

JANUARY 2024 – DECEMBER 2026

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



*NEW JERSEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION*

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Chair, JJC Executive Board

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2024 - 2026 Comprehensive County Youth Services Planning Guidelines

General Instructions

- County Youth Services Commission and its subcommittees must review data provided and any other data to make informed decisions on how funding may be used to address the causes and correlates of delinquency. As a result of the data analysis, counties will make recommendations for services and sanctions for youth and families.
- **All forms within the guidelines are required to be submitted.** The enclosed forms cannot be re-typed or re-formatted in any way.
- Counties may use additional data to support their plans. If a County chooses to use additional data, this data must be appended to Section 11.
- The Comprehensive County Youth Services (CCYS) Plan is to be electronically submitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) by December 15, 2023.

**1. JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
FUNDING SOURCES**

**2. COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
& PLANNING BODIES**

3. PLANNING PROCESS

**4. CONTINUUM OF
PROGRAMS & EXISTING SERVICES**

5. DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

**6. DIVERSION
(Law Enforcement, FCIU, &
Family Court)**

7. DETENTION

8. DISPOSITION

9. REENTRY

10. VISION

**ATTACHMENTS
(e.g., Additional data, copy of survey,
etc.)**

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.

Restorative and Transformative Justice for Youths and Communities Pilot Program

The Restorative and Transformative Justice for Youths and Communities Pilot Program, P.L. 2021, c.196 (Pilot Program) creates a two-year Pilot Program to develop an innovative restorative and transformative continuum of care in the municipalities of Camden, Newark, Paterson, and Trenton. The Pilot Program is intended to help prevent young people in New Jersey from entering the youth justice system and to support young people being released from a Juvenile Justice Commission (Commission) facility. The Pilot Program will greatly enhance the funding initiatives currently in place to serve youth in their communities. Pursuant to P.L. 2021, c.196 each of the four identified municipalities shall have a restorative justice hub that will provide community-based enhanced diversion and reentry

wraparound services. Counties must actively engage communities and properly fund services to divert youth from formal justice system involvement and reintegrate youth back into their communities successfully.

The goals, as identified in P.L. 2021, c.196, are as follows:

1. To increase participation in education, vocational programming, and employment. Youth participants in the Pilot Program shall receive academic support, depending on personal development goals, and shall be connected to secondary schools, alternative schools, vocational schools, apprenticeship programs and colleges and universities. The program shall collaborate with local community college's admissions and academic support programs, and offer workshops that include financial aid planning. Participants seeking employment shall be linked to vocational or job readiness training. The selected partner-providers participating in the Pilot Program shall be trained in and utilize evidence-based and evidence-informed practices with respect to the provision of their respective services;
2. To increase participation in mental health and well-being programming. The program shall employ trauma-informed practices and connect youth to licensed outpatient mental health care facilities and professionals. The program shall create safe, caring environments to address physical health, mental health and substance use disorder conditions and facilitate healing for youth, families, and communities.
3. To decrease incidents of harmful and unlawful behavior. The program shall work with youth to comply with their probation or parole plan, as applicable. Moreover, the program shall employ trauma-informed practices, violence reduction, and peacemaking supports and tools to address harmful and unlawful behavior;
4. To have restorative justice hubs establish working relationships with local law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecutors, and defense attorneys to support the diversion of youth away from arrests and prosecution and towards participation in restorative justice services provided in the hubs;

5. To improve the socioemotional and behavioral responses of youth within communities through the use of more appropriate, and less punitive, interventions, thereby establishing more restorative interventions; and
6. To increase program participation rates in other restorative and transformative justice programs in the municipalities in which the Pilot Program is established.

DEFINITION & RATIONALE

General Statement:

This section defines and describes each decision-making point on the youth justice continuum. Planners should review and consider these definitions as part of the planning process.

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. 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 programming.

The Delinquency prevention data required for the 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 communities, families, peer associations, 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 inform the need for delinquency prevention programming. Counties are encouraged to utilize additional local data in the planning process.

DIVERSION

Diversion is a broad term referring to “exit ramps” that move young people away from the juvenile legal system, offering alternatives to arrest and alternatives to prosecution. The goal of diversion programming is to target the underlying problems that led to the alleged delinquency behavior in the first place. By addressing the root causes of community instability diversion programs help improve long-term community safety. 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 developing diversion programs that include strategies to address the issues leading to delinquency, including restorative strategies for mitigating harm and increasing healing.

Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments (Attorney General Directive 2020-12), Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the activities young people are required to perform to avoid a formal arrest or to avoid a formal prosecution. Diversion programs may be operated by a law enforcement agency, the court, or by a contracted service provider.

The diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your county. This information will help counties begin to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to diversion programming. When reviewing these data, note any differences in the use of diversion by race. Planning should include ways to level the playing field so that all youth, regardless of race, have an equal opportunity for diversion. The Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level.

DETENTION

The detention decision making point includes 1) police referral for detention, 2) court remands to detention, and 3) the issuance of warrants requiring detention placement/due to technical violations.

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

The statutory detention criteria require a finding that the young person poses 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).” Counties may plan to use a limited amount of funding to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, only when all other resources are exhausted.

Detention alternative programs provide community supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility, while awaiting final disposition of their case. Detention alternative programs expand the continuum of programming options for Family Intake decisionmakers and for the court. Detention alternative programs are not to be provided in the detention center. The programs are designed to link to the middle category of the detention screening tool. They provide short-term (30 – 60 days) community supervision to ensure that youth remain arrest free and attend court hearings until the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to safely reduce the detention population and eliminate the trauma of secure

detention placement on young people, particularly youth of color.

Detention data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of detained juveniles, and the types of alleged charges/technical violations for which they are detained. By understanding the use of secure detention and the characteristics of the detained population, planners can better identify the continuum 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.

DISPOSITION

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system that occurs after a young person is adjudicated delinquent. At this decision point, young people 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 includes but is 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 disposition program. The structure of these 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 incentives, sanctions, supervision, and services that are aligned with rehabilitation, so that young people are better off for having the programming experience.

When determining the appropriate disposition in each 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 disposition programs, counties can center young people's well-being by providing the court with the range of options that matches best their supervision and service needs. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based disposition programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they serve, and improve the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

The disposition data provided 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 disposition programs,.

REENTRY

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 application, 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 Juvenile Probation Division. Reentry is a transitional period where young people need additional support to foster their successful reintegration home. Given this goal, reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing supports and services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the common issues young people face when returning home. .

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.

The reentry data provided 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.

COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

This section refers to and should reflect all the names and titles of staff that are responsible for implementing activities associated with the corresponding JJC grants.

Instructions

1. Insert the name and title of all staff responsible for implementing activities with the corresponding JJC grants. If applicable, identify with a yes or no if staff is funded in whole or part through a JJC grant.
2. For corresponding JJC grants, check all applicable grants in which each staff is responsible for implementing activities (in any capacity).
3. Describe grant activities associated with each staff.
4. Attach an Organizational Chart showing your department and /or agency up to the highest elected official of County Government.

County Management Structure

JJC Funded	Name	Title	JJC Grants				Duties
			SCP	FC	JDAI	RTJ	

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership
FC – Family Court

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
RTJ – Restorative and Transformative Justice

PLANNING BODIES

Provide a current list of members and their designees with corresponding Positions/Representatives who are minimally required by the rules and regulations of each planning body except for the Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement. Based upon a person's responsibility within the County, they may be listed more than once.

Instructions

1. Insert the race/ethnicity and name of the person who corresponds with the Position/Representative identified on the form.
2. Enter the race/ethnicity, name, and position/representative of any additional members of your committee. Also place an X under the planning body that they represent.
3. If a required person has a designee, include their designee's name in parenthesis. For example, John Smith (Jane Carter).
4. If a required position/representative is vacant, submit a current copy of the letter requesting their participation.

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			Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	
2			Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	
3			Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	
4			Chief Probation Officer	X	
5			Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6			County Prosecutor	X	
7			County Public Defender	X	
8			County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9			County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10			County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11			Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12			County Human Services Department Director	X	
13			Youth Shelter Director	X	
14			Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15			Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16			President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17			County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18			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			Business Representative	X	
20			Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	
23			Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
24			Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
25			Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
26			JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27			County Public Defender’s Office		X
28			County Prosecutor’s Office		X
29			Probation Division		X
30			Private/ Non-profit organization	X	X
31			Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system	X	
32			Youth member	X	
33			Organization that works on the behalf of parents/families/youth	X	
34			Education Sector	X	
35			Advocacy group	X	
36			Clergy	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
37			Family Law Practitioner	X	
38			Representation from AOC's Supreme Court Committee on Diversity, Inclusion, and Community Engagement committee	X	
39			Civic Organization	X	
40			Municipal Youth Services Commission	X	
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
Total Number of Members					

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

COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION PLANNING 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.

Planning Process

1. Briefly describe your county's YSC planning process for determining funding decisions. Include the work of the CYSC, its subcommittees and other collaborations. Also include any key factors like trends or funding levels that may have impacted the YSC's thoughts and conversations around youth services in the county.
2. How does the CYSC stay informed of best practices or evidence-based programming for 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.
3. As 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.
4. 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
6/1/2019	OVC FY 2019 Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis: Serving Our Youngest Crime Victims	Yes	No	n/a	County did not apply but forwarded to YSC membership

Community Participation

The work of the Youth Services Commission impacts youth, families, and communities. It is therefore critical that the Youth Service Commission’s planning include participation by and input from youth, families, and the community.

1. Describe what the county has done or will do to increase public awareness about the Youth Services Commission. For example, describe any materials that have been distributed through marketing or advertising campaigns or any “community forums” or “open houses” that have been held to educate the community about the YSCs purpose and role. Indicate when these activities occurred and/or when they will occur.

2. Describe what the county has done or will do to increase participation on the YSC by youth, families, and the community, including people impacted by the youth legal system. Such efforts might include, for example, researching the best times and locations for public attendance and adjusting meetings accordingly; publicizing the meetings in a way that is more accessible to the community (beyond posting on county’s website and in county buildings); having YSC committee members serve as liaisons to community groups so they can report back to the YSC; and creating subcommittees on youth, families and/or community engagement that include representatives from each of these groups and that meet at a time convenient to these members.

3. Describe how the county has or will ensure youth, families, and community members, including people impacted by the youth legal system participate in the development of the YSC’s comprehensive plan.

