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State of New Jersey

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSITION COMMISSION

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September 19, 1986

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission, I am pleased to present you with our First Annual Report.

This report represents a breakthrough in the way we approach juvenile justice policy development. When you enacted the Code of Juvenile Justice, you asked the Commission to supply you with ongoing information on what works, what doesn't and where we go next. I think you will find that the report responds to these requests.

The work of the Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission is ongoing. We have developed a unique capacity to supply you with the type of information that replaces policy based on speculation with policy based on fact. We look forward to continuing to serve you and to your continued support.

Sincerely,

Peter W. Loos
Chairman

PWL/ja

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first report of New Jersey's Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission. It analyzes the impact of our new Juvenile Code during the initial phase of implementation, examines how we handle delinquency cases and recommends a number of future actions. Major points are highlighted in bold print throughout the report to facilitate quick overview.

THIS IS THE COMMISSION'S FIRST REPORT. IT ANALYZES THE IMPACT OF THE NEW JUVENILE CODE.

The Code has been hailed as landmark legislation. The framers anticipated that implementation would take time and require coordinated action. Considerable progress has been made, but additional work is required.

The Commission was established by the Legislature to monitor the Code's implementation. It is required to study all aspects of the juvenile justice system relating to dispositions and to report findings to the Governor and Legislature on an annual basis. Our emphasis is on research rather than advocacy, and our efforts are geared to generating the type of policy relevant information that identifies and resolves problems.

THE COMMISSION'S APPROACH HAS FOCUSED ON RESEARCH RATHER THAN ADVOCACY.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS ON CODE IMPLEMENTATION

The new Code points us in the right direction. Increased levels of coordination and cooperation are evident within the juvenile justice system. We have developed a new system of Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Units for handling a variety of minor delinquency and family related problems. Mandated court service planning is operational for the first time in history and holds much promise for the future.

OUR FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE CODE POINTS US IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE. MANY POLICY GOALS HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED, BUT MORE WORK IS STILL REQUIRED.

Interestingly, some of the Code's impact predictions have not materialized. Despite the fact that the number of juveniles under the care and custody of the Department of Corrections has increased, the number of juveniles incarcerated in state correctional facilities has not increased. Rather, incarcerated populations are declining. We have not experienced an increase in waivers to adult court.

INTERESTINGLY, SOME PREDICTED IMPACTS HAVE NOT MATERIALIZED.

However, we have had limited success in achieving many of the Code's policy goals and in implementing some of its major provisions. Specifically:

FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS, WE HAVE HAD LIMITED SUCCESS IN REALIZING OTHER POLICY GOALS.

- Decisionmaking in the juvenile justice system continues to be characterized by considerable diversity. County variations in the use of detention, diversion and dispositional interventions are apparent and raise significant questions about the degree of equity and uniformity.

- Despite Code intent, the dispositional services available to the Court have not significantly expanded.
- Significant dispositional service gaps continue to exist.
- These gaps exist not only because of limited resources but also because of a lack of responsiveness by service providers to court service needs.
- "Short-term" commitment programs are being used by only six counties and there is considerable disagreement as to what short-term commitment should be used for.
- While the Code has been characterized as "getting tough" on juvenile crime, analysis indicates it may be more lenient. In any case, there is little evidence suggesting that we are providing harsher penalties for serious or repetitive offenders.
- While the Code expands the court's jurisdiction to include parents, guardians or family members found to be contributing to delinquency, available information suggests that few of these individuals are formally ordered to participate in dispositions.
- Despite provisions to the contrary, developmentally disabled offenders continue to be incarcerated.
- The Department of Corrections continues to serve juveniles other agencies are unwilling or unprepared to deal with.

Many of the problems associated with limited impact are due to the fact that we are poorly organized to deal with delinquency. We have failed to adequately define who is responsible for what. This often leads to confusion, frustration, counterproductive activity and inefficient use of resources. These issues must now be addressed.

ONE REASON IS THAT WE ARE POORLY ORGANIZED TO DEAL WITH DELINQUENCY. FUTURE EFFORTS SHOULD STRESS ACCOUNTABILITY.

At the front end of the system, we lack a consistent approach for assessing the needs of court involved youth or for determining what services are required. The dispositional stage is even more disorganized. The courts rely on a service provider system that is fragmented, unresponsive and unaccountable. Agencies capable of providing services unilaterally define their obligations. Policy is driven by bureaucratic response rather than Legislative or Executive direction. The court has no organized system for monitoring many of its dispositions nor for determining if its dispositions are effective responses to delinquency.

We respond to delinquency but have difficulty resolving it. The lack of an integrated approach means that juveniles are poorly or inappropriately served or "pushed around" from one program or agency to another. Our response is to create new programs when a back to basics approach stressing accountability and responsibility is more appropriate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission has provided a series of detailed recommendations aimed at:

- Increasing appropriate uniformity and equity within the juvenile justice system.
- Improving court access to dispositional services.
- Pinpointing responsibility for the provision of service.
- Evaluating the impact of the Family Court and the success of Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention.
- Increasing appropriate parental involvement in the remediation of delinquency.
- Improving our ability to deal with serious and/or repetitive offenders.
- Improving the system's ability to handle developmentally disabled offenders.
- Creating a balanced system of residential and quasi-residential services specifically geared to the needs of delinquent youth.
- Creating an aftercare system for juveniles released from residential and custodial settings.
- Improving the State's role in dealing with delinquency and encouraging appropriate local responses.
- Assuring ongoing monitoring and research to improve the operations of the juvenile justice system.

THE REPORT PROVIDES A SERIES OF SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR IMPROVING JUVENILE JUSTICE.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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1. ABOUT THE COMMISSION

- **WHAT IS THE COMMISSION'S ROLE?**
- **WHAT IS THE COMMISSION DOING?**
- **WHAT WILL IT DO IN THE FUTURE?**

ROLE OF THE COMMISSION

The Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission was created by the Legislature. Its mission is to provide oversight and monitoring of Code implementation. The mission was recently described by former Assemblyman Martin Herman:

> An oversight committee, made up of legislators, law enforcement officials and members of the public, will monitor the effectiveness of the Code so problems in the system can be dealt with as they occur, and not 20 years down the road.[1]

THE COMMISSION HAS PROVIDED OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING OF THE CODE IMPLEMENTATION.

MONITORING IS IMPORTANT. IT HELPS US IDENTIFY PROBLEMS AS THEY OCCUR, NOT 20 YEARS DOWN THE ROAD.

The Commission's specific mandate is to study all aspects of the juvenile justice system relating to dispositions. This is accomplished by compiling individual case data and analyzing the availability and interrelationship of dispositions and the reasons for their use. The results of this effort are reported herein.

THE COMMISSION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYZING THE AVAILABILITY, INTERRELATIONSHIP AND REASONS FOR THE USE OF VARIOUS DISPOSITIONS.

The Commission's activities are ongoing. After its first report, it is required to file an annual report with the Governor and Legislature containing its findings and recommendations.

ACTIVITIES ARE ONGOING. THE COMMISSION IS REQUIRED TO FILE AN ANNUAL REPORT WITH THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

The Commission provides a forum for various agencies to discuss issues and coordinate actions. Monthly meetings, subcommittees, study groups and task forces are used to identify and address important issues. Symposiums examine such diverse topics as the Code's policy goals or the organization of court services.

THE COMMISSION PROVIDES A FORUM FOR DISCUSSION AND COORDINATION.

Membership is indicative of the Commission's mission. It consists of 17 members, including two members of the Senate, two members of the General Assembly, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the Public Advocate, the Chairman of the State Parole Board, the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections, the Commissioner of the Department of Human Services, the President of the County Prosecutors Association, the President of the New Jersey Association of Counties, the President of the League of Municipalities, the Commissioner of the Department of Health and three public members appointed by the Governor. Although formal

MEMBERSHIP CONSISTS OF LEGISLATORS, THE JUDICIARY, LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIALS, STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PUBLIC.

membership is limited to these individuals or their designees, input has been expanded by enlisting the participation of many others.

THE COMMISSION'S APPROACH

With a role specified by statute, the Commission has also been asked to examine a variety of related issues: How is the new Code working? Are various provisions meshing? Are its goals being realized? Are there unanticipated consequences? Is the system equitable? Do we have the dispositional options we need? Are we organized properly? What incentives are needed? Where do we go next?

THE COMMISSION WAS ASKED TO EXAMINE A VARIETY OF ISSUES.

The Commission has taken a unique approach. It operates as a fact-finding, research and analysis operation rather than as an advocacy group. Initial focus has been on the Code's policy goals. A number of observations were made. Implementation of the Code would be difficult. Numerous agencies and individuals were involved. Since new legislation is often characterized by a gap between legislative intent and what actually happens, monitoring would be critical.[2] There were varying opinions about what the Code was intended to do and what it could achieve. Not surprisingly, there was a variety of opinions on both problems and solutions.

A UNIQUE APPROACH STRESSES RESEARCH RATHER THAN ADVOCACY.

WE REALIZED THAT IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION WAS IMPORTANT—THERE IS OFTEN A GAP BETWEEN LEGISLATIVE INTENT AND WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENS.

The primary problem faced by the Commission was that the information it required was not available. In fact, the juvenile justice system is characterized by a paucity of information; a situation noted by the Task Force Advisory Committee on Data Collection and numerous other groups as responsible for limiting our ability to develop an effective juvenile system.[3] This dearth of information required us to focus considerable effort on developing good information systems.

JUVENILE JUSTICE IS OFTEN DRIVEN BY IDEOLOGY AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY MANY OPINIONS, FEW FACTS.

Given these starting points, the Commission formulated a long-term strategy aimed at replacing policy based on speculation with policy based on fact. It stressed three initial goals:

- Development of an information system geared to providing policy-relevant data—the type of information that executive agencies, the Legislature and the courts could use.
- The development of a Clearinghouse Operation cataloging and disseminating up-to-date research findings.
- Monitoring of Code implementation.

IN RESPONSE, WE FORMULATED A RESEARCH STRATEGY AIMED AT REPLACING POLICY BASED ON SPECULATION WITH POLICY BASED ON FACT.

THE COMMISSION HAS:

- **DEVELOPED A POWERFUL DATA SYSTEM.**
- **ORGANIZED A CLEARINGHOUSE.**
- **MONITORED CODE IMPLEMENTATION.**

The Commission is pleased to report that these goals are being met. A "Unit Case" information system has been developed in coordination with the Administrative Office of the Courts. This system now provides data relevant to the Commission's monitoring, evaluation and research activities and the judiciary's management functions. By necessity, much of our initial effort in this area went toward planning and implementation of this new and comprehensive data collection system. The system is now oper-

THE COMMISSION'S ACTIVITIES ARE AIMED AT PROVIDING INFORMATION RELEVANT TO EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE, AND JUDICIAL AGENCIES.

ational and ongoing. This report contains the first usable six months of Unit Case data and should be viewed as an early indication of system functioning under the new Code. Future reports will take advantage of the historical and ongoing nature of the database.

One notable implementation problem was the difficulty encountered in capturing race information. Court personnel rely on police complaint forms for demographic information and many police forms in existence at the start of Unit Case did not record race. As a result, information on race is missing from this initial Unit Case data for about 50% of the juveniles, making it impossible to draw any valid conclusions about racial differences. Owing to the efforts of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Office of the Attorney General, this problem has been addressed and the most recent Unit Case filings capture race in the majority of the cases. The Commission has established the examination of racial influences in decisionmaking as a research priority for the coming year.

The Unit Case system utilizes county specific juvenile identification numbers, making it possible, for the first time, to distinguish between cases and juveniles. This approach facilitates research in areas never before possible. Unit Case captures demographic, offense, and dispositional information at three distinct points: docketing, intake, and disposition. Court generated data is entered into an IBM mainframe database by the Statistical Services Unit of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

OUR INFORMATION SYSTEM FACILITATES THE TYPE OF RESEARCH NEVER BEFORE POSSIBLE. THIS APPROACH WILL RESULT IN FUTURE PAYOFFS.

This approach is valuable since it will enable us to monitor trends, examine recidivism and evaluate dispositional program effectiveness. The approach is geared to producing payoffs, increasing knowledge, improving planning and targeting resources. The system is increasingly relied on by individuals and agencies in their research and policy development efforts.

A Clearinghouse operation has been developed. Reports on dispositional trends are provided at regular intervals. Monthly Commission meetings, committee activities and study group discussions provide opportunities for information exchange. A computer-based reference system provides access to a collection of important research documents.

Monitoring of Code implementation is ongoing. Unit Case data analysis, "key actor" surveys, agency interviews and field observations are geared to understanding the dynamics of implementation. Together, these activities have provided the findings for this initial report. More importantly, an ongoing process has been established to assist policymakers in various branches and levels of government in their future deliberations.

2. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- **HOW BIG A PROBLEM IS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY?**
- **WHAT ARE THE TRENDS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY?**

Our juvenile justice system deals with many types of offenders. Most will be involved in the system only once. Others will experience multiple contacts. Some of our "interventions" will be successful. Others will fail.

THE EXTENT OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IS A MAJOR SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Information about juveniles who are arrested is the best available indicator of the overall incidence of juvenile delinquency that we have. There are, however, caveats that should be kept in mind when interpreting arrest data. Not all crimes are reported. Not all crimes are "cleared" by arrest. Juveniles frequently commit crimes in groups, and may be easier to apprehend than adults, thus biasing juvenile-adult comparisons.

With these limitations in mind, arrest data indicate that juvenile delinquency continues to be a major social problem. The good news is that juvenile arrests in New Jersey have dropped substantially over the past eight years. However, juveniles still account for a significant portion of all arrests:

THE GOOD NEWS IS THAT JUVENILE ARRESTS HAVE DROPPED SUBSTANTIALLY OVER THE PAST EIGHT YEARS. YET JUVENILES STILL ACCOUNT FOR 27% OF ALL ARRESTS STATEWIDE.

- From 1977 through 1984, we experienced a 21% decline in juvenile arrests (from 122,422 to 96,780). This coincides with 12% decrease in the State's juvenile population.[1]
- Forty-two percent of the 1984 arrests were for the lesser offenses of criminal mischief, disorderly conduct, runaways, and offenses not categorized in the Uniform Crime Reports.
- Arrests for the crimes most frequently committed by juveniles (Burglary and Larceny/Theft) have decreased by over 26% (from 29,425 to 21,629).
- In 1984, the 96,780 juvenile arrests reported represented 27% of all arrests in the State as compared to 37% in 1977.[2]

THE BAD NEWS IS THAT THERE HAS BEEN A 71% INCREASE IN ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME.

