



DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT AMONG JUVENILES IN NEW JERSEY

A SUMMARY REPORT For 2002 & 2004

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AMONG JUVENILES
IN NEW JERSEY**

**A SUMMARY REPORT
FOR 2002 & 2004**

**Presented to
The Juvenile Justice and
Delinquency Prevention Committee**

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

This report provides county raw data, the Relative Rate Index (RRI) data by county, and a comparison of the Relative Rate Index between 2002 and 2004, by county. It has been prepared to provide a picture of the extent of disproportionate minority contact, by county, along the juvenile justice continuum. With the compilation of this data, it is anticipated that the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Committee will use the information to develop strategies that will reduce the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, the data is presented so that the JJDP Committee can plan for an initial focus on one or two decision-making points and/or focus on the full continuum of one or two counties.

Background

Since the 1988 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, Congress has required that States participating in the Formula Grants Program address the issue of Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC). The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 2002 broadened the scope of the DMC initiative from "disproportionate minority confinement" to "disproportionate minority contact". Specifically, the law requires participating states to **“address juvenile delinquency prevention efforts and system improvement efforts designed to reduce, without establishing or requiring numerical standards or quotas, the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups, who come into contact with the juvenile justice system”** (see section 223(a)(22)).

Disproportionate Minority Contact or DMC refers to the disproportionate number of minority youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system. The Disproportionate Minority Contact initiative requires an examination of potential disproportionate representation at all decision points within the juvenile justice continuum and implementation of data driven prevention and system improvement efforts to reduce the identified disproportionality.

The federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) has provided states with a data tool for completing the initial identification stage of Disproportionate Minority Contact. This data tool examines the number of juvenile **cases** passing through the system points on the juvenile justice continuum, during a given year using the Relative Rate Index (RRI) Method.

When a juvenile is arrested, that juvenile enters the juvenile justice system with an array of pre-ordered steps referred to as points on the continuum (see figure 1 on page 8). In New Jersey, cases are processed along the continuum as follows:

From the number of juvenile arrests will result a number of cases referred to court. From juvenile court, cases can be diverted from the system with alternative handling or placed on the formal calendar for an adjudication hearing. Prior to the adjudication hearing some cases may involve secure detention placement. As a result of the adjudication hearing, cases can

either exit the juvenile justice system with a dismal (juvenile found not guilty), or with a transfer to adult court (juvenile is waived either at a juvenile's request, on prosecutor motion with juvenile consent, or after a hearing on a prosecutor's motion) or the case can result in a delinquent finding. Cases resulting in delinquent findings are subject to a dispositional hearing where these cases result in either probation placement or secure confinement. Almost all adjudications of delinquency are a result of guilty pleas; less than 5% of adjudications are a result of a hearing determination.

This report provides the data associated with the flow of cases involving minority juveniles at each of the major points on the continuum. Data on juvenile cases transferred to adult court is not made available by race, therefore is not presented in this report in the same manner as the other continuum points.

The Relative Rate Index

The Relative Rate Index Method involves comparing the relative volume (rate) of activity at each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of activity for White youth. The number of cases is used to compute a rate of occurrence, and those rates are compared between racial and ethnic categories. The result of that comparison is a calculation termed the Relative Rate Index (RRI).

To compute the rate of occurrence at a specific point on the system, for a racial or ethnic group, the number of cases at that point is compared to the number of cases at the previous stage. Specifically, the rate of occurrence for juvenile arrests is calculated per 1000 of the youth population. The rate of occurrence for cases referred to court is calculated per 100 juvenile arrests. The rate of occurrence for cases diverted and cases resulting in detention placement or delinquent findings is calculated per 100 court referrals. The rate of occurrence for cases resulting in probation placement and secure confinement is calculated per 100 cases resulting in delinquent findings. The rate of occurrence for cases transferred to adult court is calculated per 100 juvenile arrests.

The rate of occurrence for minority youth is then divided by the rate of occurrence for White youth to obtain the RRI value. A value of one is neutral and indicates that the volume of activity for minority youth is essentially the same as the volume of activity for White youth. A value greater than one indicates that the volume of activity for minority youth is greater than the volume of activity for White youth. And, a value less than one indicates that the volume of activity for minority youth is less than the volume of activity for white youth. The further away from one (whether larger or smaller) an RRI value is, the more statistically significant it is; meaning it is unlikely to have occurred by chance. The RRI is not a calculation of the odds of a youth moving to the next stage of the system, but is a comparison of the volume of activity at the various stages. It is used to point to areas that require further examination, and serves as an ongoing set of warning signs for the management of the juvenile justice system.

It should be noted that an RRI value greater than one for Diversion and Probation is a positive because Diversion prevents further processing into the deeper end of the system; and Probation is the alternative to secure confinement that allows the juvenile, depending on the circumstances, to remain in the community.

County Trends

This report also provides a trend of the Relative Rate Index (RRI) comparing 2002 and 2004, for all minority youth by county. Although the raw data and RRI provide a picture of the extent of DMC by county along the juvenile justice continuum, they do not provide any context. Therefore, to provide some context regarding New Jersey efforts to impact on DMC, following the county RRI data is a summary of the 2005 accomplishments and 2006 recommendations of each County Youth Services Commission. This report also includes contextual information regarding county efforts to reduce DMC from 2003 to 2005.

The county accomplishments and recommendations comply with the charge by the Judiciary. In 2003 Chief Justice Deborah T. Poritz charged the County Youth Services Commissions (CYSC) with conducting an examination of the data concerning the decisions of juvenile justice matters in each county to determine whether evidence that youth of different racial and ethnic backgrounds receive disparate decisions. If such evidence were found to exist, the counties were asked to determine the reasons for disparities and recommend practical solutions to any problems identified. As a result, the CYSCs formed inquiry subcommittees or work groups representing cross sections of local individuals, agencies and organizations concerned with juvenile delinquency issues and their impact on minority youth to effectively and appropriately respond to the given charge. Each county continues to work on implementing the original recommendations.

Additionally, the New Jersey Judiciary, the Department of Law and Public Safety and the Juvenile Justice Commission formed a Juvenile Justice Disparities Inquiry Steering Committee to coordinate the process. This collaborative effort to address disparities in the juvenile justice system was called An Inquiry Concerning Possible Racial/Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes.

There were three broad systemic issues that emerged in a majority of the county recommendations: 1) to improve the process by which the juvenile justice system interacts with racial and ethnic minorities; 2) to expand police policy to conduct curbside and stationhouse adjustments; and 3) to develop dispositional alternatives as community based resources that can reduce the number of juveniles ordered into secure confinement.

The Juvenile Justice Disparities Inquiry Steering Committee requested that the Counties incorporate into their three-year plan, three to five action items from their final disparity report that could be implemented and completed in 2006. Also to be included in the county plans were the 2005 accomplishments to address disparate outcomes. A summary of those accomplishments and recommendations appear at the end of each county section in this report.

Data Sources, Tables and Charts

The population data is that of 10 to 17 year olds and was obtained from "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations" Online; available: <http://www.ojdp.ncjrs.org/ojstatbb/ezapop/>. Juvenile arrests data was obtained from the 2002 and 2004 New Jersey Uniform Crime Report. The number of cases referred to court, diverted, resulting in delinquent findings and probation placement was obtained from the New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts for years 2002 and 2004. The number of cases resulting in secure detention and secure confinement was obtained from the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commissions Compliance

Monitoring Unit for years 2002 and 2004. The number of juvenile cases transferred to adult court was obtained from the New Jersey Prosecutor's Annual Report for years 2002 and 2004.

There are two bar charts and ten tables included for the reader's reference. Tables 1 and 2 and corresponding Charts 1 and 2 (found on pages 14 and 15) provide a state summary of the Relative Rate Index for years 2002 and 2004. Tables 3-10 (found on pages 61 through 64) provide the 2002 and 2004 Relative Rate Index in descending order by county for three minority groups, African Americans, Hispanics and Asians, as well as the 2002 and 2004 Relative Rate Index for all minorities. Please note that the All Minorities table combines the following racial or ethnic groups: African American, Hispanic, Asian or Pacific Islander and American Indian or Alaskan Native. Also included in Tables 3-10 is the State RRI value as well as the average RRI value among the 21 counties.

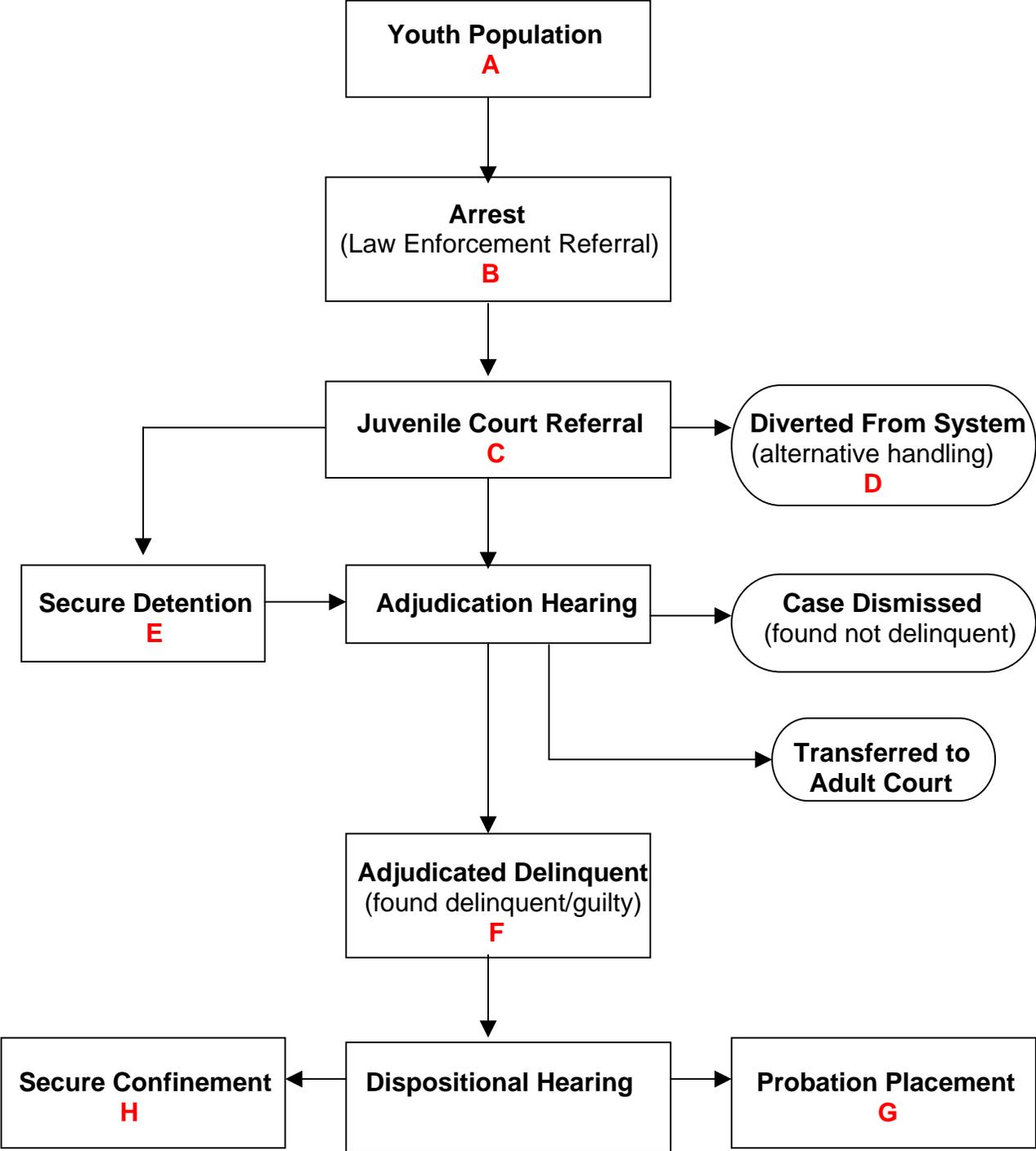
Call To Action

The information documented in this reports creates a sobering effect on the advocates and policy makers of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Committee. If there was ever a time to call the greater community to action, it is now. This report clearly documents the systems issues that need further investigation and action; but it also raises questions about who is watching the kids. There are many reasons why youth are coming in contact with police. There are many community issues and questions that should be explored.

The JJDP Committee would like to hear from concerned citizens in New Jersey. If your community is ready to address the issue of disproportionate minority confinement, then we are ready to meet with you and develop a plan of action to improve the conditions that are adversely affecting our youth. The Committee stands ready to receive your guidance of what is needed in your community.

Please contact the JJDP Committee by e-mail Maria.Rivera-Brown@njic.org

Figure 1. Points on the New Jersey Juvenile Justice Continuum¹



¹ This flow chart is reflective of how youth move through the New Jersey juvenile justice system. As they move through the system the total number of eligible youth is reduced (e.g. only youth arrested are eligible to be referred to juvenile court). Items A through H show the relationship of the data elements for Relative Rate Index Calculations. The RRI requires that rates be calculated using the population of the most relevant prior stage.

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

2002 and 2004

SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS

Statewide findings between 2002 and 2004 are as follows:

- Population figures for 10-17 year olds increased from 2002-2004 across all race/ethnic categories.
- Arrest figures decreased 21% for African American youth but increased 3.6% for Hispanic youth.
- Referrals to Juvenile Court **decreased** slightly across all race/ethnic categories with the exception of Asian youth: Whites 6%; Blacks 1%; Hispanics .3%; Asians 21%
- Cases diverted **increased** for both African Americans 5% and Hispanics 2% but **decreased** for Whites 2%.
- Cases involving secure detention² **decreased** significantly across all race/ethnic categories: Whites 12%; Blacks 14%; Hispanics 4%.
- Cases resulting in a finding of delinquency **decreased** for Whites by 11%; but increased for both African American by 2%, Hispanic by 1% and Asian by 2% youth.
- Cases resulting in Probation placement **decreased** across all categories but most significantly for Whites by 13%; Blacks by 5%; Hispanics 1%; and Asians 10%.
- Cases resulting in secure confinement³ (with the Juvenile Justice Commission) **decreased** significantly across all categories but most significantly for Whites by 41%; Blacks by 29%; Hispanics 18%.
- Cases transferred to adult court⁴ slightly decreased in the state by 9%; the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request increased by 18%; the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent decreased by 39% and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion remained the same with 0% change.

² The data source for the cases resulting in secure detention does not capture Asian as a separate race category but may include this racial group in the other category. Therefore detention data for Asians is not provided in this report.

³ The data source for the cases resulting in secure confinement does not capture Asian as a separate race category but may include this racial group in the other category. Therefore detention data for Asians is not provided in this report.

⁴ The data source for the cases transferred to adult court does not make the data available by race; therefore waiver data is not presented in this report in the same manner as the other continuum points.

State Relative Rate Index⁵

- Minority youth are almost twice as likely than White youth to be arrested. **Across all minority categories, the rate slightly increased from 1.86 to 1.89.** The RRI for arrests of African American youth slightly increased from 2.99 in 2002 to 3.03 in 2004. For Hispanic youth, the arrest rate slightly increased from 1.30 to 1.36.
- Minority youth are more likely than White youth to be referred to court. **Across all minority categories, the referral rate slightly increased from 1.15 in 2002 to 1.17 in 2004.** For referrals to juvenile court, the referral rate for African American youth slightly increased from 1.14 in 2002 to 1.17 in 2004. The rate for Hispanic youth slightly decreased from 1.08 in 2002 to 1.05 in 2004.
- Minority youth are less likely to be diverted than White youth. **Across all minority categories, the diversion rate slightly increased from 0.73 to 0.74.** For cases diverted, there was a slight increase for African American youth from 0.69 in 2002 to 0.71 in 2004 while the rate remained unchanged for Hispanic youth at 0.79.
- Minority youth are more than three and a half times more likely to be placed in secure detention than White youth. **Across all minority categories, the rate for cases involving secure detention decreased from 3.78 in 2002 to 3.68 in 2004.** For cases involving secure detention, the rate slightly decreased for African American youth from 4.08 in 2002 to 3.91 in 2004 but has increased for Hispanic youth from 3.36 in 2002 to 3.56 in 2004.
- Minority youth are more likely to be adjudicated delinquent than White youth. **Across all minority categories, the rate increased from 1.21 in 2002 to 1.31 in 2004.** For cases involving a finding of delinquency, the rate increased for African American youth from 1.26 in 2002 to 1.36 in 2004. The rate for Hispanic youth increased from 1.14 in 2002 to 1.22 in 2004.
- Minority youth are more likely to receive probation placement than White youth. **Across all minority categories, the rate slightly decreased from 1.19 in 2002 to 1.15 in 2004.** For cases involving probationary placements, the rate slightly decreased for African American youth from 1.19 in 2002 to 1.14 in 2004. The rate for Hispanic youth slightly increased from 1.21 in 2002 to 1.22 in 2004.
- Minority youth are more than three and a half times more likely to be placed in secure confinement than White youth. **Across all minority categories, the rate increased from 3.59 in 2002 to 3.65 in 2004.** For cases resulting in secure confinement, the rate decreased for African American youth from 3.94 in 2002 to 3.88 in 2004. The rate for Hispanic youth increased from 2.98 in 2002 to 3.38 in 2004.