4. Describe youth, family, and community membership on the current YSC, including people impacted by the youth legal system. If there are no members who fit this category or if membership is limited, what steps will be taken to increase their membership?

5. Additional Comments:

CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISITING SERVICES

Existing Continuum of Program & Services should include those funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., State/Community Partnership & Family Court, Title II, and Innovations) and all other programs/services (**regardless of JJC funding source**) that are considered to be a part of the county's continuum.

Instructions

1. List all 2023 Youth Services Commission funded programs and/or services.
2. List all non YSC funded programs and/or services, your county considers a part of its Continuum regardless of its funding source.
3. Indicate the annual level of service in parenthesis (if known).
4. Indicate the funding source in parenthesis (if known).

CY 2023
CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & EXISTING SERVICES
 County of

Delinquency Prevention Programs	Law Enforcement Diversion Programs	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>	<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>	<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Family Court Diversion Programs	Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)
<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>	<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Community Based Disposition Options (Post-Adjudicated Youth)	Reentry Programs
<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>	<i>Agency and Program Name/LOS/Funding Source</i>
1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

Comments:

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 programming.

The Delinquency prevention data required for the 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 communities, families, peer associations, 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 inform the need for delinquency prevention programming. Counties are encouraged to utilize additional local data in the 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 youth population (under 18) by gender for calendar years 2018, 2019 and 2020. Total County youth population (under 18) by race and ethnicity for calendar years 2018 and 2020.
Source	OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Populations – County Comparison. https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book/data-analysis-tools/ezapop/county-comparisons
Methods	<p><u>Table 1. County Youth Population (under 18) by Gender</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B, D, F).</i> For years 2018, 2019 and 2020 insert the number of male youth and the number of female youth under 18. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Population (Columns C, E, G).</i> 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 (under 18) and multiply by 100 using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns H/I).</i> Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County's total youth population between 2018, 2019, and 2020 using Formula 2. <p><u>Formula 1.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Number of Males in 2018 (B10)}}{\text{Total Population in 2018 (B12)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Male in 2018 (C10)}$ <p><u>Formula 2.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2020) – Prior Year \# (2018)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2018)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2018-2020}$
Data Checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Table 1, 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 youth population), and B1 (% male) + B2 (% female) = 100% (total population).

Methods	<p><u><i>Table 2. Total County Youth Population (under 18) by Race</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B/C and E/F).</i> 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. ➤ <i>Percent of Total County Youth Population (Columns D and G).</i> Calculate the percent of the County’s total youth population for each year using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns H/I).</i> Calculate the County’s percent change in the youth population by Race, and the County’s percent change in the total youth population between 2018 and 2020 for each race using Formula 2.
Methods	<p><u><i>Table 3. Total County Youth Population (under 18) by Ethnicity</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B/C and E/F).</i> Insert the number of youth by ethnicity for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Population (Columns D and G).</i> Calculate the percent of the County’s total youth population for each year using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns H/I).</i> Calculate the percent change in the youth population by Ethnicity and the County’s total youth population between 2018 and 2020 using Formula 2.
Data Checks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In Table 3, 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 2018, 2019 and 2020.																
Source	New Jersey State Police (these data are provided by the JJC).																
Methods	<p><u>Table 4. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category</u></p> <p>➤ <i>Number (Columns B, E, H).</i> 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 2018 (A8), 2019 (D8), and 2020 (G8).</p> <table> <tr> <td><u>Offense Category</u></td><td><u>Add these UCR Categories</u></td></tr> <tr> <td>Violent</td><td>Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Weapons</td><td>Weapons only.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Property</td><td>Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drug/Alcohol</td><td>Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special Needs</td><td>Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Public Order & Status Offenses</td><td>Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.</td></tr> <tr> <td>All Other Offenses</td><td>All other offenses (except traffic).</td></tr> </table> <p>➤ <i>Percent of All Juvenile Arrests (Columns B, E, H).</i> 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.</p> <p><u>Formula 3.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Number Violent Offense Arrests 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Juvenile Arrests 2018 (A8)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \text{\%Violent 2018 (B1)}$	<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Add these UCR Categories</u>	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).
<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Add these UCR Categories</u>																
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).																

- *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 (under 18) 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.

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

- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change in each offense category and the County's total juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

- In Table 4, 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 2018, 2019 and 2020.

Source

New Jersey State Police (these data are provided by the JJC).

Methods

Table 5. 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 2018 and 2020. 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.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2018 (B1)}}{\text{White Youth Population 2018 (A1)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ of White Youth Arrested (C1)}$$

Methods (cont.)	<p>➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns G and H).</i> Calculate the percent change for the County's total youth population by Race and the County's juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020 using Formula 2.</p> <p><u>Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity</u></p> <p>➤ <i>Total County Youth Population (Columns A and D).</i> Insert your County's total youth population by Ethnicity for 2018 and 2020.</p> <p>➤ <i>Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).</i> Insert the number of juvenile arrests by ethnicity for each year.</p> <p>➤ <i>Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).</i> Calculate the percent of the county total youth population that were arrested by Ethnicity for each year using Formula 5.</p> <p>➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns G and H).</i> Calculate the percent change for the County's total youth population by Ethnicity and the County's juvenile arrests between 2018 and 2020 using Formula 2.</p>
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VIOLENCE, VANDALISM, WEAPONS, AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE IN COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data	Total incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse 2017-2018 and 2021-2022.
Source	New Jersey Department of Education: New Jersey School Performance Report located at https://rc.doe.state.nj.us/download .
Methods	<p><u>Table 7. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substances in County Schools</u></p> <p>➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C).</i> For <i>academic year 2021-2022</i>, enter the number of incidents under each category of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column A. For <i>academic year 2021-2022</i>, insert the total number of incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column C.</p> <p>➤ <i>Percent of Total Incidences (Columns B, D).</i> 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.</p> <p>➤ <i>Percent Change (Column C).</i> Calculate the percent change using Formula 2.</p>

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data*	Total Enrollment, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022. Total Dropouts, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022.
Source	New Jersey Department of Education: New Jersey School Performance Report located at https://rc.doe.state.nj.us/download .
Methods	<p><i>Table 8. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insert the total enrollment in and the total dropouts from County schools for each academic year listed. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column E).</i> Calculate the percent change for which data are available using Formula 2.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

Required Data*	Children Receiving TANF (Welfare), 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022. Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps), 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022. Child abuse/neglect substantiations, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021. Birth to adolescents (ages 10-19), 2018, 2019, 2020.
Source	Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center located at https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0 .
Methods	<p><i>Table 9. Community Indicators of Children at Risk</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A-G).</i> 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. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column H).</i> Calculate the percent change over for which data are available for each indicator using Formula 2.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase, decrease), 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

YOUTH POPULATION

For Questions 1-3, use Tables 1 through 3 (County Youth Population).

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Total County Youth Population, under 18, by Gender) between 2018 and 2020, describe how the male, female and total youth population has changed between 2018 and 2020. For each category, describe whether a change has occurred, the direction of the change and the size of the change.
2. Using the data in Table 2 (Total County Youth Population, under 18, by Race 2018-2020). Describe youth population by race in 2018 and in 2020 for each category. Then, rank the categories for each year, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Describe trends by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.
3. Using the data in Table 3 (Total County Youth Population, under 18, by Ethnicity 2018-2020). Describe youth population by ethnicity 2018 and in 2020 for each category. Then, rank the categories for each year, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Describe trends by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.
4. Using the information in Questions 1, 2 and 3, what does this information tell you about the nature of your county's overall youth population by gender, race, and ethnicity in 2020? How has the population changed since 2018?

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

For Questions 5-7, use Table 7 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category).

5. Using Table 4, (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020), describe changes in delinquency arrest categories and in total juvenile arrests by highlighting findings regarding the number of juvenile arrests for each category, the percent of all juvenile arrests for each category, the rate per 1,000 youth for each category, and the trends in percent change for each category in 2018 and in 2020.
6. Using the 2020 data from Table 4 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020), rank the offense categories from the highest number to the lowest number. Describe how the categories are ranked and draw comparisons between the categories.
7. Using the % Change in the Number of Arrests column from 2018-2020 column from Table 4 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020), rank the juvenile arrest offense categories beginning with the highest percent change between 2018 and 2020. Describe the rank order by making comparisons between the categories.
8. Using the information in Questions 5, 6 and 7, what does this information tell you about extent of your county's overall juvenile arrests in 2020? How has the nature of juvenile arrests changed since 2018?

DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT

For Questions 9-14, use Tables 5 and 6 (Juvenile Arrest and Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests).

9. Using Table 5 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018 & 2020), describe the youth population by race, juvenile arrests by race and the percent of the youth population arrested by race in 2020. Highlight any data that shows disproportionate contact.
10. Using Table 5 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018 & 2020), compare the youth population, juvenile arrests and the percent of youth population arrested for 2018 and for 2020, describe whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact.

11. Using Table 5 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018-2020), compare the percent change 2018-2020 in youth population and in juvenile arrests for each category, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact. Then, rank the top three categories of juvenile arrest by race for 2018 and 2020 by percent change, beginning with the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
12. Using Table 6 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018 & 2020), describe the youth population by ethnicity, juvenile arrests by ethnicity and the percent of the youth population arrested by ethnicity in 2020. Highlight any data that shows disproportionate contact.
13. Using Table 6 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018 & 2020), compare the youth population, juvenile arrests and the percent of youth population arrested for 2018 and for 2020, describe whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact.
14. Using Table 6 (Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018-2020), compare the percent change 2018-2020 in youth population and in juvenile arrests for each category, highlighting any data that shows disproportionate minority contact. Then, rank the top three categories of juvenile arrest by ethnicity for 2018 and 2022 by percent change, beginning with the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
15. Using the information from Questions 9-14, what does this information tell you about the extent of juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity in 2020? How has the nature of juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2018?

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

For Questions 16-18, use Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools).

16. Using Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022), describe the overall change in total school-based incidents over the academic periods 2019-2020 and 2021-2022.

17. Using Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022), rank school-based incidents in the 2020-2021 academic year, beginning with the category that has the greatest number of incidents. Draw comparisons between the categories.
18. Using Table 7 (Violence, Vandalism and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022, Column 6), rank the percent change in school-based incidents, beginning with the category that has the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
19. Using the information in Questions 16-18, what does the information tell you about the extent of your county's school-based incidents over the academic period 2021-2022? How has the nature of school-based incidents changed since the academic period 2017-2018?