Despite these promising trends, arrests of juveniles for violent crimes (the Federal Bureau of Investigation violent index offenses; Murder, Rape, Robbery and Aggravated Assault) have increased dramatically. Although violent crime arrests represent a small portion of all arrests, this trend appears significant:

- From 1977 through 1984, New Jersey experienced a 71% increase (from 3,204 to 5,481) in juvenile arrests for violent offenses.[3]
- This increase occurred primarily in five of the State's highly urbanized counties (Camden, Hudson, Essex, Passaic and Union). These five counties now account for 72% of all juvenile arrests for violent crime.[4]
- By comparison, the five rural counties of Cape May, Hunterdon, Salem, Sussex and Warren account for only 1% of all juvenile arrests for violent crime.[5]

Every county except Hudson experienced a substantial decrease in the number of arrests from 1977 through 1984. Further:

- Cape May, Cumberland, Hunterdon and Middlesex Counties each enjoyed a decrease of approximately 40%.
- Hudson County experienced a 16% increase.[6]

While the above information indicates that the State as a whole is enjoying a decline in juvenile arrests, this decline does not compare favorably with national trends. Eight-year Federal Bureau of Investigation statistics indicate that the Nation as a whole was more fortunate than New Jersey:

- The State's decrease in total juvenile arrests (24%) compared unfavorably with a 29% nationwide decrease, despite the fact that New Jersey's juvenile population declined at a greater rate than the Nation's (12% vs. 4%).
- While New Jersey experienced a 71% increase in juvenile violent crime arrests, national figures show a 21% decrease.[7]

Violent juvenile crime is a major problem in New Jersey's cities. A recent National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Report rank ordering 160 cities of population 100,000 or more on the basis of violent juvenile crime found that three of the top eight cities were in New Jersey (Paterson, Newark and Trenton).[8]

Demographic data also reveals important information relative to juvenile crime trends in New Jersey.

Males continue to account for the vast majority of juvenile arrests:

- Eighty-one percent of all juveniles arrested are male, 19% female.
- Males account for 90% of all violent crime arrests, females only 10%.[9]

Statistics indicate that most juveniles entering the system are typically in their late teens. These older juveniles account for an even greater majority of violent crime than younger juveniles. For example:

- Fifteen to seventeen year olds account for 63% of all juvenile arrests.

INCREASES IN VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS OCCURRED PRIMARILY IN THE FIVE URBAN COUNTIES (CAMDEN, HUDSON, ESSEX, PASSAIC AND UNION). THESE COUNTIES NOW ACCOUNT FOR 73% OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR VIOLENT CRIME.

EVERY COUNTY EXCEPT HUDSON HAS EXPERIENCED SUBSTANTIAL DECREASES IN OVERALL JUVENILE ARRESTS SINCE 1984. CAPE MAY, CUMBERLAND, AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES ENJOYED THE LARGEST DECREASES.

HOWEVER, NEW JERSEY HAS NOT BEEN AS FORTUNATE AS THE NATION AS A WHOLE WITH RESPECT TO ARREST TRENDS.

NEW JERSEY EXPERIENCED A 24% DECREASE IN ARRESTS IN COMPARISON TO A 29% DECREASE NATIONWIDE.

WHILE WE EXPERIENCED A 71% INCREASE IN JUVENILE VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS, THE NATION EXPERIENCED A 21% DECLINE.

VIOLENT CRIME IS A PROBLEM IN NEW JERSEY CITIES.

MALES ACCOUNT FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS (81%) AND AN EVEN GREATER PERCENTAGE OF VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS.

OLDER JUVENILES ACCOUNT FOR THE MAJORITY OF ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS.

- Juveniles of this age group also account for 69% of all violent crime arrests.[10]

Although still accounting for the majority of arrests, substantially fewer white juveniles are being arrested than in the past. Arrest figures for black juveniles have remained relatively stable over an eight-year period; however, the types of offenses for which black juveniles are arrested appear more serious than in the past:

- Arrests of white juveniles have decreased by 30% over an eight-year period; arrests of white juveniles still account for 65% of all juvenile arrests statewide.
- Arrests of black juveniles for non-violent crimes (all crimes other than violent index offenses) have decreased. However, arrests of black juveniles for violent crime offenses have increased by 104% (from 1,848 to 3,769). Black juveniles currently account for 69% of all juvenile violent crime arrests.[11]

Increasing evidence suggests that a significant amount of serious crime is committed by a small number of repeat offenders. Current research indicates that while most juvenile offenders are involved in the system on a limited basis, a limited number are repeatedly involved in serious criminal activities.[12]

While the overall social and economic costs of juvenile crime are difficult to calculate, direct governmental expenditures in juvenile justice continue to tax state, county and local budgets. A variety of "interventions" in the form of dispositions will be provided to these juveniles. Many will involve considerable resource expenditure. Yet, we have limited knowledge about how effective various interventions are.

- Each year, almost 15,000 juveniles in New Jersey are adjudicated delinquent.[13]
- Nearly 800 juveniles were incarcerated in 1985 in our state correctional institutions at a per capita annual cost of about $24,000.[14]
- Well in excess of 7,000 juveniles are placed on probation.[15]

SIXTY-FIVE PERCENT OF ALL ARRESTS INVOLVE WHITE JUVENILES.

ARRESTS OF WHITE JUVENILES HAVE DECREASED OVER THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

WHILE ARRESTS OF BLACK JUVENILES FOR NONVIOLENT CRIMES HAVE DECREASED, THERE HAS BEEN A 104% INCREASE IN VIOLENT CRIME ARRESTS.

THERE IS INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT A SMALL NUMBER OF REPEAT OFFENDERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR A SIGNIFICANT AMOUNT OF CRIME.

GOVERNMENT SPENDS A GREAT DEAL OF MONEY IN ITS ATTEMPT TO CURTAIL JUVENILE CRIME. THE "INTERVENTIONS" PROVIDED TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS INVOLVE CONSIDERABLE EXPENSE.

ALMOST 15,000 JUVENILES ARE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT EACH YEAR.

NEARLY 800 ARE INCARCERATED.

OVER 7,000 JUVENILES ARE PLACED ON PROBATION.

Much of the juvenile justice system is driven by ideology. Some start with a premise that the juvenile justice system should be geared to rehabilitation. Others stress accountability and punishment. While not always in conflict, both realize that our ultimate objective is to reduce juvenile crime. Government's responsibility is to find the most effective and efficient ways to achieve this objective. The Commission's research is intended to make a contribution to this pursuit.

MUCH OF WHAT WE DO IS DRIVEN BY IDEOLOGY.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY IS TO FIND THE MOST EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE WAYS TO REDUCE JUVENILE CRIME. THIS CANNOT BE ACHIEVED WITHOUT GOOD INFORMATION.

3. OUR APPROACH TO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- **WHAT HAVE WE DONE IN THE PAST?**
- **WHERE ARE WE GOING IN THE FUTURE?**

To understand where we are going demands an appreciation of where we have been. The historical development of juvenile justice can be viewed from many perspectives. While the interpretation presented below represents a commonly accepted view, other conflicting interpretations have been made.[1]

UNDERSTANDING WHERE WE ARE GOING DEMANDS AN APPRECIATION OF WHERE WE'VE BEEN.

While informal social controls, including the positive influence of the family and the community, continue to be some of the most powerful tools of behavioral control, we have found it necessary to develop "formal" responses to delinquency. Many of these are patterned from the British concept of "Parens Patriae" in which government assumes the role of benevolent parent. These responses have generally viewed delinquents as misguided and in need of supervision and reform. Thus, the traditional goal of our juvenile justice system has been rehabilitation rather than punishment.

MANY OF OUR APPROACHES TO JUVENILE CRIME HAVE BEEN PATERNALISTIC. THE SYSTEM IS GEARED TOWARD REHABILITATION RATHER THAN PUNISHMENT.

The juvenile justice system has been rich in aspiration. We have traditionally felt that juveniles are salvageable; for example, as early as 1825, joint housing of juvenile and adult offenders was viewed as counterproductive to our protective doctrine. Our first juvenile "houses of refuge" were built to instill social and religious values by providing parental discipline. Unfortunately, experience shows that many of our aspirations were not realized.[2]

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM HAS BEEN RICH IN ASPIRATION, POOR IN DELIVERY.

Widespread immigration, industrialization and urbanization along with a subsequent breakdown of traditional social controls led to increased reliance on governmental intervention and the use of formal mechanisms of control such as the juvenile reformatory system. Because many children continued to be dealt with as adults, laws such as the Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899 created separate juvenile court systems. Founded upon the "Parens Patriae" doctrine, this law provided the first separate court jurisdiction for delinquent and status offenses. The approach was widely imitated. All but two states adopted similar legislation over the next 25 years.

GOVERNMENT INTERVENTION INCREASED AS SOCIETY BECAME MORE COMPLEX.

Since the juvenile court was viewed in the role of benevolent parent, considerable discretion was permitted. Hearings were informal and confidential. Emphasis was placed on understanding the reasons for a juvenile's behavior, not on the offense, and attempts were made to provide appropriate treatment. Since rehabilitation was paramount, due process safeguards were not deemed necessary.

CONSIDERABLE DISCRETION WAS PROVIDED TO THE COURT.

It was increasingly recognized that the lack of due process safeguards led to abuses of discretion. The U.S. Supreme Court's review of court practices led to rapid change. Several landmark cases, *Kent v. United States, In Re Gault,* and *In Re Winship,* recognized that juveniles had long-absent constitutional rights. While these decisions corrected many shortcomings, some feel that the blurring of distinction between the juvenile and criminal court will result in the former's demise.

BUT ABUSES OF DISCRETION RESULTED IN THE IMPOSITION OF MORE DUE PROCESS RIGHTS IN JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS.

SOME FEEL THAT THE FUTURE OF THE JUVENILE COURT IS UNCERTAIN AND THAT IT WILL BECOME LIKE THE ADULT COURT.

Recent reform movements have sought to deemphasize the use of institutions in favor of community-based approaches. Relying on research demonstrating the failure of juvenile institutions to rehabilitate, the new theory views community-based programs, with their ties to the family and community, as a preferable approach.[3] Advocates advanced a further thesis that the courts should not deal with minor delinquency and status offenses.[4] Diversion would avoid criminal association, stigmatization and "labeling". Diversion has not been without its critics who claim it serves to "widen the net" of intervention by drawing juveniles into programs who would never have been involved in the court system before. They note that while juvenile populations have decreased, institutional and court caseloads have not. The only difference has been a dramatic increase in outside agency work loads.[5]

MANY OF OUR CURRENT RESPONSES TO DELINQUENCY EMPHASIZE DIVERSION AND COMMUNITY-BASED APPROACHES.

DIVERSION IS NOT WITHOUT ITS CRITICS. THEY CLAIM IT ONLY "WIDENS THE NET".

A more recent debate has focused on the "hard core" juvenile offender, a debate sparked by an increase in violent offenses and fueled by media reports and some research indicating that a small number of juveniles account for a large portion of all juvenile crime.[6] In fact, some suggest that our focus is increasingly shifting toward punishment as opposed to rehabilitation. Concurrently, the juvenile justice system's tradition of withholding information on cases from the public has led to characterizations of the system as closed and more interested in the juvenile's rights than the public's safety.

THERE IS INCREASING CONCERN OVER HARD CORE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

These and other influences have led many states to rethink their approach. Within the last decade, over three-fourths of the states have either enacted entirely new juvenile codes or have substantially modified existing ones. While each approach is distinct, several major themes emerge. Some states, such as Washington, have developed approaches downplaying service intervention and stressing accountability and "just deserts" as a means of rehabilitation. Most other states, however, continue to emphasize service interventions.

MOST STATES HAVE RECENTLY REVISED THEIR JUVENILE CODES.

SOME CODES STRESS ACCOUNTABILITY, BUT REHABILITATION THROUGH SERVICE INTERVENTION IS STILL THE DOMINANT THEME.

Regardless of the approach, increased attention is being given to dispositional decisionmaking. There are several reasons. Juvenile justice actors have traditionally been afforded a great deal of discretion. The use of this discretion is being questioned. Another concern is with equity—the degree to which similarly situated offenders are disposed of similarly. Another is with dispositional intervention. Are "services" always necessary? Who should receive what? What works? Since most juvenile courts have traditionally relied heavily on services to "rehabilitate" their clients, the location, organization and availability of services continues as a major issue. Increased emphasis on community-based approaches, combined with a realization that local services are often more effective than state-delivered services, has increasingly shifted the state role from direct service delivery to planning, coordination, funding, standard setting, research and monitoring.[7] New Jersey's new Code reflects many of these trends.

THERE IS INCREASING CONCERN OVER THE INTERVENTIONS WE USE:

- **ARE THESE INTERVENTIONS APPROPRIATE?**
- **ARE THESE INTERVENTIONS EQUITABLE?**
- **WHAT INTERVENTION SERVICES ARE NEEDED?**
- **WHERE SHOULD THEY BE LOCATED?**
- **HOW SHOULD THEY BE ORGANIZED?**

THE LATEST THINKING STRESSES LOCAL APPROACHES TO COMBATTING DELINQUENCY.

THE STATE'S ROLE IS INCREASINGLY FOCUSED ON PLANNING, COORDINATING, FUNDING, STANDARD SETTING, MONITORING AND RESEARCH.

4. THE POLICY GOALS OF THE NEW CODE

- **WHY A NEW CODE?**
- **WHAT DOES THE CODE TRY TO DO?**
- **WHAT PREDICTIONS WERE MADE ABOUT ITS IMPACT?**

The Juvenile Code represents a new blueprint for juvenile justice. Why a new Code? What did it hope to achieve?

Interestingly, this revision followed a recent and similar effort. In December of 1973, the Legislature enacted 2A:4-42 et seq. which provided for a revised Code, effective March of 1974. Perhaps its most noteworthy provision was a prohibition against confinement of status offenders. While this significantly changed the fabric of our juvenile system, in less than ten years we undertook yet another revision.

THE CODE IS A NEW BLUEPRINT. THIS BLUEPRINT WAS NEEDED FOR A VARIETY OF REASONS.