⁵ The data source for cases transferred to adult court does not make the data available by race; therefore the RRI for this point in the continuum is not presented in this report.

Relative Rate Index⁶ by points on the continuum for counties above the average rate:

- In 2002, the counties with the highest RRI for minority youth **arrests** were Mercer (3.71), Salem (3.27), Camden (2.80), Essex (2.74), Atlantic (2.32), Monmouth (2.15), Cumberland (2.08) and Union (1.87). The State Average was 1.86

In 2004, the counties with the highest RRI for minority youth **arrests** were Salem (4.49), Mercer (2.92), Camden (2.86), Hunterdon (2.69), Monmouth (2.47) and Essex (2.35). The State Average was 1.86

- In 2002, the counties with the highest RRI for minority youth **court referrals** were Hudson (2.49), Passaic (2.33), Union (1.61), Essex (1.54), Morris (1.53), Cumberland (1.52), Hunterdon (1.47), Bergen (1.46) and Sussex (1.36). The State Average was 1.15

In 2004 the counties with the highest RRI for minority youth **court referrals** were Hudson (2.75), Union (2.37), Passaic (1.81), Essex (1.69), Cumberland (1.64), Atlantic (1.54), Sussex (1.46), Middlesex (1.44) and Bergen (1.41). The State Average was 1.17.

- In 2002, the counties with the lowest⁷ RRI for minority youth **diversions** were Cape May (0.5), Mercer (0.59), Essex (0.66), Somerset (0.68), Camden (0.69), Monmouth (0.73), Union (0.77), Ocean (0.78) and Cumberland (0.79). The State Average was 0.80.

In 2004, the counties with the lowest RRI for minority youth **diversions** were Hunterdon (0.48), Essex (0.61), Monmouth (0.64), Sussex (0.66), Warren (0.66), Cape May (0.67), Mercer (0.68), Somerset (0.68), Union (0.69) and Bergen (0.75). The State Average was 0.77.

- In 2002, the counties with the highest RRI for cases involving the **secure detention** of minority youth were Essex (10.1), Passaic (5.9) Hudson (5.49), Mercer (5.25), Union (4.65), Atlantic (3.77), Monmouth (3.65) and Ocean (3.52). The State Average was 3.78

In 2004, the counties with the highest RRI for cases involving the **secure detention** of minority youth were Essex (7.07), Passaic (6.84), Union (6.68), Sussex (6.68), Mercer (6.35), and Hudson (3.92). The State Average was 3.68.

- In 2002, the counties with the highest RRI for cases resulting in **adjudication** of minority youth were Essex (1.53), Cape May (1.49), Hudson (1.46), Somerset (1.40), Camden (1.35), Cumberland (1.31), Mercer (1.25) and Union (1.17). The State Average was 1.21.

6 An RRI with a value of one means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth. An RRI with a value greater than one means that the volume of activity in the system for minority youth is proportionately greater than it is for White youth. Therefore, the greater the RRI, the greater the significance of the activity.

7 It should be noted that an RRI value greater than one for diversions is a positive because diversion prevents further processing into the deeper end of the system.

In 2004, the counties with the highest RRI for cases resulting in **adjudication** of minority youth were Essex (1.61), Atlantic (1.50), Monmouth (1.34), Cape May (1.34), Hudson (1.33), Morris (1.31), Mercer (1.31), Somerset (1.24), Passaic (1.22) and Camden (1.18). The State Average was 1.31.

- In 2002, the counties with the lowest⁸ RRI for cases resulting in **probation placement** of minority youth were Middlesex (1.01), Ocean (1.01), Burlington (1.03), Camden (1.11), Bergen (1.12), Cumberland (1.12), Gloucester (1.13), Somerset (1.15), Hudson (1.17) and Warren (1.19). The State Average was 1.33.

In 2004, the counties with the lowest RRI for cases resulting in **probation placement** of minority youth were Warren (0.88), Burlington (0.98), Bergen (1.05), Ocean (1.09), Middlesex (1.1), Camden (1.14), Somerset (1.14), Atlantic (1.16), Monmouth (1.17) and Morris. The State Average was 1.27.

- In 2002, the counties with the highest RRI for cases resulting in the **secure confinement** of minority youth were Monmouth (8.05), Atlantic (4.66), Passaic (4.54), Burlington (2.89), Bergen (2.46) and Camden (2.33). The State Average was 3.59.

In 2004, the counties with the highest RRI for cases resulting in the **secure confinement** of minority youth were Passaic (3.86), Monmouth (3.77), Camden (2.99) and Middlesex (2.59). The State Average was 3.65.

Significant findings by selected⁹ counties are as follows:

Camden County

- The arrest and court referral rate, for minority youth, remained constant (2.8) Minority youth are almost three times more likely than White youth to be arrested and less likely to be referred to court.
- The rate at which minority youth were placed in secure detention decreased (3.04 – 2.60) however, **minority youth are more than two and a half times more likely to be detained; minority youth are three times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (2.33- 2.99).**

Essex County

- The detention rate for minority youth decreased from 10.1 to 7.07, however, **minority youth are seven times more likely to be detained.**
- The RRI for cases resulting in secure confinements could not be calculated because there were an insufficient number of cases that resulted in the confinement of White youth, however, **there was a 36% reduction in the number for minority youth that were placed in secure confinement.**

Mercer County

- There was a slight decrease in the rate of arrests for minority youth (3.71 - 2.92); however, minority youth are three times more likely to be arrested.

⁸ It should be noted that an RRI value greater than one for diversions is a positive because diversion prevents further processing into the deeper end of the system.

⁹ Only counties with an RRI value above the State's average rate were selected.

- Minority youth are less likely to be diverted (0.59 -.068)
- **Minority youth are six times more likely to result in detention placement (3.04-6.35).**

Monmouth County

- There was a slight increase in the rate of arrests from 2.15 to 2.47; minority youth are 2.5 times more likely than White youth to be arrested .
- **Although there was a decrease in the rate for detention placement for minority youth (3.04-2.99), minority youth are three times more likely to be placed in secure detention.**
- The rate of secure confinement for minority youth greatly decreased from 8.05 to 3.77.

Passaic County

- In 2004, with the exception of arrests, the RRI at all points on the continuum were above the average rate. Referrals to court 2.33; Diversions 1.00; Secure Detention 5.9; Detention 1.12; Probation 1.44; Secure Confinement 4.54.

Union County

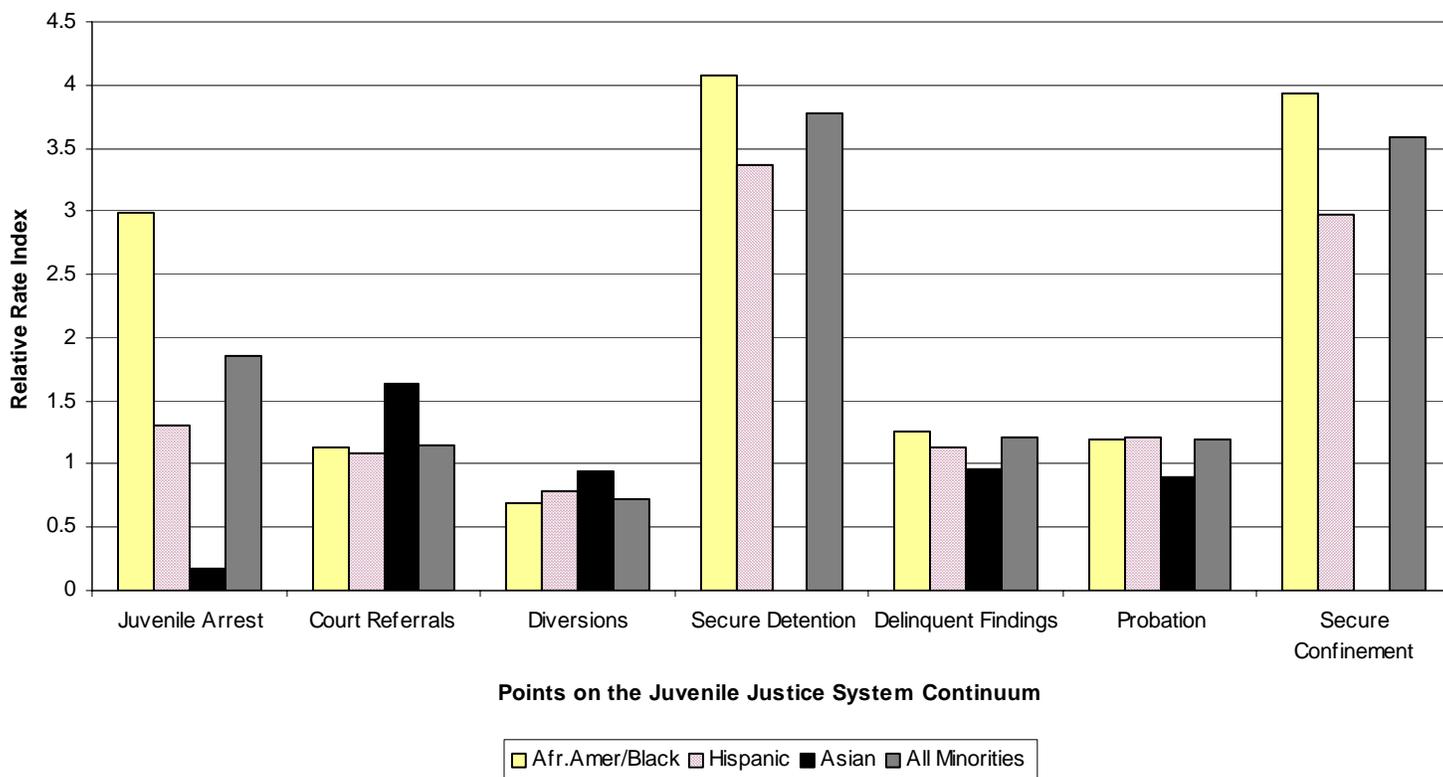
- The RRI for cases involving the secure detention of minority youth increased from 4.65 in 2002 to 6.68 in 2004.

Table 1.¹⁰

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
State: New Jersey				Reporting Period January / 2002 through December / 2002			
	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	2.99	1.30	0.18	*	*	*	1.86
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.14	1.08	1.63	*	*	*	1.15
4. Cases Diverted	0.69	0.79	0.95	*	*	*	0.73
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	4.08	3.36	**	*	*	*	3.78
6. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.26	1.14	0.96	*	*	*	1.21
7. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.19	1.21	0.90	*	*	*	1.19
8. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3.94	2.98	**	*	*	*	3.59
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Chart 1.

2002 NJ Summary: RRI Compared to White Juveniles



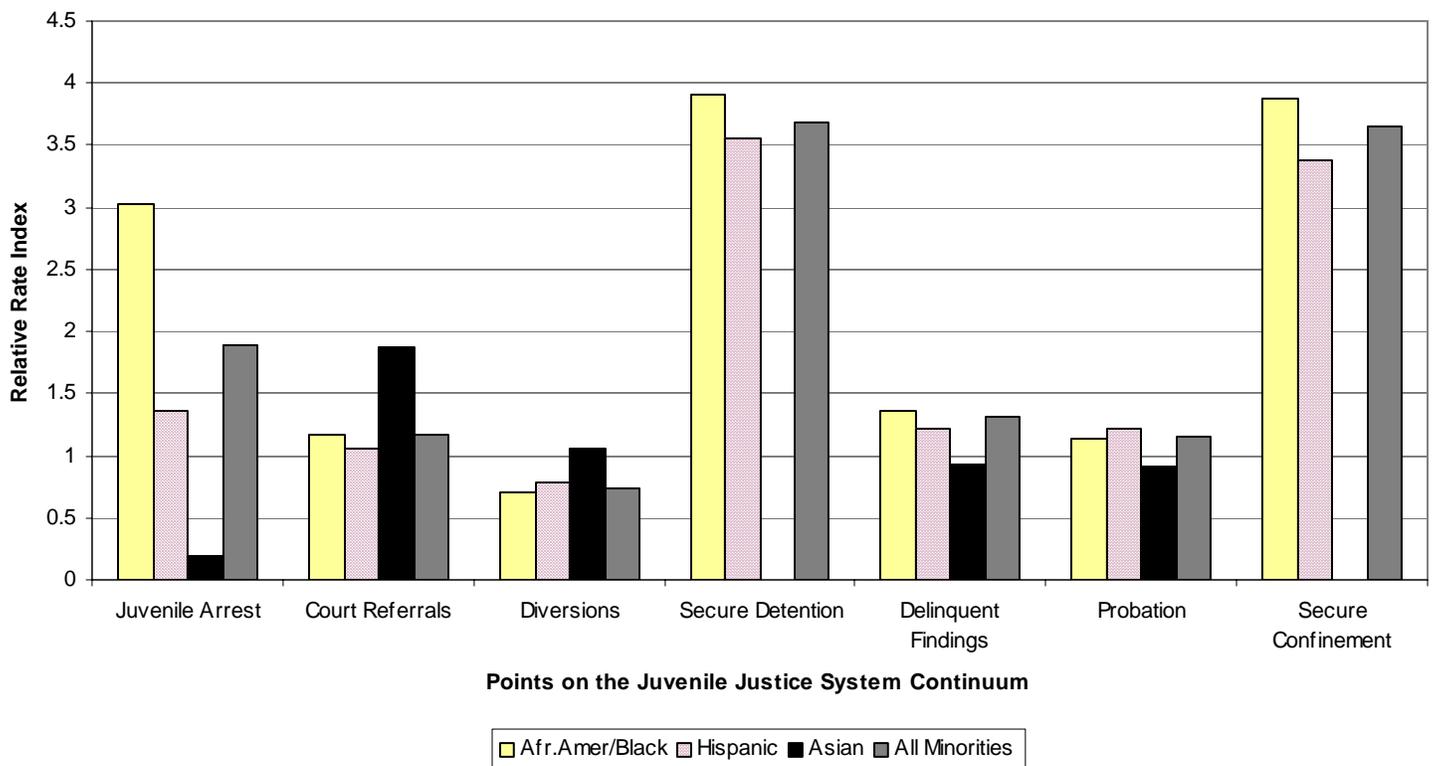
¹⁰ Key- Statistically significant results appear in **Bold font**; Results that are not statistically significant appear in Regular font; An asterisk (*) indicates that the group is less than 1% of youth population; Two asterisks (**) indicate that there are an insufficient number of cases for analysis; Three dashes (---) indicate that data is missing for some element of the calculation.

Table 2.¹¹

Summary: Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles							
State: New Jersey				Reporting Period January / 2004 through December / 2004			
	Black or African- American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests	3.03	1.36	0.19	*	*	*	1.89
3. Refer to Juvenile Court	1.17	1.05	1.87	*	*	*	1.17
4. Cases Diverted	0.71	0.79	1.05	*	*	*	0.74
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	3.91	3.56	**	*	*	*	3.68
6. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	1.36	1.22	0.93	*	*	*	1.31
7. Cases resulting in Probation Placement	1.14	1.22	0.91	*	*	*	1.15
8. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	3.88	3.38	**	*	*	*	3.65
Group meets 1% threshold?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	

Chart 2.

2004 NJ Summary: RRI Compared to White Juveniles



¹¹ Key- Statistically significant results appear in **Bold font**; Results that are not statistically significant appear in Regular font; An asterisk (*) indicates that the group is less than 1% of youth population; Two asterisks (**) indicate that there are an insufficient number of cases for analysis; Three dashes (---) indicate that data is missing for some element of the calculation.

New Jersey Counties Disproportionate Minority Contact Summary Report

Atlantic County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests, for **White youth** in Atlantic County increased from 1,210 in 2002 to 1,539 in 2004 (27.2%); the number of referrals to court increased from 690 to 709 (2.8%); the number of diversions increased from 317 to 472 (48.9%); the number of detention placements remained constant at 66 (0.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 362 to 242 (33.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 180 to 145 (19.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 6 to 5 (16.7%).

The number of arrests, for **Black youth** in Atlantic County decreased from 1,307 in 2002 to 1,226 in 2004 (7.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 883 to 831 (6.0%); the number of diversions increased from 358 to 448 (25.1%); the number of detention placements decreased from 334 to 264 (21.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 532 to 430 (19.2%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 357 to 298 (16.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 45 to 31 (31.1%).

The number of arrests, for **Hispanic youth** in Atlantic County decreased from 518 in 2002 to 321 in 2004 (38.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 257 to 251 (2.3%), the number of diversions increased from 105 to 149 (41.9%), the number of detention placements decreased from 83 to 65 (21.7%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 152 to 124 (8.4%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 86 to 88 (2.3%); and the number of youth placed in secure confinement decreased from 10 to 6 (40.0%).

The number of arrests, for **Asian youth** in Atlantic County increased from 21 in 2002 to 22 in 2004 (4.8%); the number of referrals to court to juvenile courts decreased from 23 to 17 (26.1%); the number of diversions increased from 9 to 12 (33.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 16 to 9 (43.8%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 9 to 7 (22.2%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Atlantic County, increased from 10 in 2002 to 11 in 2004 (10.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 8 to 7 (10.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent remained constant at 2 (0.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from zero to 2.