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

For Question 20 use Table 8 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools)

20. Using Table 8 (Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools, 2019-2020 and 2021-2022), describe the Percent Change Over Years (Column K) and describe how enrollment in schools and dropouts has changed between academic periods 2019-2020 and 2021-2022. Draw comparisons between the categories.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

➤ **For Questions 21 & 22, use Table 9 (Community Indicators of Children At Risk).**

21. Using Table 9 (Community Indicators of Children at Risk, 2018-2022), rank the community indicators of children at risk for the most recent year available, 2020, 2021, or 2022 from largest of change to smallest. Draw comparisons between the categories.
22. 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?

23. Using the information in Questions 20-22, what does the information tell you about the extent community factors that put children at risk? How has the nature of community factors that put children at risk changed over time?

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

Was additional data used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used submit a copy of the data in Chapter 11.

24. 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 and or racial and ethnic disparities? How does this additional data further inform your county's delinquency prevention plan?

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Review the data and the answers to questions 4,8,15,19, 23 and 24. Based on the totality of this information, what are the County Youth Services Commission’s program or strategy recommendations for the county prevention plan? Recommendations and strategies should align with addressing problems and county trends, particularly through lens of race and ethnicity. What recommendations is the County Youth Services Commission making to improve the county’s policies or practices related to delinquency prevention, particularly through the lens of race? What recommendations or strategies is the County Youth Services Commission making to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth? List recommendations and priorities below.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

DIVERSION

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

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

DIVERSION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

Diversion is a broad term referring to “exit ramps” that move young people away from the juvenile legal system, offering alternatives to arrest and alternatives to prosecution. The goal of diversion programming is to target the underlying problems that led to the alleged delinquency behavior in the first place. By addressing the root causes of community instability diversion programs help improve long-term community safety. 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 developing diversion programs that include strategies to address the issues leading to delinquency, including restorative strategies for mitigating harm and increasing healing.

Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments (Attorney General Directive 2020-12), Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the activities young people are required to perform to avoid a formal arrest or to avoid a formal prosecution. Diversion programs may be operated by a law enforcement agency, the court, or by a contracted service provider.

The diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your county. This information will help counties begin to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to diversion programming. When reviewing these data, note any differences in the use of diversion by race. Planning should include ways to level the playing field so that all youth, regardless of race, have an equal opportunity for diversion. The Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level.

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	Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Data for calendar years 2018, and 2022 or most recent data available.
Source	Local police departments
Methods	Counties to reach out to municipal police departments for Station House Adjustment data.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Required Data	Total FCIU cases by category, petitions filed, and referral types for calendar years 2018, 2021, and 2022.
Source	Administrative Office of the Courts, 2018, 2021, and 2022 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 1. FCIU Caseload by Category</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B, D, F).</i> Insert the number of cases that comprised each category of the County's FCIU caseload and the total number of cases for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Caseload (Columns C, E, G).</i> 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). <p><u>Formula 1.</u></p> $\frac{\text{Number Caseload by Category 2018 (A1)}}{\text{Total Caseload 2018 (A6)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \text{\% of Total Caseload (B1)}$ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns H&I).</i> Calculate the percent change in each category and the County's total FCIU cases between 2018 and 2022 (use Formula 2).

Methods
(cont.)Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2022)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2018)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2018)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \text{\% Change 2018-2022}$$

Table 2. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type

- *Number (Columns B, D, F).* Insert the number of cases that comprised each petition type and the total number of petitions filed for each year.
- *Percent of Total Petitions Filed (Columns C, E, G).* Calculate the percent of the petitions filed, for the 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 (Columns H&I).* Calculate the percent change in the two types of petitions indicated and the County's total petitions filed between 2018 and 2022 (use Formula 2).

Table 3a. FCIU Referrals by Referral type

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

Table 3b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity.

- *Referrals to Court (Columns B&C and E&F).* Insert the number of referrals to court by race for each year.
- *Percent of Change (Columns H and I).* Calculate the percent change by Race for each year. To obtain the percent for each race, between 2018 and 2022 use Formula 2).

Table 3c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrest by Race/Ethnicity.

- *Total Juvenile Arrest (Columns B, and E).* Insert your County's total arrest by Race for 2018 and 2020. Note: For "OTHER", add American Indian and Asian, then enter the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Referrals to Court (Columns C and F).* Insert the number of referrals to court by race for each year.
- *Percent of Change (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of arrest referred to court by Race for each year. To obtain the percent for each race, divide the number of arrests by the referrals to court for that race and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the white youth population arrested in 2018.
- *Percent of Change (Columns H and I).* Calculate the percent change by Race for each year. To obtain the percent for each race, between 2018 and 2022 use Formula 2).

**Data
Checks**

- In *Table 1*, 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 2*, 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).

Counties with merged FCIU and Mobile response Units should reach out to their respective providers and request below data for calendar years 2018 and 2022.

- Total number of cases
- Total number of cases by race/ethnicity

If this data is not available, when completing the Diversion Analysis Question's section Family Crisis Intervention/Mobile Response Merged Units state the reason why.

FAMILY COURT

Required Data	Total juveniles diverted from Family Court for calendar years 2018 and 2022.
Source	Administrative Office of the Courts, 2018 and 2022 (JJC will provide data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 4a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B, C).</i> Insert the total number of juveniles diverted for each year. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Columns H&I).</i> Calculate the percent change in the County's total juveniles diverted between 2018 and 2022 (use Formula 2). <p><u>Table 4b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrest by Race/Ethnicity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Juvenile Arrest (Columns B and E).</i> Insert the number of juvenile arrests for 2018 and 2022. *Note for "Other", add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year. ➤ <i>Cases Diverted (Columns C and F).</i> Insert the number of referrals to Juvenile Court for each race/ethnicity for 2018 and 2022. ➤ <i>Percent of Arrest Diverted (Columns D and G).</i> Calculate the percent of arrest to referrals to court by race/ethnicity for each year using Formula 2. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column H, I).</i> Calculate the percent change for juvenile arrest and cases diverted f between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 1.

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase, decrease), 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: Data collected by each county for 2018-2022, or the most recent year that is available.

Data Regarding the Nature and Extent of Diverted Cases – Law Enforcement Diversion

1. Describe the data used to understand the nature and extent of the use of diversion in your county. Submit a copy of the data in Chapter 11.
2. Describe the use of stationhouse adjustments by police in 2018 and in 2022 or in the most recent year.
3. Describe the use of stationhouse adjustments by race/ethnicity in 2018 and in 2022, or the most recent year, for each category. Then, calculate the percent change between 2018 and 2022 overall and by category. Rank the categories, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the overall change in the use of stationhouse adjustments and the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
4. Using the answers to Questions 1-3, what are the most significant findings about your county's overall use of stationhouse adjustments and the use of stationhouse adjustments by race, and by ethnicity in 2022, or the most recent year? How has the use of diversion changed overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity since 2018?

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 5-6, use Table 1 (FCIU Caseload by Category).

5. Using the data in Table 1, describe the FCIU Caseload overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank the caseloads from largest to smallest for 2022.
6. Using the data in Table 1, (Columns H & I), rank the categories, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the total percent change and the rank order by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.
7. Using the answers to Questions 5-6, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how the FCIU caseload has changed between 2018 and 2022?

➤ **For Questions 8-9, use Table 2 (FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2018, 2021, 2022).**

8. Using the data in Table 2, describe the FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank and discuss the caseloads from largest to smallest for 2022.
9. Using the data in Table 2, Percent Change in Petitions Filed 2018-2022, describe the change in total petitions filed, and rank the categories beginning with the category with the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
10. Using the answers to Questions 8-9, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall FCIU filed petitions and FCIU petitions filed by category in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how the FCIU petitions filed has changed since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 11-12, use Table 3a (FCIU Referrals by Referral Type).**

11. Using the data in Table 3a, describe FCIU Referrals by Referral Type overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank and discuss the referral types from largest to smallest for 2022.
12. Using the data in Table 3a, Percent Change in the Number of Referrals Filed 2018-2022, describe the change in total referrals and rank the categories by referral type beginning with the category that has the largest percent change. Draw comparisons between the categories.

13. Using the answers to Questions 11-12, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall FCIU referrals and FCIU referrals by referral type in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how FCIU referrals and FCIU referrals by referral type have changed since 2018?

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION/MOBILE RESPONSE MERGED UNITS data collected by each county using a merged unit for 2018-2022 or the most recent year available.

Data regarding the nature and extent of merged FCIU/Mobile Response Cases

14. Describe the data used to understand the nature and extent of the use of the merged FCIU/mobile response team in your county. Submit a copy of the data in Chapter 11.
15. Describe the FCIU/mobile response caseload in 2018 and in 2022, or in the most recent year.
16. Describe the use of FCIU/mobile response by race/ethnicity in 2018 and in 2022, or the most recent year, for each category. Then, calculate the percent change between 2018 and 2022 overall and by category. Rank the categories, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the overall change in the use of FCIU/mobile response and the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
17. Using the answers to Questions 14-16, what are the most significant findings about your county's overall use of FCIU/mobile response and the use of FCIU/mobile response by race, and by ethnicity in 2022, or the most recent year? How has the use of diversion changed overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity since 2018?

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

- **For Questions 18-19, use Table 3b (Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022**

18. Using the data in Table 3b, describe total referrals by race/ethnicity overall and by category in 2018 and in 2022. Rank and discuss the referral types from largest to smallest for 2022.

19. Using the data in Table 3b (Percent Change 2018-2022), describe the percent change in total referrals and rank the categories by race/ethnicity beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
20. Using the answers to Questions 18-19, what are the most significant findings related to your county's overall new filings and new filings to juvenile court by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how new filings overall and new filings by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018?

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities

- **For Questions 21-22, use Table 3c Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2020.**

21. Using the data in Table 3c, describe the percent of arrests referred to court overall and by category for 2018 and for 2020.
22. Using the data in Table 3c, describe the percent change in arrests referred to court overall. Rank the percent change in arrests referred to court (2018-2020) by category, beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
23. Using the answers to Questions 21-22, what are the most significant findings related to your county's percent of arrests referred to family court overall and by category for 2020? What are the most significant findings regarding juvenile arrests and referrals to family court overall and by category since 2018?

