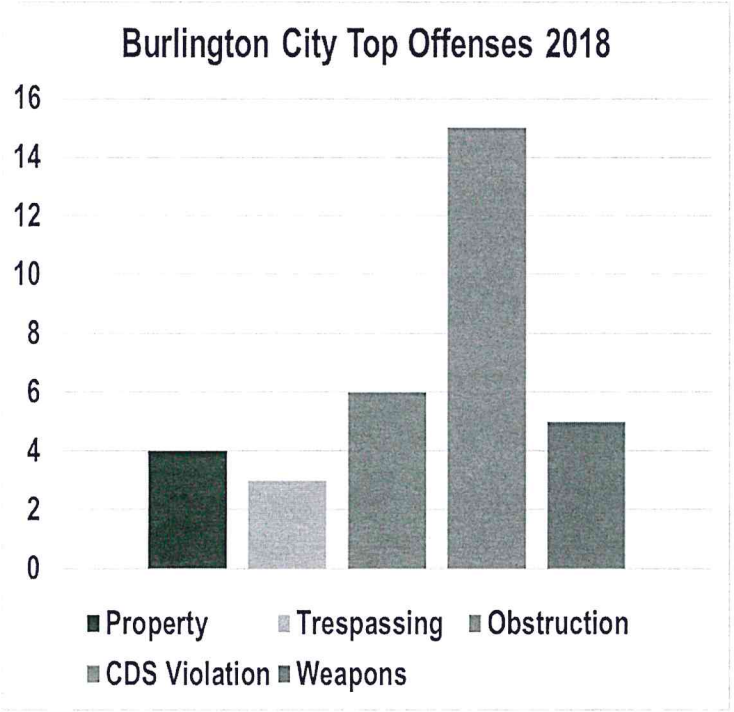
Burlington City Juvenile Arrests by Time







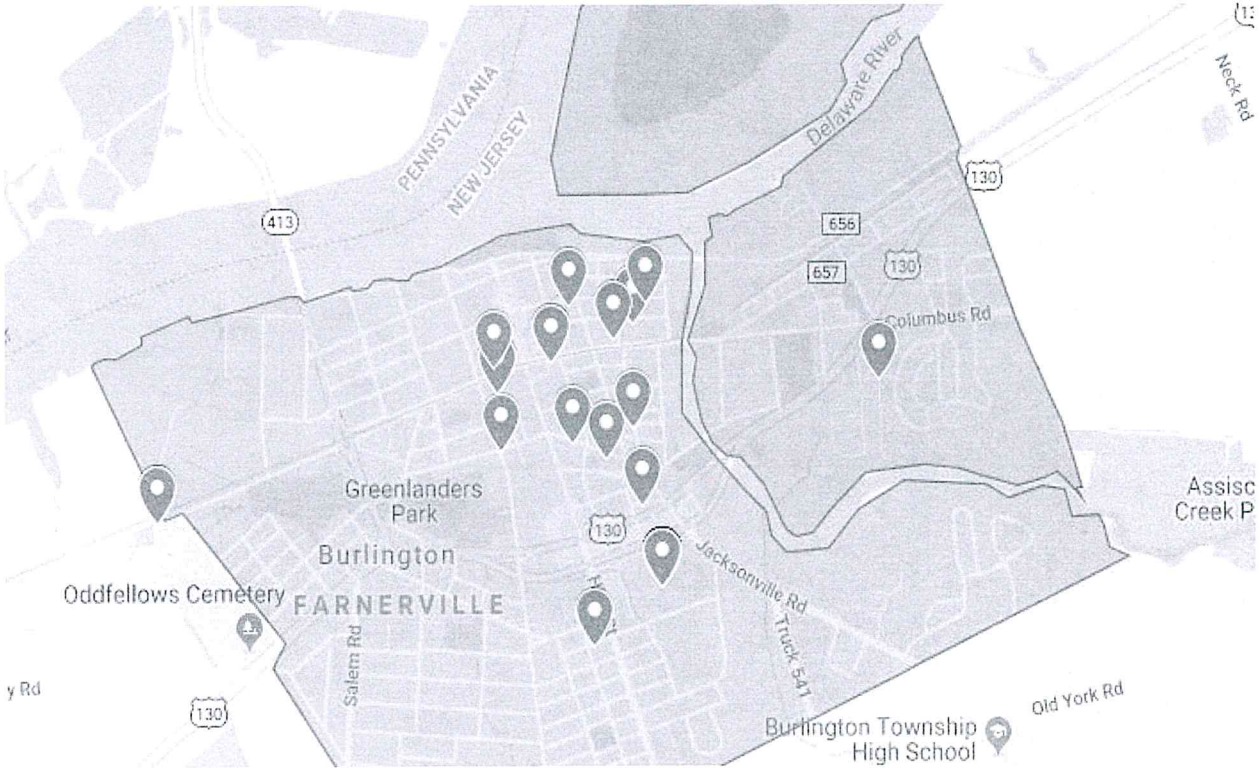
Burlington City Top Arrest Locations & Offenses



Burlington City Top Arrest Locations 2018		
Arrest Location	Frequency	Percent
BCHS	13	43%
404 Locust Ave	2	1%
W Broad & Devin	2	1%
York & Board	2	1%

Source: 2018 Burlington City Police Department

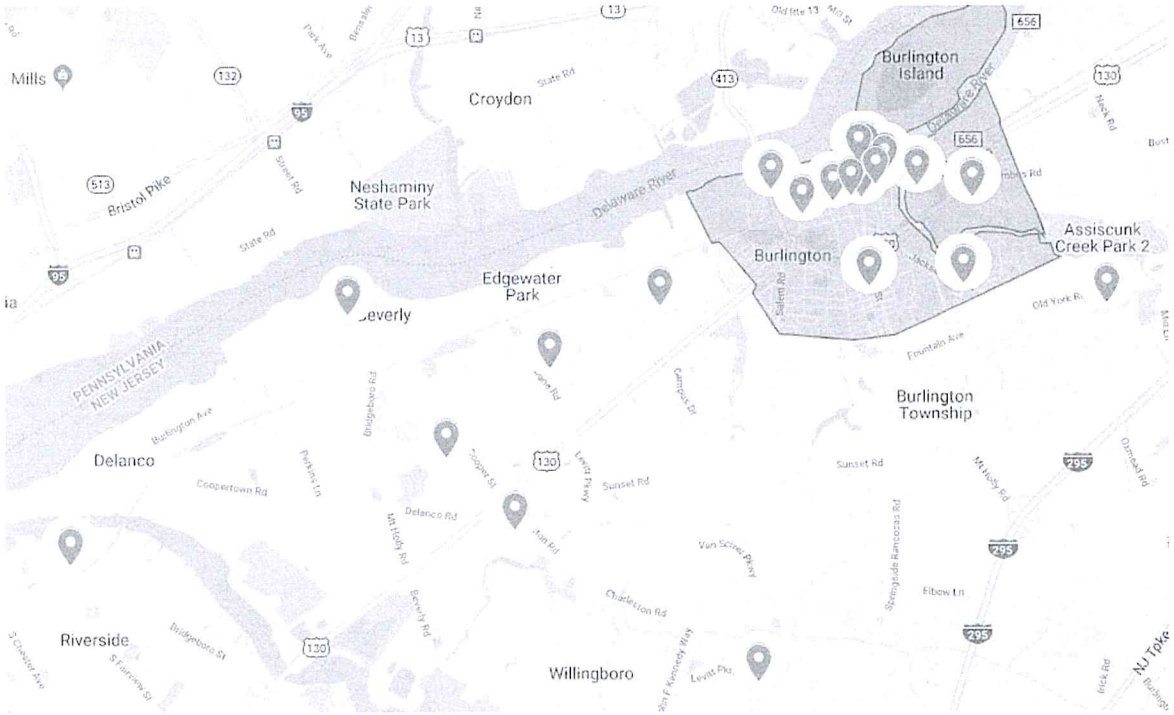
Burlington City Juvenile Arrest Location Map 2018



Map

Source: 2018 Burlington City Township Police Department

Burlington City Juvenile Home Address Map 2018



Map

Source: 2018 Burlington City Police Department

Stationhouse Adjustments

New Jersey Office of the Attorney General Directive No. 2008-2

New Jersey Attorney General Directive No. 2008-2 defines a Stationhouse Adjustment as:

"An alternative method that Law Enforcement agencies may use to handle first time juvenile offenders who have committed minor juvenile delinquency offenses within their jurisdiction."

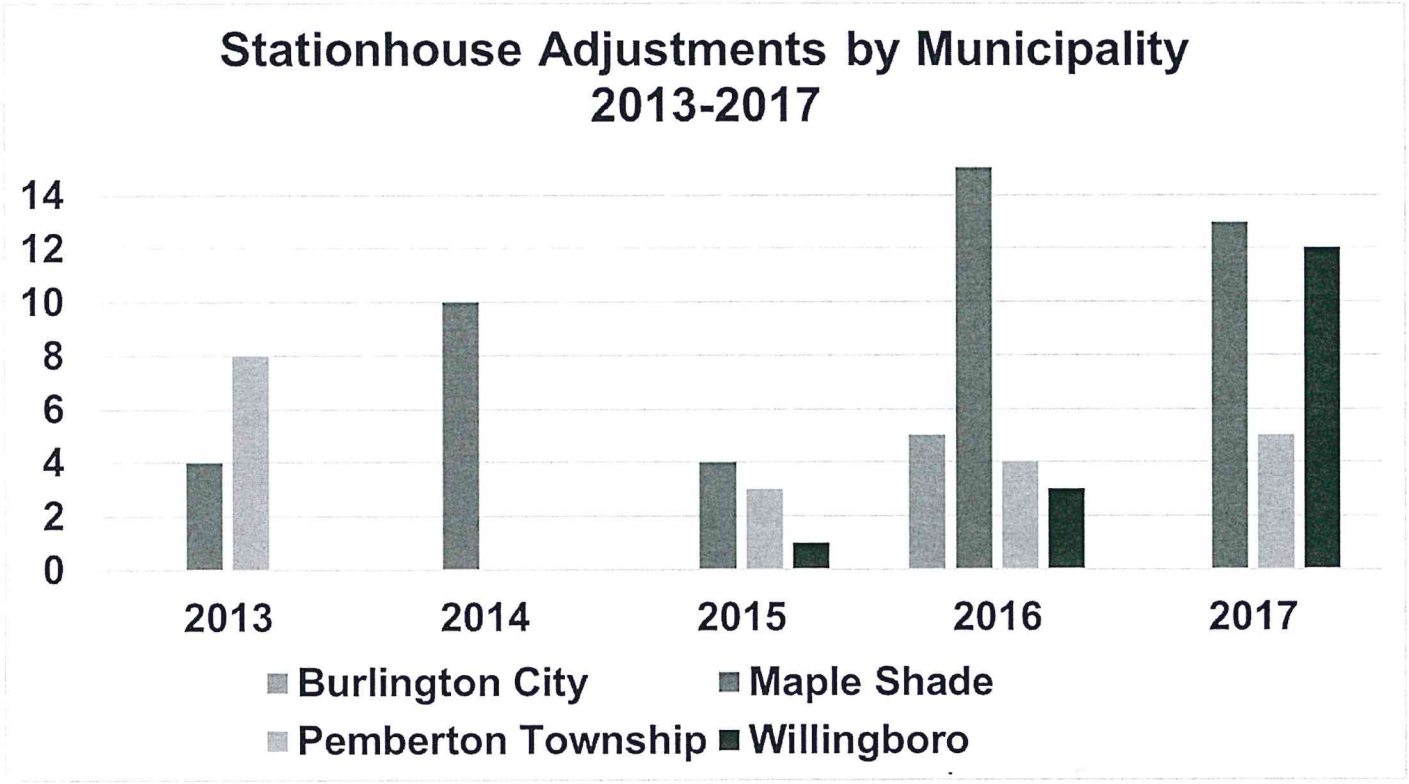
- The directive mandates that law enforcement agencies throughout New Jersey make stationhouse adjustments available to young people accused of violating the law.
- Stationhouse adjustments are intended to provide an accused juvenile, "an immediate consequence such as community service or restitution and a prompt and convenient resolution for the victim, while at the same time benefitting the juvenile by avoiding the stigma of a formal juvenile delinquency record."
- The youth is required to admit to committing the offense and agrees to satisfy a series of conditions in lieu of a formal charge. If successfully completed, the youth will not have a juvenile record. The directive requires the involvement of any known victims affected by the youth's actions, and that person retains the right to object to a stationhouse adjustment in favor of filing a delinquency complaint against the offender.
- Though stationhouse adjustments are not available for all offenses, young people are eligible to receive them for ordinance violations, petty disorderly persons offenses, and standard disorderly persons offenses.

Burlington County Stationhouse Adjustments

Burlington County Stationhouse Adjustments 2013-2017						
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change
Burlington City	0	0	0	5	0	0%
Maple Shade	4	10	4	17	13	225%
Pemberton Township	8	0	3	4	5	-38%
Willingboro	0	0	1	3	12	1,200%
Burlington County	141	111	73	179	106	-35% (13-16)

Sources: 2013-2017 Burlington County Prosecutor's Office

Burlington County Stationhouse Adjustments



Sources: 2013-2017 Burlington County Prosecutor's Office

Individual/Peer Domain Summary

- Of the four municipalities, Pemberton Township has the highest proportion of typically at-risk populations (males, children, young adults) than the other three municipalities. This proportion has also been slowly increasing since 2010.
- While juvenile arrest rates have been decreasing since 2013, Burlington City, Pemberton Township, and Willingboro along still make up 25% of all juvenile arrests in the county.
- Juvenile arrests in Pemberton Township were more common towards the end of the year, as well as between the hours of 2 PM and 6 PM. These arrests occurred primarily in the northeast and northwest corners of the township in the Browns Mills neighborhood and slightly north of the Pemberton Heights neighborhood.

Questions

Family

Single Parent Households

Divorce Rates

Domestic Violence

Child Abuse/Neglect

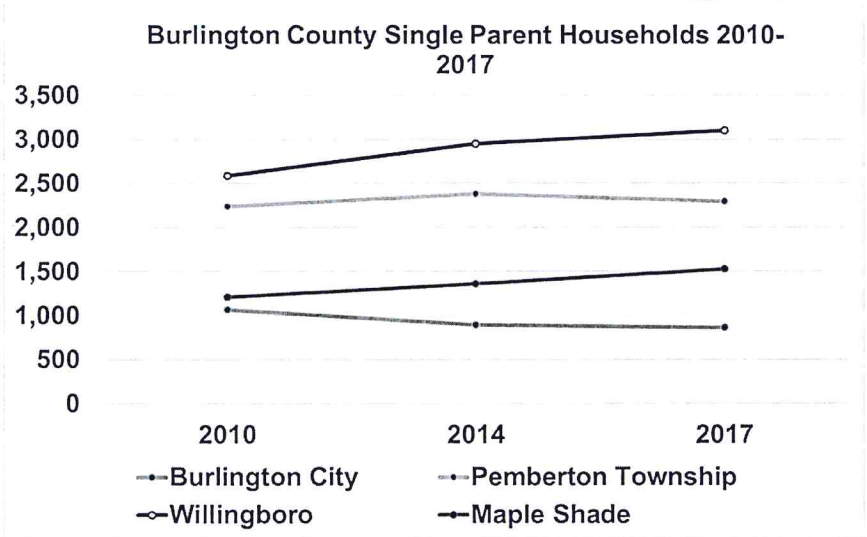
Out of Home Placements

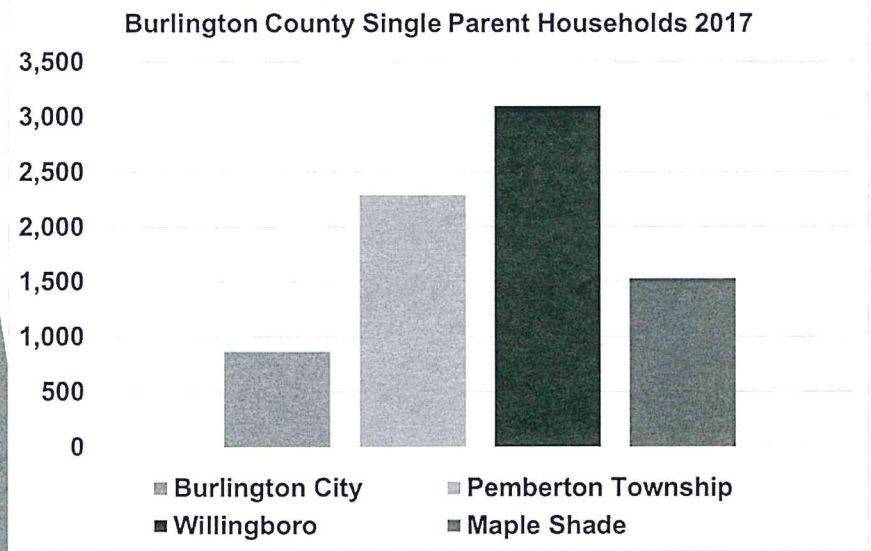
Single Parent Households by Municipality

Demuth and Brown found that adolescents in single-parent families are significantly more delinquent than their counterparts residing with two biological, married parents (2004). There are higher rate of juvenile delinquency exhibited by adolescents from single-father versus single-mother families.