Relative Rate Index¹²

In **2002**, the Atlantic County RRI for all minority youth, in the categories of court referrals, delinquent findings and probationary placement, fell below the average rates¹³ among New Jersey counties. However the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were more likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 1.12), found delinquent (RRI = 1.15) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.3). The RRI for arrests, diversions, detention placements and secure confinement were above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were two times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.32), almost four times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 3.77), almost five times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 4.66); and were diverted at a less than equal rate than White youth (RRI = 0.89).

In **2004**, the Atlantic County RRI for all minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, detention placement and probation placement fell below the average rate¹⁴ among New Jersey counties but the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were one and a half times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.52), slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.16) and three times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 3.2) than White youth. The RRI for court referrals, diversions and delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.54) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.5), and were diverted at a less than equal rate (RRI = 0.83). There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Atlantic County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of Minority and White youth for cases resulting in probation placement. However, it also suggests continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system; the level of disparate treatment slightly decreased at the point of arrests and detention and slightly increased for court referrals, diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings.

Summary of Atlantic County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Atlantic County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) In December 2004 the YSC Minority Issues Committee discussed this issue with the Administrative Office of the Court Family Division at which point the Honorable Valerie Armstrong issued a revised policy to all Atlantic County Municipal Judges, Directors and Administrators.

¹² An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth.

¹³ The following were the statewide average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

¹⁴ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

- (2) The YSC Minority Issues Committee hosted a one-day conference at Richard Stockton College in Pomona, NJ, on March 14, 2005. Over 180 people were in attendance.
- (3) In the Spring and Fall of 2005, through high school media arts classes in Atlantic City, Egg Harbor Township and Oakcrest, educated youth about the appropriate behavior when interacting with police. Participating students recorded video and audio Public Service Announcements to address local issues, including relationships with police; a contest was held on June 10, 2005. Also, in the Fall of 2005, through a training session developed for local juvenile officers the YSC Minority Issues Committee and the Juvenile Officers Association, provided information about community forums and police/youth interactions.
- (4) The YSC and the Work Investment Board updated its agency listings for reprint. At the time of the submission of the plan, approximately 15,000 handbooks had been distributed.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Atlantic County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) The YSC Minority Issues Committee is to address the number of youth detained on municipal bench warrants with the AOC / Superior Court Family Division.
- (2) The YSC Minority Issues Committee will host a one-day follow-up conference to present the findings of previous community forums and recommendations outlined in the Atlantic County Disparities Report.
- (3) The YSC Education Committee will engage their local communities in educating youth about police encounters and other common themed information obtained from community forums.
- (4) Distribute an additional 20,000 copies of the "Source" Handbook for families by March of 2005.

Bergen County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Bergen County decreased from 3,587 in 2002 to 3,258 in 2004 (9.2%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 1,412 to 1,289 (8.7%); the number of diversions increased from 595 to 670 (12.6%); the number of detention placements decreased from 95 to 72 (24.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 714 to 592 (17.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 239 to 247 (3.3%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 6 to 5 (16.7%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Bergen County increased from 827 in 2002 to 1021 in 2004 (23.5%); the number of referrals to court remained constant at 507 (0.0%); the number of

diversions decreased from 180 to 163 (9.4%); the number of detention placements decreased from 139 to 121 (12.9%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 232 to 267 (15.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 95 to 121 (27.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 9 to 5 (44.4%);

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Bergen County decreased from 850 in 2002 to 728 in 2004 (14.4%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 435 to 417 (4.1%); the number of diversions decreased from 171 to 169 (1.2%); the number of detention placements increased from 55 to 69 (20.3%); the number cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 195 to 201 (3.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 58 to 93 (37.6%); and the number of youth placed in secure confinement quadrupled in count from 1 to 5.

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Bergen County increased from 129 in 2002 to 189 in 2004 (46.5%); the number of referrals to court increased from 83 to 137 (65.1%); the number of diversions increased from 40 to 81 (103.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 45 to 47 (4.4%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 26 to 14 (46.2%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Bergen County, increased from 6 in 2002 to 12 in 2004 (100.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request increased from zero to 1; the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from zero to 1 and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from 6 to 10 (66.7%).

Relative Rate Index¹⁵

In **2002**, the Bergen County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of arrests, detention placement, delinquent findings, probationary placement and secure confinement fell below the average rate¹⁶ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of delinquent findings, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.17) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.12), almost three times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.92) and were two and a half times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.46). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.92). The RRI for court referrals and diversions were above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.46) and were diverted at a less than equal rate (RRI = 0.90).

In **2004**, the Bergen County RRI for all minority youth in the categories of arrests, diversion, detention placement, delinquent findings and probation placement fell below the average rate¹⁷ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of diversions, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be

¹⁵ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth.

¹⁶ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

¹⁷ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

arrested (RRI = 1.31), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.06) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.05) and three times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 3.21). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.75). The RRI for court referrals fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.41). There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Bergen County, the index values suggests proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in probation placement. However, it also suggests increased level of disparate treatment at the points of arrests, detention placement, diversion and delinquent findings, and a decrease in the level of disparate treatment for court referrals.

Summary of Bergen County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) The YSC received a copy of the Juvenile Justice Commission's Modified Detention Center Inspection Report in June 2005. This report was discussed in an informal meeting with county officials and the YSC chairperson, as a result the county will initiate a corrective response. A follow up meeting with the trial court administrator and key state, county and court personnel was scheduled for September 27, 2006.
- (2) The YSC forwarded a letter to the Presiding Family Court Judge and the Chair of the AOC Conference of Family Presiding Judges, noting the importance of uniformity in identifying the race of juveniles to determine disproportionality in the JJS and to avoid the double counting of juveniles based on race and ethnicity.
- (3) The YSC contacted the lead Juvenile Superior Court Judge and Juvenile Intake Team Leaders to formalize such meetings, that have been occurring to discuss various issues and concerns that arise.
- (4) On an ongoing basis, the Superior Court, Minority Concerns Committee, the EEO/AA Officer/Ombudsman and Vicinage Volunteers will continue outreach efforts to recruit members from minority communities, especially Korean and Hispanic.
- (5) The decision has been made to implement the Phoenix Curriculum in Garfield, NJ. The YSC has been funding the Boys & Girls Club of Garfield for several years; the agency has been using its parent organization's model for gang prevention and intervention.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Bergen County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) Address the significantly disproportionate number of admissions of black youth in the county detention center with the establishment of a Detention Ad-Hoc Committee of the

YSC to conduct a study of admissions to the detention center, specifically that of African American youth.

- (2) Revise the current juvenile complaint's categories of race and ethnicity to that used by the US Census Bureau.
- (3) Conduct quarterly meetings between the lead juvenile judge and key stakeholders involved with the JJS.
- (4) Continue outreach efforts to minority communities to attract a more diverse base of volunteers (i.e. Juvenile Conference Committee).
- (5) To bring additional gang awareness programs into the schools, on an ongoing basis, the Ad-Hoc Gangs Committee of the YSC will continue to complete their work in identifying a gang prevention/intervention model and a target community for implementation.

Burlington County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests increased for **White** youth in Burlington County increased from 1,700 in 2002 to 1,738 in 2004 (2.2%); the number of referrals to court increased from 1,061 to 1,134 (6.9%); the number of diversions increased from 508 to 739 (45.5%); the number of detention placements decreased from 176 to 112 (36.4%); the number of delinquent findings decreased from 518 to 408 (21.2%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 328 to 254 (22.6%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 9 to 2 (77.8%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Burlington County increased from 885 in 2002 to 1,123 in 2004 (26.9%); the number of referrals to court increased from 611 to 854 (39.8%); the number of diversions increased from 242 to 477 (97.1%); the number of detention placements decreased from 206 to 180 (12.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 280 to 336 (20.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 185 to 206 (11.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 16 to 10 (37.5%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Burlington County increased from 128 in 2002 to 142 in 2004 (10.9%); the number of referrals to court increased from 75 to 109 (45.3%); the number of diversions increased from 31 to 48 (54.8%); the number of youth placed in detention decreased from 22 to 18 (18.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 30 to 36 (20.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 19 to 22 (15.8%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at zero.

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Burlington County increased from 24 in 2002 to 26 in 2004 (8.3%); the number of referrals to court increased from 17 to 21 (23.5%); the number of diversions increased from 11 to 15 (36.4%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings

decreased from 4 to 3 (25.0%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 3 to 1 (66.7%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Burlington County, decreased from 13 in 2002 to 1 in 2004 (92.3%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request remained constant at zero (0.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent decreased from 11 to zero (100.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 2 to 1 (50.0%).

Relative Rate Index¹⁸

In **2002**, the Burlington County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of arrests, referrals to court, detention placements delinquent findings, probationary placement and secure confinement fell below the average rate¹⁹ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of delinquent finding, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were more than one and a half times more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.68), slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.1) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.03), almost twice likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 1.93) and were almost three times as likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.89). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.92). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate but minority youth were diverted at a less than equal rate than White youth (RRI = 0.85).

In **2004**, the Burlington County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placement, delinquent findings and probation placement fell below the average rate²⁰ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of probation placements, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were more likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 1.18) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.05) and twice as likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.96) and placed in detention (RRI = 2.06). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be placed on probation (RRI = 0.98). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate but minority youth were diverted at a less than equal rate than White youth (RRI = 0.84). There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Burlington County, at a slight increase, the index values suggest continued issues with minority overrepresentation.

Summary of Burlington County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

¹⁸ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth.

¹⁹ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

²⁰ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

As outlined in Section 10 of the Burlington County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) The continuation of the Inquiries process via the county Youth Services Advisory Council (YSAC), which would meet quarterly to review the Burlington County Disparities Report and progress made towards addressing identified issues.
- (2) The continued use of crime mapping to assist the YSAC Planning Committee in identifying service gaps and developing appropriate alternative services.
- (3) The development of uniform case screening guidelines by the Judiciary and Attorney General's Office for juvenile cases.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Burlington County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) The Family Crisis Intervention Unit conducts presentations for community-based organizations to education about their purpose and function.
- (2) There exists collaboration between the juvenile detention center and mobile response team to develop better procedures and practices.
- (3) The Family Division and Prosecutor's Office continue to meet regularly to discuss case screening practices and trends.

Camden County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Camden County increased from 3,817 in 2002 to 3,856 in 2004 (1.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 1,346 to 1,278 (5.1%); the number of diversions decreased from 988 to 653 (33.9%); the number of detention placements increased from 300 to 316 (5.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 554 to 682 (23.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 431 to 467 (8.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 60 to 43 (28.3%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Camden County increased from 4,528 in 2002 to 5,042 in 2004 (11.4%); the number of referrals to court increased from 1,404 to 1,486 (5.8%); the number of diversions decreased from 726 to 641 (11.7%); the number of detention placements increased from 858 to 919 (7.1%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 757 to 927 (22.5%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 644 to 709 (10.1%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 186 to 169 (9.1%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Camden County increased from 1,814 in 2002 to 1,845 in 2004 (1.7%); the number of referrals to court increased from 436 to 471 (8.0%); the

number of diversions decreased from 189 to 163 (13.8%); the number of detention placements decreased from 414 to 377 (8.9%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 272 to 313 (15.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 247 to 257 (4.0%); and the number of youth placed in secure confinement decreased from 80 to 69 (13.8%).

The number of arrests decreased for **Asian** youth in Camden County from 72 in 2002 to 47 in 2004 (34.7%); the number of referrals to court increased from 42 to 45 (7.1%); the number of diversions decreased from 28 to 23 (17.9%); cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 19 to 23 (21.1%); and the number of youth probation placements increased from 12 to 16 (33.3%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Camden County decreased from 30 in 2002 to 17 in 2004 (43.3%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 11 to 2 (81.8%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent decreased from 8 to 7 (12.5%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 11 to 8 (27.3%).

Relative Rate Index²¹

In **2002**, the Camden County RRI for minority youth in the categories of referrals to court, diversion, detention placement, probationary placement and secure confinement fell below the average rate²² among New Jersey counties. With the exception of referrals to court and diversions, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were three times more likely than White youth to be placed in detention (RRI = 3.04), slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.11) and twice as likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.33). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.84) and diverted (RRI = 0.69). The RRI for arrests and delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost three times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.80) and more than one times more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.35).

In **2004**, the Camden County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, detention placement and probation placement fell below the average rate²³ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of court referrals, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were two and a half times more likely than White youth to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.60) and slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.14). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.88). The RRI for arrests, diversions, delinquent findings and secure confinement was above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost three times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.86) and placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.99) and slightly more likely to be found delinquent (RRI = 1.18) than White youth but were diverted at a less than equal rate than White youth (RRI = 0.81).

²¹ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

²² The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

²³ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Camden County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for court referrals and cases resulting in probation placement. However, it suggests continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system; the level of disparate treatment decreased at the points of diversion, detention placement, and cases resulting in delinquent findings and it slightly increased at the point of arrests.

Summary of Camden County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Camden County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) Undertook and published a 3 month study of adjudicated and/or youth charged with acts of delinquency over the age of 14 at the time of arrest.
- (2) Camden County YSC Racial Disparity sub-committee partnered with Camden City Youth Services Commission, a community based agency to develop strategies to prevent further minority involvement in juvenile justice system.
- (3) Completed final Disparities Inquiry report to the Administrative Office of the Court.
- (4) Completed three year YSC Plan which incorporates DMC strategies.
- (5) Began process to update Community Resource Guide for Family Court staff and for community at large.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Camden County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) Undertake a study of adjudicated and/or youth charged with acts of delinquency under the age of 14 at the time of arrest.
- (2) Standardization, creation of uniform procedures, data collection, and data analysis for juveniles involved with Station House Adjustments and police diversions.
- (3) Conduct countywide focus groups for feedback on DMC/juvenile justice system.

Cape May

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Cape May County decreased from 1,513 in 2002 to 1,191 in 2004 (21.3%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 1,089 to 831(23.7%); the number of diversions decreased from 617 to 431 (30.1%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 391 to 288 (26.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 87 to 47 (46.0%); and the number of cases resulting in

secure confinement increased from zero to 4.

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Cape May County, increased from 196 in 2002 to 238 in 2004 (21.4%); the number of referrals to court increased from 138 to 145 (5.1%); the number of diversions increased from 34 to 47 (38.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 75 to 68 (9.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 33 to 18 (45.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 6 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Cape May County, increased from 59 in 2002 to 60 in 2004 (1.7%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 50 to 42 (16.0%); the number of diversions remained constant at 18 (0.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 26 to 20 (23.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 9 to 5 (44.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at zero (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Cape May County, decreased from 9 in 2002 to 4 in 2004 (55.6%), the number of referrals to court increased from 3 to 5 (66.7%); the number of diversions increased from 1 to 3 (200.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%); and the number of youth probation placements remained constant at zero (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Cape May County, decreased from 1 in 2002 to zero in 2004 (100.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request and the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent remained constant at zero; the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 1 to zero (100.0%).

Relative Rate Index²⁴

In **2002**, the Cape May County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, referrals to court and diversion fell below the average rate ²⁵ among New Jersey counties. The index values for arrests and referrals to court were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.12) and referred to court (RRI = 1.03). Minority youth were half as likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.50) than White youth. The RRI for delinquent findings and probation placement fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were one and a half times more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.49) and almost twice as likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.80). There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Cape May County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals and diversion fell below the average rate²⁶ among New Jersey counties. The index

²⁴ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

²⁵ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

²⁶ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

value for arrest was statistically significant in that minority youth were more than one and a half times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.60) than White youth. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.93) and diverted (RRI = 0.67). The RRI for delinquent findings and probation placement fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.34) and more than one and a half times more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.62) than White. There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Cape May County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for court referrals. However, the index values suggest continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system; the level of disparate treatment decreased at the points of diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings and it increased at the point of arrests.

Summary of Cape May County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Cape May County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) On May 12, 2005 an emerging needs roundtable was held as part of the county comprehensive planning process; and on June 29, 2005 a juvenile police officers forum was held by the Prosecutor's Office to discuss a police resource directory, curbside and station house adjustment programs and countywide sanctions for them.
- (2) Detention discussions have taken place. A data collection form has been drafted for completion by the contracted detention provider to be submitted with their billing documents.
- (3) Inquiry findings have been shared with the YSC members and staff, local planning bodies responsible for addressing prevention needs at the municipal level and countywide social service needs; representatives for Child Behavior Health Services routinely attend the YSC meetings and provide updates on services and service utilization.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Cape May County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) Continue to hold juvenile officer police forums to explore previously raised issues such as current directives, police diversionary programs, local social services and family access to them, and access to disposition information on court diverted juveniles.
- (2) Explore the possibility of having the detention center maintain and or release copies of admissions documentation to the Vicinage Minority Concerns Committee to review along with FACTS, in an effort to determine if public space has an impact on admissions.

- (3) Continue discussing the socioeconomic factors faced by families and juveniles who live in low income areas at future police forums; conduct presentations on social services which support families dealing with adolescents who exhibit problem behaviors; and where possible advocate for municipal diversion program that can be used in lieu of filing charges.
- (4) Share the finding of the Inquiry with other local planning bodies that are responsible for addressing prevention needs at the municipal level and countywide social service needs to ensure the integration of these needs in the county level planning process.