ROOTS OF REFORM

The roots of reform were nurtured by a number of deficiencies in the juvenile system. Some suggested that the courts were overburdened and felt that status and minor delinquency cases could more effectively be handled by an alternative mechanism. The public's perception of the system was increasingly negative; some suggested it was "closed" to public scrutiny. Sentiment was increasingly voiced that few dispositional choices were available to the court and that this severely limited its ability to deal effectively with delinquency. Concurrently, others claimed we were soft in dealing with serious or repetitive offenders, and some felt that we were not dealing with delinquency as a family-related problem.

THE NEW CODE RESPONDS TO MANY PAST DEFICIENCIES:

- **THE COURTS WERE OVERBURDENED.**
- **THE COURTS HAD FEW DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY.**
- **THE SYSTEM WAS CLOSED TO PUBLIC SCRUTINY.**
- **THE SYSTEM WAS SOFT ON SERIOUS CRIME.**
- **THE SYSTEM DID NOT DEAL WITH DELINQUENCY AS A FAMILY PROBLEM.**

What followed was a major effort to examine these deficiencies and develop solutions. In the spring of 1980, a Juvenile Justice Task Force was created by the Assembly Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee for the purpose of developing recommendations. Initial objectives were to create uniformity and standards within the system and provide the court with increased ability to respond to juvenile issues.[1]

The Task Force, divided into nine committees, was unique in its broad and diverse representation. This undoubtedly contributed significantly to the Code's acceptance. Committees addressed the following topics: The Family Court; Pre-Trial Practices; Alternative Dispositions; Determinate/Indeterminate Sentencing; Guardian/Child Abuse; Youth Employment; School Violence and Alternative Schools; Data Collection;

MANY INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATED IN THE CODE'S DEVELOPMENT. TASK FORCES WERE USED TO PROVIDE RECOMMENDATIONS. THIS UNDOUBTEDLY CONTRIBUTED TO THE CODE'S ACCEPTANCE.

and Confidentiality. Each committee report contains numerous observations and recommendations, many of which were subsequently incorporated in the final bill draft.

THE END PRODUCT

While many recommendations were altered in the ensuing legislative process, what emerged was a bill described by the following Senate Judiciary Committee statement:

> This bill recognizes that the public welfare and the best interests of juveniles can be served most effectively through an approach which provides for harsher penalties for juveniles who commit serious acts or who are repetitive offenders, while broadening family responsibility and the use of alternative dispositions for juveniles committing less serious offenses. Moreover, the provisions of this bill and the other accompanying bills reflect a philosophy which is pragmatic and realistic in nature rather than bound to any particular ideology.[2]

THE CODE IS SAID TO BE PRAGMATIC, NOT BOUND TO ANY PARTICULAR IDEOLOGY.

The new Code outlines a number of new directions.[3] Some of the more important include:

THE CODE PROVIDES FOR A NUMBER OF NEW DIRECTIONS. FOR EXAMPLE:

INCREASED UNIFORMITY AND EQUITY

UNIFORMITY WAS STRESSED. PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES WERE CODIFIED, STANDARDS WERE ESTABLISHED. GUIDELINES WERE SPECIFIED.

One objective of the Code is to increase uniformity and equity in the handling of juvenile cases. This lack of uniformity was viewed as a major pre-Code problem. The Task Force on Pre-Trial Practices stated that variations in court practices had led to disparity in treatment and, in some cases, to insufficient due process protections. The Task Force on Determinate/Indeterminate Sentencing urged greater legislative definition of dispositional decisionmaking. Past practices had led, in the words of Assemblyman Herman, to situations where little distinction was made ". . . between kids who took candy from a candy store and a six foot tall thug with weapons who stuck-up a liquor store."[4]

In response, many formerly unaddressed practices and procedures in such areas as court intake and diversion are codified. The Code provides criteria for waiver, short-term custody and detention decisions. A series of standards and "guidelines" require the court to weigh certain factors in arriving at dispositions, prohibit the incarceration of certain offenders and relate the terms of incarceration the court may impose to offenses.

A FAMILY EMPHASIS

The Code recognizes the family as a building block of society and as a unit that must be considered in problem remediation. Thus, it paved the way for creation of a "Family Court" by consolidating several functions previously handled by the former Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and the Matrimonial Part of the Chancery Division of District Court and establishes a county-level Family Part to the Superior Court. This "structural" change is important. Theoretically, it enhances the court's ability to deal with delinquency in the context of the family by extending the court's jurisdiction beyond the juvenile to include parents, guardians or family members found to be contributing to delinquency or a "juvenile-family crisis". Thus, the Code recognizes that the roots of delinquency are often found within the family and that a "vast majority of juvenile misconduct is a result of troubled family circumstances".[5]

A FAMILY COURT WAS CREATED. THE CODE VIEWS THE VAST MAJORITY OF JUVENILE MISCONDUCT AS THE RESULT OF TROUBLED FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES.

ALTERNATIVE HANDLING OF STATUS OFFENSES

Concluding that an alternative to formal court processing of status offenses would be desirable and that some cases required immediate, short-term intervention, the Code provides a new mechanism, the Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Unit. These units are intended to provide troubled youth and their families with "a noncoercive opportunity to resolve conflicts and receive needed services".[6] Concurrently, by eliminating initial court intervention, the court can concentrate on more serious cases. Some view this as the most significant provision of the Code. One Task Force committee suggested that as many as 80% of all status cases could be handled by this mechanism designed to avoid formal court processing.[7]

Crisis Intervention Units can operate as part of court intake or can be operated by "outside" agencies subject to court jurisdiction. Since these units deal with problems prior to court intervention but can refer unresolved cases directly to court, they represent a compromise between those advocating complete removal of status cases from court jurisdiction and those maintaining that juveniles benefit from the court's ability to command services.[8]

JUVENILE-FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS WERE DESIGNED TO HANDLE CERTAIN TYPES OF CASES. THIS REPRESENTS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THOSE WHO ADVOCATE COMPLETE REMOVAL OF STATUS-TYPE CASES FROM COURT JURISDICTION AND THOSE WHO MAINTAIN THAT JUVENILES BENEFIT FROM THE ABILITY OF THE COURT TO COMMAND SERVICES.

CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS CAN BE A PART OF COURT OPERATIONS.

INCREASED DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS

In response to criticisms that too few dispositional options were available to the court, the Code expands the range of options available to the court. It also creates an entirely new option—incarceration in a county detention facility for a period not to exceed 60 days. However, programs or resources to support these options were not created or expanded. The 60 day incarceration option is created contingent upon county initiative and State approval.

DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS WERE EXPANDED BUT ADDITIONAL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT THESE OPTIONS WERE NOT PROVIDED.

HARSHER PENALTIES FOR SERIOUS, REPETITIVE OFFENDERS

In response to criticism that the system was ineffective in dealing with serious or repetitive offenders, the Code modifies the provisions for the waiver of juveniles to adult court and provides increased deterrence capacity by authorizing extended incarceration terms. Early parole of incarcerated offenders is made subject to court review. The Code was characterized as more punitive in dealing with more serious offenders and less punitive in dealing with minor offenders.

HARSHER PENALTIES WERE PROVIDED FOR SERIOUS, REPETITIVE OFFENDERS. MANY FEEL THAT THE CODE IS MORE PUNITIVE IN DEALING WITH THESE OFFENDERS, LESS PUNITIVE IN DEALING WITH MINOR OFFENDERS.

THE CODE WAS CHARACTERIZED AS A GET TOUGH APPROACH TO SERIOUS JUVENILE CRIME.

EXPEDITED CASE PROCESSING

Responding to criticism that juvenile cases were not handled expeditiously, the Code provides for alternative case processing of status and minor delinquency offenses and specifies both time intervals and procedures that must be utilized in considering detention cases.

A MORE OPEN SYSTEM

Faced with a public perception that the system, by maintaining confidential hearings, withholding offender identities, and thwarting victim input, was shrouded in an aura of secrecy, the Code modifies the level of privacy a juvenile can expect and stipulates that certain case information is to be released. The Code requires that information on the identity of a juvenile, the offense(s) charged, the adjudication and the disposition be disclosed to certain persons including the victim, the complainant, any law enforcement agency investigating the offense, any law enforcement agency in the municipality where the juvenile resides and (confidentially) the principal of the juvenile's school. The Code also provides that the law enforcement records pertaining to juveniles can be disclosed for law enforcement purposes to any law enforcement agency of the State. Additionally, when a juvenile is diverted, notice must be sent to the complainant or victim.

THE LEVEL OF PRIVACY OF JUVENILE PROCEEDINGS WAS CHANGED. INFORMATION ON CASES MUST BE PROVIDED TO CERTAIN PERSONS AND AGENCIES.

PLANNING, COORDINATION AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Since the court relies on outside agencies to provide family crisis and dispositional intervention services, resource availability is an important issue. Rather than increase resources or pinpoint service provision responsibility, the Code establishes a planning process for the development of court services. Comprehensive plans for the provision of community services and programs meeting the needs of children under the jurisdiction of the Family Court are to be developed in each county. In doing this, the Code emphasizes service provision responsibility at the local (county) level, and mandates, for the first time in history, statewide planning for court-related services.

COURT SERVICE PLANNING WAS MANDATED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY. LOCAL RESPONSIBILITY IS EMPHASIZED.

ONGOING REVIEW

By emphasizing a pragmatic approach and by creating the Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission, the Legislature intended that the new Code be subjected to review and refinement. This is further demonstrated by requirements that the Attorney General collect information on waivers and report findings to the Legislature, and that the Commission evaluate the impact of the short-term commitment option.

ONGOING RESEARCH AND MONITORING WAS MANDATED.

THE PREDICTED IMPACT

Numerous impact predictions were made. Some saw the new Code as an attempt to "get tough" on juvenile crime. Others viewed the law quite differently. While there was no universal consensus concerning impact, enactors identified the more common predictions as:

- Implementation would be difficult. Numerous agencies would be involved. Each would pursue its individual agenda. Few resources were allocated. This lack of resources would impede the implementation process.
- The use of waivers to adult court would increase. A National Council on Crime and Delinquency report suggested this could result in at least 500 more youths being incarcerated in adult correctional systems.[9]
- Dispositional resources available to the Court would increase as a result of new sentencing provisions and Code-inspired planning and coordination.
- Court workloads would decrease. Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Units would largely absorb status cases. The court would be able to concentrate on more serious cases.
- Dispositional patterns would change. A wider range of intervention options would, theoretically, provide the court with more choices.
- Use of detention would decrease. Detention admissions, governed by a more restrictive provision, would decline. Streamlined hearing provisions would accelerate dispositional decisions in detention cases, leading to less reliance on centers as holding facilities.
- Correctional populations would increase. Extended term provisions would lengthen the amount of time serious offenders would be incarcerated. A National Council on Crime & Delinquency report suggested this would result in a need to create an additional 150 beds at a cost of 9-12 million dollars.[10]
- Service demands on the Department of Human Services would escalate. There would be increased referrals to the Division of Youth and Family Services, increased use of residential placement and increased demands on the Division of

THERE WERE MANY IMPACT PREDICTIONS:

- **IMPLEMENTATION WOULD BE DIFFICULT.**
- **WAIVERS TO ADULT COURT WOULD INCREASE.**
- **THE COURT'S WORKLOAD WOULD DECREASE.**
- **DISPOSITIONAL RESOURCES WOULD INCREASE.**
- **DISPOSITIONAL PATTERNS WOULD CHANGE.**
- **UNIFORMITY IN THE PROCESSING OF CASES WOULD INCREASE.**
- **UNIFORMITY IN DECISIONMAKING WOULD INCREASE.**
- **USE OF DETENTION WOULD DECREASE.**
- **CORRECTIONAL POPULATIONS WOULD INCREASE.**

Mental Retardation (now the Division of Developmental Disabilities) since "developmentally disabled" offenders could no longer be incarcerated.

- Uniformity in decisionmaking would increase in such areas as diversion, detention, and sentencing.
- There would be an increase in the number of parents, guardians or family members formally involved in dispositional orders.

Our research has focused on what has actually happened—the extent to which the Code's goals are being realized and predictions have actually materialized. This has been achieved by compiling detailed data on system behavior and conducting a series of interviews, surveys and field observations. Our findings are reported in the following sections.

THE COMMISSION'S RESEARCH HAS FOCUSED ON WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED. OUR FINDINGS ARE REPORTED IN THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS.

5. A SYSTEM PROFILE

JUVENILES IN "THE SYSTEM"

- **HOW MANY ARE ARRESTED?**
- **HOW MANY ARE REFERRED TO COURT?**
- **WHAT ARE THEIR CHARACTERISTICS?**
- **HOW MANY ARE DIVERTED?**
- **HOW MANY ARE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT?**
- **WHAT TYPE OF DISPOSITIONS DO THEY RECEIVE?**
- **ARE THERE COUNTY DIFFERENCES IN DISPOSITIONAL PATTERNS?**

The Commission's first step in evaluating Code implementation was to develop a detailed description of system actions and decisions. This section contains this description. The information indicates wide variation in the way delinquency cases are handled and in the choice of dispositional interventions.

The information reported below has been obtained from a variety of sources. *Uniform Crime Reports* provided arrest data. Information from the Unit Case System covering a six-month period, (January through June, 1985) profiles court decisions at various points. This interval was used since it provides a snapshot of actions over a period of time. Information of this type has not been available until now and provides a rich profile of how delinquency cases are handled.

Where offenses are discussed, the "lead", or most serious offense is identified. It should be noted that these characterizations do not capture information about the number of charges for that case or the number or type of other, less serious offenses involved in any case. Additionally, local charging practices vary, and can result in similar offenses being charged differently.

THIS SECTION CONTAINS DETAILED INFORMATION ON WHAT HAPPENS TO JUVENILES WHO COME IN CONTACT WITH THE "SYSTEM". THE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT THERE IS WIDE VARIATION IN THE WAY WE HANDLE DELINQUENCY CASES.

THE INFORMATION REPORTED HEREIN HAS NOT BEEN AVAILABLE PREVIOUSLY. IT ENABLES US TO EXAMINE DECISION-MAKING IN AN ORGANIZED WAY.

JUVENILES ARRESTED AND REFERRED TO COURT

Although arrest information is not totally indicative of overall juvenile crime, it provides a starting point for analysis:

- Over 96,000 juvenile arrests were reported in 1984.[1]
- There are distinct arrest patterns in each county ranging from a high of over 14,000 in Essex County to a low of approximately 400 in Hunterdon County.
- Arrest rates (per 1,000 "at risk" juveniles 10-17 years of age) ranged from 146 in Mercer County to 33 in Hunterdon County.[2]

Not all arrests are for serious offenses, but a significant number of arrests are referred by police to court.