Burlington County Single Parent Households 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	1,067	893	864	-19%
Pemberton Township	2,241	2,383	2,294	2%
Willingboro	2,585	2,948	3,099	20%
Maple Shade	1,209	1,360	1,523	26%
Burlington County	25,394	26,537	26,681	5%
New Jersey	556,001	584,124	579,256	4%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





221 out of 1000 households in Burlington City are single parent.

237 out of 1000 households in Pemberton Township are single parent.

302 out of 1000 households in Willingboro are single parent.

185 out of 1000 households in Maple Shade are single parent.

BC State Ranking

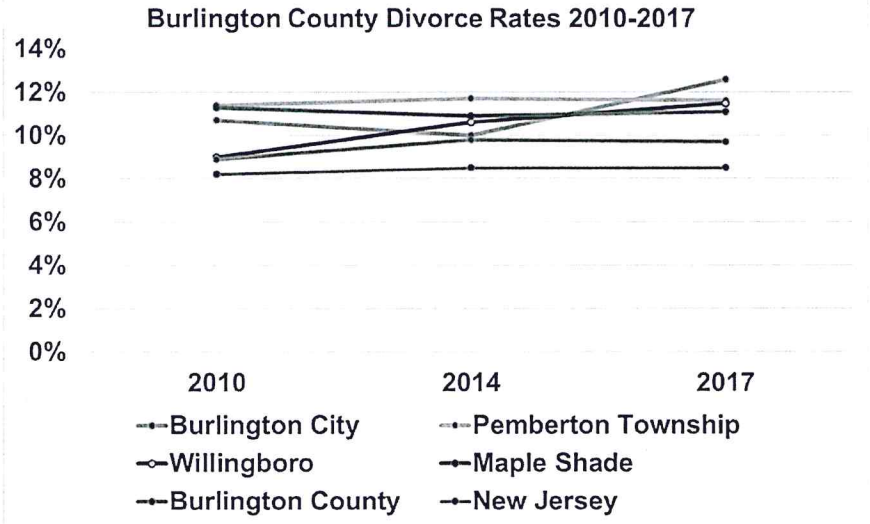
12/21

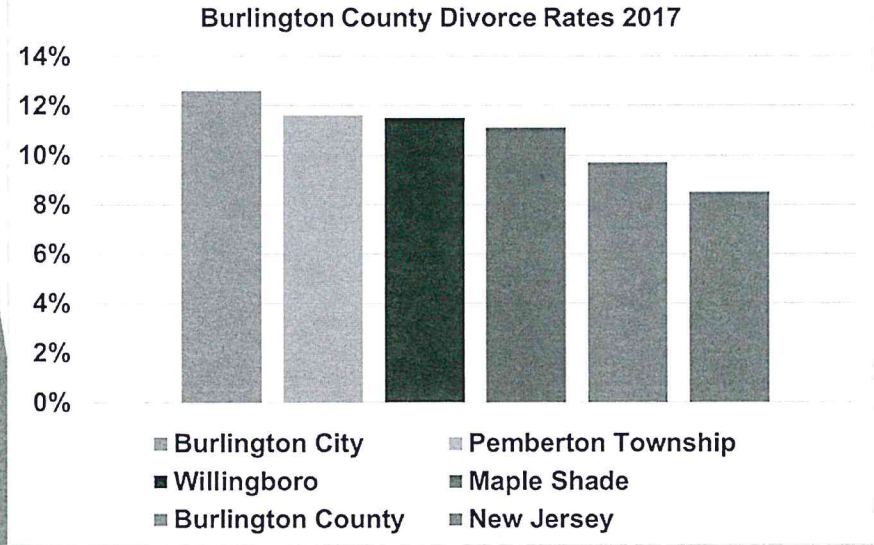
Divorce Rates by Municipality

According to Burt et al., parental divorce (and possibly remarriage) is associated with adolescent delinquency (2008).

Burlington County Divorce Rates 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	10.7%	10%	12.6%	18%
Pemberton Township	11.4%	11.7%	11.6%	2%
Willingboro	9%	10.6%	11.5%	28%
Maple Shade	11.3%	10.9%	11.1%	-2%
Burlington County	8.9%	9.8%	9.7%	9%
New Jersey	8.2%	8.5%	8.5%	4%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





126 out of 1000 residents in Burlington City are divorced.

116 out of 1000 residents in Pemberton Township are divorced.

115 out of 1000 residents in Willingboro are divorced.

111 out of 1000 residents in Maple Shade are divorced.

BC State Ranking

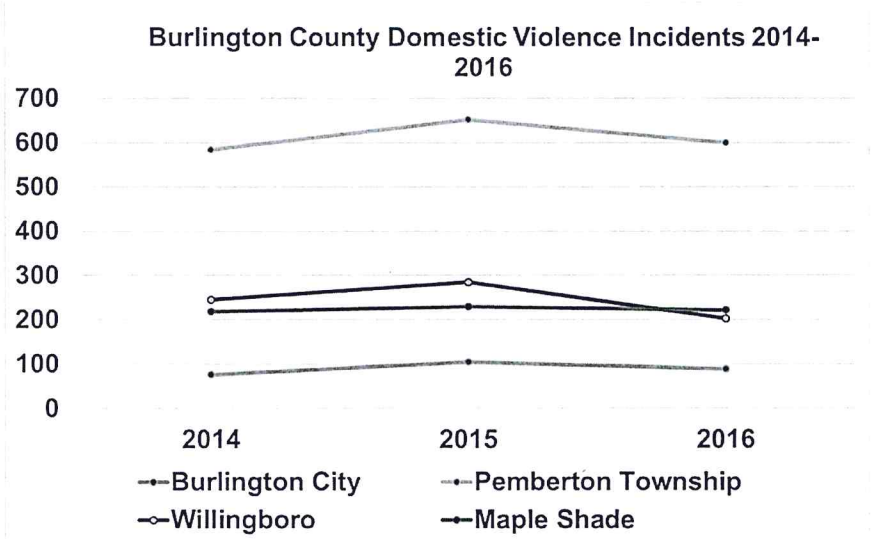
4/21

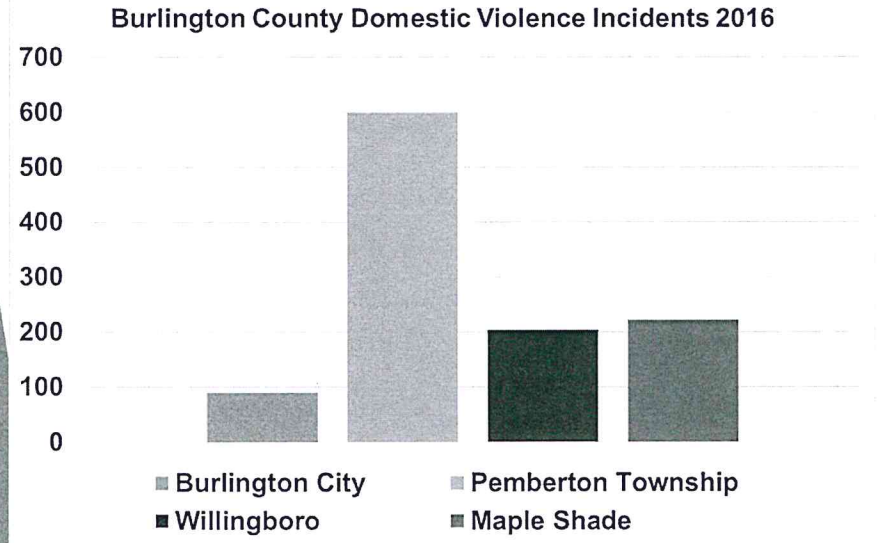
Domestic Violence by Municipality

In one study by the Juvenile Justice Bulletin, 60.6% of the juveniles surveyed had some exposure to an act of violence either as a victim or a witness to violence within their family or community. Of the children surveyed, 25.3% had witnessed an act of violence within the past year (Nugarus 2011).

Burlington County Domestic Violence Incidents 2014-2016				
	2014	2015	2016	Percent Change (14-16)
Burlington City	76	104	89	17%
Pemberton Township	584	652	599	3%
Willingboro	246	285	203	-17%
Maple Shade	219	230	221	1%
Burlington County	3,450	3,798	3,821	11%
New Jersey	62,055	61,687	63,420	2%

Source: State Police Domestic Violence Reports





There are 23 incidents of domestic violence per 1000 households in Burlington City.

There are 61 incidents of domestic violence per 1000 households in Pemberton Township.

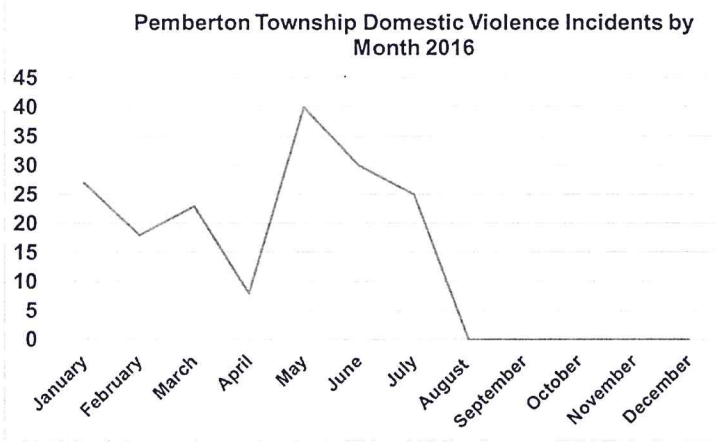
There are 20 incidents of domestic violence per 1000 households in Willingboro.

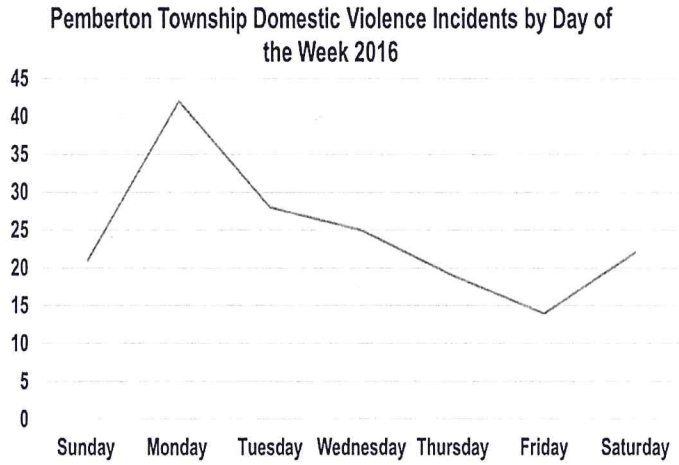
There are 27 incidents of domestic violence per 1000 households in Maple Shade.

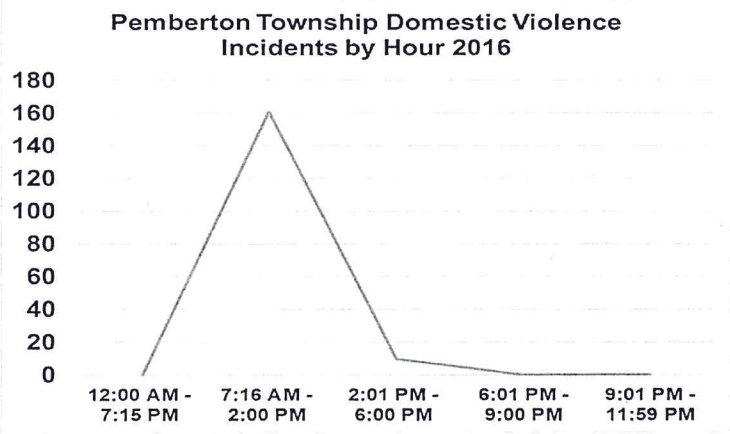
BC State Ranking

7/21

Pemberton Township Domestic Violence Incidents by Month, Day of Week, and Hour



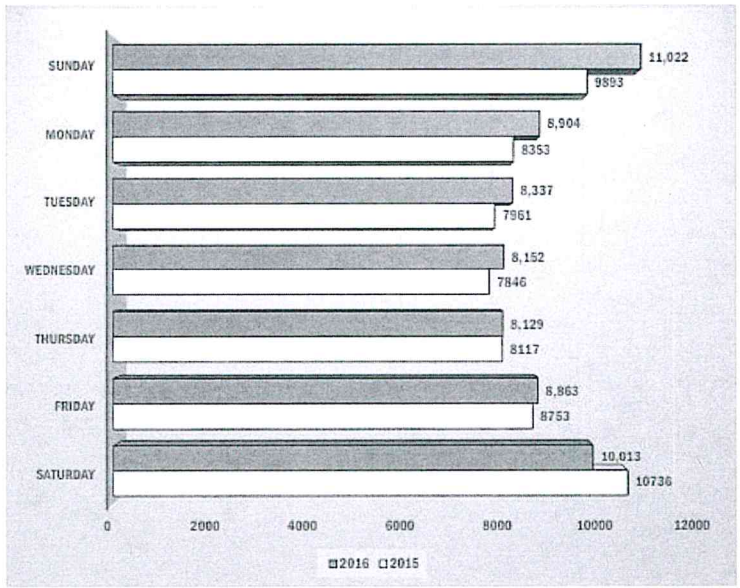




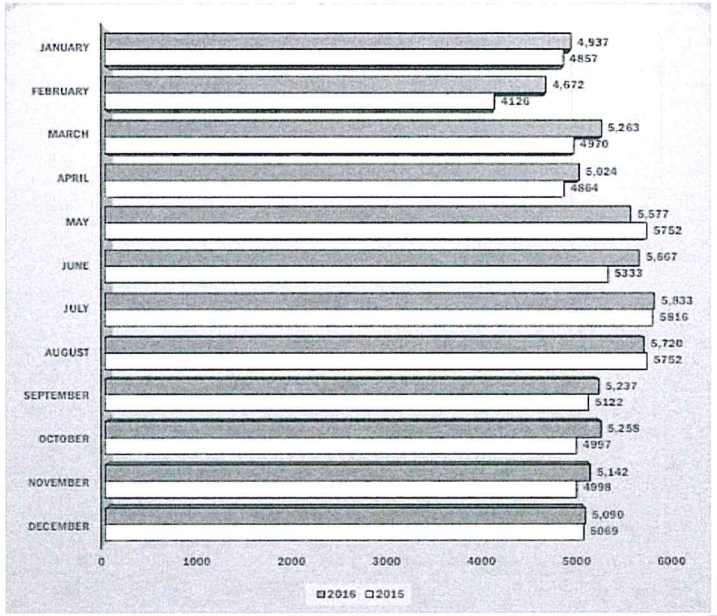
Source: Pemberton Township Police Department 2016

NJ State Domestic Violence Incidents by Month, Day of Week, and Hour

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES BY DAY OF WEEK 2015/2106

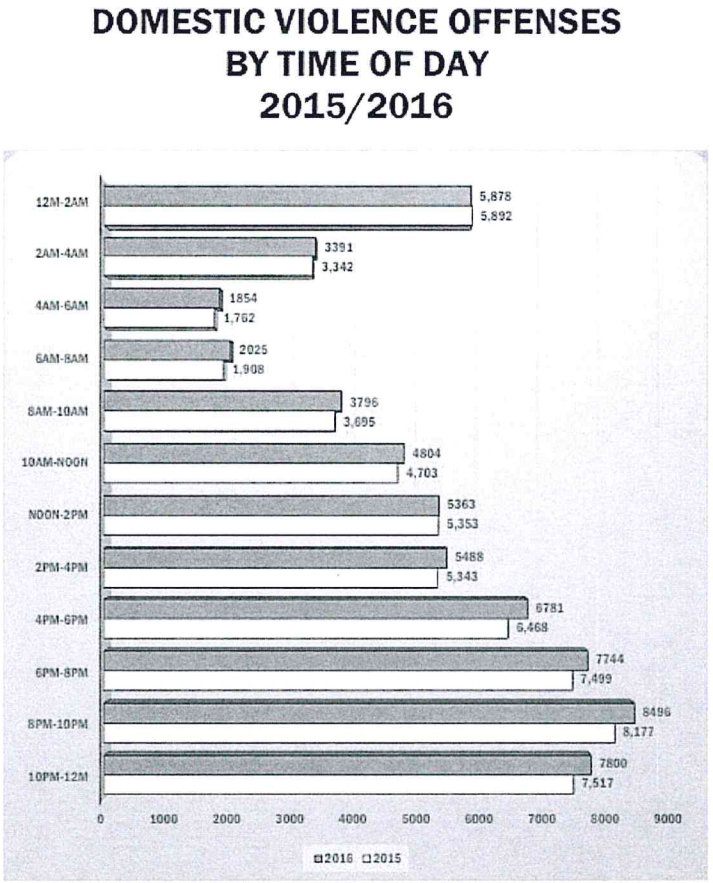


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES BY MONTH OF YEAR 2015/2016