Cumberland County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Cumberland County, increased from 974 in 2002 to 1,186 in 2004 (21.8%); the number of referrals to court increased from 402 to 426 (6.0%); the number of diversions decreased from 233 to 190 (18.5%); the number of detention placements decreased from 174 to 159 (8.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 174 to 202 (18.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 88 to 73 (17.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement increased from zero to one.

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Cumberland County, increased from 1,097 in 2002 to 1,300 in 2004 (18.5%); referrals to court increased from 684 to 718 (5.0%); the number of diversions decreased from 307 to 293 (4.6%); the number of detention placements decreased from 317 to 309 (2.5%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 374 to 377 (0.8%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 213 to 170 (20.2%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement increased from 3 to 9 (200.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Cumberland County, increased from 417 in 2002 to 477 in 2004 (14.4%); the number of referrals to court increased from 253 to 312 (23.3%); the number of diversions increased from 117 to 127 (8.5%); the number of detention placements increased from 94 to 145 (54.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 148 to 174 (17.6%); the number of probation placements decreased from 87 to 72 (17.2%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at 2 (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Cumberland County, decreased from 2 in 2002 to 1 in 2004 (50.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 2 to 3 (50.0%); the number of diversions decreased from 2 to 1 (50.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from zero to two and the number of probation placements remained constant at 1 (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Cumberland County increased from 3 in 2002 to 7 in 2004 (133.3%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request remained constant at zero; the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent

increased from 2 to 3 (50.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from 1 to 4 (300.0%).

Relative Rate Index²⁷

In **2002**, the Cumberland County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, diversion, detention placements and probation placements fell below the average rate²⁸ among New Jersey counties. The index value for probation placements was statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.12). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.79) and are as likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 1.00). The RRI for arrests, referrals to court and delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Minority youth were twice as likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 2.08), one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.52) and slightly more likely than White youth to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.31). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Cumberland County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, detention placement, delinquent findings and probation placements fell below the average rate²⁹ among New Jersey counties with statistically significant index values. Minority youth were twice as likely as White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.90), slightly more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 1.16), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.12) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.22) than White youth. The RRI for referrals to court and diversions fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.64) and were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.92). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Cumberland County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth in cases resulting in probation placement. However, it suggest issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system; the level of disparate treatment decreased at the points of diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings and it increased at the point of arrests and court referrals. Disparate treatment at the point of detention placement was not an issue in 2002 but, with an increased index value, is an issue in 2004.

Summary of Cumberland County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

²⁷ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

²⁸ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

²⁹ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

As outlined in Section 10 of the Cumberland County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) Completing the report itself was an eye-opener as to the need to address these potential racial disparities
- (2) Request for a laptop computer and accessories for court intake personnel has already begun.
- (3) Identifying the “wish list” for the Vision has also necessitated identification of areas where there are gaps in communication.
- (4) The completion of the comprehensive three-year plan allowed for the prioritization of the above recommendations.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Cumberland County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) The purchase of laptop computers for intake officers to provide them with access to the FACTS system; officer would then be able to conduct warrant checks and the status of a case providing for a more accurate decision as to whether to lodge or clear a juvenile.
- (2) The tracking of vital statistics such as race at the station house adjustment level to determine whether there is disparity in how station house adjustments and initial intake decisions are made. This indicator would be tracked by including it on regular reporting forms and would be further evaluated to determine if patterns of bias exist in treatment of youth prior to being charged.
- (3) Conduct a communication audit of both formal and informal lines of communication in youth servicing systems to gain an understanding of the current flow of information in order to improve communication throughout the organizational and system structures.
- (4) Train the court staff professionals serving on the Planning Committee of the Youth Services Advisory Council on youth programs and services available in the community.

Essex County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Essex County, increased from 1,251 in 2002 to 1,255 in 2004 (0.3%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 521 to 496 (4.8%); the number of diversions increased from 253 to 266 (5.1%); the number of detention placements increased from 42 to 44 (4.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 215 to 223 (3.7%); the number of probation placements increased from 28 to 32 (14.3%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 1 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Essex County, decreased from 4,967 in 2002 to 4,191 in 2004 (15.6%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 2,998 to 2,661 (11.2%); the

number of diversions decreased from 934 to 839 (10.2%); the number of detention placements decreased from 2,514 to 1,720 (31.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 1,933 to 1,949 (0.8%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 821 to 628 (23.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 138 to 91 (34.1%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Essex County, decreased from 499 in 2002 to 490 in 2004 (1.8%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 469 to 428 (8.7%); the number of diversions decreased from 173 to 162 (6.4%); the number of detention placements decreased from 342 to 247 (27.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 262 to 301 (14.9%); the number of the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 92 to 96 (4.3%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 15 to 6 (60.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Essex County, decreased from 21 in 2002 to 17 in 2004 (19.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 22 to 25 13.6%, the number of diversions increased from 4 to 13 (225.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings remained constant at 8 (0.0%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Essex County, decreased from 31 in 2002 to 29 in 2004 (6.5%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 6 to 1 (83.3%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent remained constant at zero and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from 25 to 28 (12.0%).

Relative Rate Index³⁰

In **2002**, the Essex County RRI for minority youth diversions fell below the average rate³¹ among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.66). The RRI for arrests, court referrals, detention placement, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinement fell above the average rate and were statistically significant. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost three times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.74), one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.54) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.53), ten times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 10.1) and three times more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 3.19). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Essex County RRI for minority youth diversions fell below the average rate³² among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.61). The RRI for arrests, court referrals, detention placement, delinquent findings and probation placements fell above the average rate and were statistically significant. Compared to

³⁰ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

³¹ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

³² The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

White youth, minority youth were twice as likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.35) and placed on probation (RRI = 2.23), more than one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.69) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.61) and seven times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 7.07). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Essex County, the index values suggest continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the contact points of the juvenile justice system. The level of disparate treatment decreased at the point of arrests, detention placement and probation placement; and it increased for court referrals, diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings.

Summary of Essex County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Essex County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) Judge Grant conducted training for court personnel court orders.
- 2) A Detention Review Committee has been established.
- 3) Newark Public Schools Re-entry Policy
- 4) Detention Population has decreased by 50%; this decrease can be attributed to the establishment of alternative placements.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Essex County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) A better record keeping system will be established by ensuring the accuracy of Court Orders, including the degree of an offense in the body of a complaint, maintaining accurate records in Detention Center files, creating a juvenile detention information database and training juvenile personnel on the database.
- 2) Methods to expedite case processing from the initial filing of the complaint through scheduling and other case management techniques will be developed; the JDAI Subcommittee on Case Processing will analyze case processing from beginning to disposition and the Detention Review Committee shall review the detention population bi-weekly to determine what juveniles could be placed in alternative placements.
- 3) In Spring 2006, Essex County Youth Services Commission in conjunction with the Courts shall host a conference to address Racial and Ethnic Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System for all stakeholders.

- 4) The Education Subcommittee of the Juvenile Working Group shall hold discussions with educational representatives in each municipality to create and implement policy for integrating youths in detention back into their local school districts.
- 5) Detailed Screening should be performed within seven days to determine the juvenile's needs, once detained.

Gloucester County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Gloucester County, decreased from 1,453 in 2002 to 1,314 in 2004 (9.6%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 1,027 to 972 (5.4%); the number of diversions decreased from 559 for 474 (15.2%); the number of detention placements decreased from 161 to 146 (9.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 430 to 443 (3.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 147 to 191 (29.9%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 10 to 4 (60.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Gloucester County, increased from 463 in 2002 to 480 in 2004 (3.7%); the number of referrals to court increased from 424 to 388 (8.5%); the number of diversions decreased from 212 to 180 (15.1%); the number of detention placements increased from 98 to 110 (12.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 155 to 191 (23.2%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 59 to 83 (40.7%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 6 to 5 (16.7%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Gloucester County, increased from 50 in 2002 to 60 in 2004 (20.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 43 to 50 (16.3%); the number of diversions decreased from 24 to 15 (37.5%); the number of detention placements increased from 6 to 15 (150.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 16 to 19 (18.8%); the number of youth probation placements increased from 8 to 11 (37.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 1 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Gloucester County, decreased from 8 in 2002 to 4 in 2004 (50.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 6 to 9 (50.0%); the number of diversions increased from 4 to 7 (75.0%); the number cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 1 to 4 (300.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from zero to two.

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Gloucester County, increased from 1 in 2002 to 3 in 2004 (200.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request remained constant at zero; the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from zero to 1 and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from 1 to 2 (50.0%).

Relative Rate Index³³

In **2002**, the Gloucester County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placements, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinements fell below the average rate³⁴ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of delinquent findings, the index values were statistically significant in that when compared to White youth, minority youth were almost twice as likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.77), slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.32), placed in detention (RRI = 1.38) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.15) and twice as like to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 1.95). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.86). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate; minority youth less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.94).

In **2004**, the Gloucester County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placements, delinquent findings and probation placements fell below the average rate³⁵ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were twice as likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.97) and placed in detention (RRI = 1.82), and slightly more likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 1.14), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.04) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.05). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate but minority youth are diverted at a less than equal rate than White youth (RRI = 0.93). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Gloucester County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth in cases resulting in probation placement. However, it suggests issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system. The level of disparate treatment decreased for court referrals, and increased for arrests, diversions and detention placements. The index values suggest that, disparate treatment for cases resulting in delinquent findings was not an issue in 2002, but, with an increased index value, is an issue in 2004.

Summary of Gloucester County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Gloucester County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) Juvenile Training Policy & Procedures manual distributed to county in September 2005.
- 2) Recommended uniform station house adjustment policy.

³³ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

³⁴ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

³⁵ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

- 3) The prosecutor will hold a seminar in October 2005 to provide diversity training for police.
- 4) A formal request was made in Fall 2005 to implement Juvenile Alternative Initiative strategies in the county.
- 5) Data collection for Juvenile Detention Center continues.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Gloucester County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) The Prosecutor should clarify directive regarding stationhouse adjustments.
- 2) The Disparity Committee should be reconvened and meet on a bi-annual basis to review detention and placement statistics.
- 3) More extensive training should be provided at the Police Academy on the handling of juveniles and Family Court procedures. Diversity training should be provided on an ongoing basis.

Hudson County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Hudson County, increased from 2040 in 2002 to 2104 in 2004 (3.1%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 494 to 479 (3.0%); the number of diversions increased from 312 to 344 (10.3%); the number of detention placements increased from 64 to 75 (17.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 146 to 147 (0.7%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 85 to 72 (15.3%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements remained constant at 5 (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Hudson County, decreased from 1,593 in 2002 to 1,316 in 2004 (17.4%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 975 to 959 (1.6%); the number of diversions increased from 424 to 522 (23.1%); the number of detention placements decreased from 905 to 728 (19.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 495 to 461 (6.9%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 330 to 285 (13.6%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 101 to 69 (31.7%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Hudson County, increased from 1,547 in 2002 to 1,728 in 2004 (11.7%); the number of referrals to court increased from 865 to 901 (4.2%); the number of diversions increased from 494 to 565 (14.4%); the number of detention placements increased from 427 to 451 (5.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 305 to 296 (3.0%); the number of youth probation placements decreased from 219 to 193 (11.9%); and the number of youth placed in secure confinement increased from 21 to 22 (4.8%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Hudson County, increased from 30 in 2002 to 45 in 2004 (50.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 15 to 28 (86.7%); diversions increased from 13 to 16 (23.1%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 2 to 7 (250.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from zero to two.

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Hudson County, remained constant at 61 from 2002 to 2004 (0.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request increased from 30 to 42 (40.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent decreased from 30 to 10 (66.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from 1 to 9 (800.0%).

Relative Rate Index³⁶

In **2002**, the Hudson County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests and probation placements fell below the average rate³⁷ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that when compared to White youth, minority youth were slightly more likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.33) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.17). The RRI for court referrals, diversions, detention placements and delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were two and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 2.49), five and a half times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 5.49), one and a half times more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.46) and slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.17). Minority youth are less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.80). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Hudson County RRI for minority youth the RRI for arrests fell below the average rate³⁸ among New Jersey counties. The index value was statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.26). The RRI for court referrals, diversions, detention placements, delinquent findings and probation placements fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost three times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 2.75), four times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 3.92), and slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.33) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.27). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.82). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Hudson County, the index values suggest continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the contact points of the juvenile justice system. The level of disparate treatment decreased for all system contact points except court referrals.

³⁶ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

³⁷ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

³⁸ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

A summary of the Hudson County Recommendations and Accomplishments Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes are not yet available.

Hunterdon County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Hunterdon County, decreased from 474 in 2002 to 432 in 2004 (8.9%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 285 to 200 (29.8%); the number of diversions decreased from 84 to 70 (16.7%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 175 to 104 (40.6%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 112 to 69 (38.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 5 to 2 (60.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Hunterdon County, increased from 20 in 2002 to 56 in 2004 (1.8%); the number of referrals to court increased from 20 to 25 (25.0%); the number of diversions increased from 1 to 2 (100.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings remained constant at 7 (0.0%), the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 6 to 7 (16.7%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at zero (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Hunterdon County, increased from 11 in 2002 to 33 in 2004 (200.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 5 to 11 (120.0%); the number of diversions increased from 2 to 4 (100.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from zero to three; the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from zero to one; and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Hunterdon County, increased from 3 in 2002 to 8 in 2004 (166.7%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 2 to 1 (50.0%); the number of diversions remained constant at 1 (0.0%), the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%) and the number of cases resulting in probation placements remained constant at zero (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Hunterdon County, remained constant at zero from 2002 to 2004 (0.0%).

Relative Rate Index³⁹

In **2002**, the Hunterdon County RRI for minority youth arrests fell below the average rate⁴⁰ among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 0.94) The RRI for referrals to court fell above the average rate with a statistically significant index value. Minority youth are one and a half times more likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 1.47). There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an

³⁹ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁴⁰ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

analysis of the minority diversions, detention placement, adjudications, probation placements and secure confinements.

In **2004**, the Hunterdon County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, diversion and delinquent findings fell below the average rate⁴¹ among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.94) and half as likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.48) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.55). The RRI for arrests fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than two and half times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.69). There were an insufficient number of cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in detention, on probation and in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Hunterdon County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for court referrals. However, it suggests issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact point of arrests, diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings.

Summary of Hunterdon County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Hunterdon County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) Final plan was submitted to Statewide Steering Committee.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Hunterdon County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) Sensitivity training geared specifically for professionals, agency personnel, law enforcement officers and community members.
- 2) Annual Law Enforcements and Prosecutor's Forum to discuss issues pertaining to community policing, juvenile arrests numbers and trends, Station House Adjustments, etc.

Mercer County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Mercer County, decreased from 1,577 in 2002 to 1,147 in 2004 (27.3%); the number of referrals to court increased from 527 to 531 (0.8%); the number of diversions decreased from 235 to 216 (8.0%); the number of detention placements

⁴¹ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

decreased from 50 to 49 (2.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 274 to 243 (11.3%); the number of probation placements decreased from (9.0%)155 to 141; and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 4 to 2 (50.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Mercer County, decreased from 3,361 in 2002 to 2,061 in 2004 (38.7%); the number of referrals to court increased from 1,020 to 1,040 (2.0%); the number of diversions increased from 252 to 282 (11.9%); the number of detention placements increased from 535 to 642 (20.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 671 to 627 (6.6%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 495 to 458 (7.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 79 to 52 (34.2%);

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Mercer County, decreased from 624 in 2002 to 309 in 2004 (50.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 162 to 140 (13.6%); the number of diversions decreased from 48 to 41 (14.6%); the number of detention placements decreased from 66 to 63 (4.5%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 103 to 82 (20.4%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 69 to 56 (18.8%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 10 to 4 (60.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Mercer County, increased from 18 in 2002 to 24 in 2004 (33.3%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 20 to 12 (40.0%); the number of diversions decreased from 12 to 3 (75.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 8 to 10 (25.0%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 3 to 7 (133.3%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Mercer County, remained constant at 9 from 2002 to 2004 (0.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased and the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent remained constant at zero (0.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion remained constant at 9 (0.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁴²

In **2002**, the Mercer County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, diversions and probation placements fell below the average rate⁴³ among New Jersey counties. The index value for probation placements was statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.28). Minority youth are less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.91) and diverted (RRI = 0.59). The RRI for arrests, detention placements and delinquent findings fell above the average rate and were statistically significant. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost four times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 3.71), five times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 5.25) and slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.25). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

⁴² An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁴³ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

In **2004**, the Mercer County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, diversions and probation placements fell below the average rate⁴⁴ among New Jersey counties. The index value for court referrals and probation placements were statistically significant in that minority youth are slightly more likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 1.09) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.25). Minority youth are less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.68). The RRI for arrests, detention placement and delinquent findings fell above the average rate and were statistically significant. Compared to White youth, minority youth were three times as likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.92), six times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 6.35) and slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.31). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Mercer County, the index values suggest issues with minority overrepresentation at the contact point of the juvenile justice system. The level of disparate treatment decreased at the point of arrests and diversions, and increased for detention placement and cases resulting in delinquent findings. Disparate treatment for court referrals was not an issue in 2002 but, with an increased index value, is an issue in 2004.