- Statewide, 51,634 juvenile arrests were referred to court in 1984.[3]
- There are notable differences in police-court referral patterns. The percentage of juvenile arrests referred to court ranges from 84% and 80% in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties to 30% and 40% in Ocean and Bergen Counties, respectively.[4]
- This pattern has remained relatively stable over a three-year period, indicating little change since Code implementation.[5]

This information suggests that a degree of disparity is introduced to the system before court entry. While variation may relate to differences in crime levels, it cannot be explained by this factor alone. This suggests that "informal" mechanisms found in some communities may be responsible for differences since they act to resolve problems before formal system entry. Likewise, there are notable differences in police apprehension and case processing practices.[6] Increased police training, designation of "juvenile" officers and the establishment of Youth Service Bureaus have been suggested as ways to increase uniformity or provide improved police-level options for dealing with delinquency.[7]

JUVENILES ENTERING THE COURT SYSTEM

Juveniles enter court through a Court Intake Unit. Intake is responsible for screening and docketing all complaints, and for providing recommendations related to case processing. Delinquency cases form a large part of its workload.

Docketing represents formal acceptance by the court of responsibility for a complaint. Information on all cases docketed is maintained by the Unit Case System. For the six-month period (January-June, 1985) the following information on new cases docketed is provided:

- A total of 29,585 new cases (involving 23,342 individual juveniles) were docketed.[8]

ABOUT ARRESTS

OVER 96,000 JUVENILES ARE ARRESTED EACH YEAR. THERE ARE DISTINCT ARREST PATTERNS IN EACH COUNTY.

OVER 50,000 ARRESTS ARE REFERRED TO COURT EACH YEAR. POLICE REFERRAL PATTERNS ARE DIFFERENT IN EACH COUNTY. THESE DIFFERENCES ARE DIFFICULT TO EXPLAIN.

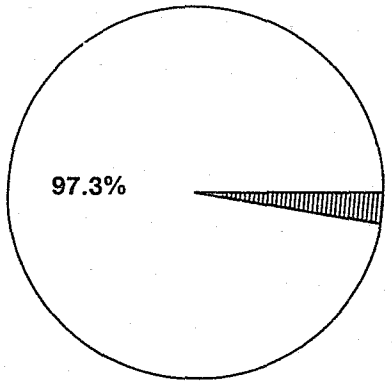
DIFFERENCES IN REFERRAL RATES CANNOT BE FULLY EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF OFFENSE. THIS SUGGESTS THAT SOME DEGREE OF DISPARITY IS INTRODUCED TO THE SYSTEM BEFORE COURT ENTRY.

ABOUT COURT ENTRY

JUVENILES ENTER THE COURT THROUGH INTAKE. INTAKE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DOCKETING ALL CASES.

- This sample indicates that approximately 60,000 new cases will be docketed statewide over a one-year period.
- Some counties have higher docketing rates than others. The number of juveniles docketed per 1,000 at risk juveniles varied from 38.7 and 36.8 in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties to 12.0 and 18.3 in Hunterdon and Morris Counties, respectively.[9]
- Approximately 2.7% of all juveniles in the state between the ages of 10 and 17 entered the court system during this six-month period.

JUVENILES DOCKETED AS A PROPORTION OF ALL JUVENILES "AT RISK"



DOCKETED JUVENILES 2.7%

DURING A SIX-MONTH PERIOD:

- **29,585 NEW CASES WERE DOCKETED.**
- **23,342 INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES WERE DOCKETED.**

SOME COUNTIES HAVE FAR HIGHER COURT ENTRY (DOCKETING) RATES THAN OTHERS.

APPROXIMATELY 2.7% OF ALL JUVENILES IN THE STATE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 10 AND 17 ENTERED THE COURT SYSTEM IN A SIX-MONTH PERIOD.

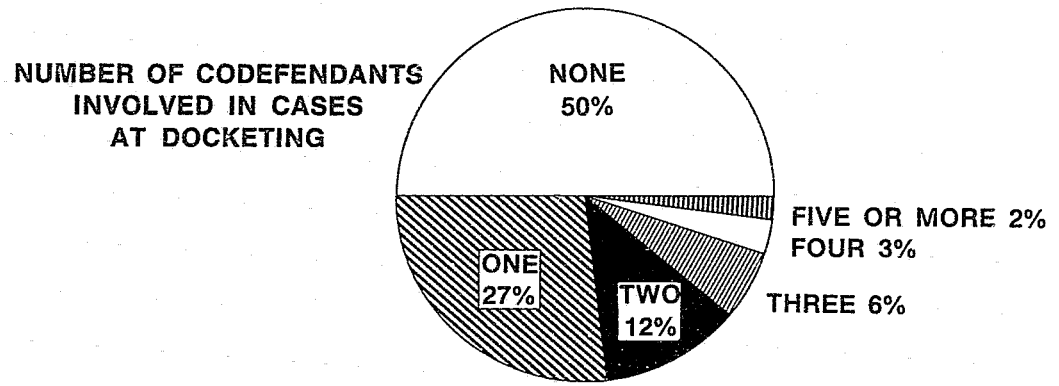
- Since the number of individual juveniles docketed (23,342) is less than the number of cases docketed (29,585), some juveniles had multiple court contacts.
- Approximately 17% of the juveniles docketed returned to court on new charges at least once during this interval. Some juveniles were docketed as many as 13 times. This clearly demonstrates that a small group of juveniles consume a disproportionate amount of court time.
- Many cases involve more than one charge. The number of charges per case ranged from 1 to 30. While the number of charges per complaint is influenced by local charging practices, the state average of charges per docketed case was 1.6.[10]
- Half the cases docketed involve one or more codefendants. This indicates that juvenile crime is often a group enterprise.[11]

OUR ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT A NUMBER OF JUVENILES HAVE MULTIPLE COURT CONTACTS.

THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT A SMALL GROUP OF JUVENILES CONSUME A DISPROPORTIONATE AMOUNT OF COURT TIME.

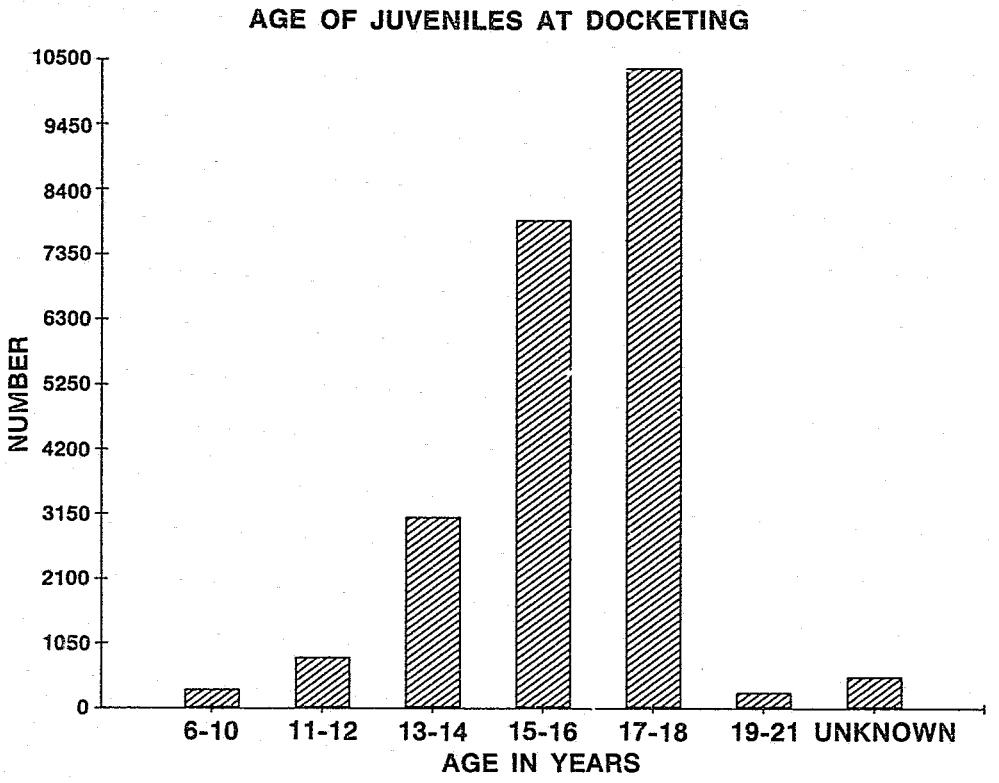
MANY JUVENILES ARE BEFORE THE COURT ON MORE THAN ONE CHARGE.

HALF OF THE CASES DOCKETED INVOLVE ONE OR MORE CODEFENDANTS. THIS INDICATES THAT JUVENILE CRIME IS OFTEN A GROUP ENTERPRISE.



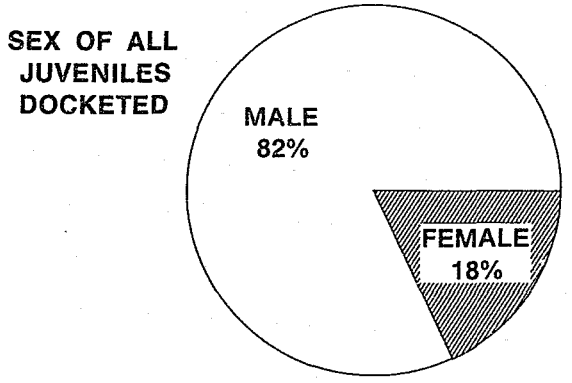
- Older juveniles are more likely to enter the court system. The most highly represented age group at docketing is 17-18 years of age (44%), followed by 15-16 (34%) and 13-14 (13%) respectively. This indicates that most delinquent acts are committed by older juveniles and/or that younger juveniles are more likely to be diverted before court entry.[12]

OLDER JUVENILES ARE MORE LIKELY TO ENTER THE COURT SYSTEM.



- Race was reported in only 53% of all cases docketed, making it impossible to conclusively profile the racial composition of the group of juveniles docketed during this time period.[13] Of all cases where race was reported, approximately 60% involved whites, 33% involved blacks, and 7% involved hispanics.[14]
- Eighty-two percent of the cases docketed involved males, 18% involved females.[15]

EIGHTY-TWO PERCENT OF ALL CASES INVOLVE MALE DEFENDANTS. CLEARLY, MALE OFFENDERS ARE THE DOMINATE GROUP INVOLVED IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.



Since Unit Case does not provide a detailed profile of the backgrounds of juveniles at court reception, a survey was conducted among key actors in the juvenile justice system asking them to summarize problems experienced by offenders before the court on delinquency charges. The following observations emerge from this survey:

- The most frequently observed set of problems observed by those surveyed include poor academic performance, broken home situations and lack of parental support or involvement.
- Parental drug/alcohol abuse, sibling criminal involvement, sibling drug/alcohol abuse, juvenile drug/alcohol abuse and family dependance on public assistance form the second most commonly observed set of problems.
- Mental health problems, parental mental health problems, abuse/neglect and parental criminal involvement form the third most commonly observed set of problems.[16]

OUR SURVEY INDICATES THAT JUVENILES ENTERING THE COURT EXHIBIT A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS. THESE INCLUDE:

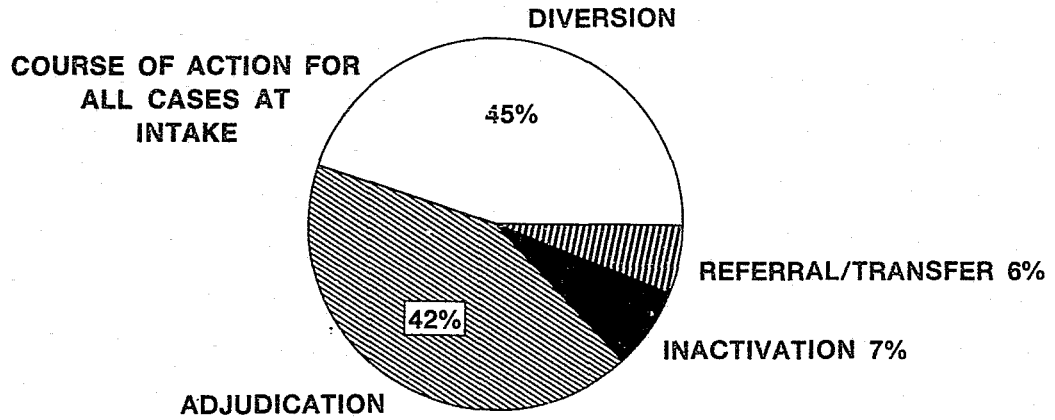
- **POOR ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE**
- **BROKEN HOMES**
- **LACK OF PARENTAL SUPPORT**
- **DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE**
- **PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPENDENCY**

While this survey does not provide us with a definitive profile, it does suggest a population experiencing a significant number of problems, many of which relate to the family.

THIS SURVEY SHOWS THAT MANY OF THE PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE FAMILY RELATED.

COURT INTAKE

All docketed cases are disposed of in one of four ways: referral/transfer, inactivation, diversion or adjudication. Transfers include waivers to adult court and referrals to municipal or another county court. Inactivations generally result from escape or incapacitation. Diversion is geared to "informal" case remediation. Adjudication refers to the formal processing of a case before a judge. For all cases where intake decisions were made during the six-month study period, 1,758 (6%) were transferred to other courts, 2,040 (7%) were inactivated, 12,762 (45%) were diverted and 11,937 (42%) were referred to adjudication.[17]



JUVENILES WHO ARE DIVERTED

Whether one views diversion as a "disposition" or not, the diversion decision is an important one. Similar to pre-Code practice, many cases are diverted. Unit Case provides the following information on cases diverted during the six-month study period:

- A total of 12,762 cases (involving 11,992 juveniles) were diverted.[18] Some juveniles were diverted more than once.