Source: NJ Domestic Violence Offense Report 2016

NJ State Domestic Violence Incidents by Month, Day of Week, and Hour (Cont)

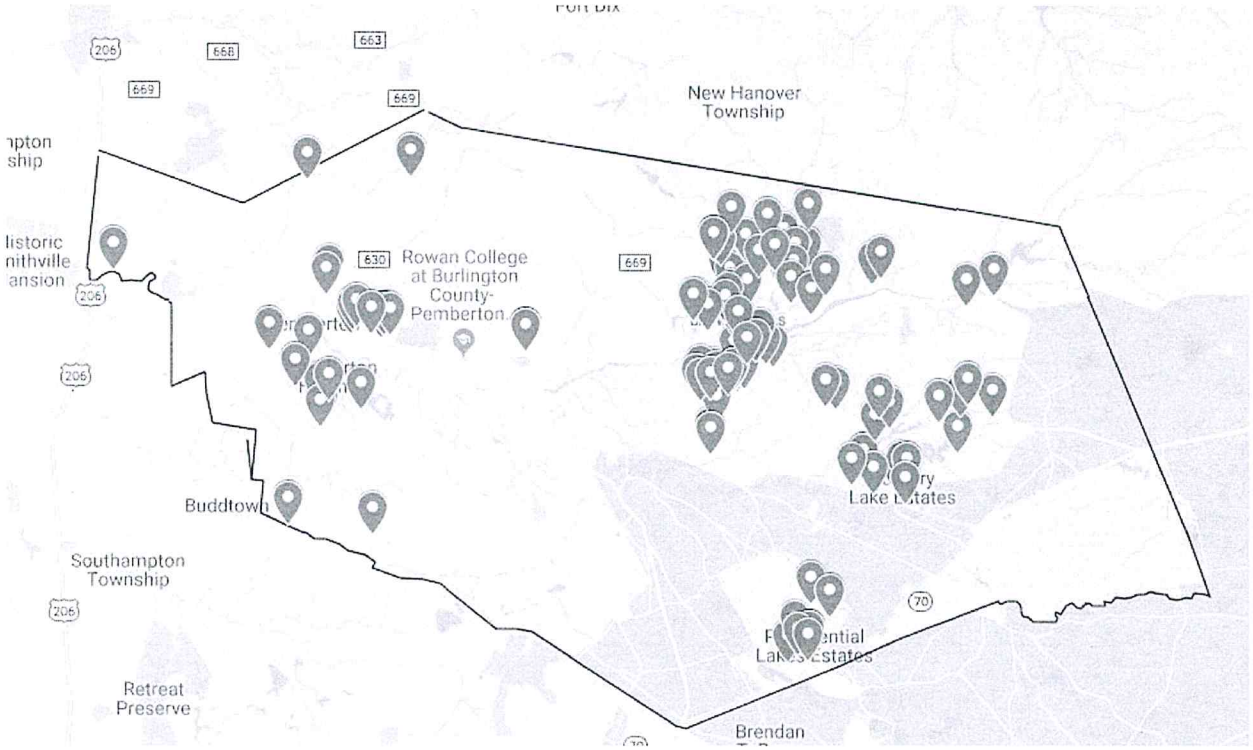


Source: NJ Domestic Violence Offense Report 2016

Alarming Effects of Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence

- A growing body of literature has revealed that children who have been exposed to DV are more likely than their peers to experience a wide range of difficulties, from anger and oppositional behavior, to fear, low self-worth and withdrawal, to poor sibling, peer, and social relationships. Studies have found evidence of much higher rates of pro-violence attitudes, animal abuse, bullying, assault, property destruction, and substance abuse.
  - Out of the 617 DV incidents in Pemberton Township in 2016, 103 (17%) juveniles were present or involved.
  - Out of the 535 DV incidents in Pemberton Township in 2017, 115 (21%) juveniles were present or involved.
  - Out of the 568 DV incidents in Pemberton Township, in 2018 126 (22%) juveniles were present or involved.
  - Out of the 528 DV incidents in Pemberton Township, in 2019 112 (21%) juveniles were present or involved.

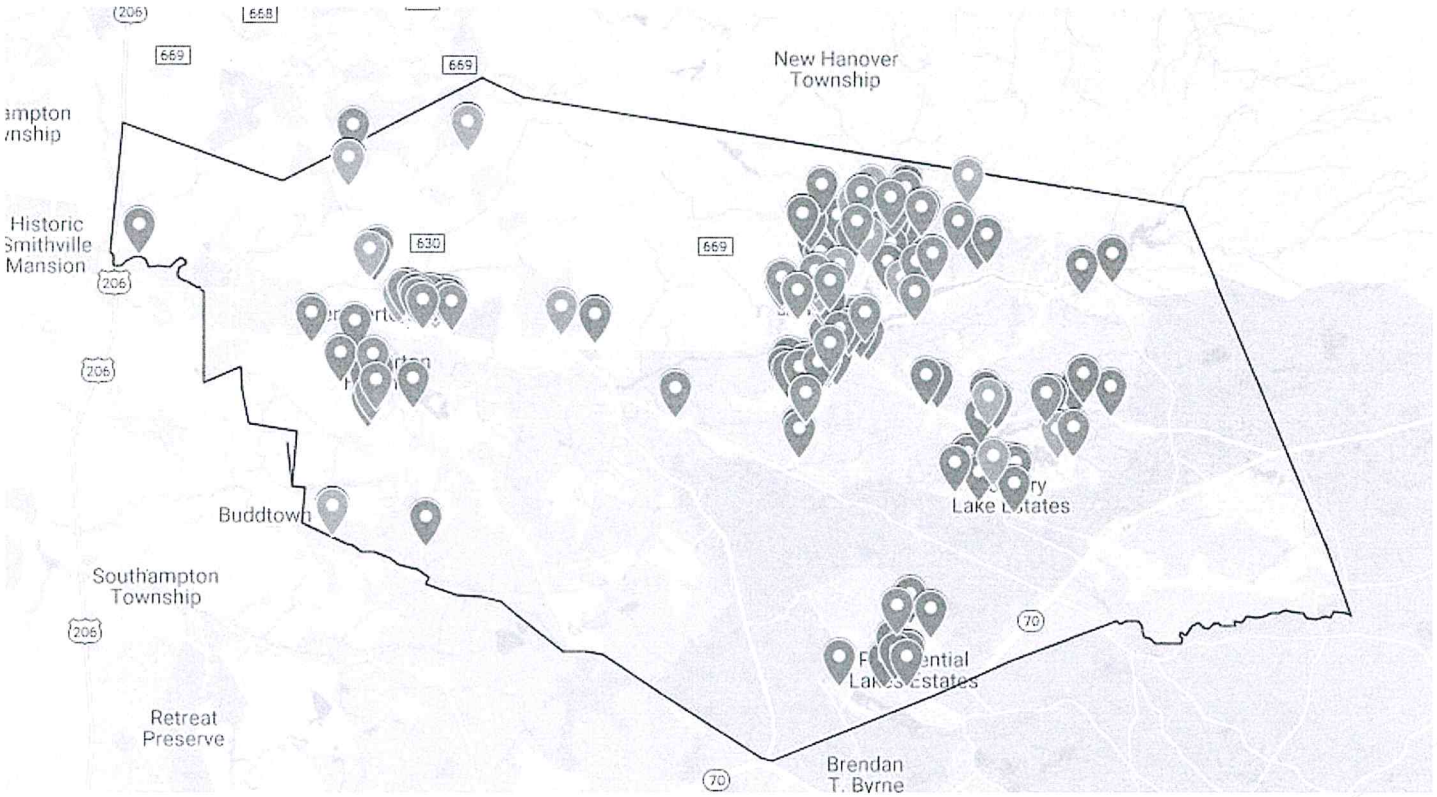
Pemberton Township Domestic Violence 2017



MAP

Sources: 2013-2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

Pemberton Township Overlap Map 2017



Map

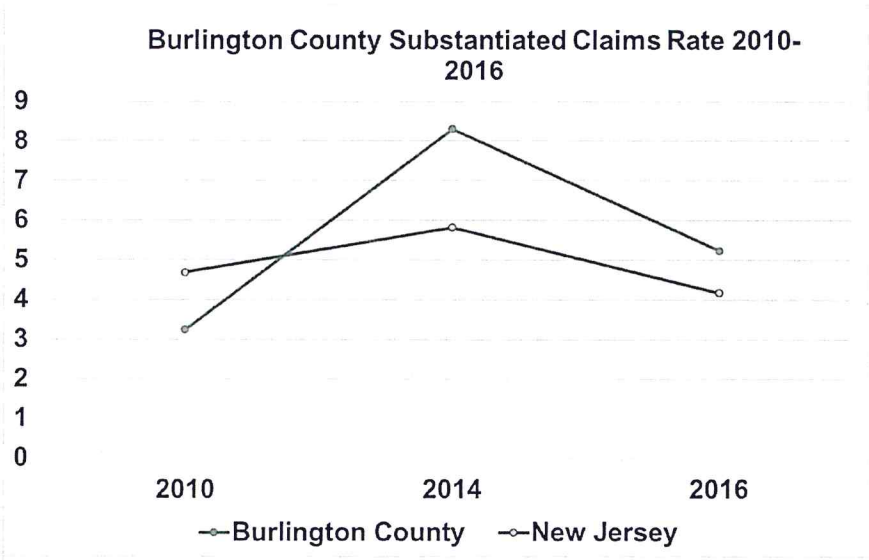
Source: 2018 Pemberton Township Police Department

Child Abuse Reports

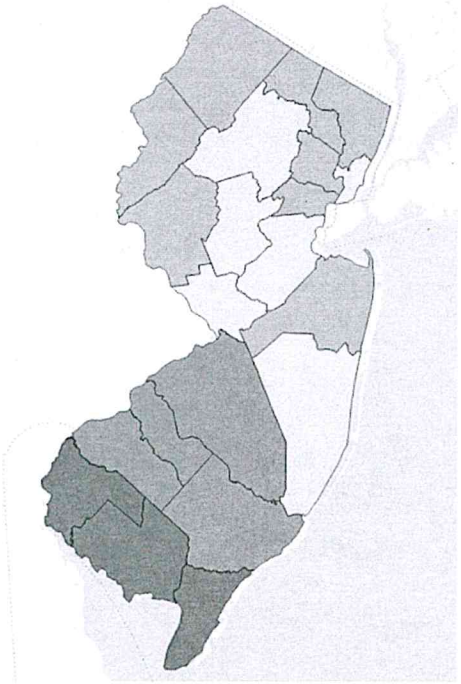
Children who experience maltreatment average 47% higher delinquency rates relative to children not indicated for abuse or neglect (Ryan & Testa, 2004).

Burlington County Abuse Reports Rate 2010-2016				
	2010	**2014**	**2016**	**Percent Change (10-16)**
Burlington County	47	48.9	49.4	36%
Substantiated Claims	3.2	8.3	5.2	62%
New Jersey	45	44.8	44.8	-9%
Substantiated Claims	4.7	5.8	4.2	-11%

Source: Advocates for Children of New Jersey, Kids Count







BC Substantiated Findings

BC State Ranking

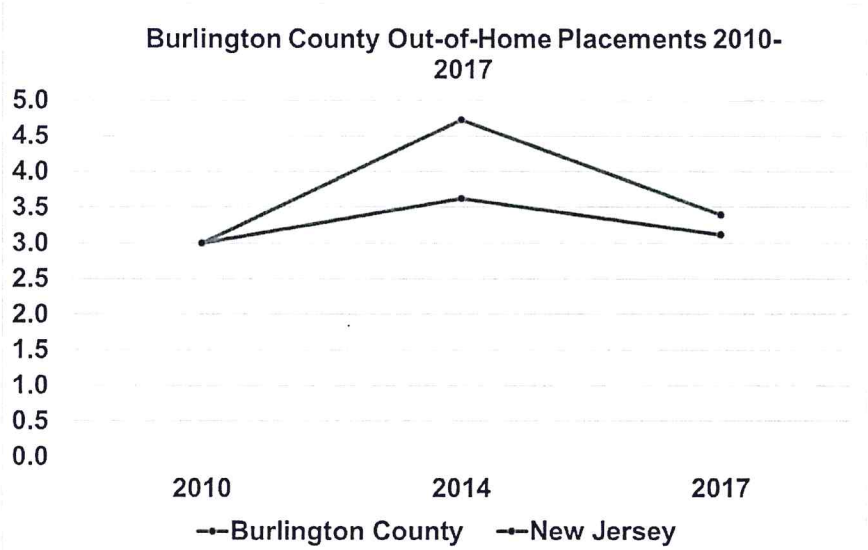
7/21

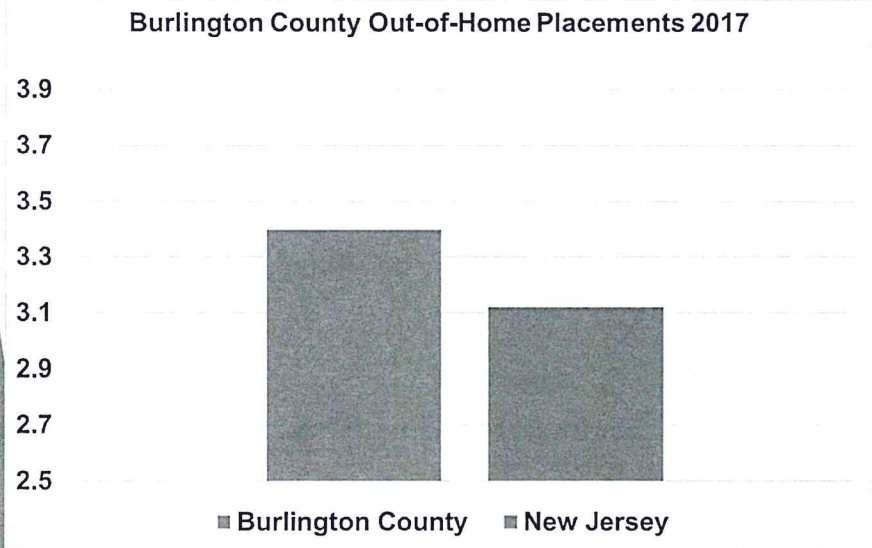
Out-of-Home Placements

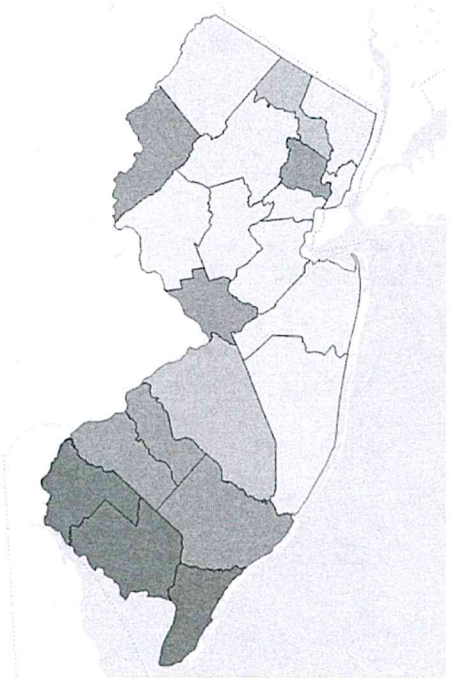
16% of children placed into substitute care experience at least one delinquency petition compared to 7% of all maltreatment victims who are not removed from their family (Ryan & Testa, 2004).

Burlington County Rate of Out-of-Home Placements 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington County	3	4.7	3.4	36%
New Jersey	3	3.6	3.1	-9%

Source: Advocates for Children of New Jersey Kids Count







BC Out-Of-Home Placements

BC State Ranking

10/21

Family Domain Summary

- Despite an overall decrease in population since 2010, the number of single parent households in the county and municipalities has been increasing during the same time period. This has corresponded with a general increase in the rates of divorce.
- Domestic violence has also been on the rise. Domestic violence is particularly an issue in Pemberton Township, where rates of domestic violence are 2-3 times the rate of the other three municipalities. Within Pemberton Township, the majority of incidents are concentrated in the Browns Mills area.
- Despite a decrease in child abuse reports and out of home placements in the state since 2010, the same indicators have been on the rise in Burlington County during the same time period.