Summary of Mercer County Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Mercer County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) To create an effective data collection system in law enforcement by studying the feasibility of a system to collect Field Inquiry reports throughout the county, studying the feasibility of implementing a comprehensive countywide database, provide for on-going police representation on the Youth Services Commission; increase training opportunity for juvenile officers and enrich the monthly meetings of the county Juvenile Officers Association and offer law enforcement the opportunity to participate in site visits to community agencies.

Middlesex County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Middlesex County, decreased from 2,085 in 2002 to 1,963 in 2004 (5.9%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 1,142 to 996 (12.8%); the number of diversions decreased from 571 to 496 (13.1%); the number of detention placements decreased from 309 to 215 (30.4%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 624 to 569 (8.8%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 394 to 329 (16.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 31 to 15 (51.6%).

⁴⁴ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Middlesex County, increased from 863 in 2002 to 902 in 2004 (4.5%); the number of referrals to court increased from 649 to 678 (4.5%); the number of diversions decreased from 257 to 253 (1.6%); the number of detention placements decreased from 373 to 372 (0.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 363 to 399 (9.9%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 241 to 259 (7.5%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 46 to 24 (47.8%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Middlesex County, increased from 603 in 2002 to 610 in 2004 (1.2%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 421 to 395 (6.2%); the number of diversions decreased from 162 to 161 (0.6%); the number of detention placements decreased from 228 to 218 (4.4%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 238 to 224 (5.9%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 158 to 147 (7.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement increased from 19 to 22 (15.8%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Middlesex County, decreased from 93 in 2002 to 92 in 2004 (1.1%); the number of referrals to court increased from 65 to 85 (30.8%); the number of diversions increased from 38 to 52 (36.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 36 to 38 (5.6%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 9 to 16 (77.8%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Middlesex County, decreased from 35 in 2002 to 12 in 2004 (65.7%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request remained constant at zero (0.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent decreased from 25 to 7 (72.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 10 to 5 (50.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁴⁵

In **2002**, the Middlesex County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placements, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinement fell below the average rate⁴⁶ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.16), referred to court (RRI = 1.35), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.03) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.01), and twice as likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 1.98) and secure confinement (RRI = 2.07). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate but minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.82). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Middlesex County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, detention placements, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinements fell below the

⁴⁵ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁴⁶ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

average rate⁴⁷ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of delinquent findings, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.19) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.1), twice as likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.37) and two and a half times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.59). Minority youth were as likely as White youth to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.00). The RRI for court referrals and diversions fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than one times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.44) and less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.81).

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Middlesex County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in delinquent findings and probation placement. It suggests continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system; the level of disparate treatment increased for detention placement and cases resulting in secure confinement.

Summary of Middlesex County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Middlesex County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) The Prevention Ad Hoc Committee continues to fund various after school programs in the district. An RFP has been created and issued to all school districts for response.
- 2) The Middlesex County Juvenile and Family Support Services Directory was developed in 2004 through the department of Human Services and continues to be distributed throughout the county and the state; it is also available on-line.
- 3) A uniform Station House Adjustment form was developed to be used by all law enforcement personnel in the county as was urged by the County Prosecutor.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Middlesex County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) The Prevention Ad Hoc Committee will issue an RFP to school superintendents and individual middle schools in all districts in an effort to expand after-school programs to meet municipal needs.
- 2) The Planning Committee of the Council for Children's Services will conduct a survey of local service needs by distributing over 500 surveys to families, agencies, service providers, and schools.

⁴⁷ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

- 3) Ensure that programs funded by the County Youth Services Commission have bilingual (English/ Spanish) staff. The Program Review Committee and Prevention Ad Hoc of the Council for Children's Services will ensure that this is included as a requirement in RFP's that are issued.
- 4) Ensure that CYSC members are reflective of the population served. The By-Laws and Membership Committee will actively seek membership from the various minority community-based and minority businesses in the county, as well consumer membership

Monmouth County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Monmouth County decreased from 3,030 in 2002 to 2,663 in 2004 (12.1%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 1,712 to 1,674 (2.2%); the number of diversions decreased from 909 to 838 (7.8%); the number of detention placements increased from 192 to 205 (6.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 741 to 719 (3.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 307 to 329 (7.2%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements increased from 6 to 8 (33.3%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Monmouth County increased from 1,430 in 2002 to 1,527 in 2004 (6.8%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 817 to 798 (2.3%); the number of diversions decreased from 309 to 251 (18.8%); the number of detention placements decreased from 351 to 315 (10.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 409 to 479 (17.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 239 to 259 (8.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 25 to 20 (20.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Monmouth County, decreased from 266 in 2002 to 225 in 2004 (15.4%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 159 to 141 (11.3%); the number of diversions decreased from 65 to 44 (32.3%); the number of detention placements decreased from 66 to 43 (34.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 76 to 69 (9.2%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 39 to 41 (5.1%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 8 to 3 (62.5%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Monmouth County decreased from 36 in 2002 to 27 in 2004 (25.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 32 to 27 (15.6%); the number of diversions decreased from 16 to 13 (18.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 7 to 11 (57.1%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 1 to 4 (300.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Monmouth County, decreased from 15 in 2002 to 11 in 2004 (26.7%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request remained constant at zero (0.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from 1 to 3 (200.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 14 to 8 (42.9%).

Relative Rate Index⁴⁸

In **2002**, the Monmouth County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, diversion and delinquent findings fell below the average rate⁴⁹ among New Jersey counties. The index value for court referrals and delinquent findings were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 1.06) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.13). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.73). The RRI for arrests, detention placements, probation placements and secure confinement fell above the average. Compared to White youth, minority youth were twice as likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.15), more than three and a half times more likely to be placed in secure detention (RRI =3.65), slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI =1.35) and eight times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 8.05).

In **2004**, the Monmouth County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, diversion, detention placements and probation placements fell below the average rate⁵⁰ among New Jersey counties. The index values for detention and probation placement were statistically significant in that minority youth were three times more likely than White youth to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.99) and slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.17). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.89) and diverted (RRI = 0.64). The RRI for minority youth arrests, delinquent findings and secure confinements fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were two and a half times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 2.47), slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.34) and almost four times as likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 3.77).

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Monmouth County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for court referrals and cases resulting in probation placement. It suggests continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system. The level of disparate treatment decreased at the point of detention placement and significantly decreased for cases resulting in secure confinement; and it increased at the point of arrests, diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings.

Summary of Monmouth County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Monmouth County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) The Monmouth County Juvenile Justice Disparities Inquiry Report was approved in January 2005 at a joint meeting of the Monmouth County Youth Services Commission and the Monmouth Vicinage Advisory Committee on Minority Concerns.

⁴⁸ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁴⁹ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

⁵⁰ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

- 2) Monmouth County specific data has been collected by race and ethnicity at various points in the juvenile justice system.
- 3) Monmouth County is participating in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative; which includes strategies to reduce racial disparities.
- 4) The Monmouth County Juvenile Officers Association and the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office are planning a 2-day law enforcement training on juvenile laws, policies and procedures at Brookdale Community College in the fall of 2005.
- 5) From January through June 2005 the Superior Court of New Jersey Vicinage conducted an extensive series of community outreach programs to promote public trust in the courts; to educate the public about programs and services and in celebration of Law Day 2005. Collaborations were successfully established with the following sponsoring groups: the Monmouth Bar Association; the Monmouth Vicinage Advisory Committee on Minority Concerns; the Hispanic Affairs and Resource Centers (Asbury Park and Freehold); the NAACP Asbury Park/Neptune Branches and the Ocean Monmouth Legal Services. The programs were free and open to the public.

Several of the events were covered by the Asbury Park Press and the Spanish newspaper NOSOTROS, the latter which played a key role in publicizing the programs in the Hispanic community. The agency, 180 Turning Lives Around as well as the Monmouth County Sheriff's Office provided guest speakers at two of the programs.

- 6) Within the past year in order to promote public trust in the courts and enhance customer service to court users, the Superior Court has hired court personnel in the key positions of Ombudsman, Court Interpreter, Bilingual Investigator, Bilingual Probation Officer and Judicial Law Clerk.
- 7) The Monmouth County Human Services Department, Office of Youth Services Planning hosted a satellite teleconference on May 12, 2005 for Crime Prevention Officers and interested others. The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center sponsored the broadcast on gangs.
- 8) The Office of Youth Services Planning compiled a listing of 2005 youth contracts. The inventory of resources for Monmouth County youth has been posted on the Monmouth County Human Services Department web site for community access. The Directory of Services was provided to John Shutak at the Administrative Office of the Courts, to assist in the development of their statewide searchable database of juvenile services.
- 9) Monmouth County was the first juvenile detention center in the state to provide an electronic monitoring (EM) detention alternative in the early 1990's. One of the goals of the EM was to allow residents to return home and continue with their education and or work until their disposition. Due to its success the program was expanded in the mid 1990's to serve up to 24 juveniles at a time. Data has shown that the majority of youth in the EM program are minority, which reflects our population.
- 10) The racial/ethnic composition of the staff employed at the Youth Detention Center is reflective of the population the facility serves. The goal is for staff to be role models and

form professional relationships, with the youth detained, in order to try to prevent recidivism in the juvenile justice system.

- 11) The Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office held a community Justice Awards Dinner that honored several distinguished individuals for their contribution to the community. The program included educational workshops for the community on topics such as gangs, juvenile laws and domestic violence. Dr. David Warner was the keynote speaker for the evening.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Monmouth County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee⁵¹ recommended the following:

- 1) Work together with communities, families and neighborhoods
- 2) Law Enforcement-Promote Police Integrity and Professionalism through continued training.
- 3) Strengthen data collection and public access to data.
- 4) To create a position that will help move those in the Youth Detention Center or in a Detention Alternative through the system.
- 5) To Provide Additional Cultural Sensitivity Training

Morris County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Morris County, decreased from 1,658 in 2002 to 1,403 in 2004 (15.4%); the number of referrals to court increased from 800 to 882 (10.3%); the number of diversions increased from 509 to 568 (11.6%); the number of detention placements increased from 88 to 98 (11.4%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 266 to 249 (6.4%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 159 to 123 (22.6%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Morris County, increased from 244 in 2002 to 285 in 2004 (16.8%); the number of referrals to court increased from 113 to 120 (6.2%); the number of diversions increased from 52 to 53 (1.9%); the number of detention placements increased from 40 to 47 (17.5%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 43 to 49 (14.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 32 to 31 (3.1%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 3 to 1 (66.7%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Morris County, increased from 186 in 2002 to 224 in 2004 (20.4%); the number of referrals to court increased from 107 to 121 (13.1%); the

⁵¹ The recommendations were approved by the full Youth Services Commission not solely by the Inquiries Sub-Committee.

number of diversions remained constant at 58 (0.0%); the number of detention placements decreased from 31 to 27 (12.9%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 46 to 49 (6.5%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 36 to 28 (22.2%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Morris County increased from 27 in 2002 to 30 in 2004 (11.1%); the number of referrals to court increased from 22 to 24 (9.1%); the number of diversions increased from 8 to 18 (125.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 7 to 5 (28.6%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 5 to 4 (20.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Morris County, increased from zero in 2002 to 9 in 2004; the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request increased from zero to 3; the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from zero to 3 and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from zero to 3.

Relative Rate Index⁵²

In **2002**, the Morris County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, detention placements, delinquent findings and probation placements fell below the average rate⁵³ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth are slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.25), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.02) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.24), and twice as likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.21). The RRI for court referrals and diversions fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.53) and less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.86). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Morris County RRI for minority youth in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placements and probation placements fell below the average rate⁵⁴ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.65), referred to court (RRI = 1.03) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.19) and twice as likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.11). The RRI for diversions and delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.83) and slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.31). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Morris County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in probation

⁵² An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁵³ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

⁵⁴ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

placement. It suggests continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system.

Summary of Morris County Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Morris County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) Prosecutor's Office to recommend that each Police Department assign a Juvenile Officer to actively work with Juvenile Population and to exercise use of the Juvenile Officer's Association.
- 2) Each police department should be assigned at least one bilingual speaking officer that reflects the ethnicity of the population and County College of the County Police academy should offer classes for officers to learn a second language.
- 3) Educate members of the community on available programs, specifically, outreach to be conducted to police departments and schools.
- 4) Support the development of racially and ethnically sensitive diversionary and or prevention programs

Ocean County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Ocean County increased from 3,005 in 2002 to 3,050 in 2004 (1.5%); the number of referrals to court increased from 1,624 to 1,665 (2.5%); the number of diversions increased from 1,093 to 1,115 (2.0%); the number of detention placements increased from 171 to 213 (24.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 595 to 570 (4.2%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 322 to 238 (26.1%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 22 to 14 (36.4%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Ocean County increased from 449 in 2002 to 520 in 2004 (14.2%); the number of referrals to court increased from 259 to 290 (12.0%); the number of diversions increased from 120 to 159 (32.5%); the number of detention placements decreased from 102 to 78 (23.5%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 119 to 111 (6.7%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 63 to 51 (19.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 12 to 4 (66.7%);

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Ocean County increased from 135 in 2002 to 255 in 2004 (88.9%); the number of referrals to court increased from 98 to 138 (40.8%); the number of diversions increased from 64 to 93 (45.3%); the number of detention placements increased from 29 to 32 (10.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 34 to 38 (11.8%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 20 to 16

(20.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at 1 (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Ocean County decreased from 8 in 2002 to 6 in 2004 (25.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 9 to 6 (33.3%); the number of diversions increased from 4 to 5 (25.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 3 to 2 (33.3%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placement remained constant at 2 (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Ocean County, decreased from 8 in 2002 to 2 in 2004 (75.0%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent remained constant at 2 (0.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 4 to zero (100.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁵⁵

In **2002**, the Ocean County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, diversions, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinements fell below the average rate⁵⁶ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of diversions, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.31), referred to court (RRI = 1.15), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.15) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.01), and were twice as likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.23). Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.78). The RRI for detention placements fell above the average rate, with a statistically significant index value. Compared to White youth, minority youth were three and a half times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 3.52).

In **2004**, the Ocean County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placements, delinquent findings and probation placements fell below the average rate⁵⁷ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were more than one and a half times more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.63), slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.03), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.01) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.09) and were almost twice as likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 1.93). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.89). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Ocean County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in probation placement. It suggests continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system.

⁵⁵ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁵⁶ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.34

⁵⁷ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

Summary of Ocean County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Ocean County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) Ocean County has changed its docketing procedures and now has a prosecutor involved in the original screening of every case.
- 2) The mentoring committee began to look more closely at the racial breakdown of the juveniles that attend the programs as well as the racial makeup of staff.
- 3) Stationhouse and curbside adjustments became an area that was discussed in great detail.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Ocean County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) The Education & Training Committee of the YSC is to conduct a Youth Summit.
- 2) Family Court and Juvenile Intake to meet with prosecutor's office and juvenile officer's to develop a more comprehensive Detention Admission screening procedure for Intake; juvenile intake staff is in the process of developing a new instrument.
- 3) Provide advanced training to existing program staff on cultural competency issues. The YSCA will include the training questions during monitoring and Monitoring Committee will identify existing trainings at programs, recommend increased multi-cultural training where needed and review progress and changes in training.
- 4) Provide mentorship to juveniles by identifying mentoring as a county need, recommending it as a program and including it in the 2006 Plan.
- 5) Provide another sentencing alternative in Ocean County, such as a day program, preferably by JJC, by identifying sentencing alternatives as a county need, recommending it as a program and including it in the 2006 Plan.

Passaic County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Passaic County increased from 2,429 in 2002 to 2,866 in 2004 (18.0%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 490 to 474(3.3%), the number of diversions increased from 123 to 150 (22.0%); the number of detention placements decreased from 50 to 42 (16.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 255 to 240 (5.9%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement

decreased from 124 to 103 (16.9%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 8 to 6 (25.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Passaic County increased from 1,510 in 2002 to 2,164 in 2004 (43.3%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 739 to 659 (10.8%); the number of diversions decreased from 160 to 156 (2.5%); the number of detention placements decreased from 529 to 476 (10.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 453 to 403 (11.0%); the number of probation placements decreased from 323 to 299 (7.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 95 to 58 (38.9%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Passaic County increased from 1,516 in 2002 to 2,000 in 2004 (31.9%), the number of referrals to court decreased from 641 to 539 (15.9%); the number of diversions decreased from 179 to 136 (24.0%); the number of detention placements decreased from 316 to 269 (14.9%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 360 to 338 (6.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 248 to 247 (0.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 23 to 16 (30.4%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Passaic County decreased from 14 in 2002 to 6 in 2004 (57.1%); the number of referrals to court increased from 18 to 19 (5.5%); the number of diversions decreased from 7 to 4 (42.9%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 5 to 11 (120.0%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placements increased from 1 to 6 (500.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Passaic County, decreased from 24 in 2002 to 14 in 2004 (41.7%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 1 to zero (100.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from 1 to 2 (100.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 13 to 12 (7.7%).