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

- **For Question 24-25, use data from Table 4a (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted, 2018-2022).**

24. Using the data in Table 4a, describe the number and percent of total cases diverted by race/ethnicity overall and by category for 2018 and for 2022. Rank the percent of total cases diverted by category, beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw

comparisons between the categories.

25. Using the data in Table 4a, describe the percent change in total juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 (see total cases row). Using the last column, rank the categories by percent change in juvenile cases diverted by race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022. Draw comparisons between the categories.
26. Using the answers to Questions 24-25, what are the most significant findings related to your county's use of diversion by race/ethnicity overall and by category in 2022? What are the most significant findings regarding juveniles diverted from family court overall and by category since 2018?

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial and Ethnic Disparities

- **For Questions 27-28, use data from Table 4b (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2020).**

27. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the percent of arrests diverted from court overall and by category for 2018 and for 2020.
28. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the percent change in arrests diverted from court overall. Rank the percent change in arrests referred to court (2018-2020) by category, beginning with the category that has the largest change. Draw comparisons between the categories.
29. Using the answers to Questions 27-28, what are the most significant findings related to your county's percent of arrests diverted from court overall and by category for 2020? What are the most significant findings regarding juvenile arrests diverted from family court overall and by category since 2018?

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent and Nature of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Program Implications

30. Review the answer to Question 4. What does the data tell you about how county's overall need for stationhouse adjustment programs? What does the data examining the use of stationhouse adjustments by race/ethnicity tell you about the need for station house adjustment programs through a racial lens? How can your county ensure that youth of color have the same access to stationhouse adjustment programs as white youth?

Extent and Nature of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Unit/FCIU/Mobile Response Program Implications

31. Review the answers to Questions 7, 10 and 13 (or Question 17 for merged FCIU/mobile response program). What does the extent and nature data tell you about your county's need for FCIU or Merged FCIU/mobile response programming overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity? Which types of crises seem reasonable to address through your county's FCIU diversion programs? How can your county ensure that youth of color have the same access to FCIU/mobile response programs as white youth?

Extent and Nature of Need - Family Court Diversion Program Implications

32. Review the answers to Questions 26 and 29. What does the extent and nature data tell you about your county's need for family court diversion programs overall and through the lens of race/ethnicity? How can your county ensure that youth of color have the same access to diversion programs as white youth?

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial and Ethnic Disparities

33. Looking at the answers to Questions 30, 31 and 32, 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?

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment Program Recommendations

34. Looking at your answers to Question 30, what is the County’s programming 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.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

Family Crisis Intervention Unit/Family Crisis Intervention/Mobile Response Unit Program Recommendations

35. Looking at your answers to Question 31, what is the County's programming 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.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

Family Court Diversion Program Recommendations

36. Looking at your answers to Question 32, what is the County's programming 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.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification (PJ): Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

DETENTION

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

DETENTION/DETENTION ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION & RATIONALE

The detention decision making point includes 1) police referral for detention, 2) court remands to detention, and 3) the issuance of warrants requiring detention placement/due to technical violations.

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

The statutory detention criteria require a finding that the young person poses 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).” Counties may plan to use a limited amount of funding to support court ordered evaluations for adjudicated youth who reside in the detention center, only when all other resources are exhausted.

Detention alternative programs provide community supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility, while awaiting final disposition of their case. Detention alternative programs expand the continuum of programming options for Family Intake decisionmakers and for the court. Detention alternative programs are not to be provided in the detention center. The programs are designed to link to the middle category of the detention screening tool and to also provide options to judges that allow for the safe pre-dispositional release of youth admitted to detention. They provide short-term (30 – 60 days) community supervision to ensure that youth remain arrest free and attend court hearings until the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to safely reduce the detention population and eliminate the trauma of secure detention placement on young people, particularly youth of color.

Detention data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of detained juveniles, and the types of alleged charges/technical violations for which they are detained. By understanding the use of secure detention and the characteristics of the detained population, planners can better identify the continuum 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.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of juveniles admitted to the county detention center in 2018, 2021, and 2022, by gender and race/ethnicity. ➤ Number of referrals to juvenile court (new complaints docketed) in 2018, and 2022, by race/ethnicity. ➤ Average daily population in detention in 2018, 2021, and 2022. ➤ Most serious current offense for juveniles admitted to detention in 2018, 2021, and 2022, by type and by degree (see note below under Sources). ➤ Municipality of residence for juveniles admitted to detention in 2018, 2021, and 2022 (see note below under Sources). ➤ Age of juveniles admitted to detention in 2018, 2021, and 2022 (see note below under Sources). ➤ Juveniles admitted to YSC-funded detention alternatives, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age (2018, 2021, 2022), and also problem areas, service interventions needed, and service interventions provided (2018, 2021, and 2022).
Sources	<p>Juvenile Justice Commission: <i>New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Annual Data Report, 2018 – 2022</i>.</p> <p>Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System.</p> <p>Data collected locally (non-JDAI sites).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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 B, E, H).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the number of male admissions by race for each year.
- *Female (Columns C, F, I).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the number of female admissions by race for each year.
- *Total (Columns D, G, J).* 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 K, L, M).* Calculate the percent change for each race by gender and the overall total percentage change by race from 2018 to 2022 using Formula 1.

Formula 1.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2022)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2018)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2018)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change } 2018\text{-}2022$$

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

- *Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court (Columns B and E).* Using the AOC report provided, insert the number of referrals to juvenile court for 2018 and 2022. *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 C and F).* 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 2018 and 2022.

Methods
(Cont.)

- *Percent of Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court Admitted to Detention (Columns D and G).* 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 H&I and J&K).* Calculate the percent change for referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court and detention admissions between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 1.

Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{White Juveniles Admitted to Detention 2018 (C1)}}{\text{White Juveniles Referred to Court 2018 (B1)}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Referrals Admitted to Detention (D1)}$$

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 2018, 2021, and 2022.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in average daily population from 2018 to 2022 using Formula 1.

*Detention Alternative Programs (Alternatives to Detention (ATD))*Table 4. Juvenile Detention Alternative Program Population

- *Number (Columns B C).* Insert the average daily population and average monthly admissions for each year.
- *Percent Change (Columns H/I).* Calculate the percent change in the County’s between 2018 and 2022 (use Formula 1).

Table 5. Juvenile Detention Alternatives ALOS by Race/ Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns B C).* Insert the average length of stay by race and ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent Change (Columns H/I).* Calculate the percent change in the County’s between 2018 and 2022 (use Formula 1).

Table 6. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Program Outcomes ALOS by Race/ Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns B C).* Insert the program outcomes for each year.
- *Percent Change (Columns H/I).* Calculate the percent change in the County's between 2018 and 2022 (use 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 & DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

Using your completed data worksheet and your Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative All Sites data report, describe in your answers trends or changes in the data analyzed.

- 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 DETENTION AND DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION

JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- For Questions 1-3, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).
1. Using the data in Table 1, describe total detention admissions, detention admissions by race/ethnicity, and detention admissions by gender in 2022.
 2. Using the data in Table 1, (% Change in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender 2018-2022 column), describe the total change in detention admissions, from 2018 to 2022. Rank total % changes in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and by gender between 2018 and 2022. Describe changes in total detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018.
 3. Rank the percent change in admissions by race/ethnicity and gender (e.g., White male, Black male, etc.), beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe changes in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018, drawing comparisons between the categories.
 4. Using the answers to questions 1-3, what are the most significant findings about overall detention admissions, admissions by race/ethnicity and admissions by gender in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the changes in total detention admissions, total detention admissions by race/ethnicity, admissions by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 5-, use Table 2 (Juvenile Detention Admissions Compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity)**

5. Using the data in Table 2 (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in referrals to court and the total percent change in detention admissions. Rank the percent change in referrals to court by race/ethnicity and gender (e.g., White male, Black male), starting with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the percent change in referrals to court, drawing comparisons between the categories. Rank the percent change in detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the percent change in detention admissions since 2018, drawing comparisons between the categories. Draw comparisons between the total percent change in referrals to court and the total percent change in detention admissions and by race/ethnicity and gender since 2018.
6. Using the answers to questions 4-5 what are the most significant findings about juvenile detention admissions and juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2022? What are the most significant findings about juvenile detention admissions and juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity since 2018? What are the most significant findings about referrals to court, detention admissions and the percent of referrals admitted to detention in total and by category in 2022? What are the most significant finds about referrals to court in total and by category since 2018? What are the most significant findings about detention admissions in total and by category since 2018? What are the most significant findings from the comparison of the percent change in referrals to court and the percent change in admissions to detention since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 7-10, use Table 3 (Juvenile Detention Population 2018-2022)**

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe the overall Average Daily Population (ADP) 2022.
8. Using the data in Table 3, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total change in ADP between 2018 and 2022.
9. Using the data in Table 3, describe the overall Average Length of Stay (ALOS) 2022.
10. Using the data in Table 3, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in ALOS between 2018 and 2022.
11. Using the answers to questions 7-10, what are the most significant findings about overall

ADP and ALOS in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the percent change in ADP and in ALOS since 2018?

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

➤ For Questions 12-15, use the data files (2022 Detention admission by age, degree of offense, most serious current offense, and municipality of residence) provided by the JJC.

12. Rank the top three municipalities of residence for youth admitted to detention in 2022, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency. Name the top three municipalities and describe the number of detained youth and the percent of all detained youth for each municipality within the county.
13. Review the detention admissions by age data. Describe the age range youth admitted to detention by number and percent of total, the average age of detention admission and the median age of detention admission in 2022. Rank each age by percent of total, beginning with the highest percent. Draw comparisons between the categories.
14. Review the Detention Admissions by Most Serious Current Offense data for 2022 (frequency and percent). Rank the offenses beginning with the offense that has the highest number/percent of total. Draw comparisons between the categories.
15. Review the Detention Admissions by Degree of Offense data for 2022. Rank the degree of offenses beginning with the category that has the highest number/percent of total. Draw comparisons between the categories.
16. Using the answers to questions 12-15, Describe the most significant findings related to the characteristics of young people who were detained in 2022 (municipality, age, offense, offense degree). Please use the information from all four answers in your response.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION AND OUTCOMES

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

➤ For Questions 17-18, use Table 4 (Juvenile Detention Alternatives Program Population)

17. Using the data in Table 4, describe the average daily detention alternative population and average monthly detention alternative population admissions in 2022.
18. Using the data in Table 4, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the percent change in the average daily population of detention alternative programs between 2018 and 2022. Describe the percent change in average monthly admissions between 2018 and 2022.
19. Using the answers to questions 17-18, what are the most significant findings about the average daily population in detention alternative programs and in average monthly admissions to detention alternative programs in 2022? What are the most significant findings about average daily population in detention alternative programs and average monthly admissions to detention since 2018?

JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

➤ **For Questions 20-21, use Table 5 (Juvenile Detention Alternative ALOS by Race/Ethnicity)**

20. Using the data in Table 5, describe the ALOS in detention alternative programs overall and by race/ethnicity in 2022.
21. Using the data in Table 5, (% Change 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in ALOS between 2018 and 2022. Using the data in Table 5, (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in ALOS in detention alternatives by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that has the highest percent change. Describe the overall percent change in detention alternative program ALOS and describe the ranking of changes in ALOS by category by drawing comparisons between the categories.
22. Using the answers to questions 20-21, what are the most significant findings about ALOS overall and about ALOS for each racial/ethnic group in 2022? What are the most significant findings about ALOS for each racial/ethnic groups and about overall ALOS in detention alternative programs since 2018?

DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM UTILIZATION & OUTCOMES

➤ **For Questions 23-26, use Table 6 (Juvenile Detention Alternative Program Outcomes).**

23. Using the data in Table 6, describe the number of successful completions of detention

alternative programs in 2022 and the percent change (% Change 2018-2022 column) in the success rate of detention alternative programming between 2018 and 2022.

24. Using the data in Table 6, describe the number of new charge violations of detention alternative programs in 2022 and describe the percent change (% Change 2018-2022 column) in detention alternative program violations tied to new charges between 2018 and 2022.
25. Using the data in Table 6, describe the number of violations of detention alternative programs tied to a technical violation/non-compliance in 2022 and describe the percent change (% Change 2018-2022 column), change in technical violations/non-compliance of detention alternative programs between 2018 and 2022.
26. Using the answers to questions 23-25, what are the most significant findings about the number of successful completions, the number of violations due to new charges and the number of violations due to technical violations/non-compliance of detention alternative programs in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the total number/percentage change in the detention alternative program success rate, new charge violations and technical violations/non-compliance since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 27, use JAMS data.**

27. Looking at each program on the detention point of the continuum (Total Intakes by Program, 2018 & 2022 column), describe detention alternative program admissions, by program, in 2022. Looking at the percent change 2018-2022 column, rank the detention alternative programs starting with the program that has the highest percent change. Describe how detention alternative utilization by program has changed since 2018.

➤ **Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need**

28. 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 to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS PLAN

Extent and Nature of Need- Detention Utilization

29. Taken collectively, what do the answers to questions 4,6, 11, 16 and 28 tell you about your county's detention admissions, average daily population, and the characteristics of detained young people? How does this information inform the need for detention alternative programs?

Extent and Nature of Need- Detention Alternative Programs

30. Taken collectively, what do the answer to questions 19, 22, 26, 27 and 28 tell you about your county's use of detention alternative programming and their outcomes? How does this information inform the need for detention alternative programs?
31. 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?

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. Looking at your answers to questions, 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.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification: Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

30. In reviewing all the above analysis questions, 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 ensuring similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Comments:

DISPOSITION

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

DISPOSITION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system that occurs after a young person is adjudicated delinquent. At this decision point, young people are ordered by the court to comply with specific sanctions, supervision, and services as a consequence for their delinquent behavior and as a means to redirect behavior, promote rehabilitation, and support youth on a path to success. In New Jersey, the range of dispositions available to the court includes but is 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 disposition program. The structure of these 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 incentives, sanctions, supervision, and services that are aligned with rehabilitation, so that young people are better off for having the programming experience.

When determining the appropriate disposition in each 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 disposition programs, counties can center young people's well-being by providing the court with the range of options that matches best their supervision and service needs. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based disposition programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they serve, and improve the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

The disposition data provided 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 disposition programs.

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	<p>Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent for calendar years 2018 and 2022 by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender • Lead Disposition • Race / Ethnicity • Age Group • Probation Placements
	<p>Juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2018 and 2020.</p>
	<p>Secure Placements (Youth committed to the JJC) by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2018 and 2022.</p>
Source	<p>Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).</p> <p>New Jersey State Police (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).</p> <p>Juvenile Justice Commission, Research and Evaluation Unit (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).</p>
Methods	<p><u>Table 1. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B/C and F/G).</i> Insert the number of adjudicated males and females for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total (Columns D/E and H/I).</i> 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 2022 that was male.

Methods
(cont.)Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of Males 2022 (A1)}}{\text{Total Juveniles 2022 (A3)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total (B1)}$$

- *Percent Change (Column J). Calculate the percent change for each gender and for the total juveniles between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.*

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2022) – Prior Year \# (2018)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2018)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2018-2022}$$

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

- *Number (Columns B/C/D/E and F/G/H/I). 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 J). Calculate the percent change in the total number of dispositions by type between 2018 and 2022 and in the total number of disposition types between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.*

Table 3. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G). 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 D/E and H/I). 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 J). Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each race and the total number of juveniles between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.*

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

- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).* Insert your County's total number of juvenile arrests by Race/Ethnicity for 2018 and 2020. **Note: The total number for juvenile arrests (A5 and D5) does not include the number of Hispanics because the data identifies Hispanic as an ethnic origin not a Race category.
- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns C and F).* Insert your County's total number of adjudications by Race/Ethnicity for 2018 and 2020.
- *Percent of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns D and G).* 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 H/I and J).* Calculate the percent change in juvenile arrest and juveniles adjudicated delinquency for each Race/Ethnicity between 2018 and 2020 using Formula 2.

Formula 3.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent 2018 (B1)}}{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2018 (A1)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \text{\% of White Youth Arrested Adjudicated Delinquent (C1)}$$

Table 5. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* 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 D/E and H/I).* 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 J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each age group and the total number of juveniles between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)*Table 6. Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity*

Number (Columns B/C and F/G). 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. Note: Probation Placements refers to youth disposed to a JJC residential community home on Probation.

- *Percent of Total Probation Placements (Columns D/E and H/I).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

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

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns B and E).* Insert your County’s total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2018 and 2022.
- *Probation Placements (Columns C and F).* 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 D and G).* Calculate the percent of juveniles adjudicated placed on Probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column H and I).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and probation placements by race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Table 8. Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns B and D).* Insert the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Total Secure Placements (Columns C and E).* Calculate the percent of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column F/G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)*Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity*

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns B and E).* Insert your County's total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2018 and 2022.
- *Secure Placements (Columns C and F).* Insert the number secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Adjudications Resulted in Secure Placement (Columns D and G).* Calculate the percent of adjudications that resulted in secure placement by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column H and I).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Table 10. Ranking of Problem Areas

- *Problem Area (Columns C/D).* Insert the problem areas for each year.

Table 11. Ranking of Service Interventions Needed

- *Service Intervention Needed (Columns C/D).* Insert the service interventions needed for each year.

Table 12. Ranking of Service Interventions Provided

- *Service Intervention Provided (Columns C/D).* Insert the service interventions provided for each year.

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.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (JAMS)

Required Data	<p>Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following data reflects the total population of youth served in Dispositional Option Programs in 2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>➤ 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.</p>

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

- When answering questions regarding trends, describe *whether* any change has occurred, the *direction* of any change (e.g., increase, decrease), 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

- For Questions 1-2, use Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2018 and 2022.
1. Using the data in Table 1, describe the total number of young people adjudicated delinquent and the number and percent of total of young people adjudicated by gender in 2022.
 2. Using the data in Table 1 (% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated by Gender 2018-2022 column), describe the percent change in adjudications overall. Rank the percent change in adjudications by gender. Describe changes in adjudications by gender since 2018.
 3. Using the answers in questions 1-2, what are the most significant findings about adjudications and adjudications by gender in 2022? What are the most significant findings about changes in adjudications overall and changes in adjudications by gender since 2018?
- For Questions 3-5, use Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation and Incarceration Dispositions 2018 and 2022.
4. Using the data in Table 2, describe the number of adjudicated juvenile cases by probation and incarceration category and in total for 2022.
 5. Using the data in Table 2, (% Change in Dispositions 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change in juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation and incarceration dispositions since 2018. Rank the disposition categories, beginning with the category that has the highest percent

change. Describe how adjudications resulting in probation or incarceration has changed since 2018.

6. Using the answers in questions 4-5, what are the most significant findings about juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent with probation or incarceration dispositions in 2022? What are the most significant findings about changes in juvenile cases adjudicated delinquent resulting in probation or incarceration since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 7-9, use Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2018 and 2022.**

7. Using the data in Table 3, describe the total number of adjudicated juveniles by race in 2022. Describe the number and percent of total of adjudicated juveniles by race/ethnicity category in 2022.
8. Using the data in Table 3 (% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2018-2022 column), rank the race/ethnicity categories by percent change, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.
9. Using the answers to questions 7-8, what are the most significant findings about juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 10-13, use Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity 2018 and 2020.**

10. Using the data from Table 4, describe the total number of juvenile arrests, juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent, and the percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2020.
11. Using the data from Table 4 (% Change 2018-2020 column), describe the total percent change in juvenile arrests since 2020, then rank the percent change in juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juvenile arrests have changed by race/ethnicity since 2020.
12. Using the data from Table 4 (% Change 2018-2020 column), describe the total percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent since 2018, then rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juvenile adjudication by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.

13. Using the answers to questions 10-12, what are the most significant findings about the total number of juvenile arrests, juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent, and the percent of arrestees adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2020. What is the most significant finding s about the percent change in juvenile arrests and the percent change in juvenile arrests by race ethnicity since 2018? What is the most significant change in the total percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 14-16, use Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2018 and 2022.**

14. Using the data from Table 5, describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated by age and the percent of juveniles adjudicated by age in 2022.
15. Using the data from Table 5 (% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2018-2022 column), rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated by age, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age has changed since 2018.
16. Using the answers to questions 14-15, what are the most significant findings about juveniles adjudicated by age in 2022? What are the most significant findings in the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by age since 2018?