ABOUT COURT INTAKE

CASES COMING TO COURT ARE DISPOSED IN A VARIETY OF WAYS. DURING THE SIX-MONTH PERIOD:

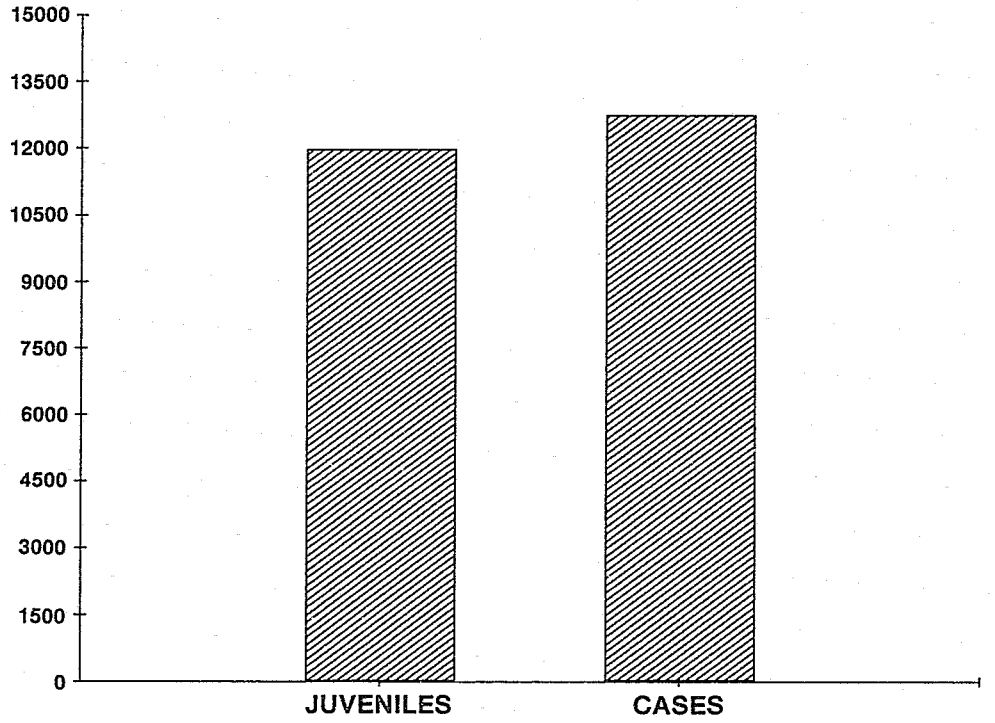
- **6% WERE TRANSFERRED.**
- **7% WERE INACTIVATED.**
- **45% WERE DIVERTED.**
- **42% WERE PROCESSED FOR ADJUDICATION.**

ABOUT COURT DIVERSION

DIVERSION IS AN IMPORTANT INTAKE DECISION. DURING A SIX-MONTH PERIOD:

- **12,762 CASES WERE DIVERTED.**
- **11,992 JUVENILES WERE DIVERTED.**
- **SOME JUVENILES WERE DIVERTED MORE THAN ONCE.**

COMPARISON OF JUVENILES AND CASES DIVERTED

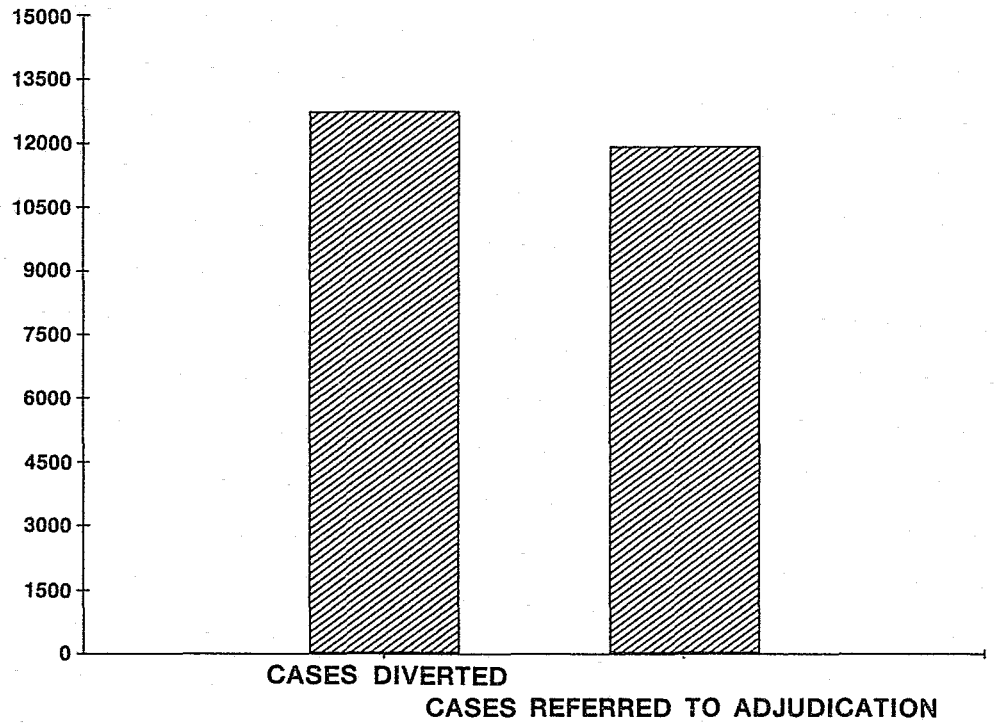


- This suggests that approximately 25,000 new cases will be diverted statewide over a one-year period.
- About 45% of all cases processed at intake are diverted. This percentage varies considerably by county, from 72% in Morris County to 23% in Somerset County.[19]
- More new cases are diverted than are processed through to adjudication.

IT IS PROJECTED THAT ABOUT 25,000 DELINQUENCY CASES A YEAR WILL BE DIVERTED. THIS INDICATES THAT DIVERSION IS WIDELY USED.

EXCLUDING TRANSFERS AND INACTIVATIONS, MORE CASES ARE DIVERTED THAN ARE ADJUDICATED.

COMPARISON OF CASES DIVERTED AND ADJUDICATED



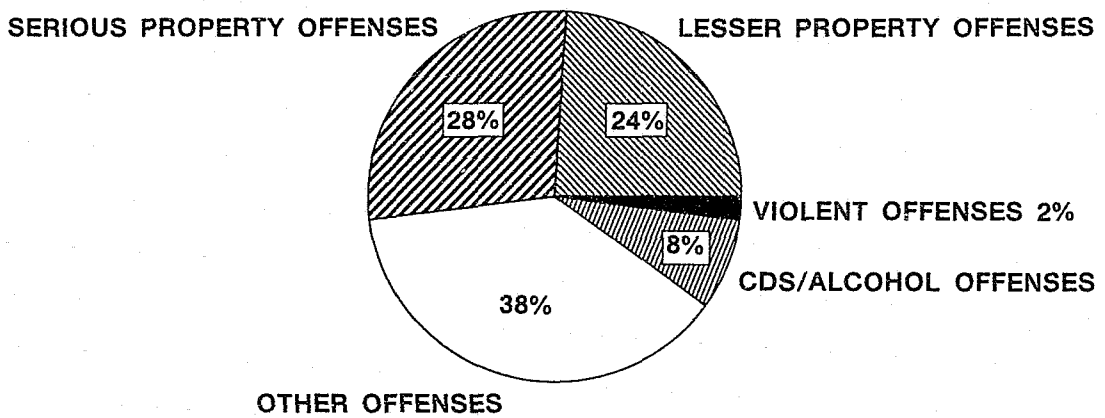
- Diverted cases are referred to a variety of mechanisms: 61% to Intake Service Conferences (I.S.C.); 37% to Juvenile Conference Committees (J.C.C.); .5% to Crisis Intervention Units (C.I.U.); and 1.5% to other agencies.[20]
- The use of diversion mechanisms varies considerably by county. Somerset County referred 100% of their diverted cases to I.S.C.'s, while Sussex and Camden Counties relied on J.C.C.'s to handle 79% and 80% of their diverted cases, respectively.[21]
- Cases with a wide range of lead charges are diverted: 2% of the cases diverted involve charges for violent crimes; 8% involve drug/alcohol-related offenses; 28% involve charges for serious property crimes and 24% involve charges for less serious property crimes.[22]

DIVERTED CASES ARE HANDLED IN A VARIETY OF WAYS.

THIS METHOD OF HANDLING DIVERTED CASES DIFFERS SIGNIFICANTLY BY COUNTY.

DIVERTED CASES INVOLVE A WIDE VARIETY OF CHARGES.

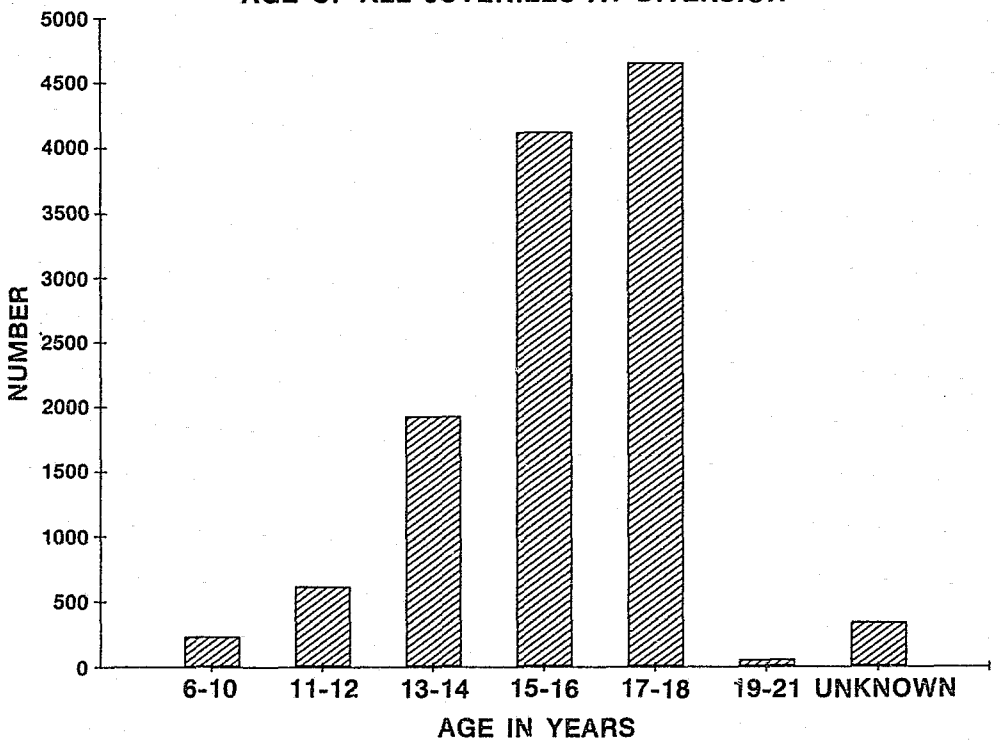
TYPES OF OFFENSES DIVERTED



- The most highly represented age group at diversion is 17-18 years of age (38%), followed by 15-16 (34%), and 13-14 (16%) respectively. When compared with docketing information, there is an indication that younger juveniles are slightly more likely to be diverted than older juveniles.[23]

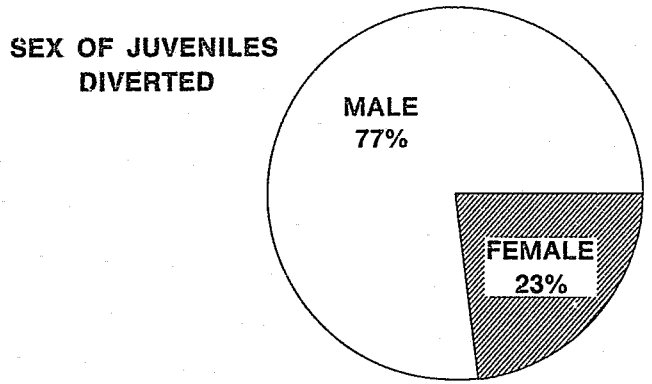
YOUNGER JUVENILES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE DIVERTED THAN OLDER JUVENILES.

AGE OF ALL JUVENILES AT DIVERSION



- Males account for 77% of diversions, females 23%. Since the percent of juveniles docketed who are females (18%) is lower than the percent diverted (23%), females appear more likely to be diverted. Whether this difference is due to other intervening factors such as prior record or offense is not determined.[24]

A HIGHER PROPORTION OF FEMALES ARE DIVERTED THAN MALES.



- Race was reported in only 52% of all cases diverted, making it impossible to conclusively profile the racial composition of the group of juveniles diverted during this time period. Of all cases where race is recorded, 67% of diversions involve whites, 26% involve blacks, and 6% involve hispanics.[25]

One might expect that county differences in diversion are explained by police referral rates, e.g., that a high police-to-court referral rate results in a high use of diversion. Our analysis does not indicate this:

SURPRISINGLY, WE FOUND THAT COUNTIES WITH HIGH POLICE-TO-COURT REFERRAL RATES DO NOT NECESSARILY DIVERT MORE CASES.

- Counties with the highest police referral rates (Atlantic, Cumberland, Salem) do not have higher than average diversion rates.
- Conversely, counties with the lowest police referral rates (Ocean, Bergen) do not have lower than average diversion rates.[26]

This absence of the expected relationship might be attributed to differences in offense patterns, levels of court confidence in diversionary mechanisms or diversion philosophies. Future research in this area is warranted.

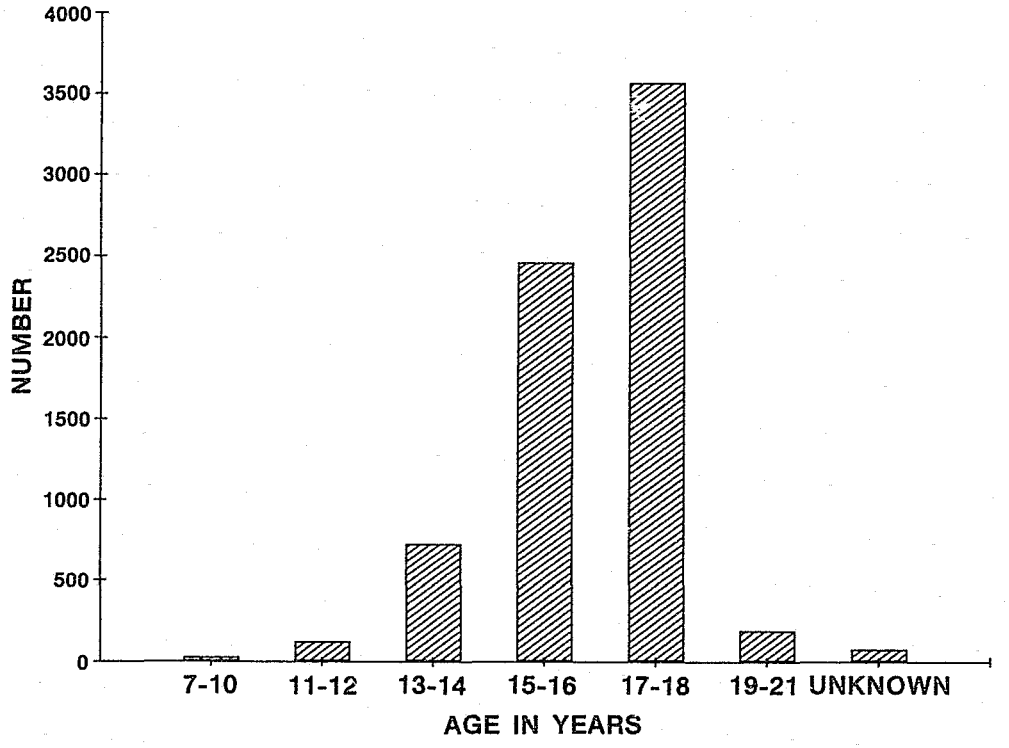
THE REASONS FOR DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF DIVERSION NEED TO BE STUDIED.