School

Test Proficiency

Suspension Rates

VVWSA

HIB

Graduation Rates

Dropout Rates

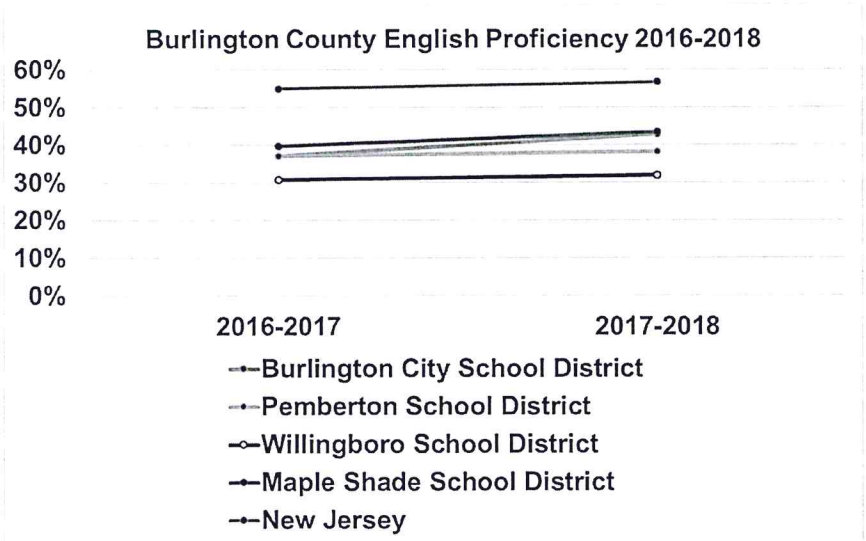
Chronic Absenteeism

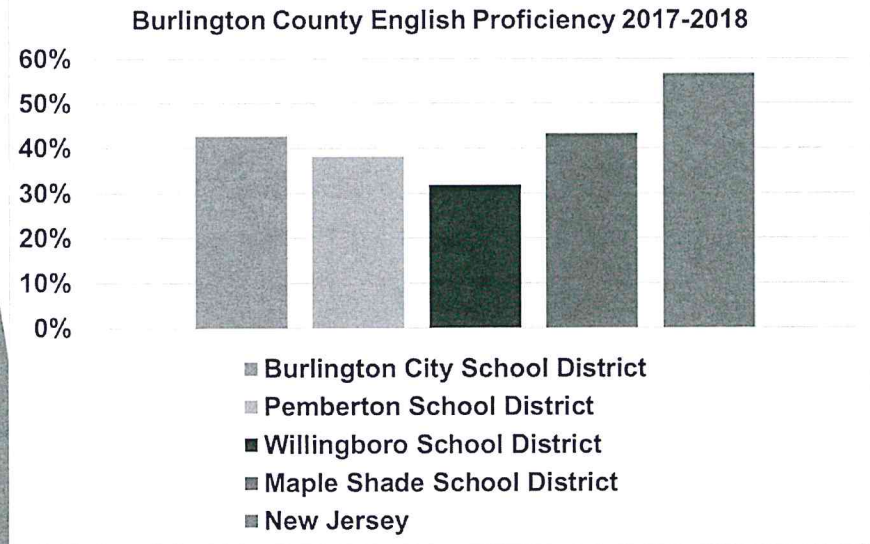
English Proficiency by School District

Students with poor academic skills are more likely to be delinquent (O'Cummings et al., 2010). According to a meta-analysis, 35 percent of academically low-performing children became delinquent compared to 20 percent of those academically high-performing.

Burlington County English Proficiency 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	37%	42.7%	15%
Pemberton School District	37%	38.1%	3%
Willingboro School District	30.7%	31.8%	4%
Maple Shade School District	39.7%	43.3%	9%
New Jersey	54.9%	56.7%	3%

Source: NJ Department of Education Performance Reports





42.7 out of 100 students in Burlington City schools meet English testing expectations.

38.1 out of 100 students in Pemberton Township schools meet English testing expectations.

31.8 out of 100 students in Willingboro schools meet English testing expectations.

43.3 out of 100 students in Maple Shade schools meet English testing expectations.

BC State Ranking

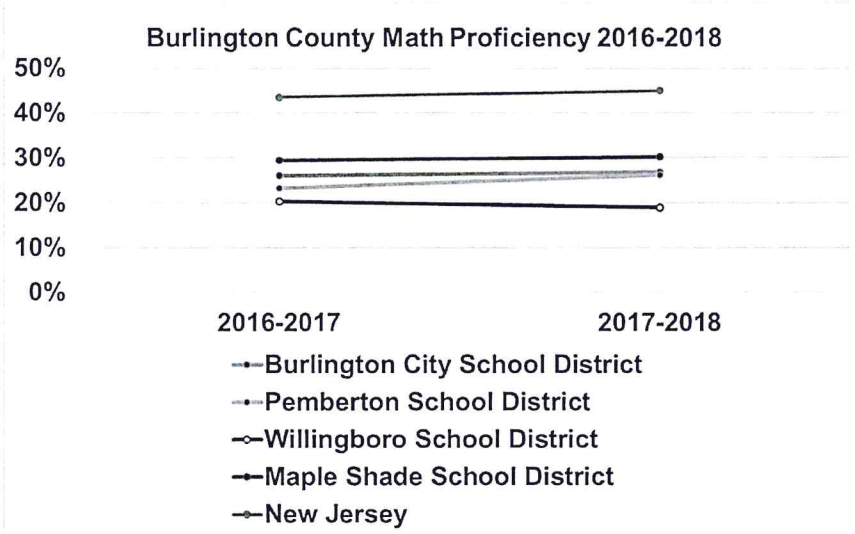
N/A

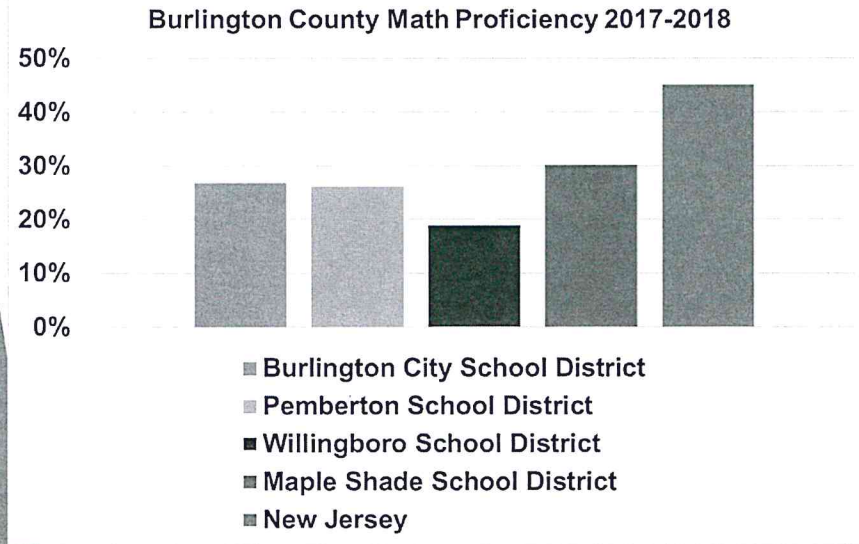
Math Proficiency by School District

Students with poor academic skills are more likely to be delinquent (O'Cummings et al., 2010). According to a meta-analysis, 35 percent of academically low-performing children became delinquent compared to 20 percent of those academically high-performing.

Burlington County Math Proficiency 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	26%	26.8%	3%
Pemberton School District	23.3%	26.2%	12%
Willingboro School District	20.3%	18.9%	-7%
Maple Shade School District	29.4%	30.1%	2%
New Jersey	43.5%	45%	3%

Source: NJ Department of Education Performance Reports





26.8 out of 100 students in Burlington City schools meet Math testing expectations.

26.2 out of 100 students in Pemberton Township schools meet Math testing expectations.

18.9 out of 100 students in Willingboro schools meet Math testing expectations.

30.1 out of 100 students in Maple Shade schools meet Math testing expectations.

BC State Ranking

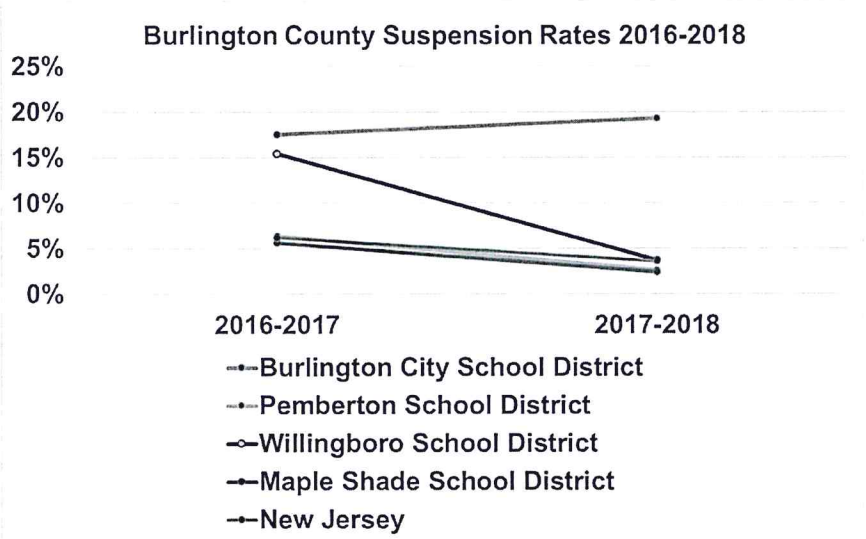
N/A

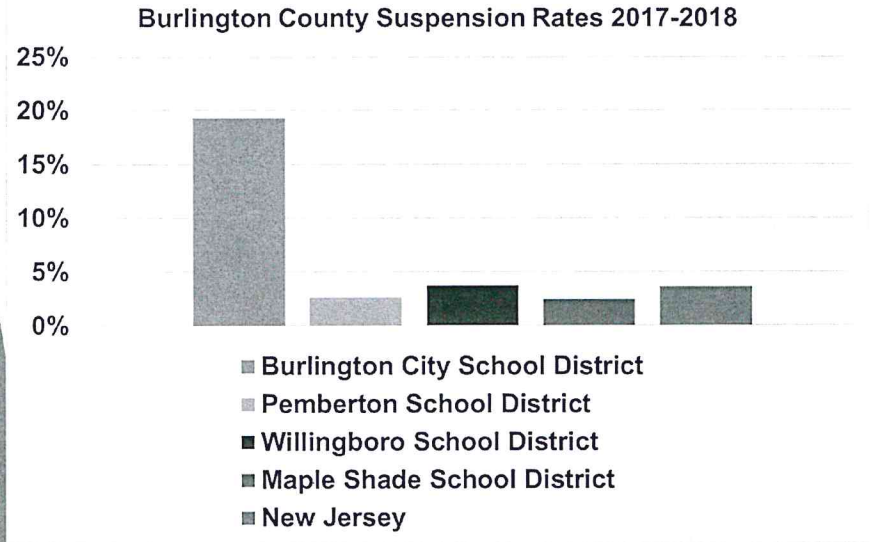
Suspension Rates by School District

Data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study highlights that suspensions double children's risk of arrests (Mittleman, 2018).

Burlington County Suspension Rates 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	17.5%	19.3%	10%
Pemberton School District	6.4%	2.6%	-59%
Willingboro School District	15.4%	3.7%	-76%
Maple Shade School District	5.6%	2.4%	-57%
New Jersey	6.2%	3.6%	-42%

Source: NJ Department of Education Performance Reports





19.3 out of 100 students in Burlington City schools have been suspended.

2.6 out of 100 students in Pemberton Township schools have been suspended.

3.7 out of 100 students in Willingboro schools have been suspended.

2.4 out of 100 students in Maple Shade schools have been suspended.

BC State Ranking

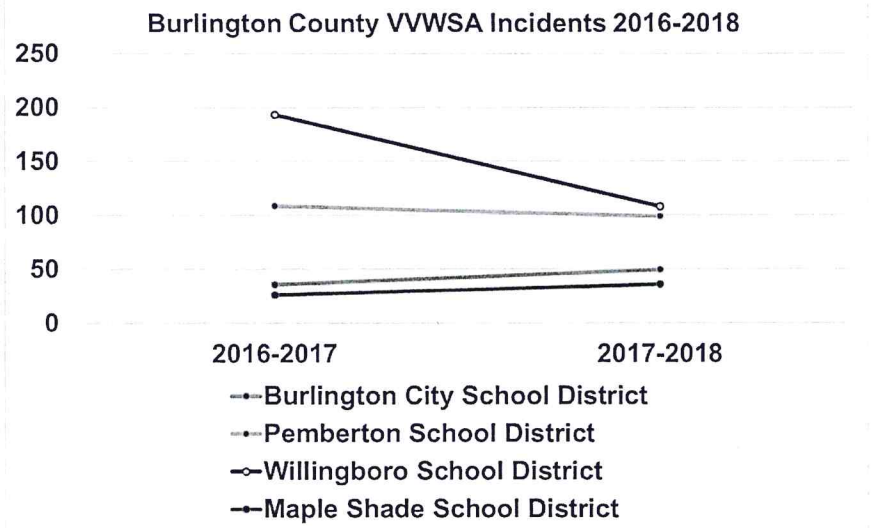
N/A

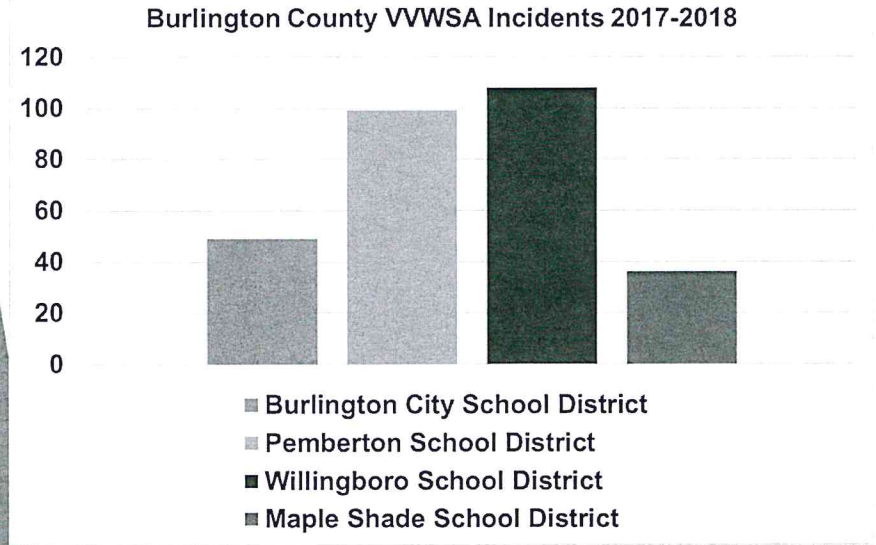
VVWSA Incidents by School District

There is considerable evidence that supports the hypothesis that keeping company with deviant peers significantly increases the likelihood of individual delinquency for at least some kinds of adolescents (Gifford-Smith, 2005). In addition, juveniles who exhibit early aggressive behavior are twice as likely to exhibit delinquency later in life and are overrepresented in police registers for repeat and serious crimes (Stattin & Magnusson, 1989).

Burlington County VVWSA Incidents 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	36	49	36%
Pemberton School District	109	99	-9%
Willingboro School District	193	108	-44%
Maple Shade School District	26	36	38%

Source: NJ Department of Education Commissioner's Annual VVWSA Report





There are 3 VVWSA reports per 100 students in Burlington City schools.

There are 2.1 VVWSA reports per 100 students in Pemberton Township schools.

There are 3.1 VVWSA reports per 100 students in Willingboro schools.

There are 1.7 VVWSA reports per 100 students in Maple Shade schools.