PROBATION PLACEMENTS

➤ **For Questions 17-19, use Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity 2018 and 2022.**

17. Using the data from Table 6, describe the total number of juvenile probation placements, the number of juvenile probation placements, by race/ethnicity and the percent of total probation placements by race/ethnicity in 2022.
18. Using the data from Table 6 (% Change in Probation Placements 2018-2022 column), rank the categories by race/ethnicity beginning with the category that has the most change. Describe how probation placements have changed since 2018.
19. Using the answers to questions 17-18, what are the most significant findings about probation placements by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the change in

probation placements since 2018?

- For Questions 20-23, use Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements Compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022.
20. Using the data from Table 7, describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race, ethnicity, the total number of juveniles placed on probation, the number of juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudicated juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity in 2022.
 21. Using the data from Table 7 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.
 22. Using the data from Table 7 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in juvenile probation placements by race/ethnicity, beginning with the category that has the largest percent change. Describe the change in juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity since 2018.
 23. Using the answers to questions 20-22, what are the most significant findings about describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race, ethnicity, the total number of juveniles placed on probation, the number of juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudicated juveniles placed on probation by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the comparison between the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and probation placements by race/ethnicity since 2018?

SECURE PLACEMENTS

- For Questions 24-26, use Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022.
24. Using Table 8, describe the total number of juveniles securely placed, the number of juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity and the percent of total secure placements by race/ethnicity in 2022.
 25. Using Table 8 (% Change in Secure Placements 2018-2022 column) rank the percent change in juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe how the secure placement of juveniles by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018.
 26. Using the answers to questions 24-25, what are the most significant findings about the secure

placement of juveniles in 2022? What are the most significant findings about how the secure placement of juveniles by race/ethnicity has changed since 2018?

➤ **For Questions 27-30, use Table 9: Secure Placements Compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022.**

27. Using Table 9, describe the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles securely placed, the number of juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudications resulting in secure confinement by race/ethnicity in 2022.
28. Using Table 9 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent race/ethnicity categories beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the changes in juveniles adjudicated delinquent since 2018.
29. Using Table 9 (% Change 2018-2022), rank the percent change in secure placements by race/ethnicity category, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the changes in juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity since 2018.
30. Using the answers to questions 27-29, what are the most significant findings about the total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent, juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity, the total number of juveniles securely placed, the number of juveniles securely placed by race/ethnicity and the percent of adjudications resulting in secure confinement by race/ethnicity in 2022? What are the most significant findings about the comparison between the percent change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and in juveniles securely placed overall by race/ethnicity since 2018?

JAMS DISPOSITION PROGRAM INFORMATION 2022

➤ **For Questions 31-35, run the following JAMS reports for 2022: intakes by gender, race, and age, and by problem areas, services intervention provided, and services intervention needed. Use these reports to answer questions 31-35.**

31. Looking at each disposition program, describe disposition program intakes by program in 2022.
32. Looking at each dispositional program, describe dispositional program intakes by gender, race, and age by in 2022.

33. Using Table 10, look at the ranking of problem areas in 2022, describe the problem areas identified in your county starting with the problem area that has the highest total.
34. Using Table 11, look at the ranking of service interventions provided in 2022, describe the service interventions identified in your county starting with the service intervention category that has the highest total.
35. Using Table 12, look at the ranking of service interventions needed in 2022, describe the service interventions needed in your county starting with the services needed category that has the highest total.
36. Using the answers to questions 31-35, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by program gender, race, and age, and by, problem areas, service interventions identified, and service interventions needed in 2022?

OTHER DATA

➤ Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

37. Was additional data used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used, please attach a copy.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for disposition programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile disposition plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

IMPLICATIONS FOR COMMUNITY-BASED DISPOSITION PROGRAMS PLAN

Extent and Nature of Need: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent

38. Taken together, what do the answers to questions 6,9,13 and 16 tell you about your county's juvenile adjudicated population by gender, by race/ethnicity, by age, by disposition, and as compared to arrests in 2022 and since 2018? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

Extent and Nature of Need: Juveniles Disposed to JJC Probation Placements

39. Taken together, what do the answers to questions 19 and 23 tell you about total probation placements, the change in probation placements by race/ethnicity, probation placements compared to juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2022 and since 2018? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

Extent and Nature of Need: Juveniles Disposed to JJC Secure Placements

40. Taken together, what do the answers to questions 26 and 29 tell you about total secure placements, the change in secure placements by race/ethnicity and secure placements compared to juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race/ethnicity in 2022 and since 2018? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

Extent and Nature of Need: Other County Data

41. Review the answers to question 37, what are the most significant findings overall, through the lens of racial and ethnic disparities and through the lens of disproportionate minority contact? How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

Problem Areas and Funded Disposition Programs in 2022

42. Review the answer to question 36, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by gender, race, and age and by problem areas, service intervention provided, and services intervention needed in 2022. How does this information inform the need for disposition programs in your county?

RECOMMENDATIONS

43. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, 24 and 25, 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.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification: Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

44. In reviewing all the above analysis questions, what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to disposition policies and practices through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Comments:

REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity 2018-2022), describe the total number of youth admitted as a probationer to JJC residential, the number of youth admitted by race/ethnicity and % of total for each category in 2022.
2. Using the data in Table 1 (% Change in Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2022 column). Describe the total percent change, then rank the categories by percent change, starting with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Describe trends by indicating whether any change has occurred, the direction of any change and the size of any change.
3. Using the information in Questions 1-2, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2022? How has the total number of juvenile probationers admitted to JJC residential programs changed since 2018? How has probationer admissions by race/ethnicity changed since 2018?

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

4. Using the data in Table 2 (Juvenile Probationers Released by Type, 2018-2022), describe the total number of juvenile probationers released from a residential program in 2022.
5. Using the data in Table 3 (Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential Programs by Race and Gender) describe total released, releases by race/ethnicity category and releases by gender in 2022.

6. Using the data in Table 3 (Percent Change in Probationers Released, 2018-2022 column), describe the total percent change, then rank the race/ethnicity categories by percent change starting with the category that has the highest change. Rank the gender categories by percent change starting with the category that has the highest changes. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
7. Using the data in Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential Programs by Age, 2018-2022, describe the total number of juvenile probationers released from a residential program, the number of probationers released by each age category, and the percent of total for each age category in 2022.
8. Using the data in Table 5 (Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2018-2022 column) describe the number of offenses and the % of total for each category in 2022.
9. Using the data in Table 5 (% Change in Offenses by Type column), rank the categories starting with the categories that have the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
10. Using the data in Table 6 (Juvenile Probationers Released from Pinelands, 2018-2022), describe the number of juvenile probationers released from Pinelands in 2022 and describe the percent change in juvenile probationers released from Pinelands since 2018.
11. Using the answers to questions 4-10, what are the most significant about juvenile probationers released from residential programs in 2022? What are the most significant findings about probationers released from residential program since 2018?

COMMITTED JUVENILES TO THE JJC

12. Using the data in Table 7 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2018-2022), describe the total number of juveniles committed to the JJC and the number and percent of total for each race/ethnicity category in 2022.
13. Using the data in Table 7 (% Change in Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC, 2018-2022 column), rank the percent change in committed juveniles admitted to JJC between 2018 and 2022, beginning with the category that has the highest percent change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.

14. Using the answers to questions 12-13, what are the most significant findings about juveniles committed to the JJC?

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED FROM THE JJC

15. Using the data in Table 8 (Committed Juveniles Released to Juvenile Parole Supervision, 2018-2022), describe the total number of committed juveniles released to juvenile parole supervision in 2018 & in 2022. Describe the percent change in committed juveniles released to parole supervision between 2018 and 2022.
16. Using the data in Table 9 (Average Length of Stay of Committed Juveniles Released (in months), 2018-2022), describe the average length of stay in committed juveniles released in 2018 and in 2022. Describe the percent change in average length of stay since 2018.
17. Using the data in Table 10 (Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2018-2022), describe total releases, releases by race/ethnicity category and releases by gender in 2022.
18. Using the data in Table 10 (% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender, 2018-2022 column), rank the race/ethnicity categories by percent change beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories. Rank the gender categories by percent change, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
19. Using the data in Table 11 (Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2018-2022), describe total releases and releases by age category in 2022.
20. Using the data in Table 11 (% Change Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2018-2022 column), rank the age categories by percent change beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
21. Using the data in Table 12 (Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2018-2022), describe the offenses of committed juveniles by type by category in 2022.

22. Using the data in Table 12 (% Change in Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2018-2022 column), rank the categories by percent change, beginning with the category that has the highest change. Describe the rank order by drawing comparisons between the categories.
23. Using the data in Table 13, (Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their History, 2018-2022), describe the number of committed juveniles who had a sex offense change in their history in 2018 and in 2022. Using the percent change column, describe the percent change in committed juveniles who had a sex offense charge in their history.
24. Using the answers to questions 15-23, what are your most significant findings about committed juveniles released from JJC?

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS): REENTRY PROGRAMMING

- **For Questions 25-30, run the following JAMS reports for 2022: intakes by gender, race, and age, and by problem areas, services intervention provided, and services intervention needed. Use these reports to answer questions 25-29.**
25. Looking at each reentry program, describe reentry program intakes by program in 2022.
 26. Looking at each reentry program, describe reentry program intakes by gender, race and age by in 2022.
 27. Using Table 14, look at the ranking of problem areas in 2022, describe the problem areas identified in your county starting with the problem area that has the highest total.
 28. Using Table 15, look at the ranking of service interventions provided in 2022, describe the service interventions identified in your county starting with the service intervention category that has the highest total.
 29. Using Table 16, look at the ranking of service interventions needed in 2022, describe the service interventions needed in your county starting with the services needed category that has the highest total.
 30. Using the answers to questions 25-29, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by gender, race, and age and by problem areas, service interventions identified, and service interventions needed in 2022?

OTHER DATA

➤ **Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need**

31. Was additional data used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used, please attach a copy.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for reentry programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile reentry plan? Are there additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent and Nature of Need- Juvenile Probationers

32. Using the information from your answers to question 3 and question 11, describe how your county will support young people returning home from residential placement on probation with programming.

Extent and Nature of Need-Committed Youth

33. Using the information from your answers to question 14 and questions 24, describe your county's need for programs to support young people returning home on parole with programming.

Extent and Nature of Need: Other County Data

34. Review the answer to question 31, what are the most significant findings overall, through the lens of racial and ethnic disparities and through the lens of disproportionate minority contact? How does this information inform the need for reentry programs in your county?