ADJUDICATION

Adjudication is the determination of guilt. A finding of guilt is followed by a disposition which may be a formal continuance. Continuances allow that other dispositions be withheld for a period of up to 12 months. All charges can then be dismissed, providing the juvenile makes satisfactory adjustment. Unit Case reveals the following information on cases processed to adjudication during the six-month study period:

- Many juveniles had all charges dismissed at adjudication by virtue of complaint withdrawal or a not guilty finding.
- A total of 7,972 new cases (involving 7,200 juveniles) were adjudicated delinquent. This indicates that some juveniles were adjudicated delinquent more than once.[27]
- These 7,972 cases involved 18,769 offenses. The average case involved adjudication of 2.4 offenses, a significantly higher average than at docketing.[28]
- There are considerable county differences in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent per 100 juveniles docketed. These rates range from 15 in Cape May County to 46 in Sussex County.[29]
- Similar to the docketing pattern, the largest age group represented at disposition is 17-18 (50%), followed by 15-16 (34%) and 13-14 (10%).[30] Since the adjudicated group is slightly older than the docketed group, this indicates that younger juveniles are more likely to be diverted prior to adjudication.

AGE OF ALL JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT



ABOUT ADJUDICATION

MANY JUVENILES HAVE ALL CHARGES DISMISSED AT ADJUDICATION.

DURING A SIX-MONTH PERIOD:

- **7,972 CASES WERE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT.**
- **7,200 JUVENILES WERE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT.**
- **SOME JUVENILES WERE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT MORE THAN ONCE.**

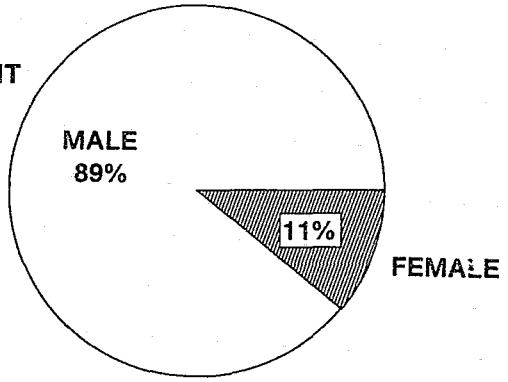
MOST DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS INVOLVE MORE THAN ONE OFFENSE.

OLDER JUVENILES ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT.

- Males predominate, representing 89% of all those sentenced.[31]

MALES PREDOMINATE AT THE SENTENCING STAGE.

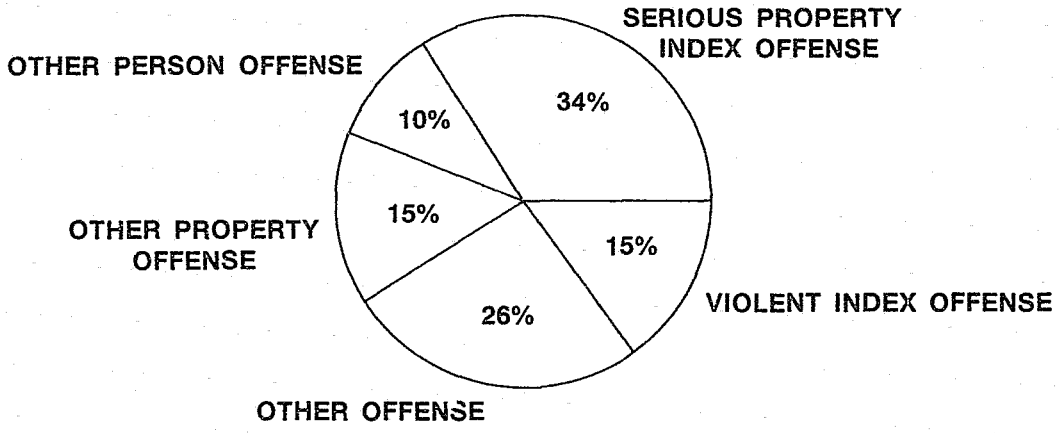
SEX OF ALL JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT



- Race was reported in only 57% of all cases adjudicated delinquent and sentenced, making it impossible to conclusively profile the racial composition of the group of delinquents sentenced during this period. Of all cases with race reported 53% of those adjudicated are white, 39% are black and 7% are hispanic.[32]
- Most "convictions" involve serious offenses. Statewide, 34% of all delinquency adjudications stem from at least one serious property offense (Burglary and Larceny/Theft), while 15% stem from at least one violent offense (Murder, Sexual Offenses, Robbery and Aggravated Assault).[33]

OUR RESEARCH SHOWS THAT MOST DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS ARE BASED ON SERIOUS OFFENSES.

LEAD CHARGES FOR ALL JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT



DISPOSITIONS

The Commission maintains particular interest in dispositions. The analysis presented below focuses on several issues: What dispositional interventions are used by the court; Do interventions vary by county and by offense; What are the implications of these variations?

Our analysis employs "lead disposition" and "lead offense" categories to describe decisionmaking. This approach is necessary since many cases involve more than one offense and result in more than one disposition. As used below, "lead offense" indicates the most serious offense, and "lead disposition" the most restrictive or punitive disposition. Offense and dispositional categories are defined in the supplement.[34]

The courts use a wide variety of dispositional interventions. During the six-month study period:

- Many cases received multiple dispositions.
- Probation was employed as the "lead" disposition in 41% of all cases; conditional dispositions (fines, restitution, community service) in 8% of all cases; formal continuance in 24% of all cases; remedial (nonresidential) dispositions in 11%; and incarceration in 6%.[35]

The relative use of dispositions varies on a county basis, with some courts more likely to employ certain dispositions. This is demonstrated by comparing statewide and county disposition patterns during the six-month study period:

- Six percent (or 481) of all cases disposed resulted in incarceration as the lead disposition. But some counties (Camden, Passaic, Somerset, and Atlantic) use incarceration in a much higher percentage of cases adjudicated while others (Sussex, Gloucester, Warren, Burlington and Morris Counties) use incarceration less frequently.
- Forty-one percent (or 3,261) of all cases disposed utilized probation as the lead disposition. Gloucester County had the highest utilization rate (63%), while Cape May County had the lowest (20%). Burlington, Mercer, Union, Atlantic, Monmouth and Hudson Counties use probation more frequently than others.
- Twenty-four percent (or 1,932) of all cases disposed utilized formal continuance as the lead disposition. Variance in utilization is substantial, ranging from 43% in Middlesex County to 1% in Sussex County. Monmouth, Ocean, Bergen, Hudson and Essex County rank high in their use of formal continuance.
- Eleven percent (or 870) of all cases disposed utilized remedial dispositions. County differences were significant, ranging from 46% in Cape May County to 1% in Bergen County. The use of remedial programs as a lead disposition appears to

ABOUT DISPOSITIONS

THE COURTS USE A WIDE VARIETY OF DISPOSITIONS.

PROBATION IS THE MOST FREQUENTLY USED DISPOSITION.

OUR ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT DISPOSITIONAL PATTERNS VARY BY COUNTY. SOME COUNTIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO USE CERTAIN DISPOSITIONS THAN OTHERS.

SOME COUNTIES UTILIZE INCARCERATION MORE THAN OTHERS.

THE UTILIZATION OF PROBATION RANGES FROM 20% TO 63%.

THERE IS WIDE VARIATION IN THE USE OF FORMAL CONTINUANCE.

predominate in smaller, less urbanized counties (e.g. Cape May, Morris, Warren, Hunterdon, Salem, Sussex, Somerset and Cumberland).

- Two percent (or 121) of all cases statewide were disposed utilizing non-custodial Department of Corrections residential programs as the lead disposition. Atlantic, Mercer, Sussex and Essex Counties appear to make the highest relative use of these programs.

Interestingly, differences in the dispositional interventions used by the court cannot be always explained on the basis of offense alone. This is demonstrated by comparing the lead dispositions relating to five lead offense categories. For each offense category, we selected one lead disposition to show the extent of variance in dispositional practices. Many other examples could be cited:

OUR ANALYSIS SHOWS THAT DIFFERENCES IN DISPOSITIONAL PATTERNS ARE NOT FULLY EXPLAINED BY OFFENSE.

- Statewide, cases in which Aggravated Assault is the lead offense result in probation as the lead disposition 43% of the time, formal continuance 22% of the time, and incarceration 8% of the time. Yet probation is used as the lead disposition in over 55% of all cases where Aggravated Assault is the lead offense in Gloucester, Morris, Union, Burlington, Monmouth and Middlesex Counties.
- Statewide, cases in which Robbery is the lead offense result in probation as the lead disposition 37% of the time, formal continuance 12% of the time, and incarceration 20% of the time. Yet incarceration is used as the lead disposition in over 30% of all cases where Robbery is the lead offense in Bergen, Cumberland, Passaic, Salem, Somerset and Mercer Counties.
- Statewide, cases in which Burglary is the lead offense result in probation as the lead disposition 45% of the time, formal continuance 13% of the time and incarceration in 11% of all cases. Yet incarceration is used as the lead disposition in over 18% of all cases where Burglary is the lead offense in Camden and Cumberland Counties.
- Statewide, cases in which Larceny/Theft is the lead offense result in probation as the lead disposition 43% of the time, formal continuance 23% of the time and incarceration 5% of the time. Yet probation is used in less than 35% of all cases where Larceny/Theft is the lead offense in Cape May, Hunterdon, Passaic, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Ocean Counties.
- Statewide, cases in which Drug and Alcohol offenses are the lead offenses result in probation as the lead disposition 40% of the time, formal continuance 32% of the time and remedial dispositions 13% of the time. Yet certain counties (Hunterdon, Warren, Sussex and Morris) utilize remedial dispositions in over 50% of these cases.

Analysis also indicates that the most serious offenses do not always receive incarceration as a disposition:

- Violent index offenses are generally viewed as the most serious offenses. Yet only 14% of all cases involving violent crimes as the lead offense resulted in incarceration.

OUR ANALYSIS ALSO INDICATES THAT ONLY 14% OF THOSE ADJUDICATED FOR VIOLENT INDEX OFFENSES RECEIVE INCARCERATION AS A DISPOSITION.

However, analysis indicates that juveniles adjudicated for the most serious offenses are generally more likely to receive more punitive dispositions. For example:

- Statewide, 6% of all juveniles receiving dispositions are incarcerated. In cases with the most serious lead offenses incarceration is used at a higher rate.
- Data also indicate that more serious offenses are generally more likely to result in suspended sentences of incarceration and less likely to receive continuances.

HOWEVER, JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT FOR THE MORE SERIOUS OFFENSES ARE MORE LIKELY TO RECEIVE HARSHER DISPOSITIONS.

Another interesting observation is that many cases differing in their degree of seriousness result in similar dispositions. This is observed by comparing some lead offenses with lead dispositional categories statewide:

- Probation is used as the lead disposition in 35-45% of all cases involving such lead offenses as Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Larceny/Theft, Other Assaults, Other Thefts, Drug or Alcohol Related Offenses or Public Order and Decency Related Offenses.
- Remedial dispositions are used as the lead disposition in 9-14% of all cases involving these same lead offenses.
- Residential programs are used as the lead disposition in 3-7% of all cases involving these same lead offense categories.

ANALYSIS ALSO INDICATES THAT WIDELY DIFFERING OFFENSES OFTEN RECEIVE SIMILAR DISPOSITIONS.

CONCLUSIONS

The Commission is required to analyze the reasons for the use of various dispositions. The first step was to analyze dispositional intervention choices made by the court. This was accomplished by drawing from the rich database maintained in the Unit Case System. In the process, we found considerable variation in decisionmaking at various stages in the juvenile system. These variations commence at police referral, continue through diversion, and are apparent in dispositional choices. Dispositional choices vary by county. Some counties are more likely to employ certain dispositions than others. These choices are not always explained by offense. Offense is not the only determinant of dispositional outcome.

- There are notable differences in police-court referral patterns. The percent of juvenile arrests referred to court ranges from 84% and 80% in Cumberland and Atlantic Counties to 30% and 40% in Ocean and Bergen Counties, respectively.[36]

CONCLUSIONS

THE ABOVE ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE VARIATIONS IN CASE DECISIONMAKING AT VARIOUS STAGES IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM. VARIATIONS COMMENCE AT ARREST, CONTINUE THROUGH DIVERSION AND ARE APPARENT IN THE DISPOSITIONAL CHOICES MADE BY THE COURTS.

- Race was reported on approximately 53% of all cases docketed.[37] Of all cases where race was reported, approximately 60% involved whites, 33% involved blacks, and 7% involved hispanics.[38]
- A total of 12,762 cases (involving 11,992 juveniles) were diverted.[39] Some juveniles were diverted more than once.
- The most highly represented age group at diversion is 17-18 years of age (38%), followed by 15-16 (34%), and 13-14 (16%) respectively. When compared with docketing information, there is an indication that younger juveniles are slightly more likely to be diverted than formally processed.[40]
- Race is reported on approximately 52% of all diversion cases. Of all cases where race is recorded, 67% of diversions involve whites, 26% involve blacks, and 6% involve hispanics.[41]
- There are considerable county differences in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent per 100 juveniles docketed. These rates range from 15 in Cape May County to 46 in Sussex County.[42]
- Of all cases with race reported (approximately 57%), 53% of those adjudicated are white, 39% are black and 7% are hispanic.[43]

6. SELECT ISSUES

- **THE USE OF DETENTION**
- **WAIVERS TO ADULT COURT**
- **THE FAMILY COURT**
- **FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION**
- **FAMILY MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS**

This section contains an analysis of decisionmaking in four areas: detention; the practice of waiving juveniles to adult court; family crisis intervention; and family member involvement in delinquency dispositions.