BC State Ranking

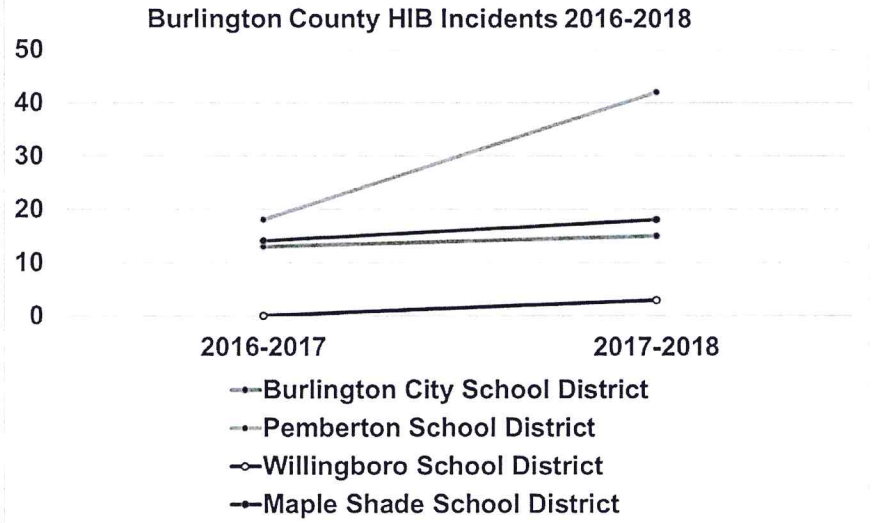
N/A

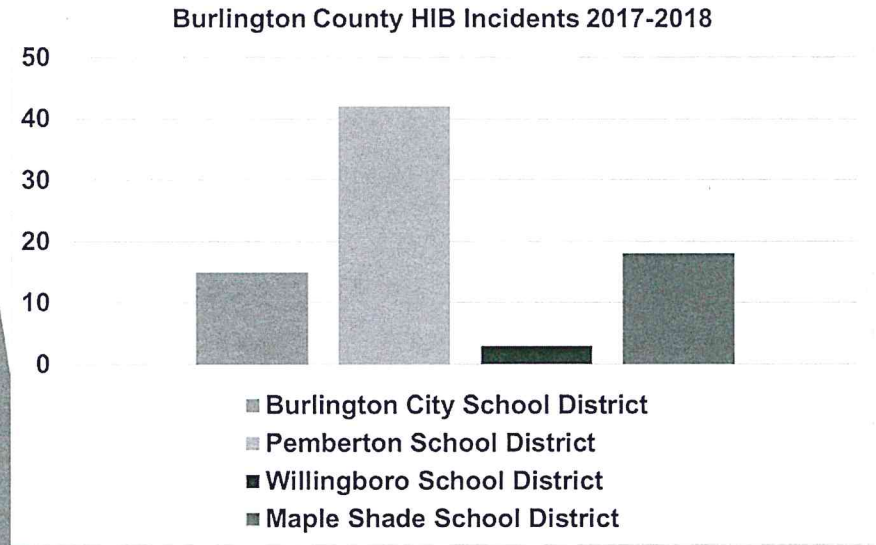
HIB Incidents by School District

A study conducted by Sigfusdottir et al. reveals that both bullying behavior and bullying victimization increase the likelihood of delinquent behavior, although the effects are stronger for bullying behavior (2010). This is related to Agnew's General Strain Theory that claims that emotions such as anger are important in delinquency.

Burlington County HIB Incidents 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	13	15	15%
Pemberton School District	18	42	133%
Willingboro School District	0	3	300%
Maple Shade School District	14	18	29%

Source: NJ Department of Education Commissioner's Annual VVWSA Report





There are .9 HIB reports per 100 students in Burlington City schools.

There are .9 HIB reports per 100 students in Pemberton Township schools.

There is .1 HIB report per 100 students in Willingboro schools.

There are .8 HIB reports per 100 students in Maple Shade schools.

BC State Ranking

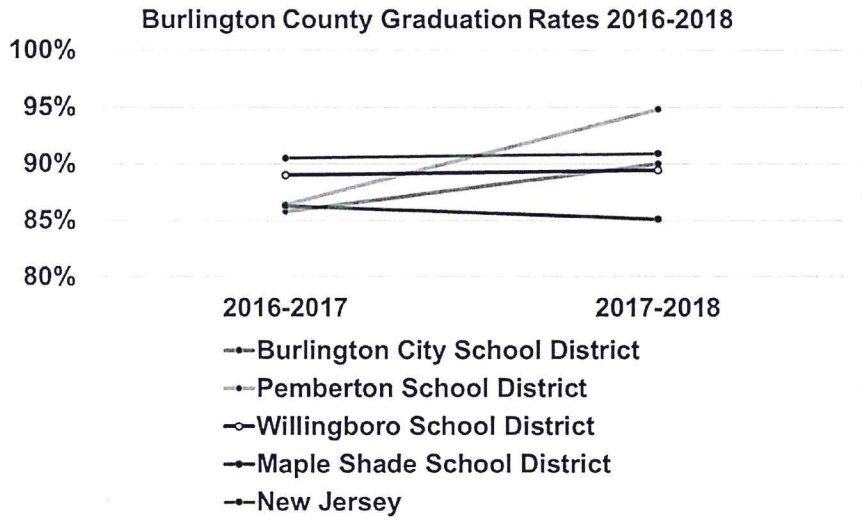
N/A

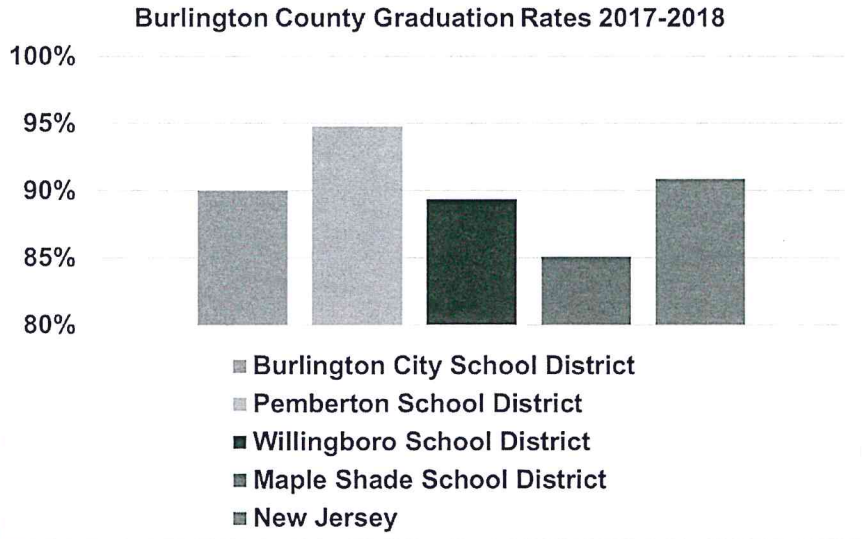
Graduation Rates by School District

When controlling for a large set of characteristics, arrested and incarcerated youth are about 11 and 26 percentage points less likely to graduate high school than non-arrested individuals (Hjalmarsson, 2008).

Burlington County Graduation Rates 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	85.8%	90%	5%
Pemberton School District	86.4%	94.8%	10%
Willingboro School District	89%	89.4%	0%
Maple Shade School District	86.3%	85.1%	-1%
New Jersey	90.5%	90.9%	0%

Source: NJ Department of Education Performance Reports





90 out of 100 students in Burlington City schools graduate.

94.8 out of 100 students in Pemberton Township schools graduate.

89.4 out of 100 students in Willingboro schools graduate.

85.1 out of 100 students in Maple Shade schools graduate.

BC State Ranking

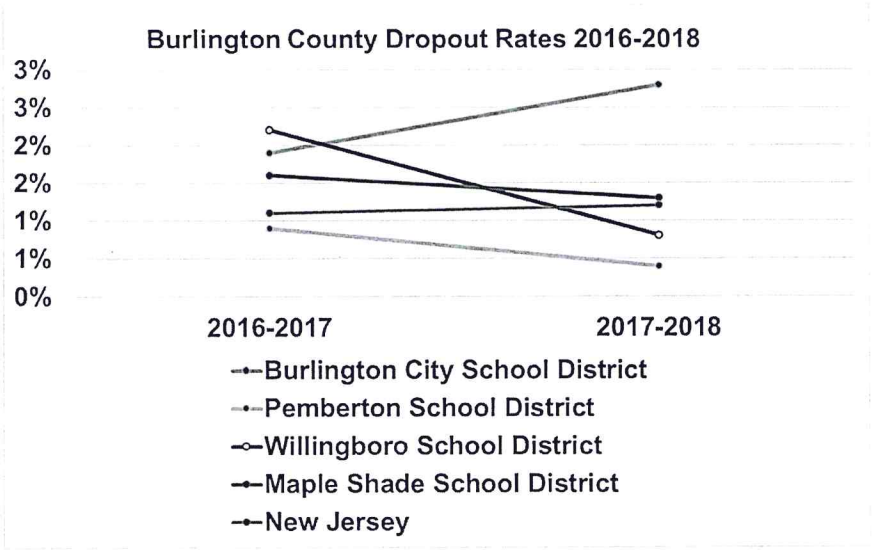
N/A

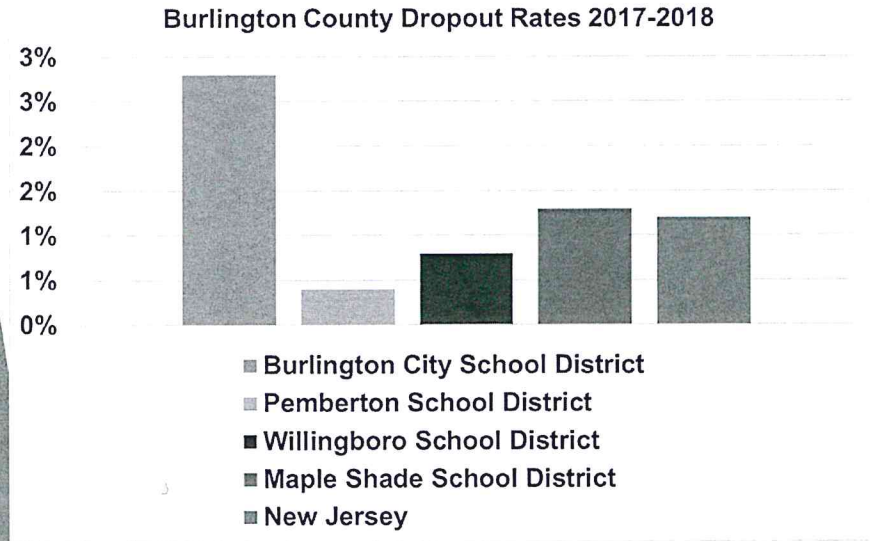
Dropout Rates by School District

According to Lochner & Moretti, youth who drop out are at increased risk for engaging in delinquent and criminal behavior (2004).

Burlington County Dropout Rates 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	1.9%	2.8%	47%
Pemberton School District	0.9%	0.4%	-56%
Willingboro School District	2.2%	0.8%	-64%
Maple Shade School District	1.6%	1.3%	-19%
New Jersey	1.1%	1.2%	9%

Source: NJ Department of Education Performance Reports





2.8 out of 100 students in Burlington City schools drop out.

.4 out of 100 students in Pemberton Township schools drop out.

.8 out of 100 students in Willingboro schools drop out.

1.3 out of 100 students in Maple Shade schools drop out.

BC State Ranking

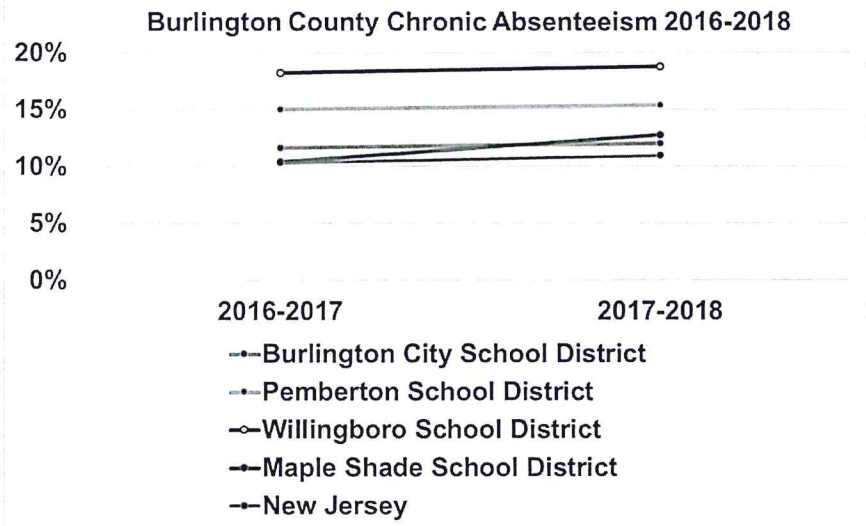
N/A

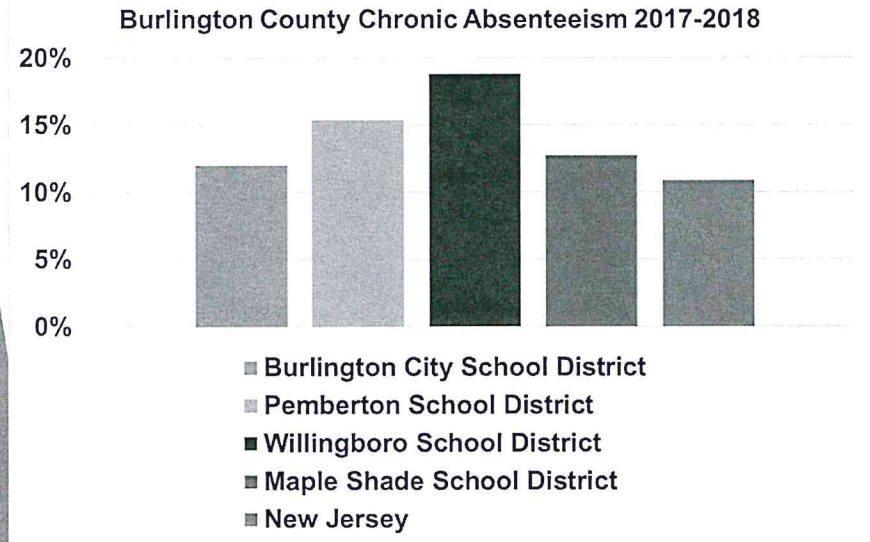
Chronic Absenteeism by School District

Chronic school absenteeism has been identified as a precursor to juvenile delinquency (McClucskey et. al, 2004).

Burlington County Chronic Absenteeism 2016-2018			
	2016-2017	2017-2018	Percent Change (16-18)
Burlington City School District	11.6%	12%	3%
Pemberton School District	15%	15.4%	3%
Willingboro School District	18.2%	18.8%	3%
Maple Shade School District	10.4%	12.7%	22%
New Jersey	10.3%	10.9%	6%

Source: NJ Department of Education Performance Reports





12 out of 100 students in Burlington City schools are chronically absent.

15.4 out of 100 students in Pemberton Township schools are chronically absent.

18.8 out of 100 students in Willingboro schools are chronically absent.

12.7 out of 100 students in Maple Shade schools are chronically absent.

BC State Ranking

N/A

School Domain Summary

- Pemberton Township and Willingboro School Districts are showing strong improvement in suspension rates and dropout rates.
- Burlington City School District has significantly higher suspension rates and dropout rates than the other school districts. Dropout and suspension rates in Burlington City School District have increased between the two school years, and the district was the only one of the four to see an increase in dropouts and suspensions.
- Across all school districts, testing proficiency in Math and English is lower than the state average. However, all school districts, except for Pemberton Township and Willingboro, met their goals for proficiency in both areas and across both years. Pemberton Township and Willingboro failed to meet their Math goals for both years.
- In the 2017-2018 school year, rates of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse (VVWSA) reports and harassment, intimidation, and bullying (HIB) reports were very low across all school districts.

Community

Housing Occupancy

Family Poverty

Free Lunch Participation

Food Stamp Aid

Access to Healthcare

Treatment Admissions

Naloxone Administrations

Opioid Dispensations

Overdose Deaths

Unemployment

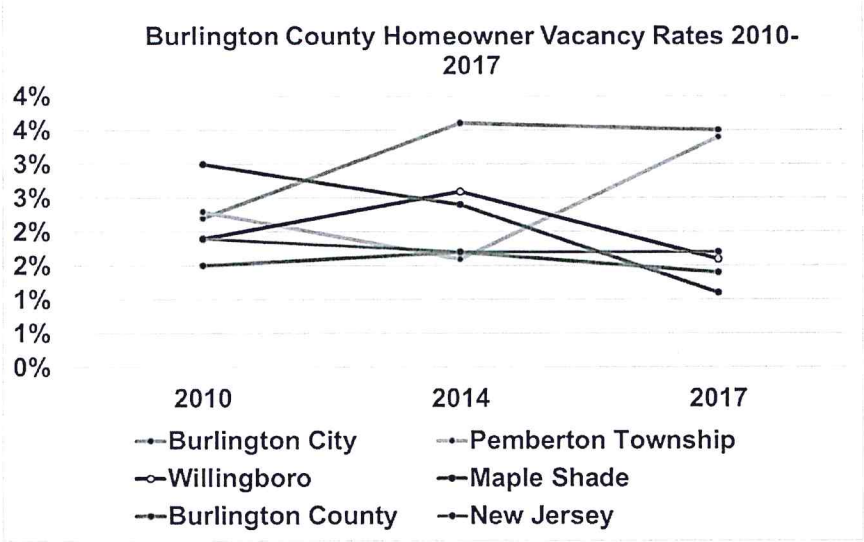
Adult Arrests

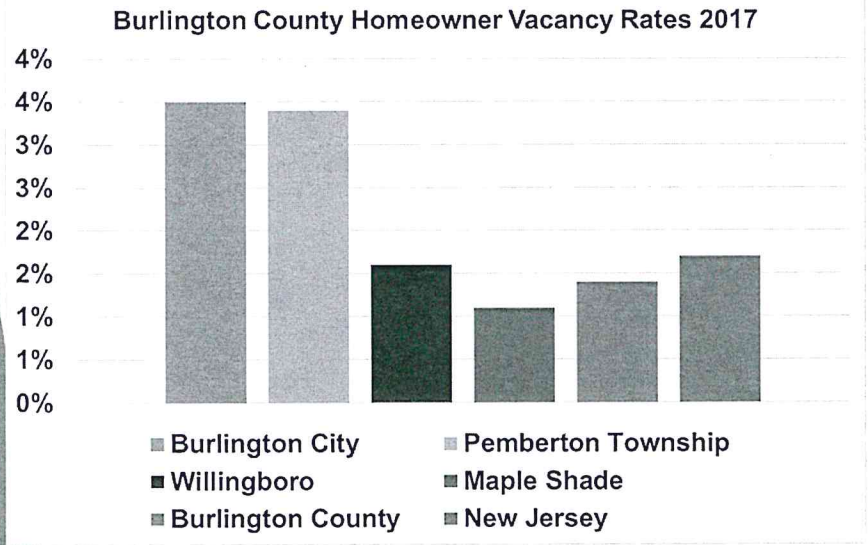
Homeowner Vacancy Rate by Municipality

Prolonged vacancies, "change the costs of and payoff from building theft and vandalism, provide a safe haven for criminal activity, and signal that fewer eyes on the street are monitoring criminal activity" (Ellen et al., 2013).