Relative Rate Index⁵⁸

In **2002**, the Passaic County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests and delinquent findings fell below the average rate⁵⁹ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were one and a half time more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.54) and slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.12) The RRI for court referrals, diversions, detention placements, probation placements and secure confinement fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were twice as likely to be referred to court (RRI = 2.33), as likely to be diverted (RRI = 1.00), six times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 5.90), slightly more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.44) and four and a half times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 4.54).

⁵⁸ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁵⁹ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.3

In **2004**, the Passaic County RRI for minority youth arrests fell below the average rate⁶⁰ among New Jersey counties. The index value was statistically significant in that minority youth were almost twice as likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.77). The RRI for court referrals, diversions, detention placements, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinements fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost twice as likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.81) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.71), almost seven times as likely to be placed in secure detention (RRI = 6.84), slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.22), almost four times more likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 3.86), and were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.77).

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Passaic County, the index values suggest continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the contact points of the juvenile justice system. The level of disparate treatment decreased for court referrals and cases resulting in secure confinement, and increased for the remaining contact points.

Summary of Passaic County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Passaic County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) Establish Multi-Disciplinary Team to recommend appropriate interventions for youth in detention prior to disposition
- (2) Survey of municipal police to identify possible contributing factors affecting docketing decisions
- (3) Design of survey to look at impact of school policies on disparate arrests at the municipal level
- (4) Identified disparities at docketing and disposition levels of the County system
- (5) Eliminated screening as a possible source for disparate commitments

As outlined in Section 10 of the Passaic County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- (1) Encourage and support the Attorney General's Office in its efforts to set clear standards and procedures for Station House adjustments that would be in effect for all local law enforcement agencies, and to mandate standardized reporting that will allow for monitoring the application standards, and for analysis of the socio-demographic characteristics of youth and the actions taken during docketing. This support should be accomplished by establishing a local Task Force made up of law enforcement representatives, members of the Youth Services Commission, the County Prosecutor's

⁶⁰ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

Office, and liaisons from the AG and other state agencies that are involved in the statewide effort. In its study of disparate representation, the Passaic County Youth Services Commission found that in the aggregate African-American and Hispanic youth were more likely to be remanded to Family Court than White youth with similar charges, and that Whites were less likely to be charged with serious offenses. Unfortunately, the existing data do not allow an analysis of race and ethnicity by municipality, or for a clear comparison of the procedures used and the resources available to the various municipal police departments in docketing in order to identify specific issues and corrective actions.

- (2) Redesign as needed and complete a survey of public schools to determine possible impacts on juvenile arrests and docketing.
- (3) Increase community based structured options for local law enforcement officials during station house adjustments, and for at risk probationers who are not facing suspended sentences. Disparate law enforcement diversions and court commitments appear to be a reflection of the fact that these youth have no options available that provide structured support aimed at helping behavioral health and other programs mandated as conditions of probation becomes Jamesburg.
- (4) Increase residential alternatives in the State system for at risk probationers from Passaic County. Disparities in commitments to correctional programs for Passaic County youth were also seen among at risk probationers. Increasing access and the numbers of option may help reduce the current problems with disposition.

Salem County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Salem County decreased from 275 in 2002 to 240 in 2004 (12.7%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 228 to 179 (21.5%); the number of diversions decreased from 103 to 70 (32.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 110 to 84 (23.6%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 86 to 56 (38.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements remained constant at 9 (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Salem County increased from 264 in 2002 to 333 in 2004 (26.1%); the number of referrals to court increased from 216 to 217 (0.5%); the number of diversions increased from 75 to 97 (29.3%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 106 to 99 (6.6%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 95 to 99 (0.8%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 18 to 11 (38.9%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Salem County increased from 27 in 2002 to 30 in 2004 (11.1%); the number of referrals to court increased from 19 to 21 (10.5%); the number of diversions increased from 9 to 11 (22.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 7 to 6 (14.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 12 to 5 (58.3%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 3 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Salem County decreased from 1 in 2002 to zero in 2004 (100.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from zero to one, the number of diversions decreased from 1 to zero (100.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings and probation placement remained constant, respectively, at 1 and zero (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Salem County, increased from zero in 2002 to 1 in 2004; the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request remained constant at (0.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from zero to 1 and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion remained constant at zero (0.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁶¹

In **2002**, the Salem County RRI for minority youth in the categories of court referrals, delinquent findings, probation placements and secure confinement fell below the average rate⁶² among New Jersey counties. The index values for probation placements and secure confinements were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.20) and twice as likely to be placed in secure confinement (RRI = 2.25). Minority youth were less likely to be referred to court (RRI = 0.98) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.99). The RRI for arrests and diversions fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were three times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 3.27) and less likely to be and diverted (RRI = 0.80).

In **2004**, the Salem County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, court referrals, delinquent findings and secure confinement fell below the average rate⁶³ among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be referred to court (RRI = 0.88), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.95) and placed in secure confinement (RRI = 0.97). The RRI for arrests, diversions and probation placements fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were four and a half times more likely to be arrested (RRI = 4.49), slightly more likely to be diverted (RRI = 1.16) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.38).

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Salem County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for all of the contact points of the juvenile justice system except arrests. Between the two years, the index value significantly decreased for cases resulting in secure confinement, and the level of disparate treatment increased for the point of arrests.

⁶¹ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁶² The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.3

⁶³ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

Summary of Salem County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Salem County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- (1) The successful implementation of a mandatory countywide Police Department Diversity Training Program by the Salem County Prosecutor's Office.
- (2) Salem County was recently awarded a (Title V) – Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Program Grant.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Salem County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) Establish an Annual Salem County Police Officer Diversity Training Program
- 2) The implementation of a standard Salem County Warrant Check Policy for all Police Departments.
- 3) Establish standard county wide Station House Adjustment Policy
- 4) Improve & strengthen the collaboration between the Salem County Youth Services Commission and all Salem County schools.
- (5) The implementation of a parental and family skills development program.

Somerset County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Somerset County increased from 1,139 in 2002 to 1,143 in 2004 (0.4%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 447 to 411 (8.1%); the number of diversions decreased from 305 to 264 (13.4%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 130 to 133 (2.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 108 to 110 (1.9%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 5 to 2 (60.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Somerset County increased from 548 in 2002 to 578 in 2004 (5.5%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 237 to 224 (5.7%); the number of diversions decreased from 97 to 89 (8.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 104 to 98 (5.8%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 96 to 95 (1.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 3 to 1 (66.7%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Somerset County increased from 187 in 2002 to 248 in 2004 (32.6%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 80 to 79 (1.3%); the number of diversions decreased from 50 to 39 (22.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings remained constant at 25 (0.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placements decreased from 28 to 21 (25.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement remained constant at 1 (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Somerset County increased from 15 in 2002 to 36 in 2004 (140.0%); the number of referrals to court increased from 8 to 18 (125.0%); the number of diversions increased from 2 to 13 (550.0%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 4 to 5 (25.0%); and probation placements remained constant at 4 (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Somerset County, decreased from 3 in 2002 to 1 in 2004 (66.7%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request and the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent remained constant at zero (0.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 3 to 1 (66.7%).

Relative Rate Index⁶⁴

In **2002**, the Somerset County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, diversions and probation placements fell below the average rate⁶⁵ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of diversion, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were almost twice as likely as White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.74), slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.12) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.15) and less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.68). The RRI for delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than one times more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.40). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Somerset County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, diversions and probation placements fell below the average rate⁶⁶ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of diversion, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were almost twice as likely as White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.89), slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.04) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.14) and less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.68). The RRI for delinquent findings fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than one times more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.24). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Somerset County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in probation

⁶⁴ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁶⁵ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.3

⁶⁶ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

placement, and continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system.

Summary of Somerset County Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Somerset County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) The population in Somerset County is increasingly diverse with many new immigrants settling in the County. The County should develop a forum and/or materials that would explain the rules and laws of the United States, especially as it pertains to juvenile justice.
- 2) In keeping with the increasing diversity of the County's population, there is a need to enhance and increase the accessibility of culturally sensitive community based services.
- 3) In order to intervene earlier in a youth's substance abuse history, it is important to identify use as soon as possible. Substance abuse evaluations should be completed at the initial point of contact in the juvenile justice system (very early intervention) and ensure that youth and families have access to appropriate programs and services.
- 4) Parents are an important part in the circle that surrounds children and they must be as effective as the other parts. Parent training and support programs should be established.
- 5) Training for law enforcement and other interested parties should be developed and implemented on dealing with youth who have special needs, such as the mentally ill, the developmentally disabled, across all points of the juvenile justice continuum of care. Juveniles who expressed a poor attitude, were disrespectful, seemed unconcerned with police contact, did not think his/her actions were wrong, and needed to be physically restrained and/or resisted arrest were less likely to be issued a curbside warning or afforded an opportunity to participate in a station house adjustment program. Programs that address these issues should be enhanced and additional programs should be developed to reduce the extra-legal factors that may prevent a child's access to a station house adjustment or curbside adjustment program.

Sussex County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Sussex County, decreased from 731 in 2002 to 714 in 2004 (2.3%); the number of referrals to court increased from 412 to 421 (2.2%); the number of diversions increased from 125 to 224 (79.2%); the number of detention placements decreased from 215 to 111 (48.4%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 307 to 167 (45.6%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 181 to 100 (44.8%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 8 to 1 (87.5%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Sussex County increased from 26 in 2002 to 38 in 2004 (46.2%); the number of referrals to court increased from 11 to 26 (136.4%); the number of diversions increased from 1 to 5 (400.0%); the number of detention placements increased from 13 to 72 (453.8%) the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings remained constant at 8 (0.0%); the number of probation placement decreased from 7 to 5 (28.6%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Sussex County increased from 23 in 2002 to 34 in 2004 (47.8%); the number of referrals to court increased from 25 to 31 (24.0%); the number of diversions increased from 6 to 14 (133.3%); the number of detention placements increased from 7 to 30 (328.6%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 14 to 15 (7.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement secure confinement remained constant, respectively, at 8 and zero (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Sussex County decreased from 3 in 2002 to 1 in 2004 (66.7%); the number of referrals to court remained constant at 1 (0.0%); the number of diversions increased from zero to one, and the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings and probation placement remained constant at zero (0.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Sussex County, decreased from 7 in 2002 to 1 in 2004 (85.7%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 3 to zero (100.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent decreased from 2 to 1 (50.0%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion decreased from 2 to zero (100.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁶⁷

In **2002**, the Sussex County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, detention placements and delinquent findings, fell below the average rate⁶⁸ among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 0.87), placed in detention (RRI = 0.96) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.77). The RRI for court referrals and diversions fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.36), and less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.82). There were an insufficient number of probation placement and secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed on probation and in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Sussex County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, diversions and delinquent findings fell below the average rate⁶⁹ among New Jersey counties. The index value for arrests was statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.13). Minority youth were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.66) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 0.96). The RRI for court referrals and detention placements fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were one and a half times

⁶⁷ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁶⁸ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.3

⁶⁹ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.46) and more than six and a half times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 6.68). There were an insufficient number of probation placement and secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed on probation and in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Sussex County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in delinquent findings. It suggests issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system. Disparate treatment at the point of detention placement was not an issue in 2002 but, with the significant increased index value, is an issue in 2004.

Summary of Sussex County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Sussex County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) Formation of standing DMC Committee that meets regularly. The name has been change to Youth Empowerment and Advocacy or YEA.
- 2) Developed mission statement for DMC/YEA
- 3) Community members were invited to DMC/YEA and 3 attended at least one meeting.
- 4) Racial and ethnic diversity of the community and of court-involved youth is addressed at Youth Review Team meetings.
- 5) Speakers on topics of ethnic diversity and youth were identified and plans were made to invite speakers to upcoming DMC/YEA meetings

As outlined in Section 10 of the Sussex County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) Research status of station house/curbside adjustments by participating in statewide process addressing station house/curbside adjustments, reaching out to police chiefs/in-school police officers/juvenile officers and the Prosecutor's Office and invite them to participate in DMC committee, and arranging a focus group that includes law enforcement officers to discuss the matter.
- 2) Facilitate communication between families and schools/juvenile service providers to prevent further court involvement and increase access to services.
- 3) Build DMC Committee membership to recruit at least one African American and Latino member, at least one youth member between the age of 16-25 and representation from law enforcement and schools.

Union County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Union County decreased from 1,636 in 2002 to 1,394 in 2004 (14.8%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 525 to 348 (33.7%); the number of diversions decreased from 147 to 131 (10.9%); the number of detention placements decreased from 62 to 25 (59.7%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 266 to 207 (59.8%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 123 to 107 (13.0%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 5 to 3 (40.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Union County decreased from 1,961 in 2002 to 1,552 in 2004 (20.9%); the number of court referrals decreased from 989 to 976 (1.3%); the number of diversions increased from 205 to 256 (24.9%); the number of detention placements decreased from 578 to 461 (20.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 600 to 558 (7.0%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 400 to 421 (5.2%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinement decreased from 50 to 42 (16.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Union County decreased from 561 in 2002 to 552 in 2004 (1.6%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 297 to 256 (13.8%); the number of diversions decreased from 73 to 61 (16.4%); the number of detention placements increased from 138 to 142 (2.9%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 163 to 183 (12.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 111 to 138 (24.3%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements increased from 10 to 12 (20.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Union County decreased from 19 in 2002 to 13 in 2004 (31.6%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 18 to 11 (38.6%); the number of diversions and cases resulting in delinquent findings remained constant, respectively, at 3 and 8 (0.0%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 3 to 2 (33.3%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Union County increased from 11 in 2002 to 20 in 2004 (81.8%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request decreased from 1 to zero (100.0%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile consent increased from 7 to 17 (142.9%) and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion remained constant at 3 (0.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁷⁰

In **2002**, the Union County RRI for minority youth diversions fell below the average rate⁷¹ among New Jersey counties. Minority youth were less likely than White youth to be diverted (RRI = 0.77). The RRI for arrests, court referrals, detention placements, delinquent findings and

⁷⁰ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁷¹ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.3

probation placements fell above the average rate with statistically significant index values. Compared to White youth, minority youth were almost twice as likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.87), more than one and a half times more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.61), slightly more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.17) and almost one and a half times more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.44). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities and in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Union County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, diversions and delinquent findings fell below the average rate⁷² among New Jersey counties. The index value for arrests and delinquent findings were statistically significant in that minority youth were almost twice as likely as White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.82) and more than one times more likely to be adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.01). Minority youth were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.69). The RRI for court referrals, detention placements and probation placements fell above the average rate. Compared to White youth, minority youth were twice as likely to be referred to court (RRI = 2.37), more than six and a half times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 6.68) and one and a half times more likely to be placed on probation (RRI = 1.45). There were an insufficient number of and secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed on probation and in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Union County, the index values suggest continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the contact points of the juvenile justice system; the level of disparate treatment significantly increased for court referrals and detention placement.

Summary of Union County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Union County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) A Matrix of Continuum of Intermediate & Graduated Sanctions has been completed.
- 2) Monthly luncheon presentations on resource and systems of care are provided at the Juvenile Officer Association meetings.
- 3) Organize staff meetings have been held to review the Detention Admissions' Training Manual and ensure all Probation/Intake Staff are in compliance with the policies & procedures regarding screening complaint and detention admissions as they relate to the findings of Disparity Report
- 4) Conduct training for Professional Staff on community based resources to supply an increase awareness of current services available to the community. Pending administrative approval, bulletin boards and/or racks will be set up in courtroom

⁷² The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

- 5) IT Department has installed a PC with access to the Family Automated Tracking Systems (FACTS) in the Juvenile Detention Center to allow for after hours inquiry to information regarding juvenile's prior history, probation status, and outstanding charges and/or warrants. Also, the probation officer on Detention Monitoring Duty will be provided with a lap top computer with access to the FACTS to allow for same information on juvenile after court-hours.
- 6) Pending the proposal/approval for a statewide Detention Admission form, Union County has incorporated the use of the Juvenile Intake Chart to aid in the tracking of information regarding juveniles placed in Detention. It provides information such as race, the municipality committing the juvenile, the reason for commitment (safety threat or to secure presence). This form is completed by the probation officer on detention monitoring duty and includes information on juveniles admitted to Detention as well as information on juveniles for whom detention was deemed inappropriate or unnecessary.
- 7) Staff continues to meet weekly with Team Leaders to ensure compliance of current state directives as well as discuss ways to improve current practices in the vicinage. Continuation of Family Court representation (AFDM or TL) at multi-agency meetings (MDT, YSC, Family/Probation Partnership) has been emphasized to aid in identifying problem areas and working collaboratively to find viable solutions.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Union County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) Implementation of a countywide training program for Juvenile Officers to include Cultural Competency Training and a resource directory.
- 2) Address Courthouse/Intake Issues such as a need for increased staff training, detention admissions procedures and operation guidelines and complaint screening practices.
- 3) Evaluation of existing resources, request for proposal process and Youth Services Commission funded programs with the criteria of whether services meet the needs of minority youth. Ongoing monitoring & evaluation of programs as to whether they are reflective of the population being served.
- 4) Community Outreach to mobilize community organizations.
- 5) Family Court and YSC will meet to address institutional issues in an effort to establish Institutionalized Partnerships.