JUVENILE DETENTION

Detention typically involves the temporary placement of juveniles in a physically restrictive facility prior to adjudication. It can also involve the temporary holding of juveniles adjudicated and awaiting transfer to an institution or a residential facility. All but four counties (Cape May, Salem, Somerset and Hunterdon) maintain juvenile detention facilities. Those counties without a detention center utilize neighboring facilities.

Broadly stated, the rationale for detention is to assure the presence of a juvenile in court and to protect persons and property from harm. For nearly a decade prior to the passage of the new Code, the use (and misuse) of detention had been widely debated.[1] Critics expressed concern over a lack of clear statutory guidance, disparity in the use of detention, and conditions in individual detention facilities.

The Task Force on Pre-Trial Practices suggested that our previous detention criteria were so broad and vague as to permit the detention of virtually any juvenile charged with delinquency. A majority of the Task Force advocated restrictive criteria based on the degree of the offense or a finding that the juvenile would not appear at his/her court hearing. Others opposed these recommendations and advocated a continuance of broad judicial discretion.[2]

The new provisions represent a middle ground approach. Juveniles under the age of 12 cannot be detained except if charged with certain serious offenses. For older juveniles, detention is limited to cases in which there is a demonstrable likelihood that

ABOUT DETENTION

DETENTION IS USED TO PHYSICALLY RESTRICT A JUVENILE PRIOR TO ADJUDICATION.

THE USE OF DETENTION HAS BEEN WIDELY DEBATED. MANY FEEL THAT IT IS UNNECESSARILY USED IN MANY CASES.

SOME FELT THAT PRIOR STATUTES WERE SO BROAD AS TO PERMIT THE DETENTION OF ALMOST ANY JUVENILE CHARGED WITH DELINQUENCY.

IN RESPONSE, THE NEW CODE REDEFINES THE CRITERIA FOR USE OF DETENTION.

a juvenile will not appear at a court hearing or that the juvenile presents a serious threat to the physical safety of persons or property and is charged with an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult. Juveniles charged with repetitive disorderly persons offenses may be detained but only if there is a likelihood of a custodial sentence. Additionally, the new Code incorporates provisions designed to protect due process rights and expedite case processing.

Has detention use been altered by these new provisions? We addressed this question by analyzing two separate but related data bases: the Department of Corrections' Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit reports and the Commission's Unit Case Database. Monitoring Unit reports indicate the following:

- Detention is extensively used. In 1984 and 1985 there were approximately 9,200 admissions per year to detention facilities. Unit Case indicates that some juveniles were placed in detention more than once during our six-month study period.
- From 1980 to 1985, admissions to detention facilities declined by 15%. During this same time period, juvenile populations in the applicable age group declined by 11%.[3]
- There is considerable variation in the use of detention among New Jersey's counties.
- This variation is apparent when detention rates are compared with delinquency complaints. In 1984, the statewide average of detention admissions as a percentage of delinquency complaints was 10%. Hudson County's ratio was 21%, while Cape May's was 3%.[4]
- While there has been a long-term decline in detention admissions, we experienced a slight increase in admissions in the first two years of Code implementation (9,076 admissions in 1983 vs. 9,213 in 1984 and 9,188 in 1985) despite a declining crime rate.
- However, the average daily population of juveniles being held in detention facilities fell substantially during the Code's first year, from 462 in 1983 to 394 in 1984, but rose to 432 in 1985.

This decline in average daily population appears attributable to a shortening in the average length of stay in detention facilities, from 18.6 days in 1983 to 15.7 days in 1984.[5] A variety of factors may account for this, including Code mandated expedited case processing and accelerated transfer of disposed cases. In 1985, however, the average length of stay in detention facilities increased to 17.1 days. However, as this report goes to print in mid-1986, detention populations are increasing significantly.

Interestingly, counties differ significantly in their use of detention. Since each county varies in the level and seriousness of criminal activity, it is important to review information in this context. Unit Case enables us to track cases from original charges

DETENTION IS STILL EXTENSIVELY USED. THERE WERE OVER 9,200 ADMISSIONS IN 1984.

OUR ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION FACILITIES HAVE DECLINED OVER A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD.

HOWEVER, THERE ARE CONSIDERABLE REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF DETENTION.

AVERAGE DAILY POPULATIONS DECLINED SUBSTANTIALLY JUST AFTER THE CODE, BUT HAVE INCREASED SINCE.

AN INTERESTING FINDING IS THAT THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY IN DETENTION HAS DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE NEW CODE. THIS IS DUE IN LARGE PART TO CODE PROVISIONS.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE TYPES OF CHARGES DETENTION IS USED FOR.

through disposition. Our review of this data (from January 1 through June 30 of 1985) on juveniles detained at court entry (docketing) provides the following information:

- The most common "lead" charges pending against juveniles detained at docketing include: Burglary (15%), Theft (14%), Robbery (13%), Assault (11%), Aggravated Assault (8%), and Drug Related Offenses (8%).
- County variations in this pattern are significant. For example, in Essex and Hudson Counties, nearly 40% of the detained cases involve serious lead offenses including Homicide, Sexual Offenses, Aggravated Assault and Robbery. Conversely, in Bergen, Cape May, Gloucester, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean and Salem Counties, over 50% of the cases detained involve less serious lead offenses including Burglary, Theft, or Assault.

Another interesting fact is that not all juveniles detained are adjudicated, and few are eventually subject to any type of institutional confinement. Unit Case indicates that during a six-month period:

- Statewide, 88% of those cases placed in detention at docketing were eventually adjudicated. The remaining 12% were not adjudicated by virtue of diversion, dismissal or case inactivation.
- Of those cases placed in detention at docketing and eventually adjudicated, 30% had their charges dismissed at adjudication and only 19% received a disposition involving residential placement or incarceration.

OUR RESEARCH INDICATES THAT FEW OF THE JUVENILES WHO ARE DETAINED ARE SUBSEQUENTLY INCARCERATED OR PLACED IN RESIDENTIAL SETTINGS.

WAIVERS TO ADULT COURT

The transfer of jurisdiction of an accused juvenile from juvenile court to adult criminal court has historically been a rare event in New Jersey. In keeping with its objective of dealing more punitively with serious offenders, the new Code significantly expands the types of cases eligible for waiver by adopting a chiefly offense-based waiver criteria. Additionally, the burden of proof is shifted to the defense to show that the defendant can be rehabilitated by age 19.

Considerable controversy surrounded adoption of these new waiver guidelines. Framers of the provision did not articulate intent that waivers should increase, but rather that the reasons waivers were requested or granted be more clearly articulated, thus requiring more prosecutorial and judicial introspection.[6] However, there was a general consensus that the new provisions would result in more juveniles being tried as adults, but there was little agreement as to how many would be waived. Some critics charged that changes would "open the floodgates" to juvenile waivers. This did not happen.

ABOUT WAIVERS

HISTORICALLY, THE USE OF WAIVER HAS BEEN RARE.

THE NEW CODE EXPANDS THE POSSIBILITY OF WAIVER USE.

MANY PREDICTED THAT WE WOULD EXPERIENCE A DRAMATIC INCREASE IN WAIVER USE.

Figures compiled by the Attorney General's Office on the use of waivers pre and post-Code are enlightening.[7] In 1983 (the last year before the Code implementation), prosecutors filed 151 motions for waiver; 93 (62%) were granted. In 1984 (the first year of expanded provisions), prosecutors filed motions for 95 waivers; 76 (80%) were granted. Thus, under the new Code, a greater percentage of prosecutorial motions for waivers were granted, but fewer prosecutorial motions were filed than under the old provisions. The Attorney General's report concludes ". . . the revised state legislation regarding juvenile waivers has not had a dramatic impact upon prosecutorial motions for waivers".[8]

THIS PREDICTION HAS NOT MATERIALIZED. IN FACT, FEWER PROSECUTOR MOTIONS FOR WAIVER HAVE BEEN FILED, AND FEWER HAVE BEEN GRANTED.

THE FAMILY COURT

A major thrust of the new Code is its focus on the family. While juveniles previously had been held solely accountable for their actions, the new Code recognizes that the public welfare and the interests of juveniles are best served by broadening family responsibility for juveniles who commit less serious offenses. To accomplish this, a number of structural and statutory changes were effected.

Primary among these changes was the creation of a Family Court through constitutional amendment. A component of the Superior Court, the Family Court assumed jurisdiction over all matters previously heard in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations and the Matrimonial Part of the Chancery Division of the Superior Courts and for adoption matters previously under the jurisdiction of County Surrogate's offices. This consolidated jurisdiction over a diverse collection of family law matters under one court at the Superior Court level.

The new structure provides for a more unified approach to all family law matters. Proponents anticipated that a number of benefits would result from the formation of the new court. Some felt that organization would improve and that problems associated with separate courts having jurisdiction over different areas of family law (i.e., the issuance of conflicting orders from different courts) would be reduced or eliminated. Others felt that the new structure would enhance the ability of judges to consider individual problems in the context of the family. The old structure, it was said, made it possible for one judge to hear a divorce proceeding in one courtroom, while down the hall another judge presided over a delinquency hearing for the couple's child. This structure made it difficult to consider each case in a comprehensive fashion.

The Code does not specify all elements of family court operations. In conjunction with the creation of the new court, the Administrative Office of the Courts exerted much effort to develop new structures to support the Family Court. For example, it promulgated a Family Division model plan which provided for a regional approach to Family Division management. The plan stated that each vicinage Family Division Staff Support Unit should be divided into teams, each of which would be assigned

THE FAMILY COURT

THE NEW CODE RECOGNIZES THAT THE PUBLIC WELFARE AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF JUVENILES ARE BEST SERVED BY BROADENING FAMILY RESPONSIBILITY.

MANY FELT THAT THE CREATION OF A FAMILY COURT WITH ITS EXPANDED JURISDICTION WOULD IMPROVE OUR ABILITY TO HANDLE FAMILY PROBLEMS.

THE NEW STRUCTURE PROVIDES FOR A MORE UNIFORM APPROACH.

THE COURTS HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT EFFORT TO DEVELOP A FAMILY COURT APPROACH.

to a particular geographical region. The teams would view individuals in the context of the family and would become expert brokers of the social services available in their regions, a structure intended to strengthen ties between courts and communities.

The plan outlined three alternative strategies for the assignment of judges and the calendaring of cases. The first was a one judge-one region approach, wherein all matters emanating from a region would be referred to a particular judge for handling. Each judge would become "fully conversant with the resources and demographics" of a region and would base his decisions "on his knowledge of local conditions." Alternatively, a one judge-one family approach could be used wherein new complaints would be assigned to judges randomly and all subsequent complaints ever filed against that individual or any member of that individual's immediate family would be heard by the same judge, who "would come to know the family and, therefore, be able to deal more intelligently with its legal problems." The third alternative was judicial specialization, where judges would be assigned to particular types of cases, although the plan noted that "a strict specialization approach probably would not be acceptable"[9] since it was not in line with the philosophy of a family court.

In December of 1983 the Administrative Office of the Courts conducted a Family Division planning conference for the Family Division Presiding Judges and Case Managers. The concept of regionalization was a major topic at the conference. Each vicinage was asked to develop a written Family Division Implementation Plan which would include a regionalization component. The vicinages subsequently submitted plans, each of which was ultimately approved by the Administrative Director.

REGIONALIZATION IS PART OF THE FAMILY COURT PHILOSOPHY. YET THERE HAS BEEN LIMITED SUCCESS IN IMPLEMENTING THIS SYSTEM.

The degree to which regionalization has been achieved in the family courts is a matter of debate. While some vicinages have adopted regional approaches to delineating responsibility to Family Division Staff Support Units, the assignment of judges, and the calendaring of cases, other vicinages appear to have made only limited progress in this area. Managerial headaches are an impediment, but there also appears to be resistance to a plan which eliminates judicial specialization. Many judges have developed specific expertise. While judges may be reluctant to move into new areas of law simply because of preference, there also appears to be resistance to the concept of generalist judges.

Whatever the reason, the plans for regionalization have enjoyed limited success. To what extent this has impacted on the functioning of the court, and particularly on the ability of the court to view individual problems in a family context, is undetermined. It seems, though, that having the divorce proceeding in one courtroom and the delinquency hearing in another does not differ significantly from having the cases heard in Matrimonial and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION

Another important aspect of the Code is the creation of Family Crisis Intervention Units. These Units, operating in some counties as part of court intake, are intended to deal with non-delinquent juvenile and family problems. From the Senate Judiciary Committee statement:

> Essential in the reasoning underlying a family court is the recognition that a vast majority of juvenile misconduct is the result of troubled family circumstances. Critical in dealing with this situation is a mechanism which will provide troubled juveniles and their families a noncoercive opportunity to resolve conflicts and receive needed services. These juvenile-family crisis intervention units . . . . . provide a procedure to deal with those juvenile matters which do not result in delinquent acts, but which are sufficiently serious to necessitate intervention.[10]

The Units have jurisdiction over parents, guardians, and other family members "found to be contributing to the family crisis" and are required to respond immediately to problems. After assessing the nature of the crisis, the Units either provide services or refer the family to community services. Every attempt is made to address the crisis and keep the case out of court through voluntary provision of services.

Units have been created in each county and have successfully assumed jurisdiction over many cases previously handled by the court. A recent survey conducted by the Association for Children of New Jersey indicates that these Units frequently recommend that parents get help. Half of these Units report making such recommendations in at least 80% of their cases; three-fourths in at least 40% of the cases they consider.[11]

The Commission is interested in the extent to which these units are providing an alternative case processing system. Available information suggests this is occurring:

- In Court Year 1983, the courts handled approximately 11,600 Juveniles-In-Need of Supervision (JINS) cases.
- Approximately 5,300 JINS cases were handled in the first six months of Court Year 1984. The JINS System was terminated midway through the court year and cases were subsequently referred to Crisis Intervention Units.
- In Court Year 1985, Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Units handled a total of 13,798 cases. Of these, only 1,416 (10%) were eventually referred to court as Juvenile-Family Crisis Petitions.[12]

These figures indicate that Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Units divert a large number of cases, although their success in stabilizing or resolving family problems remains a question. There is some evidence to suggest that they have not achieved their full potential. A past Department of Human Service report indicates:

JUVENILE-FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

THE CREATION OF JUVENILE-FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS IS AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE CODE. THESE MECHANISMS WERE DESIGNED TO PROVIDE TROUBLED YOUTHS AND THEIR FAMILIES WITH A NONCOERCIVE OPPORTUNITY TO RESOLVE CONFLICTS AND RECEIVE NEEDED SERVICES.