Burlington County Homeowner Vacancy Rates 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	2.2%	3.6%	3.5%	59%
Pemberton Township	2.3%	1.6%	3.4%	48%
Willingboro	1.9%	2.6%	1.6%	-16%
Maple Shade	3%	2.4%	1.1%	-63%
Burlington County	1.5%	1.7%	1.4%	-7%
New Jersey	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%	-11%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





35 out of 1000 homes in Burlington City are vacant.

34 out of 1000 homes in Pemberton Township are vacant.

16 out of 1000 homes in Willingboro are vacant.

11 out of 1000 homes in Maple Shade are vacant.

BC State Ranking

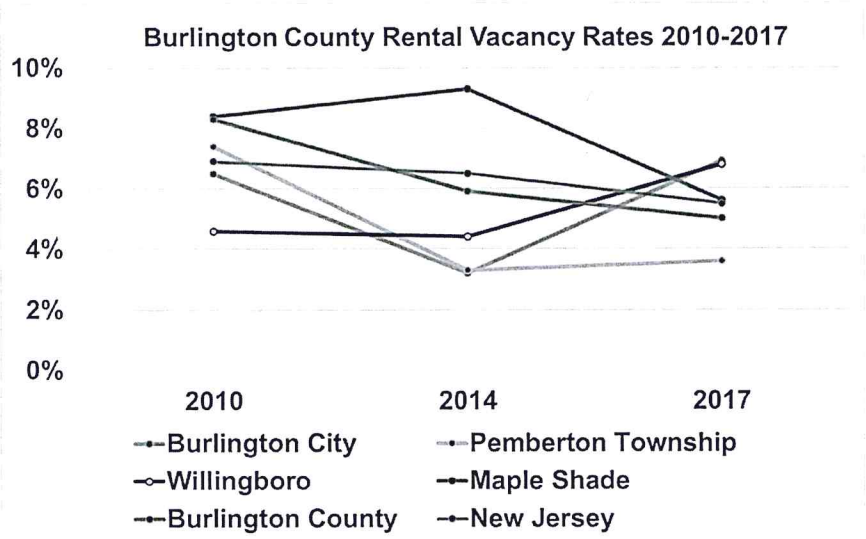
15/21

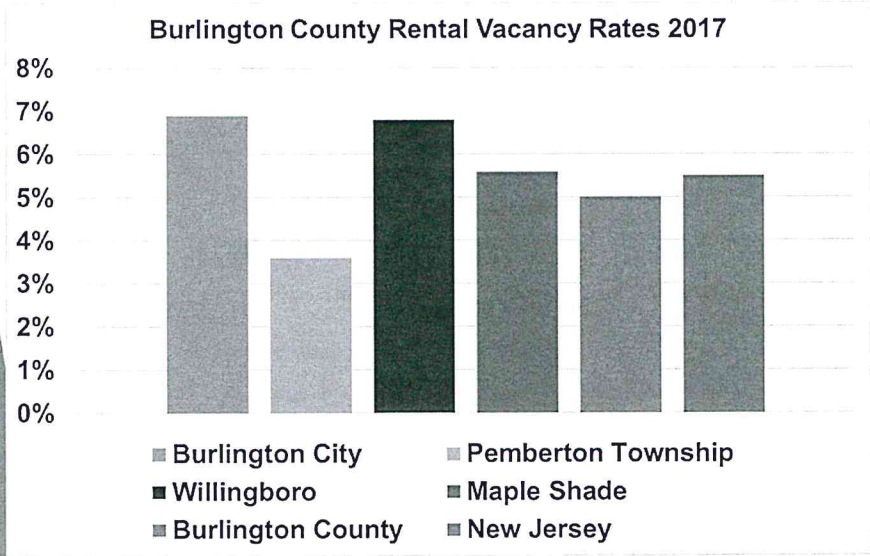
Rental Vacancy Rates by Municipality

Prolonged vacancies, "change the costs of and payoff from building theft and vandalism, provide a safe haven for criminal activity, and signal that fewer eyes on the street are monitoring criminal activity" (Ellen et al., 2013).

Burlington County Rental Vacancy Rates 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	6.5%	3.2%	6.9%	6%
Pemberton Township	7.4%	3.3%	3.6%	-51%
Willingboro	4.6%	4.4%	6.8%	48%
Maple Shade	8.4%	9.3%	5.6%	-33%
Burlington County	8.3%	5.9%	5%	-40%
New Jersey	6.9%	6.5%	5.5%	-20%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





69 out of 1000 rental properties in Burlington City are vacant.

36 out of 1000 rental properties in Pemberton Township are vacant.

68 out of 1000 rental properties in Willingboro are vacant.

56 out of 1000 rental properties in Maple Shade are vacant.

BC State Ranking

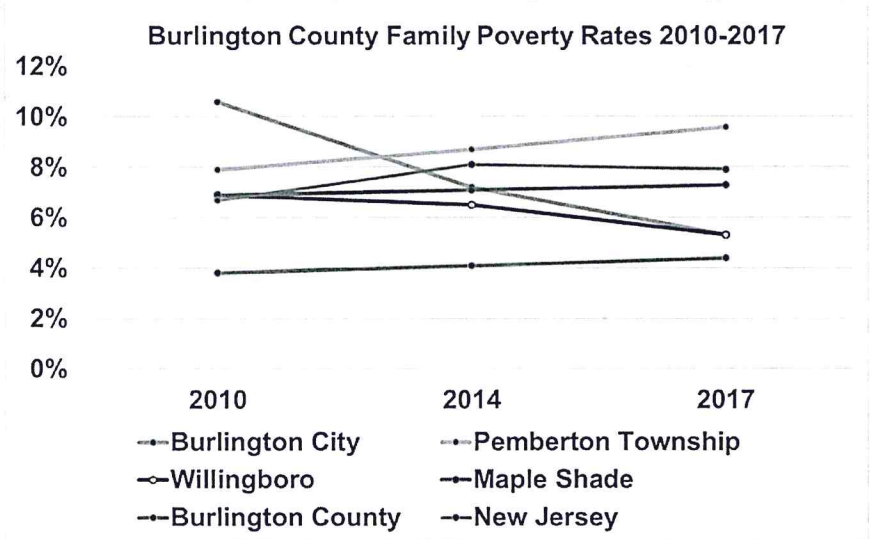
12/21

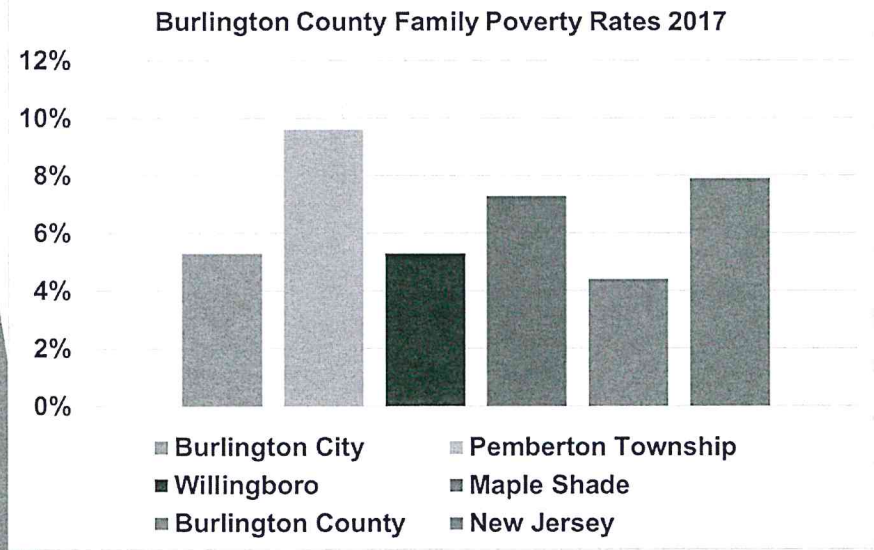
Family Poverty by Municipality

Youth who grow up in persistent poverty between birth and age 5 or in the early teenage years (ages 11-15) are more likely to engage in property crime and violence (Jarjoura et al., 2002).

Burlington County Family Poverty Rates 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	10.6%	7.2%	5.3%	-50%
Pemberton Township	7.9%	8.7%	9.6%	22%
Willingboro	6.9%	6.5%	5.3%	-23%
Maple Shade	6.9%	7.1%	7.3%	6%
Burlington County	3.8%	4.1%	4.4%	16%
New Jersey	6.7%	8.1%	7.9%	18%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





53 out of 1000 families in Burlington City fall below the poverty line.

96 out of 1000 families in Pemberton Township fall below the poverty line.

53 out of 1000 families in Willingboro fall below the poverty line.

73 out of 1000 families in Maple Shade fall below the poverty line.

BC State Ranking

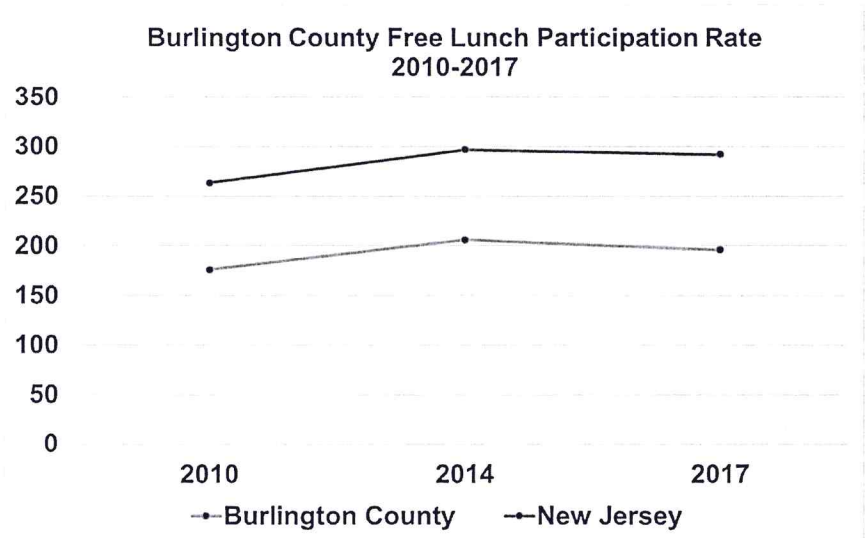
17/21

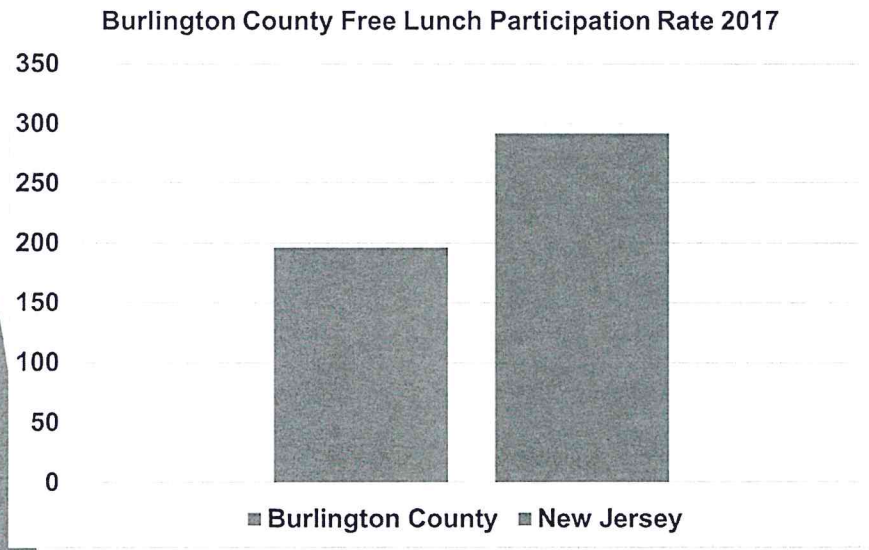
Free Lunch Participation Rate

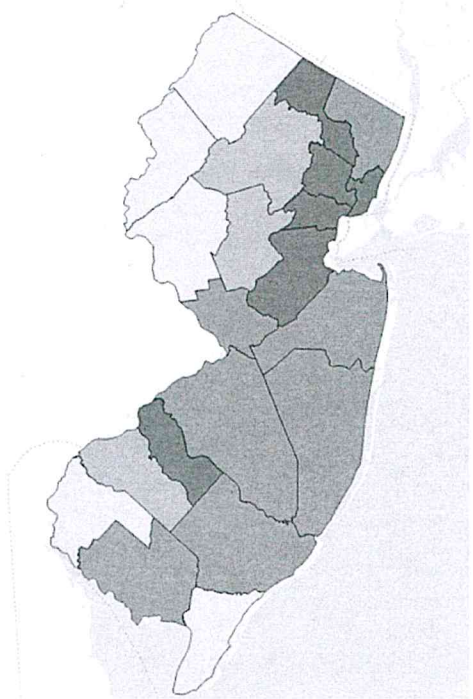
Economically disadvantaged groups (i.e., with members who qualify for free lunch) are smaller, have fewer reciprocated and transitive ties, have lower structural cohesion, have less popular members, and are less central than more advantaged groups (Kraeger et al., 2011).

Burlington County Free Lunch Participation Rate 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington County	176	206	196	16%
New Jersey	263	297	292	18%

Source: Advocates for Children of New Jersey Kids Count







BC Free Lunch Participation

BC State Ranking

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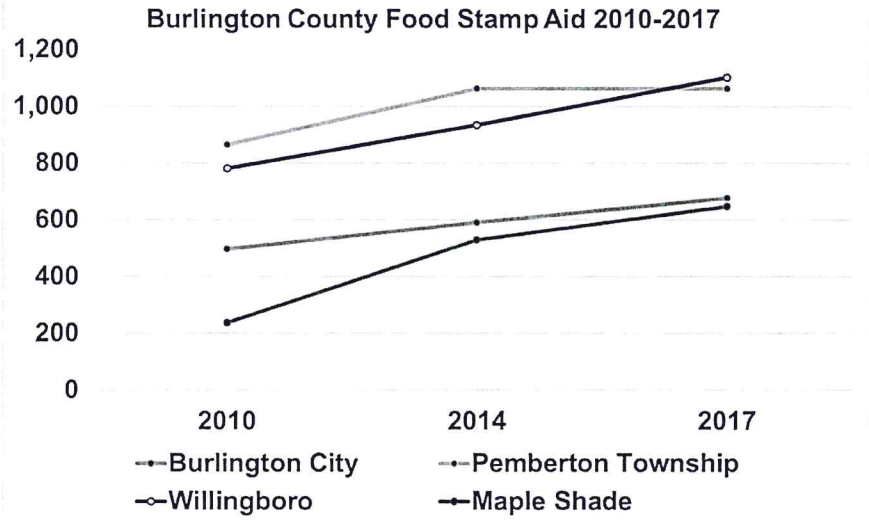
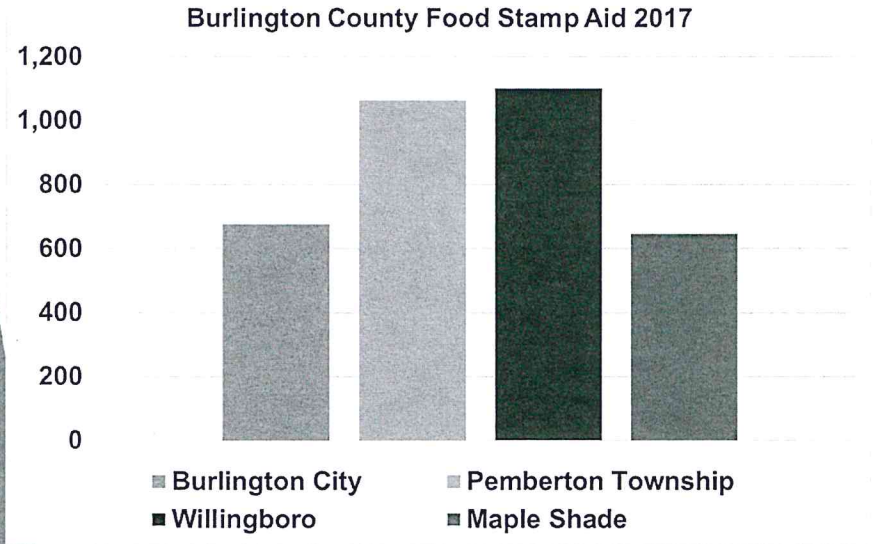
Food Stamp Aid by Municipality

Children raised in food insecure households exhibit significantly higher levels of delinquency during late childhood than children raised in food secure households (Jackson et al., 2018).