Programming Findings

35. Review the answer to question 30, what are the most significant findings about program intakes by gender, race, and age and by problem areas, service intervention provided, and services intervention needed in 2022. How does this information inform the need for reentry programs in your county?

Reentry Racial and Ethnic Disparities Policy Recommendations

36. In reviewing all the above analysis questions, 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?

RECOMMENDATIONS

37. Using your answers to questions 32-36, 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.

PJ*	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?
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			

*Plan Justification: Use this letter to identify the funded program or service to address this recommendation.

Comments:

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 application, 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 Juvenile Probation Division. Reentry is a transitional period where young people need additional support to foster their successful reintegration home. Given this goal, reentry programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing supports and services to youth, regardless of their age, that address the common issues young people face when returning home. .

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.

The reentry data provided 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.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO THE JJC

Required Data	<p>“Committed Juveniles” refers to youth committed by the court to the custody of the Juvenile Justice Commission.</p> <p>Table 7 required data is committed juveniles admitted to JJC.</p> <p>Tables 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC, who in calendar years 2018 and 2022 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.</p> <p>Tables 11, 12 and 13 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC during calendar years 2018 and 2022. Required data include the committed juveniles by offense type and committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their history. <u>NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses</u></p>
Source	New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 and 2022 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><u>Table 7. Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Number (Columns B/C and F/G).</i> Insert the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC (Columns D/E and H/I).</i> Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column J).</i> Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 8. Committed Juveniles Released to Juvenile Parole Supervision

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* Insert the number of committed juveniles released from JJC custody via each departure type in 2018 and 2022.
- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

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

- *Number (Columns B/C/D and E/F/G).* Insert the average length of stay for committed juveniles for each year.
- *Percent Change (Columns H/I/J).* Calculate the percent change in the average length of stay between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

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

- *Males by Race (Columns B and E).* 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 C and F).* 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 D and G).* 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 H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of males committed between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of females committed between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns J).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of juveniles committed of each race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022, and in the grand total of all committed juveniles between 2018 and 2022 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 11. Committed Juveniles Released by Age

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* Add the number of committed juveniles ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of committed youth in each age group in the appropriate cells for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns D/E and H/I).* 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 J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles from each age group and the total number of committed juveniles between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Table 12. Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* Insert the number of committed juveniles in each year with an offense of the particular type listed.
- *Percent of Total (Columns D/E and H/I).* 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 J).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of committed juveniles between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

NOTE: * Juveniles may have multiple offenses

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

- *Number (Columns B/C/D and E/F/G).* Insert the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in the appropriate cell for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column H/I/J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

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

Table 14. Ranking of Problem Areas

➤ *Problem Area (Columns C/D). Insert the problem areas for each year.*

Table 15. Ranking of Service Interventions Needed

➤ *Service Intervention Needed (Columns C/D). Insert the service interventions needed for each year.*

Table 16. Ranking of Service Interventions Provided

➤ *Service Intervention Provided (Columns C/D). Insert the service interventions provided for each year.*

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 2022:

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.

Methods
(cont.)*Table 2. Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type*

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* Insert the number of probationers released from each type of program in the appropriate cells for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of new probationers released from residential programs, and the total number of probationers released between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of White Youth Admitted 2022 (A1)}}{\text{Total Youth Admitted 2022 (A5)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total White Probationer Admitted (B1)}$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2022) – Prior Year \# (2018)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2018)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2018-2022}$$

Methods
(cont.)*Table 3. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity and Gender*

- *Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* 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 C and F).* 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 D and G).* 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 H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of males released between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of females released between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns J).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity between 2018 and 2022, and in the grand total of all probationers released between 2018 and 2022 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential by Age

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* 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 D/E and H/I).* 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 J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each age group and the total number of probationers released between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)Table 5. Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type

- *Number (Columns B/C and F/G).* Insert the number of probationers in each year with an Offense of a particular type listed.
- *Percent of Total (Columns D/E and H/I).* 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 J).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of residentially placed probationers between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

Table 6. Juvenile Probationers Released from Pinelands

- *Number (Columns B/C/D and E/F/G).* Insert the number of probationers released from Pinelands for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column H/I/J).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from Pinelands between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

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).

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).

JUVENILE PROBATIONERS ADMITTED TO THE JJC

Required Data	<p>“Probationers” refers to youth ordered by the court to attend a JJC residential as a condition of their probation.</p> <p>Table 1 required data is probationers admitted to JJC Residential Programs</p> <p>Tables 2, 3, 4, and 6 are based on the number of probationers completing a JJC residential in calendar years 2018 and 2022. Required data include probationers released by program type, race, gender and age, and probationers released from Pinelands.</p> <p>Table 5 is based on the number of probationers admitted to JJC residential programs in calendar years 2018 and 2022. Required data include the most severe current offense for residentially placed juvenile probationers by offense type and offense degree. <i><u>NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses</u></i></p>
Source	New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 and 2022 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<p><i><u>Table 1. Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number (Columns B/C and F/G). Insert the number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year. ➤ Percent of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC (Columns D/E and H/I). 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 J). Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers admitted to the JJC between 2018 and 2022 using Formula 2.

COUNTY VISION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CONTINUUM

Introduction

This final section is intended to bring each individual continuum point within the County Youth Services Commission (CYSC) plan together for the purpose of developing a Vision of local programs and services. By its nature, the Vision requires counties to visualize what their optimal juvenile justice continuum would look like, without the restrictions of funding parameters. Thus, the county Vision should reflect, regardless of funding availability, the programs and/or types of services that the CYSC envisions as part of a reasonable juvenile justice continuum.

To develop this Vision, the CYSC will draw upon the Recommendations section from the earlier pieces of the plan corresponding to each point on the continuum (prevention, diversion, detention, disposition, and reentry). In the Recommendation sections CYSCs used data regarding the extent and nature of the juvenile population served at each point on the continuum to identify programmatic needs. CYSCs then compared the characteristics of juveniles served to the characteristics of the programs providing services to identify where gaps in services currently exist at each point on the continuum. Finally, CYSCs used this information to make specific Recommendations regarding their Comprehensive Plan, identifying how the Recommendation addressed identified needs and gaps in services.

After reviewing the Recommendations section for each point on the continuum, CYSCs should develop their Vision using the Vision chart (attached). Again, CYSCs should draw on their Recommendations to develop a Vision that represents what your County's ideal Continuum of Care would look like, regardless of funding limitations.

Process

CYSCs should use the Vision Chart to list, at each point on the continuum, the programs and/or types of services needed, given the characteristics of youth served at that point, and as identified in each Recommendation section. To complete the Vision Chart, CYSCs are to:

1. Complete, for each point on the continuum, the data analysis and answer the analysis questions.
2. Look at the answers to the Implication questions at each individual point on the continuum and discuss the data, using a group process. In the development of the recommendations and vision, counties are expected to work through either a sub-committee and/or groups of juvenile justice key actors. Through these group discussions, counties should develop, for each point on the continuum, recommendations to be considered in the development of the county vision.

- Looking at the Recommendation Pages of each point on the continuum, complete the Vision chart. For planning purposes, the Vision chart will include programs and services already in existence, as well as identify gaps in programs and services. Note that the programs and services listed on the Vision Chart should represent a reasonable vision for the county's juvenile justice system.

Vision Chart

- For each point of the continuum, the County should list in order of highest need each program and/or service needed to complete the County's ideal Continuum of Care.
- For each program and/or service listed, the County should indicate, with a Yes or No, if the program/service currently exists, is currently being funded by the County, and/or if it is not meeting the need therefore is a gap in service. Multiple columns could have a Yes or No if applicable.

CYSCs should use their completed Vision as the basis for completing the Comprehensive Application. Counties apply for the State/Community Partnership Grant Program, the Family Court Services Grant Program, and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding through one Comprehensive Application. Required in the application is a continuum that represents the types of programs and services the county anticipates funding through a combination of these funding sources, administered through the JJC. Statewide gaps in services will be identified through a comparison of the Vision.

VISION

Delinquency Prevention Programs	→	Law Enforcement Diversion Programs	→	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
1 ____		1 ____		1 ____
2 ____		2 ____		2 ____
3 ____		3 ____		3 ____
4 ____		4 ____		4 ____
+				
Family Court Diversion Programs	→			Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)
1 ____				1 ____
2 ____				2 ____
3 ____				3 ____
4 ____				4 ____
□				
Community Based Disposition Options (Post-Adjudicated Youth)	→	Reentry Programs		Other: ____
1 ____		1 ____		1 ____
2 ____		2 ____		2 ____
3 ____		3 ____		3 ____
4 ____		4 ____		4 ____

VISION

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 than 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 the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
3				
4				
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 the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
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 the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

FAMILY COURT (DIVERSION)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				

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 the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

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. Additionally, programs are designed to link to the middle category of the detention screening tool and to also provide options to judges that allow for the safe pre-dispositional release of youth admitted to detention. 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 the	Program / Service is not meeting need

		Exists	YSC County	therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
3				
4				
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 and as a means to redirect behavior, promote rehabilitation, and support youth on a path to success. 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 the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

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.

R E E N T R Y				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by the YSC County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				

The Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

While planning for their local juvenile justice continuum, counties must consider the programs and services within their local continuum with regard to how they address the causes and correlates of delinquency. The causes and correlates of delinquency include characteristics, circumstances, and behaviors that research and experience have shown to be associated with continued involvement in delinquent activity. A description of factors commonly known to have the strongest association with delinquent behavior follows.

Family/Household. Parenting skills- including the ability to supervise and monitor behavior, and to control and respond to negative behavior through the use of consistent rules and discipline – are typically lacking or ineffective in families of delinquent youth. Additionally, youth from homes characterized by a lack of support, communication and cohesiveness are more likely to engage in ongoing antisocial behavior; so are adolescents from families where interpersonal relationships are abusive or otherwise dysfunctional, or where parents are experiencing their own legal, substance use or mental health problems. Finally, housing and family instability are also associated with continued behavioral problems.

Education/Vocation. Poor academic performance, a lack of interest in and commitment to school, and negative behavior in the educational setting are each associated with ongoing involvement in delinquent activity. For adolescents beginning the transition into adulthood, employment and vocational problems- including a lack of experience, training and interest are similarly influential. Additionally, learning disabilities and other intellectual challenges can impair intervention efforts in other areas.