Warren County

Data Comparison by Race/Ethnicity:

The number of arrests for **White** youth in Warren County decreased from 536 in 2002 to 497 in 2004 (7.9%); the number of referrals to court decreased from 435 to 354 (18.6%); the number of diversions decreased from 182 to 162 (11.0%); the number of detention placements decreased

from 141 to 68 (51.8%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings decreased from 227 to 166 (26.9%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement decreased from 156 to 121 (22.4%); and the number of cases resulting in secure confinements decreased from 5 to 1 (80.0%).

The number of arrests for **Black** youth in Warren County increased from 37 in 2002 to 60 in 2004 (62.2%); the number of court referrals increased from 47 in 2002 to 48 (2.1%); the number of diversions decreased from 22 to 14 (36.4%); the number of detention placements decreased from 31 to 26 (16.1%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 22 to 28 (27.3%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement and secure confinement remained constant, respectively, at 18 and 1 (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Hispanic** youth in Warren County increased from 30 in 2002 to 46 in 2004 (53.3%); the number of referrals to court increased from 15 to 42 (180.0%); the number of diversions increased from 6 to 13 (116.7%); the number of detention placements increased from 9 to 20 (122.2%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from 14 to 15 (7.1%); the number of cases resulting in probation placement and secure confinement remained constant, respectively, at 10 to zero (0.0%).

The number of arrests for **Asian** youth in Warren County decreased from 5 in 2002 to 1 in 2004 (80.0%); the number of referrals to court remained constant at (0.0%); the number of diversions increased from (66.7%); the number of cases resulting in delinquent findings increased from (200.0%); and the number of cases resulting in probation placement increased from 1 to 2 (100.0%).

The total number of cases transferred to adult court, in Warren County, increased from 18 in 2002 to 40 in 2004 (122.2%); the number of waivers granted at a juveniles request increased from 17 to 37 (117.6%); the number of waivers granted on a prosecutor motion with juvenile increased from zero to 1 and the number of waivers granted after a hearing on a prosecutor motion increased from 1 to 2 (100.0%).

Relative Rate Index⁷³

In **2002**, the Warren County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, detention placements, delinquent findings and probation placements fell below the average rate⁷⁴ among New Jersey counties. The index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were slightly more likely to be arrested (RRI = 1.22), referred to court (RRI = 1.18), adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.08) and placed on probation (RRI = 1.19). The RRI for diversions fell above the average rate with a statistically significant index value. Compared to White youth, minority youth were more than one times more likely to be diverted (RRI = 1.07). There were an insufficient number of secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities and in secure confinement.

In **2004**, the Warren County RRI for minority youth, in the categories of, arrests, court referrals, diversions, detention placements, delinquent findings and probation placements fell below the

⁷³ An RRI value equal to 1.00 means that the volume of activity for minority youth is proportionately equal to the volume of activity for White youth

⁷⁴ The following were the average RRI values in 2002 for each system point: arrests=1.81, court referrals=1.36, diversions=0.80, detention=3.51, delinquent findings=1.16, probation=1.33, secure confinement=3.3

average rate⁷⁵ among New Jersey counties. With the exception of diversions and probation placements, the index values were statistically significant in that minority youth were almost twice as likely than White youth to be arrested (RRI = 1.75), slightly more likely to be referred to court (RRI = 1.29) and adjudicated delinquent (RRI = 1.01); more than two and half times more likely to be placed in detention (RRI = 2.63); and were less likely to be diverted (RRI = 0.66) and placed on probation (RRI = 0.88). There were an insufficient number of and secure confinement cases to provide an analysis of the minorities placed on probation and in secure confinement.

In comparing the 2002 and 2004 RRI data, for Warren County, the index values suggest proportionality in the treatment of minority and White youth for cases resulting in probation placement, and continued issues with minority overrepresentation at the remaining contact points of the juvenile justice system. Overall, with the exception of cases resulting in delinquent findings, the level of disparate treatment increased.

Summary of Warren County Accomplishments and Recommendations Concerning Possible Racial and Ethnic Disparities in Juvenile Justice Outcomes

As outlined in Section 10 of the Warren County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the following accomplishments were made in 2005 towards addressing racial and ethnic disparities:

- 1) The Prosecutor's Office has developed a brochure on the juvenile justice system.
- 2) The Juvenile Review Committee was developed as an expansion of the Detention Review Committee and meets twice a month to review the cases of detained youth and other multi problem court involved youth.
- 3) The county probation department has information available in Spanish.
- 4) A gender specific training, as it relates to girls, is scheduled for YSCC members in December 2005.

As outlined in Section 10 of the Warren County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan for years 2006-2008, the Inquiries Sub-Committee recommended the following:

- 1) Station House Adjustment; review statewide Steering Committee plan and meet with local police departments interested in station house adjustment options.
- 2) Community Action; conduct meeting of agencies responsible for case management or case coordination of court involved youth to assure that agency staff is aware of all available services and to assure that youth and families are referred to services that prevent court involvement.

⁷⁵ The following are the average RRI values in 2004 for each system point: arrests=2.01, court referrals=1.35, diversions= 0.77, detention=3.74, delinquent findings=1.15, probation=1.27 and secure confinement=2.84

- 3) Review of youth with low-level charges in detention; the WCDSH will work Family Division to complete case file reviews on a sample of cases. Goal of this review is determine if there are services available that could have prevented detention placement.
- 4) Public and Bilingual Information; in cooperation with the prosecutor and public defender, WCDHS will develop a brochure on juvenile justice system and resources.
- 5) Professional education for all working with court involved youth; YSCC will work to sponsor trainings for agency staff focused on working with court involved youth and families.

Table 3.
2002 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort

ALL MINORITIES

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Juvenile Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Involving Secure Detention		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement		Resulting in Secure Confinement
Mercer	3.71	Hudson	2.49	Warren	1.07	Essex	10.1	Essex	1.53	Essex	3.19	Monmouth	8.05
Salem	3.27	Passaic	2.33	Passaic	1	Passaic	5.9	Cape May	1.49	Cape May	1.8	Atlantic	4.66
Camden	2.8	Union	1.61	Gloucester	0.94	Hudson	5.49	Hudson	1.46	Union	1.44	Passaic	4.54
Essex	2.74	Essex	1.54	Bergen	0.9	Mercer	5.25	Somerset	1.4	Passaic	1.44	State	3.59
Atlantic	2.32	Morris	1.53	Atlantic	0.89	Union	4.65	Camden	1.35	Monmouth	1.35	Avg. Rate	3.34
Monmouth	2.15	Cumberland	1.52	Morris	0.86	State	3.78	Cumberland	1.31	Avg. Rate	1.33	Burlington	2.89
Cumberland	2.08	Hunterdon	1.47	Burlington	0.85	Atlantic	3.77	Mercer	1.25	Atlantic	1.3	Bergen	2.46
Union	1.87	Bergen	1.46	Sussex	0.82	Monmouth	3.65	State	1.21	Mercer	1.28	Camden	2.33
State	1.86	Sussex	1.36	Middlesex	0.82	Ocean	3.52	Union	1.17	Morris	1.24	Salem	2.25
Avg. Rate	1.81	Avg. Rate	1.36	Salem	0.8	Avg. Rate	3.51	Avg. Rate	1.16	Salem	1.2	Ocean	2.23
Gloucester	1.77	Middlesex	1.35	Hudson	0.8	Camden	3.04	Ocean	1.15	Warren	1.19	Middlesex	2.07
Somerset	1.74	Gloucester	1.32	Avg. Rate	0.8	Bergen	2.92	Atlantic	1.15	State	1.19	Gloucester	1.95
Burlington	1.68	Warren	1.18	Cumberland	0.79	Morris	2.21	Monmouth	1.13	Hudson	1.17	Warren	
Passaic	1.54	State	1.15	Ocean	0.78	Middlesex	1.98	Passaic	1.12	Somerset	1.15	Union	
Hudson	1.33	Ocean	1.15	Union	0.77	Warren	1.97	Warren	1.08	Gloucester	1.13	Sussex	
Ocean	1.31	Somerset	1.12	State	0.73	Burlington	1.93	Middlesex	1.03	Cumberland	1.12	Somerset	
Morris	1.25	Atlantic	1.12	Monmouth	0.73	Gloucester	1.38	Morris	1.02	Bergen	1.12	Morris	
Warren	1.22	Burlington	1.1	Camden	0.69	Cumberland	1	Salem	0.99	Camden	1.11	Mercer	
Bergen	1.17	Monmouth	1.06	Somerset	0.68	Sussex	0.96	Burlington	0.92	Burlington	1.03	Hunterdon	
Middlesex	1.16	Cape May	1.03	Essex	0.66	Somerset		Bergen	0.92	Ocean	1.01	Hudson	
Cape May	1.12	Salem	0.98	Mercer	0.59	Salem		Gloucester	0.86	Middlesex	1.01	Essex	
Hunterdon	0.94	Mercer	0.91	Cape May	0.5	Hunterdon		Sussex	0.77	Sussex		Cumberland	
Sussex	0.87	Camden	0.84	Hunterdon		Cape May		Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Cape May	

Table 4.
2004 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort

ALL MINORITIES

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Juvenile Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Involving Secure Detention		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement		Resulting in Secure Confinement
Salem	4.49	Hudson	2.75	Salem	1.16	Essex	7.07	Essex	1.61	Essex	2.23	Passaic	3.86
Mercer	2.92	Union	2.37	Gloucester	0.93	Passaic	6.84	Atlantic	1.5	Passaic	1.71	Monmouth	3.77
Camden	2.86	Passaic	1.81	Cumberland	0.92	Union	6.68	Monmouth	1.34	Cape May	1.62	State	3.65
Hunterdon	2.69	Essex	1.69	Ocean	0.89	Sussex	6.68	Cape May	1.34	Union	1.45	Camden	2.99
Monmouth	2.47	Cumberland	1.64	Burlington	0.84	Mercer	6.35	Hudson	1.33	Salem	1.38	Avg. Rate	2.84
Essex	2.35	Atlantic	1.54	Morris	0.83	Hudson	3.92	State	1.31	Hudson	1.27	Middlesex	2.59
Avg. Rate	2.01	Sussex	1.46	Atlantic	0.83	Avg. Rate	3.74	Morris	1.31	Avg. Rate	1.27	Salem	0.97
Gloucester	1.97	Middlesex	1.44	Hudson	0.82	State	3.68	Mercer	1.31	Mercer	1.25	Warren	
Burlington	1.96	Bergen	1.41	Middlesex	0.81	Bergen	3.21	Somerset	1.24	Cumberland	1.22	Union	
Cumberland	1.9	Avg. Rate	1.35	Camden	0.81	Atlantic	3.2	Passaic	1.22	Morris	1.19	Sussex	
State	1.89	Warren	1.29	Passaic	0.77	Monmouth	2.99	Camden	1.18	Monmouth	1.17	Somerset	
Somerset	1.89	Burlington	1.18	Avg. Rate	0.77	Warren	2.63	Avg. Rate	1.15	Atlantic	1.16	Ocean	
Union	1.82	State	1.17	Bergen	0.75	Camden	2.6	Cumberland	1.12	State	1.15	Morris	
Passaic	1.77	Gloucester	1.14	State	0.74	Middlesex	2.37	Bergen	1.06	Somerset	1.14	Mercer	
Warren	1.75	Mercer	1.09	Union	0.69	Morris	2.11	Burlington	1.05	Camden	1.14	Hunterdon	
Morris	1.65	Somerset	1.04	Somerset	0.68	Burlington	2.06	Gloucester	1.04	Middlesex	1.1	Hudson	
Ocean	1.63	Ocean	1.03	Mercer	0.68	Ocean	1.93	Warren	1.01	Ocean	1.09	Gloucester	
Cape May	1.6	Morris	1.03	Cape May	0.67	Gloucester	1.82	Union	1.01	Gloucester	1.05	Essex	
Atlantic	1.52	Hunterdon	0.94	Warren	0.66	Cumberland	1.16	Ocean	1.01	Bergen	1.05	Cumberland	
Bergen	1.31	Cape May	0.93	Sussex	0.66	Somerset		Middlesex	1	Burlington	0.98	Cape May	
Hudson	1.26	Monmouth	0.89	Monmouth	0.64	Salem		Sussex	0.96	Warren	0.88	Burlington	
Middlesex	1.19	Salem	0.88	Essex	0.61	Hunterdon		Salem	0.95	Sussex		Bergen	
Sussex	1.13	Camden	0.88	Hunterdon	0.48	Cape May		Hunterdon	0.55	Hunterdon		Atlantic	

Table 5.
2002 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Referrals Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Involving Secure Detention		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement		Cases Resulting in Secure Confinement
Mercer	5.23	Hudson	2.53	Warren	1.12	Essex	10.4	Hudson	1.72	Essex	3.26	Monmouth	7.55
Salem	4.13	Passaic	2.43	Gloucester	0.92	Hudson	7.16	Essex	1.56	Cape May	1.98	Passaic	6.68
Monmouth	3.86	Warren	1.57	Atlantic	0.88	Passaic	7.02	Somerset	1.51	Passaic	1.47	Atlantic	5.1
Morris	3.77	Union	1.57	Passaic	0.86	Mercer	5.53	Cape May	1.51	Union	1.44	Bergen	4.62
Somerset	3.74	Bergen	1.56	Bergen	0.84	Union	4.95	Camden	1.31	Monmouth	1.41	State	3.94
Essex	3.59	Cumberland	1.51	Burlington	0.83	State	4.08	Cumberland	1.29	Avg. Rate	1.36	Avg. Rate	3.85
Camden	3.43	Essex	1.45	Middlesex	0.79	Avg. Rate	4.08	Mercer	1.27	Atlantic	1.35	Burlington	3.29
Cumberland	3.11	Middlesex	1.37	Salem	0.77	Bergen	4.07	State	1.26	Mercer	1.3	Ocean	2.73
Atlantic	3.08	Avg. Rate	1.34	Cumberland	0.77	Atlantic	3.95	Ocean	1.25	Morris	1.24	Middlesex	2.55
State	2.99	Gloucester	1.3	Avg. Rate	0.75	Monmouth	3.83	Avg. Rate	1.21	Bergen	1.22	Camden	2.27
Avg. Rate	2.93	Atlantic	1.18	Union	0.74	Ocean	3.74	Union	1.2	State	1.19	Salem	2.08
Union	2.87	State	1.14	Morris	0.72	Morris	3.22	Passaic	1.18	Salem	1.15	Gloucester	1.66
Ocean	2.76	Burlington	1.11	Monmouth	0.71	Camden	2.74	Monmouth	1.16	Hudson	1.15	Warren	
Bergen	2.65	Somerset	1.1	Camden	0.7	Middlesex	2.12	Atlantic	1.15	Somerset	1.11	Union	
Hudson	2.47	Ocean	1.07	State	0.69	Warren	2.03	Morris	1.14	Gloucester	1.11	Sussex	
Passaic	2.39	Monmouth	1.01	Ocean	0.69	Burlington	2.03	Salem	1.02	Cumberland	1.11	Somerset	
Hunterdon	2.34	Salem	0.99	Hudson	0.69	Gloucester	1.47	Middlesex	1.02	Camden	1.09	Morris	
Gloucester	2.31	Cape May	0.98	Essex	0.64	Cumberland	1.07	Burlington	0.94	Middlesex	1.05	Mercer	
Middlesex	2.26	Morris	0.96	Somerset	0.6	Sussex		Warren	0.9	Burlington	1.04	Hunterdon	
Burlington	2.08	Mercer	0.91	Mercer	0.55	Somerset		Bergen	0.9	Ocean	0.98	Hudson	
Sussex	1.98	Camden	0.88	Cape May	0.43	Salem		Gloucester	0.87	Warren		Essex	
Warren	1.88	Sussex		Sussex		Hunterdon		Sussex		Sussex		Cumberland	
Cape May	1.51	Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Cape May		Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Cape May	