Burlington County Food Stamp Aid 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	498	591	677	36%
Pemberton Township	865	1,064	1,064	23%
Willingboro	782	935	1,102	41%
Maple Shade	236	529	647	174%
Burlington County	6,263	9,404	10,154	62%
New Jersey	159,394	272,130	295,705	86%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





174 out of 1000 households in Burlington City receive food stamp aid.

110 out of 1000 households in Pemberton Township receive food stamp aid.

107 out of 1000 households in Willingboro receive food stamp aid.

79 out of 1000 households in Maple Shade receive food stamp aid.

BC State Ranking

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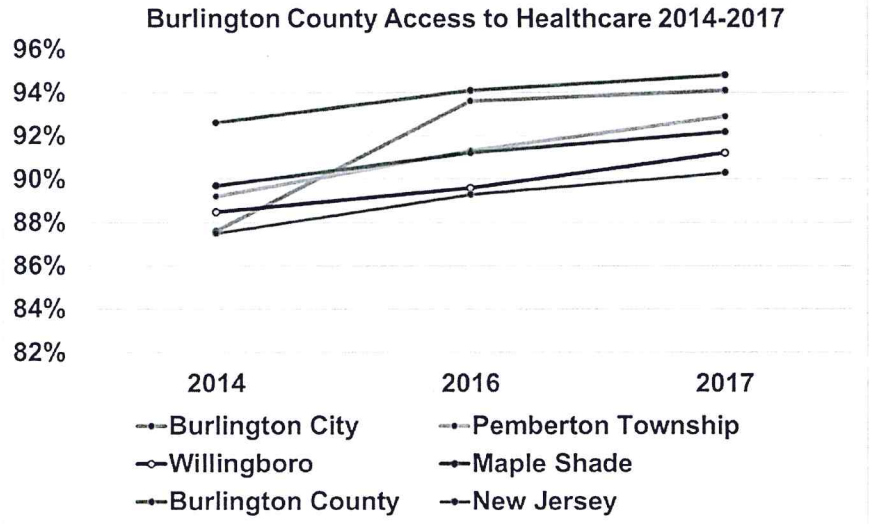
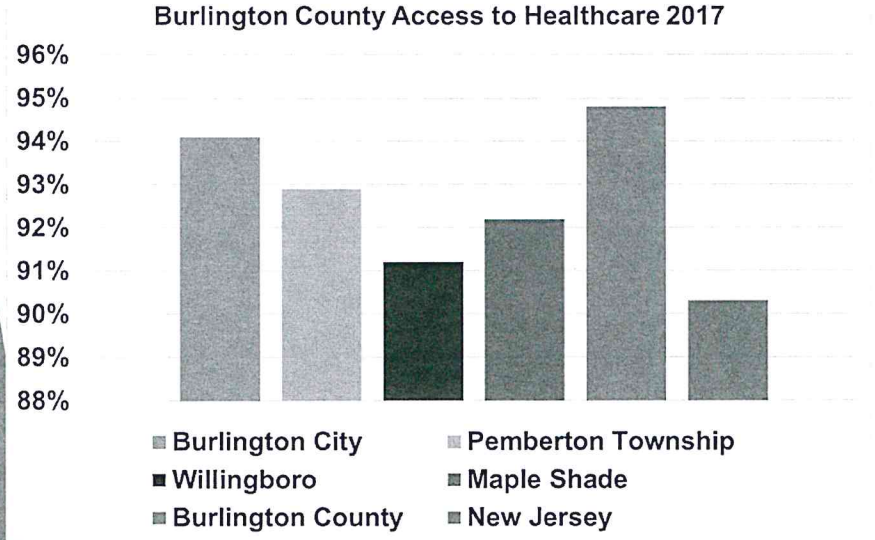
Access to Healthcare by Municipality

Health insurance coverage and healthcare use are lower among justice-involved youth compared to the general population, and the former bear a heavier burden of diseases (Baggio, 2018). Adolescents who experience health-related strains often experience troubles with schoolwork and teachers, and therefore are at greater risk of delinquency (Kort-Butler, 2017).

Burlington County Access to Healthcare 2014-2017				
	2014	2016	2017	Percent Change (14-17)
Burlington City	87.6%	93.6%	94.1%	7%
Pemberton Township	89.2%	91.3%	92.9%	4%
Willingboro	88.5%	89.6%	91.2%	3%
Maple Shade	89.7%	91.2%	92.2%	3%
Burlington County	92.6%	94.1%	94.8%	2%
New Jersey	87.5%	89.3%	90.3%	3%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





941 out of 1000 residents in Burlington City have health insurance.

929 out of 1000 residents in Pemberton Township have health insurance.

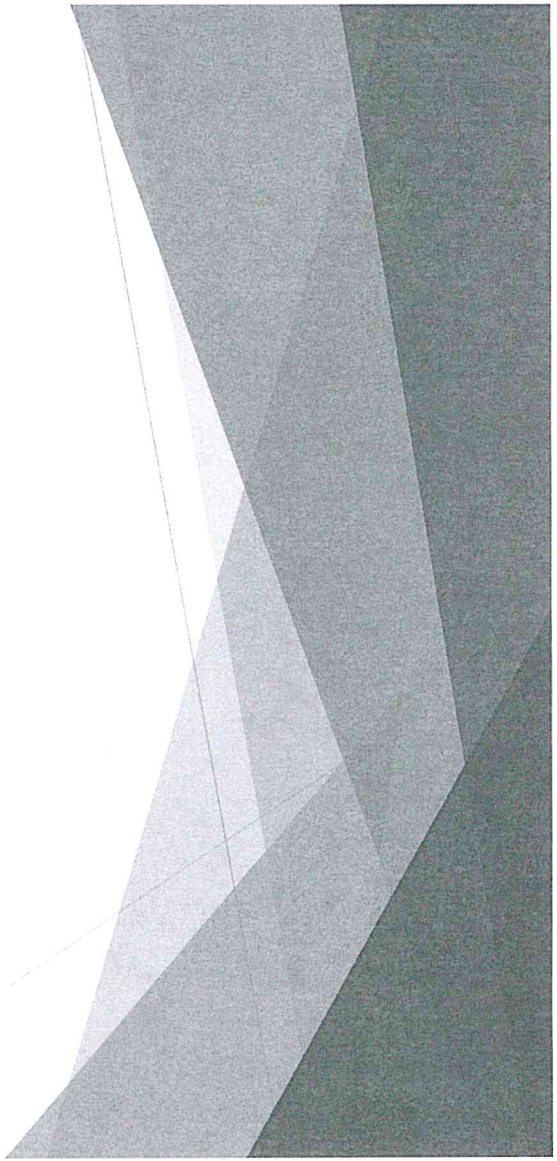
912 out of 1000 residents in Willingboro have health insurance.

922 out of 1000 residents in Maple Shade have health insurance.

BC State Ranking

20/21

Treatment Admissions



Treatment Admissions by Municipality

Burlington County Treatment Admissions 2015-2017				
	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change (15-17)
Burlington City	233	173	168	-28%
Pemberton Township	151	164	414	174%
Willingboro	202	183	221	9%
Maple Shade	122	114	155	27%
Burlington County	2739	3090	3605	32%

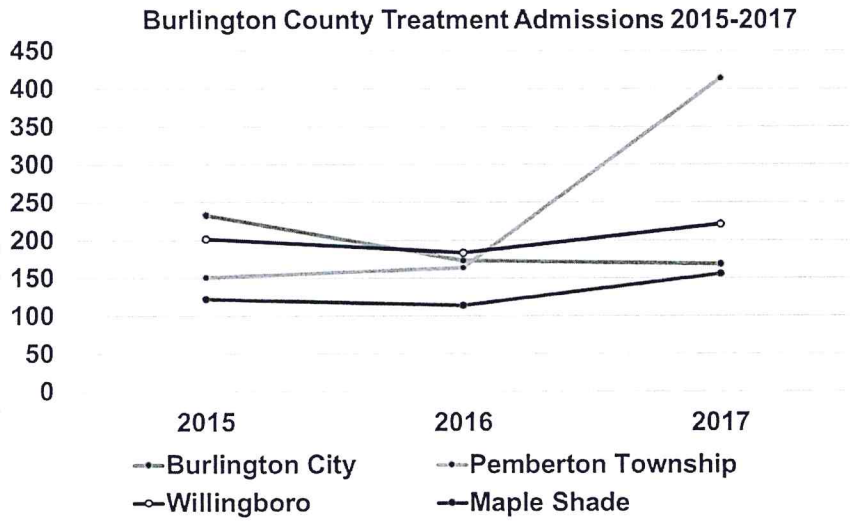
Source: NJ Department of Human Services Substance Abuse Report

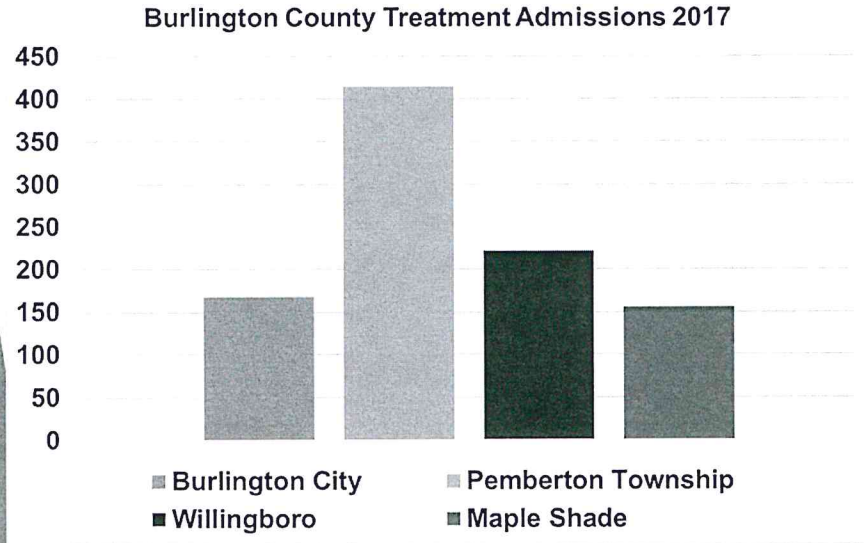
Treatment Admissions Type by Municipality

Substance Abuse Admissions by Municipality and Primary Drug 2017

	Primary Drug														Total	
	Alcohol		Cocaine/Crack		Heroin		Other Opiates		Marijuana/Hashish		Other Drugs		Unknown			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Burlington City	42	4%	17	8%	61	4%	14	4%	30	8%	4	3%	N/A	N/A	168	5%
Pemberton Township	89	9%	28	13%	198	13%	31	10%	49	14%	19	12%	N/A	N/A	414	11%
Willingboro	80	8%	11	5%	51	3%	18	6%	55	16%	5	3%	1	25%	221	6%
Maple Shade	40	4%	9	4%	76	5%	12	4%	12	3%	5	3%	1	25%	155	4%
Burlington County	980	100%	210	100%	1,576	100%	326	100%	353	100%	156	100%	4	100%	3,605	100%

Source: NJ Department of Human Services Substance Abuse Report





There are 17 treatment admissions per 1000 people in Burlington City.

There are 15 treatment admissions per 1000 people in Pemberton Township.

There are 7 treatment admissions per 1000 people in Willingboro.

There are 8 treatment admissions per 1000 people in Maple Shade.

BC State Ranking

13/21

Treatment Admissions Profile

- In Burlington County, the **top 3 primary drugs** that individuals were seeking treatment for were **heroin, alcohol, and marijuana.**
- Adults **aged 25-29** accounted for the most treatment admissions in Burlington County. **20 admissions**, or **1% of total admissions**, were individuals **under the age of 18.**
- **Males** accounted for **30% more treatment admissions** than their **female** counterparts.
- **White, non-Hispanic** individuals accounted for the most treatment admissions (**76%**) compared to other races.

Treatment Admissions Profile

- Individuals who completed **high school**, but no college, accounted for the most treatment admissions (**67%**). Only **18%** of admissions were from individuals who had completed **some college.**
- Individuals who are **not in the labor force** account for the most treatment admissions (**44%**). Individuals who are **unemployed** account for **21%** of admissions, and **employed** individuals account for **33%** of admissions.
- **30%** of individuals cited having **no insurance. 59%** reported being on **Medicaid**, and only **18%** reported being covered by **private insurance**.

NJ Department of Human Services Substance Abuse Report

Opioid/Drug Data

"…one of the biggest [challenges] is the mental health and opioid problem. This is what I hear is most concerning for folks right now. These problems can lead into other health problems for people." - Representative from Burlington County

"Opioids are stronger now. At this rate, a whole generation will be lost." - Burlington County Social Service Provider

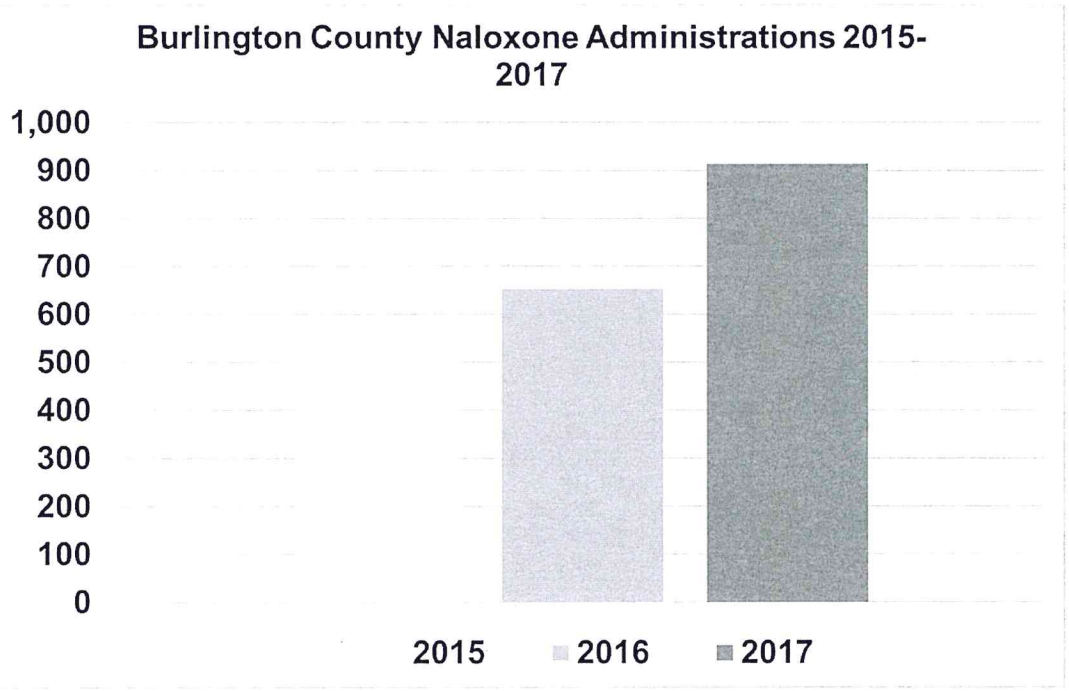
Source: FOCUS GROUP, COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT, 2019-2021, COMPLETED BY WRI

Naloxone Administrations

Burlington County Naloxone Administrations 2015-2017				
	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change (15-17)
Total	556	653	914	64%
Percent of State Total	7.7%	6.3%	6.4%	-17%
Percent of State Population	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	-2%