Substance Abuse. Substance use disorders are highly prevalent among juvenile delinquents. In some cases, substance abuse might lead to or facilitate delinquency; in others, substance abuse might stem from the same causal factors as delinquency. Either way, there is an undeniable association between substance abuse and delinquent activity.

Peers/Role Models. Without a doubt, young people are influenced by their peers. As youth enter the adolescent years, the peer group typically replaces the parent as the most relevant source of information and behavioral reinforcement. Whether a juvenile is introduced to delinquent activity via delinquent peers, or whether an already delinquent juvenile seeks out like-minded companions, there is a clear association between negative peer relationships and antisocial behavior.

Attitudes/Behaviors. Delinquent youth often present with attitudes and perceptions that support or justify their negative behavior. These attitudes allow a youth to rationalize delinquency by assigning blame to external sources or by minimizing the harm caused to others. Often these youth do not see a need for change or, believe change is not possible, or feel changes is pointless because 'what will be, will be.' Additionally, many

juveniles with assaultive histories lack anger management and conflict resolution skills, responding to frustration or aggravation with angry outbursts, or relying on aggression to settle disagreements.

Use of Time/Leisure Activity. Youth who participate in constructive recreational activities or who have pro-social hobbies or interests are less likely to engage in delinquency and other antisocial behavior than youth who do not. The association between a lack of involvement in pro-social activities and delinquency is two-pronged. First, involvement in pro-social activities increases the youth's interaction with and exposure to positive peers and adults and promotes feelings of confidence and self-efficacy. Second, the more unstructured and unsupervised time a youth has, the more time the youth has to engage in negative behaviors.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. County Youth Population (under 18) by Gender, 2018, 2019 and 2020

	2018		2019		2020		% Change 2018-2020
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (under 18)		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Females (under 18)		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Youth Population (under 18)	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Population <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book/data-analysis-tools/ezapop/county-comparisons>

Table 2. Total County Youth Population (under 18) by Race, 2018 and 2020

Race	2018		2020		% Change 2018-2020
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Youth Population	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Population <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book/data-analysis-tools/ezapop/county-comparisons>

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (under 18) by Ethnicity, 2018 and 2020

Ethnicity	2018		2020		% Change 2018-2020
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Non -Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Youth Population	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Population <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book/data-analysis-tools/ezapop/county-comparisons>

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 4. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2018, 2019 and 2020

Offense Categories*	2018			2019			2020			% Change in Number of Arrests 2018-2020
	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		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Weapons Offenses		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Property Offenses		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Drug/Alcohol Offenses		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Special Needs Offenses		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Public Order & Status Offenses		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
All Other Offenses		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Juvenile Arrests	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: New Jersey State Police, 2018, 2019, and 2020

Note: 2020 is the most recent year data is available for juvenile arrests.

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 5. Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2018 and 2020

Race	2018			2020			% Change 2018-2020	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	-		#DIV/0!	-		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-		#DIV/0!	-		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-		#DIV/0!	-		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Population <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book/data-analysis-tools/ezapop/county-comparisons>

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Source: New Jersey State Police, 2018, 2019, and 2020

Table 6. Total County Youth Population Compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2018 and 2020

Ethnicity	2018			2020			% Change 2018-2020	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	-		#DIV/0!	-		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Non-Hispanic	-		#DIV/0!	-		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Youth Population	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: OJJDP Easy Access to Juvenile Population <https://ojjdp.ojp.gov/statistical-briefing-book/data-analysis-tools/ezapop/county-comparisons>

Source: New Jersey State Police, 2018 and 2020

Table 7. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2017-2018 & 2021-2022

School Based Incidences	2017-2018		2021-2022		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Incidents of Vandalism		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Incidents of Weapons		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Incidents of Substances		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENTS	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2017-2018 and 2021-2022 <https://rc.doe.state.nj.us/download>

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

**Table 8. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools,
Last 2 Years for Which Data are Available**

Academic Indicators	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment				#DIV/0!
Total Dropouts*				#DIV/0!

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2019-2020, 2020-2021, and 2021-2022 <https://rc.doe.state.nj.us/download>

**Table 9. Community Indicators of Children At Risk
Last Years for Which Data Are Available**

Community Indicators	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)						#DIV/0!
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)						#DIV/0!
Child abuse/neglect substantiations						#DIV/0!
Births to adolescents (ages 10-19)						#DIV/0!

Source: Annie E. Casey Foundation, Kids Count Data Center <https://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/5/0/char/0>

DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 1. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2018, 2021 and 2022

Categories	2018		2021		2022		% Change in Number of Cases 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Truancy		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
TOTAL CASELOAD	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

Table 2. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2018, 2021 and 2022

Petition Types	2018		2021		2022		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Out-of-Home		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

Table 3a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2018, 2021 and 2022*

Referrals Types	2018		2021		2022		% Change in Number of Referrals Filed 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
TOTAL REFERRALS	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2018, 2020, and 2022.

*multiple referrals for one case can be reported

Table 3b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2022		% Change 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Referrals	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2018 and 2022.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2020

Race/Ethnicity	2018			2020			% Change 2018-2020	
	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	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2018 and 2022.

*** See required Data and Methodology

Note: 2020 is the most recent year data is available for juvenile arrests.

Table 4a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2022		% Change 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Cases	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2018 and 2022.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 4b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2020

Race/Ethnicity	2018			2020			% Change 2018-2020	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2018 and 2020.

*** See required Data and Methodology

DETENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

JUVENILE DETENTION

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

Race	2018			2021			2022			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2018-2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White			-			-			-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black			-			-			-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic			-			-			-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other			-			-			-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Admissions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission: New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JJAI) Annual Data Report, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions Compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018			2022			% Change 2018-2022	
	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	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: JJC: New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JJAI) Annual Data Report, 2018 and 2022.

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2018, 2021 and 2022

Categories	2018	2021	2022	% Change 2018-2022
Average Length of Stay				#DIV/0!
Average Daily Population				#DIV/0!

Source: JJC: New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAl) Annual Data Report, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS

Table 4. Juvenile Detention Alternative Program Population, 2018, 2021 and 2022

Categories	2018	2021	2022	% Change 2018-2022
Average Daily Population				#DIV/0!
Average Monthly Admissions				#DIV/0!

Source: JJC: New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAl) Annual Data Report, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

Table 5. Juvenile Detention Alternative ALOS by Race/Ethnicity, 2018, 2021 and 2022

Race	2018	2021	2022	% Change in LOS by Race/Ethnicity 2018-2022
White				#DIV/0!
Black				#DIV/0!
Hispanic				#DIV/0!
Other				#DIV/0!
Total ALOS	-	-	-	#DIV/0!

Source: JJC: New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAl) Annual Data Report, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

Table 6. Juvenile Detention Alternative Program Outcomes, 2018, 2021 and 2022

Outcomes	2018	2021	2022	% Change 2018-2022
Successful Completion				#DIV/0!
New Charges				#DIV/0!
Violation/Non-Compliance				#DIV/0!

Source: JJC: New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAl) Annual Data Report, 2018, 2021 and 2022.

DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2018 and 2022

Gender	2018		2022		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Female		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Juveniles	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2022

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2018 and 2022

Disposition	2018 Number	2022 Number	% Change in Dispositions 2018-2022
01 - JJC Committed			#DIV/0!
02 - Short-Term Commitment			#DIV/0!
03 - 14 - Probation*			#DIV/0!
Total	0	0	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2018 and 2022

Race	2018		2022		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other *		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2020

Race/Ethnicity	2018			2020			% Change 2018-2020	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: New Jersey State Police, 2018 and 2020

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2020

*/** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2018 and 2022

Age Group	2018		2022		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
11 - 12		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
13 - 14		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
15 - 16		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
17		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
18 and over*		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2022		% Change in Probation Placements, 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other *		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018			2022			% Change 2018-2022	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudicated Juveniles placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudicated Juveniles placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements
White	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2022
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2022		% Change in Secure Placements 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other *		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 and 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018			2022			% Change 2018-2022	
	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	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	-	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2018 and 2022
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 and 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) - Disposition Programs

Table 10. Ranking of Problem Areas, 2018 and 2022

2018			2022		
Rank	Problem Area	Total	Rank	Problem Area	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

Table 11. Ranking of Service Intervention Provided, 2018 and 2022

2018			2022		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

Table 12. Ranking of Service Intervention Needed, 2018 and 2022

2018			2022		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

REENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 & 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2022		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other *		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2018 & 2022

Program Type	2018	2022	% Change in Released by Program Type 2018-2022
	Number	Number	
Residential			#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential by Race and Gender, 2018 & 2022

Race	2018			2022			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2018-2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential by Age, 2018 & 2022

Age	2018		2022		% Change in Release by Age 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
15 - 16		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
17 - 18		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
19 and over		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2018 & 2022

Type	2018		2022		% Change in Offenses by Type 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Weapons		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Property		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
CDS		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Public Order		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
VOP		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Pinelands, 2018 & 2022

Program Type	2018	2022	% Change in Probationers Release from Specialized Programs 2018-2022
	Number	Number	
Pinelands			#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2018 & 2022

Race/Ethnicity	2018		2022		% Change in Committed Juveniles Committed, 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released to Juvenile Parole Supervision, 2018 & 2022

	2018	2022	% Change in 2018-2022
	Number	Number	
Released to Parole Supervision*			#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2018 & 2022

	2018	2022	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2018-2022
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months			#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2018 & 2022

Race	2018			2022			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2018-2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Hispanic			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other			0			0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2018 & 2022

Age	2018		2022		% Change in Release by Age 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
15 - 16		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
17 - 18		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
19 and over		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles admitted to the JJC by Type, 2018 & 2022

Type	2018		2022		% Change in MSCO by Type 2018-2022
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Weapons		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Property		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
CDS		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Public Order		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
VOP		#DIV/0!		#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	0	#DIV/0!	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

Table 13: Committed Juveniles admitted to the JJC with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2018 & 2022

	2018	2022	% Change in Sex Offense History 2018-2022
Sex Offense*			#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2018 & 2022

* See Required Data & Methodology

Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS) - Reentry Program

Table 14. Ranking of Problem Areas, 2018 and 2022

2018			2022		
Rank	Problem Area	Total	Rank	Problem Area	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

Table 15. Ranking of Service Intervention Provided, 2018 and 2022

2018			2022		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

Table 16. Ranking of Service Intervention Needed, 2018 and 2022

2018			2022		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1			1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		