Table 6.
2004 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Referrals Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Involving Secure Detention		Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Resulting in Probation Placement		Resulting in Secure Confinement
Hunterdon	6.17	Hudson	3.2	Salem	1.14	Passaic	8.15	Essex	1.63	Essex	2.25	Passaic	5.76
Salem	5.74	Union	2.52	Gloucester	0.95	Essex	7.29	Hudson	1.57	Passaic	1.73	State	3.88
Morris	4.98	Passaic	1.84	Cumberland	0.91	Mercer	6.69	Atlantic	1.52	Cape May	1.62	Monmouth	3.75
Monmouth	4.74	Essex	1.61	Burlington	0.86	Union	6.57	Morris	1.45	Union	1.46	Avg. Rate	3.14
Mercer	4.33	Cumberland	1.54	Camden	0.84	Hudson	4.85	Monmouth	1.4	Salem	1.39	Camden	2.89
Somerset	3.89	Middlesex	1.48	Ocean	0.82	Bergen	4.27	State	1.36	Avg. Rate	1.3	Middlesex	2.28
Camden	3.62	Atlantic	1.47	Atlantic	0.81	Avg. Rate	3.94	Somerset	1.35	Morris	1.28	Salem	1.04
Bergen	3.61	Avg. Rate	1.32	Hudson	0.76	State	3.91	Cape May	1.35	Mercer	1.26	Warren	
Avg. Rate	3.41	Bergen	1.26	Avg. Rate	0.76	Morris	3.53	Mercer	1.32	Hudson	1.26	Union	
Ocean	3.09	State	1.17	Passaic	0.75	Atlantic	3.41	Avg. Rate	1.25	Cumberland	1.25	Sussex	
Warren	3.07	Burlington	1.17	Middlesex	0.75	Monmouth	3.22	Warren	1.24	Monmouth	1.18	Somerset	
Essex	3.06	Sussex	1.16	State	0.71	Warren	2.82	Passaic	1.21	Somerset	1.17	Ocean	
State	3.03	Warren	1.12	Union	0.7	Middlesex	2.54	Camden	1.17	Atlantic	1.16	Morris	
Passaic	2.96	Mercer	1.09	Morris	0.69	Camden	2.5	Bergen	1.15	State	1.14	Mercer	
Cumberland	2.89	Gloucester	1.09	Mercer	0.67	Burlington	2.13	Ocean	1.12	Middlesex	1.12	Hunterdon	
Union	2.72	Somerset	1.08	Warren	0.64	Ocean	2.1	Cumberland	1.11	Camden	1.12	Hudson	
Gloucester	2.56	Ocean	1.02	Monmouth	0.63	Gloucester	1.89	Burlington	1.09	Ocean	1.1	Gloucester	
Sussex	2.53	Hunterdon	0.96	Somerset	0.62	Cumberland	1.15	Gloucester	1.08	Bergen	1.09	Essex	
Burlington	2.48	Camden	0.89	Cape May	0.62	Sussex		Middlesex	1.03	Gloucester	1.01	Cumberland	
Middlesex	2.4	Salem	0.87	Bergen	0.62	Somerset		Salem	0.97	Burlington	0.98	Cape May	
Cape May	2.4	Cape May	0.87	Essex	0.59	Salem		Union	0.96	Warren		Burlington	
Atlantic	2.29	Monmouth	0.83	Sussex		Hunterdon		Sussex		Sussex		Bergen	
Hudson	1.99	Morris	0.67	Hunterdon		Cape May		Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Atlantic	

Table 7.
2002 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort

HISPANIC

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Juvenile Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Involving Secure Detention		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement		Resulting in Secure Confinement
Camden	2.52	Hudson	2.31	Passaic	1.11	Essex	9.05	Camden	1.52	Essex	2.7	Monmouth	13
Mercer	2.24	Essex	2.26	Gloucester	1.03	Passaic	4.83	Cape May	1.45	Union	1.47	Avg. Rate	4.67
Atlantic	1.95	Passaic	2.1	Ocean	0.97	Mercer	4.29	Cumberland	1.38	Passaic	1.42	Atlantic	3.97
Bergen	1.43	Union	1.65	Bergen	0.93	Camden	4.26	Essex	1.35	Morris	1.31	State	2.98
State	1.3	Cumberland	1.47	Somerset	0.92	Union	3.93	Morris	1.29	Avg. Rate	1.29	Camden	2.72
Somerset	1.3	Ocean	1.34	Hudson	0.9	Hudson	3.81	Mercer	1.22	Monmouth	1.24	Passaic	2.04
Salem	1.3	Bergen	1.3	Atlantic	0.89	Monmouth	3.7	Hudson	1.19	Hudson	1.23	Middlesex	1.61
Passaic	1.29	Avg. Rate	1.3	Union	0.88	Atlantic	3.38	State	1.14	State	1.21	Warren	
Cumberland	1.23	Middlesex	1.27	Burlington	0.86	State	3.36	Avg. Rate	1.14	Mercer	1.18	Union	
Avg. Rate	1.22	Gloucester	1.22	Morris	0.85	Avg. Rate	3.34	Atlantic	1.13	Camden	1.17	Sussex	
Burlington	1.16	Morris	1.19	Avg. Rate	0.84	Ocean	2.81	Monmouth	1.1	Cumberland	1.14	Somerset	
Morris	1.15	Cape May	1.18	Cumberland	0.8	Morris	2.63	Union	1.08	Atlantic	1.14	Salem	
Middlesex	1.15	Somerset	1.09	State	0.79	Middlesex	2	Passaic	1.08	Ocean	1.09	Ocean	
Hudson	1.08	State	1.08	Monmouth	0.77	Bergen	1.88	Somerset	1.07	Middlesex	1.05	Morris	
Monmouth	1.06	Monmouth	1.06	Middlesex	0.77	Burlington	1.77	Middlesex	1.03	Burlington	1	Mercer	
Warren	1.05	Burlington	0.94	Essex	0.76	Gloucester	0.89	Ocean	0.95	Bergen	0.89	Hunterdon	
Union	1.03	Atlantic	0.87	Mercer	0.66	Cumberland	0.86	Gloucester	0.89	Warren		Hudson	
Essex	1.02	Mercer	0.78	Cape May	0.64	Warren		Bergen	0.89	Sussex		Gloucester	
Gloucester	0.87	Camden	0.68	Camden	0.59	Sussex		Burlington	0.82	Somerset		Essex	
Hunterdon	0.8	Warren	0.62	Warren		Somerset		Warren		Salem		Cumberland	
Sussex	0.7	Sussex		Sussex		Salem		Sussex		Hunterdon		Cape May	
Cape May	0.67	Salem		Salem		Hunterdon		Salem		Gloucester		Burlington	
Ocean	0.59	Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Cape May		Hunterdon		Cape May		Bergen	

Table 8.
2004 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort

HISPANIC

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Juvenile Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Involving Secure Detention		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement		Resulting in Secure Confinement
Hunterdon	2.48	Hudson	2.29	Ocean	1.01	Union	7.72	Essex	1.56	Essex	2.22	Middlesex	3.73
Camden	2.4	Essex	2.21	Cumberland	0.91	Essex	6.51	Atlantic	1.45	Passaic	1.7	Camden	3.5
Somerset	1.64	Union	1.86	Atlantic	0.89	Passaic	5.63	Morris	1.43	Union	1.46	State	3.38
Salem	1.58	Cumberland	1.82	Hudson	0.87	Mercer	4.88	Cape May	1.37	Hudson	1.33	Avg. Rate	3.04
Morris	1.55	Atlantic	1.7	Sussex	0.85	Sussex	3.67	Mercer	1.28	Monmouth	1.3	Passaic	1.89
Warren	1.52	Passaic	1.63	Cape May	0.83	State	3.56	Camden	1.25	Avg. Rate	1.29	Warren	
Mercer	1.44	Sussex	1.55	Middlesex	0.82	Avg. Rate	3.34	Passaic	1.24	State	1.22	Union	
Passaic	1.42	Bergen	1.45	Passaic	0.8	Camden	3.24	Sussex	1.22	Camden	1.2	Sussex	
State	1.36	Avg. Rate	1.31	State	0.79	Hudson	3.2	State	1.22	Mercer	1.18	Somerset	
Avg. Rate	1.32	Warren	1.28	Bergen	0.78	Bergen	2.96	Union	1.2	Atlantic	1.18	Salem	
Bergen	1.26	Middlesex	1.28	Somerset	0.77	Atlantic	2.78	Cumberland	1.18	Morris	1.16	Ocean	
Burlington	1.19	Burlington	1.18	Avg. Rate	0.77	Middlesex	2.56	Monmouth	1.14	Cumberland	1.15	Morris	
Hudson	1.17	Gloucester	1.13	Morris	0.74	Monmouth	2.49	Avg. Rate	1.14	Middlesex	1.13	Monmouth	
Middlesex	1.16	State	1.05	Mercer	0.72	Warren	2.48	Hudson	1.07	Bergen	1.11	Mercer	
Union	1.13	Monmouth	1	Essex	0.71	Morris	2.01	Bergen	1.05	Ocean	1.01	Hunterdon	
Gloucester	1.1	Cape May	1	Warren	0.68	Gloucester	2	Middlesex	0.99	Burlington	0.98	Hudson	
Cumberland	1.09	Ocean	0.99	Camden	0.68	Ocean	1.81	Somerset	0.98	Warren		Gloucester	
Ocean	1.05	Mercer	0.98	Burlington	0.68	Burlington	1.67	Burlington	0.92	Sussex		Essex	
Essex	0.99	Salem	0.94	Union	0.63	Cumberland	1.25	Gloucester	0.83	Somerset		Cumberland	
Monmouth	0.97	Somerset	0.89	Monmouth	0.62	Somerset		Ocean	0.8	Salem		Cape May	
Sussex	0.96	Morris	0.86	Gloucester	0.62	Salem		Warren	0.76	Hunterdon		Burlington	
Atlantic	0.89	Camden	0.77	Salem		Hunterdon		Salem		Gloucester		Bergen	
Cape May	0.8	Hunterdon	0.72	Hunterdon		Cape May		Hunterdon		Cape May		Atlantic	

Table 9. (Does not include secure confinement because there is an insufficient number of case to provide for an analysis)
2002 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort

A S I A N

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Juvenile Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement
Burlington	0.33	Hudson	2.06	Middlesex	1.17	Camden	1.1	Bergen	1.73
Camden	0.32	Camden	1.65	Bergen	1.14	Bergen	1.07	Avg. Rate	1.07
Gloucester	0.24	Avg. Rate	1.64	Avg. Rate	1.04	Middlesex	1.01	State	0.9
Middlesex	0.22	State	1.63	State	0.95	State	0.96	Middlesex	0.4
Bergen	0.21	Bergen	1.63	Monmouth	0.94	Avg. Rate	0.92	Warren	
Atlantic	0.21	Monmouth	1.57	Camden	0.91	Monmouth	0.51	Union	
Morris	0.2	Middlesex	1.28	Warren		Warren		Sussex	
Monmouth	0.2	Warren		Union		Union		Somerset	
Avg. Rate	0.19	Union		Sussex		Sussex		Salem	
State	0.18	Sussex		Somerset		Somerset		Passaic	
Essex	0.18	Somerset		Salem		Salem		Ocean	
Union	0.17	Salem		Passaic		Passaic		Morris	
Ocean	0.13	Passaic		Ocean		Ocean		Monmouth	
Mercer	0.12	Ocean		Morris		Morris		Mercer	
Somerset	0.11	Morris		Mercer		Mercer		Hunterdon	
Hudson	0.11	Mercer		Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Hudson	
Passaic	0.09	Hunterdon		Hudson		Hudson		Gloucester	
Warren		Gloucester		Gloucester		Gloucester		Essex	
Sussex		Essex		Essex		Essex		Cumberland	
Salem		Cumberland		Cumberland		Cumberland		Cape May	
Hunterdon		Cape May		Cape May		Cape May		Camden	
Cumberland		Burlington		Burlington		Burlington		Burlington	
Cape May		Atlantic		Atlantic		Atlantic		Atlantic	

Table 10. (Does not include secure confinement because there is an insufficient number of case to provide for an analysis)

2004 Relative Rate Index Compared with White Juveniles in descending sort

A S I A N

updated 04/0706

Sorts include the state average

New Jersey County:	Juvenile Arrests		Juvenile Court		Cases Diverted		Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings		Cases Resulting in Probation Placement
Hunterdon	0.62	Camden	2.89	Middlesex	1.23	Camden	0.96	State	0.91
Burlington	0.32	Hudson	2.73	Bergen	1.14	State	0.93	Middlesex	0.73
Bergen	0.31	Avg. Rate	1.99	Avg. Rate	1.12	Avg. Rate	0.83	Avg. Rate	0.72
Morris	0.25	State	1.87	State	1.05	Middlesex	0.78	Bergen	0.71
Somerset	0.24	Bergen	1.83	Camden	1	Bergen	0.75	Warren	
Avg. Rate	0.22	Middlesex	1.82	Warren		Warren		Union	
Middlesex	0.21	Somerset	1.39	Union		Union		Sussex	
Mercer	0.2	Morris	1.27	Sussex		Sussex		Somerset	
Camden	0.2	Warren		Somerset		Somerset		Salem	
State	0.19	Union		Salem		Salem		Passaic	
Monmouth	0.17	Sussex		Passaic		Passaic		Ocean	
Atlantic	0.16	Salem		Ocean		Ocean		Morris	
Hudson	0.15	Passaic		Morris		Morris		Monmouth	
Essex	0.15	Ocean		Monmouth		Monmouth		Mercer	
Union	0.14	Monmouth		Mercer		Mercer		Hunterdon	
Ocean	0.09	Mercer		Hunterdon		Hunterdon		Hudson	
Passaic	0.03	Hunterdon		Hudson		Hudson		Gloucester	
Warren		Gloucester		Gloucester		Gloucester		Essex	
Sussex		Essex		Essex		Essex		Cumberland	
Salem		Cumberland		Cumberland		Cumberland		Cape May	
Gloucester		Cape May		Cape May		Cape May		Camden	
Cumberland		Burlington		Burlington		Burlington		Burlington	
Cape May		Atlantic		Atlantic		Atlantic		Atlantic	

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adjudication Decision of judgement rendered when a juvenile is found guilty of a crime.

African-American/Black (race) A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa, characterized by dark skin pigmentation.

American Indian Or Alaskan Native A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition.

Arrests Youth are considered to be arrested when they are apprehended, stopped, or otherwise contacted by law enforcement officers and suspected of having committed a delinquent act or status offenses. Delinquent acts are those, which, if committed by an adult, would be criminal, including crimes against persons, crimes against property, drug offenses, and crimes against the public order. A status offense is an act that if committed by an adult would not be criminal (i.e. runaway, truancy, curfew).

Asian or Pacific Islander A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, South East Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example: China, India, Japan, Korea, the Philippine Islands, and Samoa.

Delinquent Findings Youth are judged or found to be delinquent during an adjudication hearing in juvenile court. Being adjudicated delinquent is roughly equivalent to being convicted in criminal court. It is a formal legal finding of responsibility. If found to be delinquent, youth normally proceed to disposition hearings where they may be placed on probation, committed to residential facilities, be ordered to perform community service, or various other sanctions. Juvenile referees can also recommend a finding of delinquency.

Discrimination Refers to treatment based on one's class or category, such as gender, race, ethnicity, or sexual orientation.

Disparity Exists when two similarly situated youth with the same offense history and the same charge do not receive the same treatment.

Disposition and Dispositional Options Disposition is the phase of the juvenile justice system where youth adjudicated delinquent are ordered by the court to comply with specific sanctions and services as a consequence for their delinquent behavior. In New Jersey the range of dispositions available to the court include but are not limited to restitution/fines, community service, probation, and commitment to the Juvenile Justice Commission.

Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) A rate of contact with the juvenile justice system among juveniles of a specific minority group that significantly differs from the rate of contact for whites or for other minority groups.

Diversions Diversions offer alleged juvenile offenders an opportunity to avoid arrest and/or prosecution by providing alternatives to the formal juvenile justice system process. The goal 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. In New Jersey, law enforcement officers might divert a youth suspected of a minor delinquent act if, in lieu of making an arrest, the officer chooses to dismiss the youth with a

warning and reprimand, or to refer the youth to a social service agency. This process is known as a stationhouse adjustment. Youth who are accused of committing a delinquent act directly tied to family dysfunction may be diverted, with their families, to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. Diversions within Family Court occur after a complaint has been filed, but prior to the case being formally heard by a judge. At this point, youth, if first or second time offender charged with low level offense, may be diverted to a Juvenile Conference Committee (a committee of community volunteers who attempt to settle the complaint) or to an Intake Service Conference (a meeting between the youth and an intake officer who attempts to settle the case).

Ethnic Origin Having originating from linguistic or cultural ties with a specific group.

Hispanic/Latino (Ethnic group) A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Probation A dispositional option that places youth on formal or court-ordered supervision. 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; common among these programs are intensive supervision programs, day and evening reporting centers, and structured day and residential programs.

Referrals Referral is when, as a result of law enforcement action, an alleged delinquent youth is sent forward to Family Court for legal processing.

Relative Rate Index (RRI) The RRI method involves comparing the relative volume (rate) of activity or each major stage of the juvenile justice system for minority youth with the volume of that activity for White youth. The RRI is used to point to areas in need of intensive examination, and to serve as an ongoing set of warning signs for the management of the juvenile justice system.

Secure Confinement A dispositional option in which youth are placed in a secure correctional facility for delinquent offenders at the Juvenile Justice Commission. The confinement population does NOT include youth placed in any form of out-of-home placement. Group homes, shelter homes, and mental health treatment facilities, for example, are not considered confinement.

Secure Detention The temporary placement of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition. 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 and the next court hearing.

Transfers to Adult Court (also referred to as Waivers) The practice of transferring jurisdiction over a juvenile from Family Court to Adult (Criminal) Court. A juvenile must be 14 years of age or older at the time of the charged delinquent act to be considered for a waiver. Waivers are granted either at the juveniles request (must be 14 years or older), on prosecutor motion with juvenile consent, or after a hearing on a prosecutor's motion. Once waived, the juvenile is treated in the same manner as an adult. The juvenile can be held in an adult jail and, if found guilty, is subject to the same penalties as an adult.

White/Caucasian (race) A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East.