Source: NJCARES Opioid Data

Naloxone Administrations-Bar Chart



BC State Ranking

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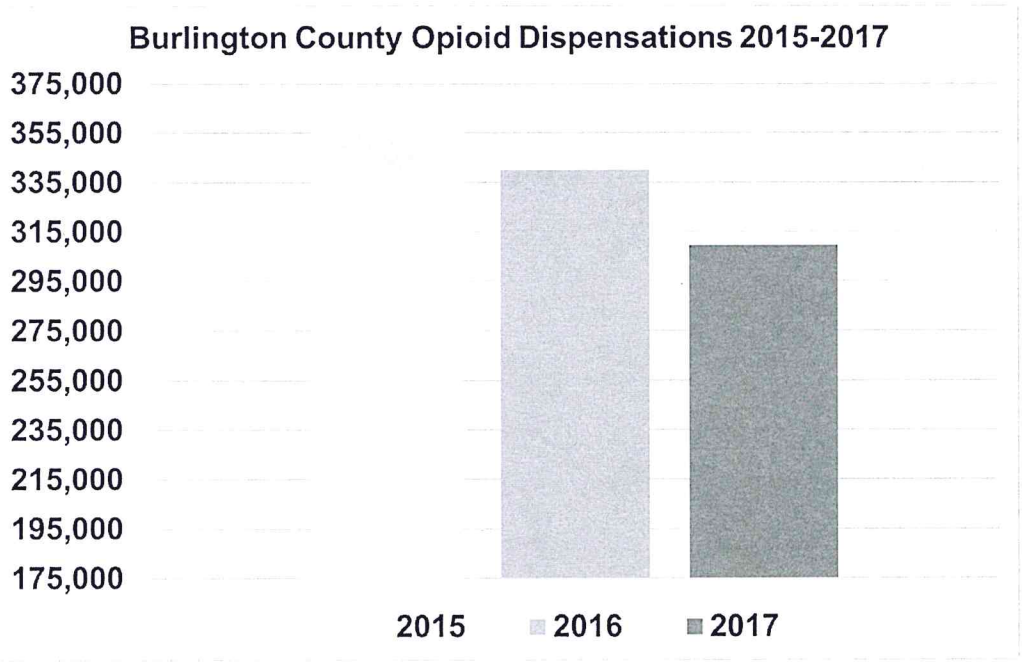
Opioid Dispensations

Burlington County Opioid Dispensations 2015-2017				
	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change (15-17)
Total	361,681	340,082	309,524	-14%
Percent of State Total	6.4%	6.5%	6.4%	0%
Percent of State Population	5.1%	5.1%	5.0%	-2%

Source: NJCARES Opioid Data

Opioid Dispensations



BC State Ranking

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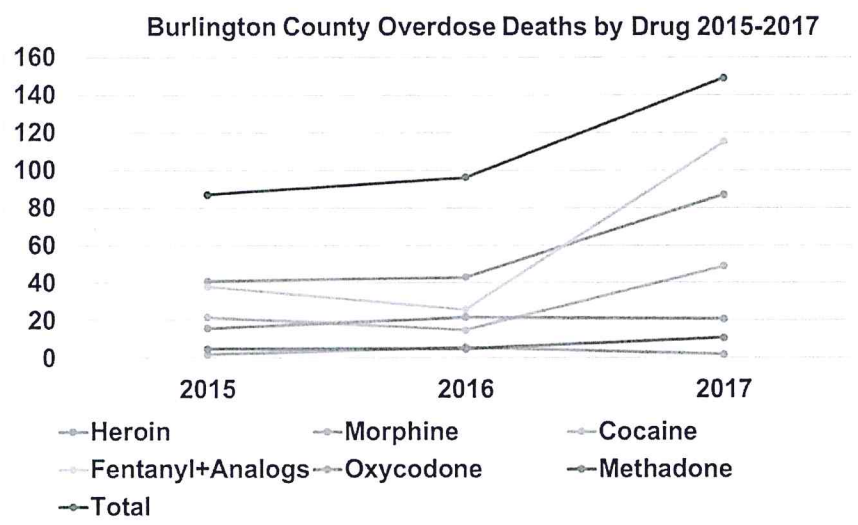
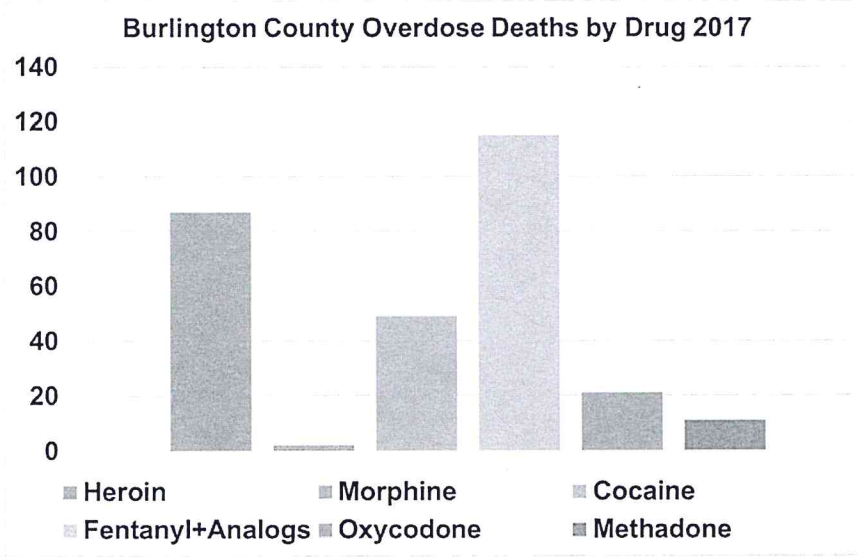
Overdose Deaths by Drug

Burlington County Overdose Deaths by Drug 2015-2017				
	2015	2016	2017	Percent Change (15-17)
Heroin	41	43	87	112%
Morphine	2	6	2	0%
Cocaine	22	15	49	123%
Fentanyl+Analogs	38	26	115	203%
Oxycodone	16	22	21	31%
Methadone	5	5	11	120%
Total	87	96	149	71%

Source: NJCARES Opioid Data



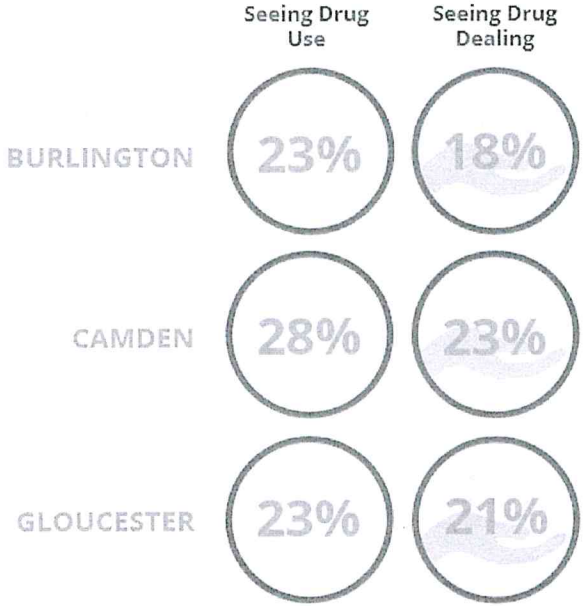


BC State Ranking

8/21

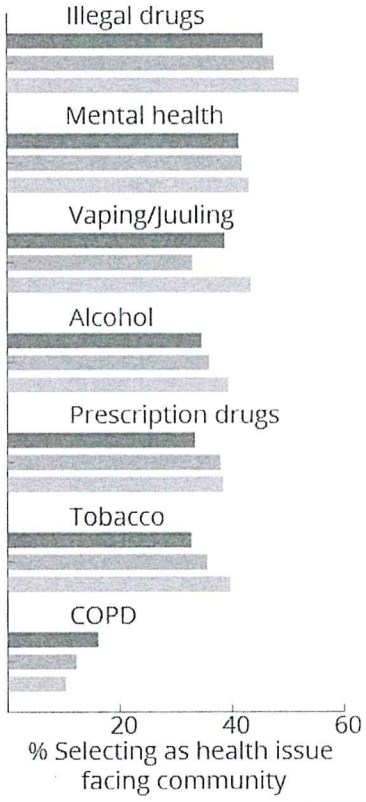
Substance Abuse

Drug Activity in Local Communities



Source: COMMUNITY SURVEY, COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENT, 2019-2021, COMPLETED BY WRI

Participants are concerned about many behavioral health issues facing their communities

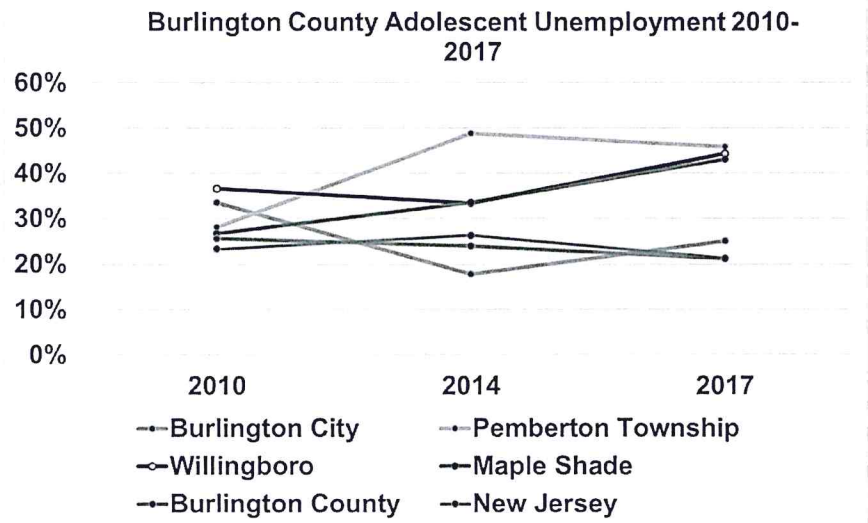


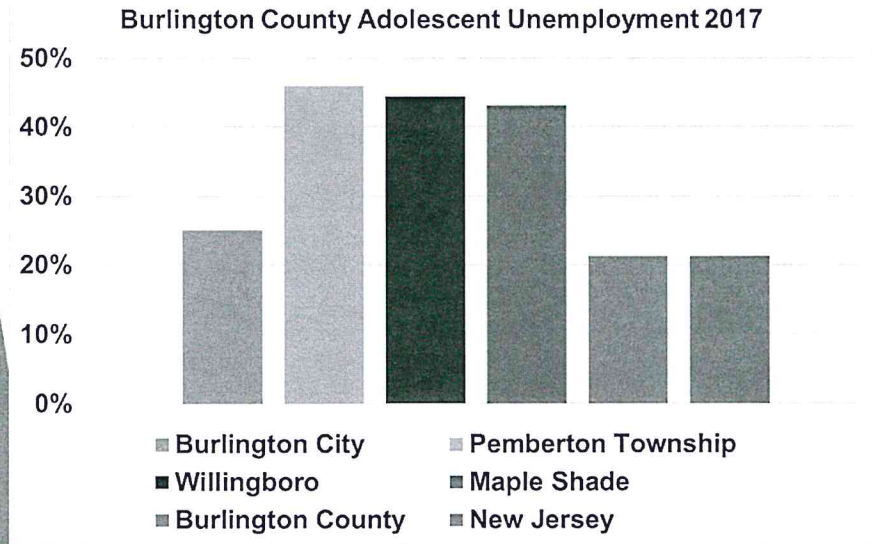
Adolescent (15-19) Unemployment by Municipality

Although most criminological theories predict an inverse relationship between employment and crime, a study conducted by Staff et al. reveals that paid work during the school year is correlated positively with delinquency (2010).

Burlington County Adolescent Unemployment 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	33.6%	17.8%	25%	-26%
Pemberton Township	28.1%	48.8%	45.9%	63%
Willingboro	36.6%	33.4%	44.4%	21%
Maple Shade	26.7%	33.6%	43.1%	61%
Burlington County	25.7%	23.9%	21.2%	-18%
New Jersey	23.3%	26.3%	21.2%	-9%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





250 out of 1000 adolescents in Burlington City are unemployed.

459 out of 1000 adolescents in Pemberton Township are unemployed.

431 out of 1000 adolescents in Willingboro are unemployed.

212 out of 1000 adolescents in Maple Shade are unemployed.

BC State Ranking

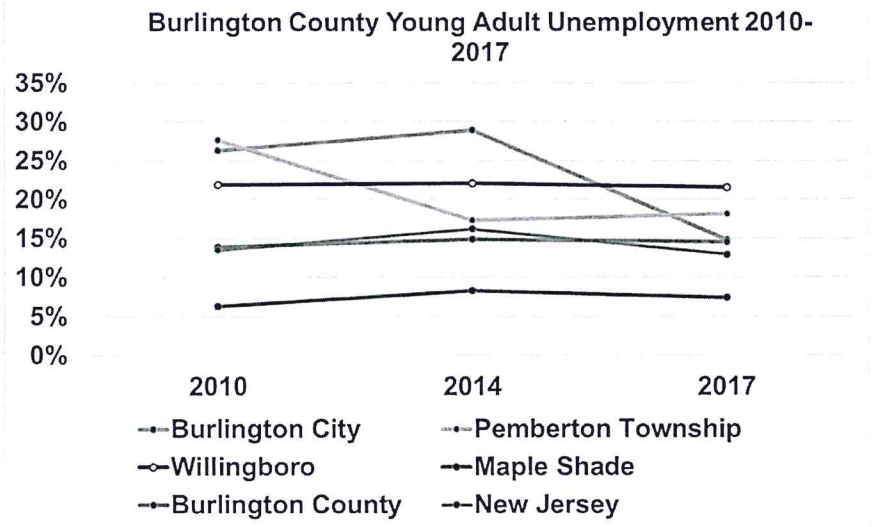
11/21

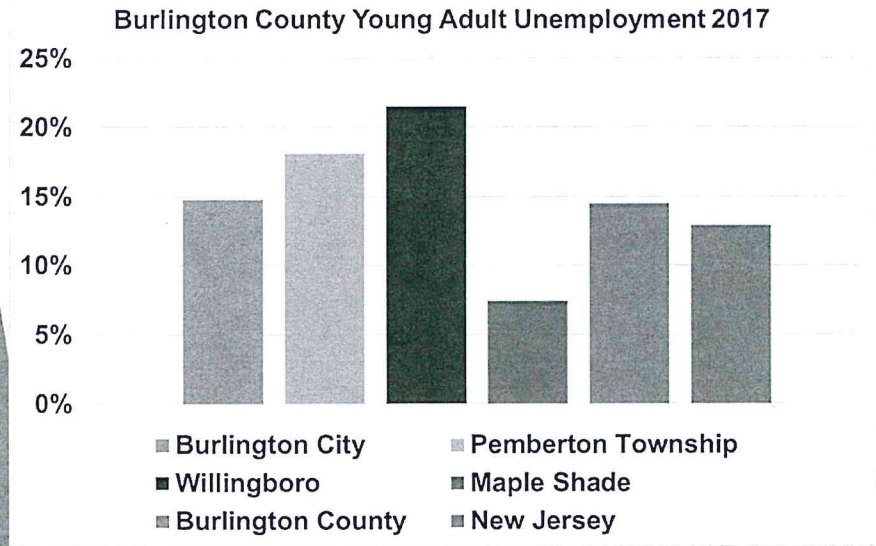
Young Adult (20-24) Unemployment by Municipality

Although most criminological theories predict an inverse relationship between employment and crime, a study conducted by Staff et al. reveals that paid work during the school year is correlated positively with delinquency (2010).

Burlington County Young Adult Unemployment 2010-2017				
	2010	2014	2017	Percent Change (10-17)
Burlington City	26.3%	28.9%	14.8%	-44%
Pemberton Township	27.7%	17.3%	18.1%	-35%
Willingboro	21.9%	22.1%	21.5%	-2%
Maple Shade	6.3%	8.3%	7.4%	17%
Burlington County	13.9%	14.9%	14.5%	4%
New Jersey	13.5%	16.2%	12.9%	-4%

Source: American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates





148 out of 1000 young adults in Burlington City are unemployed.

181 out of 1000 young adults in Pemberton Township are unemployed.

215 out of 1000 young adults in Willingboro are unemployed.

74 out of 1000 young adults in Maple Shade are unemployed.

BC State Ranking

5/21

Adult Arrest Totals by Municipality

The stress and exposure to trauma resulting from living in a community with high levels of crime and violence can, "undermine healthy childhood development and adult decision making", therefore putting them at risk for delinquent behavior (Sharkey, 2010).

Burlington County Total Adult Arrests				
	2010	**2014**	**2016**	**Percent Change (10-16)**
Burlington County	18,128	19,296	19,661	9%
New Jersey	364,211	319,427	308,117	-15%

OJJDP, UCR

NJ State Police, UCR

Community Domain Summary

- Juvenile Arrests have been decreasing in all municipalities since 2010.
- Family poverty rates are higher in the four municipalities than in the county as a whole, but lower than in the state.
- Since 2010, more families are participating in food stamp programs in all municipalities.
- Access to Healthcare is above 90% in all municipalities, and had steadily improved since 2010.
- Naloxone administrations have risen alongside the amount of overdose deaths in Burlington County. The largest increase in deaths has been from fentanyl and fentanyl analogs, suggesting an increase in usage of those drugs.
- Among teens, as cigarette use and binge drinking has decreased, the use of vapes has sharply increased. Marijuana usage remains steady.

Questions

Thank You

- NJ OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
- THE BURLINGTON COUNTY PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE
- THE WALTER RAND INSTITUTE FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS, RUTGERS-CAMDEN
- ALL MEMBERS, FOR YOUR YEARS OF DEDICATION AND HARD WORK

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