THESE UNITS HAVE JURISDICTION OVER PARENTS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS CONTRIBUTING TO A FAMILY CRISIS.

ONE IMPACT IS A REDUCTION OF COURT WORKLOAD. THESE UNITS ARE NOW HANDLING A SIGNIFICANT CASELOAD PREVIOUSLY HANDLED BY THE COURT. FOR EXAMPLE, THE COURTS HANDLED 11,600 JINS CASES IN 1983. THESE ARE NOW HANDLED BY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS.

. . . while every county has established a Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Unit, virtually all of them are inhibited by lack of resources to provide necessary staffing. The intensive hands-on intervention with less serious offenders and their families envisioned by the Legislation is *not* happening on a statewide basis".[13] (emphasis added)

There is evidence suggesting that this situation is improving. In Fiscal Year 1986, the Legislature appropriated approximately one million dollars for use by Family Crisis Intervention Units.

THOUGH THESE UNITS DIVERT MANY CASES FROM THE COURTS, THEIR SUCCESS IN RESOLVING FAMILY PROBLEMS SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO FURTHER EVALUATION.

FAMILY MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS

Since a major goal of the Code is to enhance the court's ability to deal with delinquency as a "family issue" the Code permits parental (or guardian) involvement in dispositions. In fact, the Code empowers judges to order that parents receive services or participate in programs when it is found that their actions or failure to act contributed to a juvenile's delinquency. Parents failing to comply with such an order can be incarcerated under the court's authority to enforce litigant's rights.

There is conflicting evidence concerning the extent of utilization and effectiveness of this provision. Seven of nine judges, responding to the Association for Children of New Jersey's survey indicated that they were utilizing authority over parents more frequently than before.[14] When asked what they would do to improve the functioning of the Family Court, 31% of the DYFS Caseworkers we surveyed indicated that this authority should be expanded or used more extensively. When asked to indicate provisions of the new Code which they thought were working particularly well, 37% of the Prosecutors and 36% of the Public Defenders we surveyed noted "broadening of family responsibility for juvenile's conduct". Conversely, 7% of the Prosecutors and 21% of the Public Defenders indicated that this same provision was not working particularly well.[15]

Case Managers, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Family Courts, have a unique perspective on court functioning. We asked them about the use and impact of this provision:

- Half (7) of those surveyed estimated that parental participation was ordered in 10% or less of all disposed cases.
- Six of the fourteen Case Managers felt that parental participation was ordered in 15% to 30% of all disposed cases. One felt that 65% of the dispositions involved an order for parental participation.
- Case Managers felt that parents were almost exclusively ordered to attend counseling, but were sometimes ordered to make restitution, attend substance abuse evaluation or prevention programs, keep the juvenile in at curfew, or see that the juvenile attends school.

FAMILY MEMBER INVOLVEMENT IN DELINQUENCY DISPOSITIONS

AN IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE CODE IS THE POWER IT GRANTS JUDGES TO INVOLVE FAMILY MEMBERS IN DISPOSITIONS.

HOWEVER, OUR SURVEYS INDICATE THAT THERE ARE CONFLICTING OPINIONS ABOUT HOW SUCCESSFUL THIS NEW PROVISION IS.

MANY WOULD LIKE TO SEE GREATER UTILIZATION OF THIS AUTHORITY.

OUR SURVEYS INDICATE THAT:

- **THE PARENTAL PARTICIPATION PROVISION IS RARELY USED.**
- **WHEN USED, PARENTS WERE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ORDERED TO COUNSELING.**
- **WHEN ORDERED, PARENTS USUALLY COMPLY WITH COURT ORDERS.**

- Most parents apparently complied with the court orders. Eight of the Case Managers estimated that fewer than 10% of the parents had failed to comply with a court order.
- A variety of mechanisms are used to monitor parental compliance. In some counties court staff, including judges (through periodic review) do the monitoring. In other counties, the agency providing the ordered service has responsibility for reporting noncompliance.
- When asked to characterize the provision of the Code broadening parental responsibility, nine Case Managers responded "moderately successful" and five Case Managers responded "unsuccessful".

The perceptions of Case Managers reinforce the information derived from the Unit Case system. During the six-month study period, only 42 dispositions were recorded as including an order of parental involvement. Since Unit Case only captures the four most central components of any disposition, it possibly underrepresents parental involvement in dispositions. It does appear, however, that this provision has had very limited impact in most jurisdictions.

"VOLUNTARY" INVOLVEMENT IS FREQUENTLY USED.

Additional surveys with other actors informed us that the Court often relies on "voluntary" parental involvement and that when a parent indicated he/she is willing to cooperate with the Court, formal involvement in a disposition may not be utilized. Parental involvement is also used as a "condition" of probation and, as such, would not be recorded as a disposition. Other dispositions involve services which have a family focus, and encourage at least some degree of parental involvement. These mechanisms for voluntary compliance have always existed, however. By granting judges the authority to formally order family involvement, the Court obtains the authority to enforce that participation.

OUR SURVEYS ALSO INDICATE THAT THERE IS RELUCTANCE TO HOLD PARENTS IN CONTEMPT FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.

Most Case Managers informed us that there is reluctance to find parents in contempt for noncompliance, the enforcement mechanism built into the Code. However, this provision has been utilized. Recently, parents were ordered jailed for failing to comply with an order mandating counseling.

In any case, it appears that the court faces complex obstacles in dealing with delinquency in the context of the family. Many juveniles do not have a "family" in the traditional sense. They are rootless. Others come from such bad family situations as to make parental involvement meaningless. There are significant practical, legal and philosophical issues related to family participation. To what extent is bad parenting "illegal"? Will ordering parental or family member involvement in dispositions have any impact? What type of dispositional involvement is practical? How can family member involvement be monitored? One Judge informed us that monitoring is the most difficult problem he faces, and that there are no programs he can refer parents to for counseling. Who provides services? If a family member fails to abide by a court order, what practical recourse is available? It appears that these and similar issues must be resolved before we can make significant progress in this area.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF BARRIERS TO INCREASED PARENTAL PARTICIPATION.

7. COURT ACCESS TO SERVICES AND RESOURCES

- **HAVE NEW SERVICES BECOME AVAILABLE?**
- **WHAT ADDITIONAL SERVICES ARE REQUIRED?**
- **WHO PROVIDES DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES?**
- **WHAT PROBLEMS DOES THE COURT HAVE IN OBTAINING SERVICES?**
- **DO ACCESS OR RESOURCE FACTORS INFLUENCE DISPOSITIONAL DECISIONMAKING?**

A major goal of the Code is to expand the services available to the court. This goal is supported by several provisions. The range of dispositional choices available to the court is significantly expanded. New options such as short-term incarceration are added to the list of possibilities. Code-mandated planning encourages increased court access to services and fosters an atmosphere conducive to creating new options. Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Units provide a new option. Generally, one would anticipate that these provisions would improve the court's ability to obtain services for its clients.

THE NEW CODE PROVIDES THE COURT WITH A MUCH WIDER RANGE OF OPTIONS FOR DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY.

Yet despite these provisions, our analysis indicates that several distinct (yet related) problems exist. The first is a lack of resources; the second, the existence of barriers to court utilization of existing services and the third, a lack of monitoring of dispositional services.

HOWEVER, SEVERAL PROBLEMS LIMIT THE COURT'S ABILITY TO USE THESE OPTIONS.

RESOURCE AVAILABILITY

Our interviews indicate that many key actors feel that the Code's overall impact is limited because few additional resources were provided for services. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has noted the need for additional services.[1] Service provider agencies, such as the Department of Human Services, have requested additional funding to support court related services.[2] While efforts to improve services are being spearheaded at the local level by County Youth Services Commissions, State government is being asked to finance much of this effort. Various requests are now or will soon be presented to the legislature. A court study group concluded:

ONE PROBLEM IS A LACK OF RESOURCES TO SUPPORT THESE OPTIONS. OPTIONS CAN EXIST ON PAPER AND NOT IN REALITY.

MANY INDIVIDUALS THINK THE CODE'S IMPACT HAS BEEN LIMITED BECAUSE OF LACK OF RESOURCES.

> The State should provide financial incentives to encourage counties to provide a variety of alternative disposition programs which would reduce the number of juvenile offenders sent to state correctional facilities. In addition, a program should be established to reimburse counties for capital expenses they incur in establishing/upgrading juvenile detention facilities for use on a post-disposition basis . . .[3]

To gain insight into what is available or needed, we surveyed a group of key actors. The survey group consisted of 177 individuals including 14 Judges, 14 Family Part Case Managers, 46 Prosecutors, 28 Public Defenders, 21 Department of Human Services County Representatives and 54 Division of Youth and Family Service Caseworkers.[4] Their responses to our inquiries are summarized below.

WE SURVEYED A NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS TO FIND OUT WHAT SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE AND WHAT SERVICES ARE NEEDED. THEY TOLD US:

Have Options Increased?

It had been predicted that the dispositional options available to the court would increase as a result of Code provisions. Our survey indicates that this has happened, but only to a limited degree:

- In response to a question asking if options in delinquency cases had increased since Code implementation, most Judges indicated that there had been some, but not a major increase, in dispositional options.

THERE HAS NOT BEEN A MAJOR INCREASE IN DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS.

- In response to a question asking if any specific programs had been created to support the Code's expanded dispositional options, a majority of Prosecutors (by a slim margin) indicated that new programs had been created, while most Public Defenders (also by a slim margin) responded negatively.

SOME, BUT NOT MANY, NEW PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN CREATED TO SUPPORT THE OPTIONS SPECIFIED IN THE CODE.

Are Current Options Adequate?

A related issue is whether the dispositional choices presently available to the court are adequate. Key actors express a variety of views on this issue:

- Describing the "range" of choices available to the court in delinquency cases, 57% of the Case Managers and 50% of the Prosecutors surveyed described this range as "adequate, but needs expansion". However, 53% of the Department of Human Services Representatives characterized this range as "poor or nonexistent".

THE RANGE OF DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES IS DESCRIBED BY KEY ACTORS AS POOR OR IN NEED OF EXPANSION.

- Our judicial survey indicated that 80% of Judges questioned felt that one of the juvenile system's greatest immediate needs was a system of residential or quasi-residential programs.

JUDGES FEEL THAT ONE OF THE GREATEST NEEDS IS A SYSTEM OF RESIDENTIAL AND QUASI-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS.

Are All Options Available?

Our surveys indicate that some options are limited. This observation is based on the response of 109 key actors in completing a matrix. The matrix listed a series of Code specified dispositions and asked respondents to describe the resources supporting

SOME SERVICES THAT DO EXIST ARE ADEQUATE. OTHERS NEED TO BE IMPROVED OR EXPANDED.

these dispositions in one of five ways: adequate resources available; resources available but needs improvement; resources available but needs expansion; resources not available but of limited use; and resources not available/needs to be established.

While there was considerable variation in response by region, the overall response can be summarized as follows:

- Resources supporting *incarceration, probation, community service* and *restitution* were most frequently described as either "adequate" or "available but needs improvement".
- Resources supporting *residential programs, residential drug and alcohol programs, educational/vocational programs* and *work programs* were most often viewed as "available, but needs expansion".
- Resources supporting *outdoor programs* were most frequently described as "not available, needs to be established".
- Respondents were generally split on their characterization of resources supporting *counselling services.* Equal numbers indicated resources were "adequate" or "available, but needs expansion".

Have Dispositional Patterns Changed?

One index of the Code's impact is the extent to which dispositional patterns have changed. Our survey indicated the following:

SOME FEEL THAT DISPOSITIONAL PATTERNS ARE CHANGING, WHILE OTHERS DISAGREE.

- Forty-four percent of the Prosecutors surveyed felt that the Code had impacted on the use of various dispositions, while 35% were undecided. Most of those indicating that dispositional patterns were changing thought that incarceration was being used less frequently. Some indicated that residential and day programs were being utilized more frequently.
- By contrast, 50% of the Public Defenders surveyed did not think that the Code had changed dispositional patterns.

What Options Are Still Needed?

What dispositional resources do key actors think should be expanded, improved or established? Our survey indicated the following:

JUDGES IDENTIFIED CURRENT SERVICE NEEDS AS:

- **MORE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS.**
- **MORE DRUG/ALCOHOL PROGRAMS.**
- **BETTER DYFS SERVICES.**
- **BETTER PROBATION SERVICES.**
- **CREATION OF SHORT-TERM COMMITMENT PROGRAMS.**
- **IMPROVED DIAGNOSTIC AND EVALUATION SERVICES.**

- In response to a request to list, in priority order, up to five options they would like to see established, expanded or improved in their county, judges most frequently noted increased residential programs, increased drug and alcohol programs, better DYFS related services (placements, better coordination, etc.), better probation services (especially intensive supervision), short-term commitment programs and improved court diagnostic and evaluative services.

- 163 other key actors responded to a request to list up to five dispositional programs or services that they believe need the highest priority attention. The most frequently cited services (by category) included:

Dispositional Service (By Category)	Number Indicating This As A Choice
Residential Programs (Various Types)	85
Drug and Alcohol Programs (Residential and Nonresidential)	77
Community-Based Programs (Various types, including Day Treatment, Outdoor Programs, Community Service Programs, etc.)	60
Sex Offender Programs (Residential and Nonresidential)	41
Various Educational, Vocational, Alternative School and Work Programs	35
Mental Health Programs (Various types)	23
Custodial Programs (Including Incarceration, 60 Day Commitment & Detention Programs)	22

While opinions do not represent empirical fact, they do provide valuable insight into what actors see as system needs. As stated by one Judge:

> It is one thing to legislatively list new services but yet another to actually provide them. Such a sleight of hand appears evident in our new Code.

Based on the results of these opinion surveys, the following observations are made:

- While the Code expands dispositional options "on paper", and some new programs and services have become available, options are still limited.
- Specific gaps exist.
- Because the gaps are identified by key actors in a position to influence dispositional choices, it is likely that expanded resources in areas related to gaps would result in different dispositional choices.

OTHER KEY ACTORS IDENTIFIED CURRENT SERVICE NEEDS AS:

- **MORE RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS.**
- **MORE DRUG/ALCOHOL PROGRAMS.**
- **MORE COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS.**
- **ESTABLISHMENT OF SEX OFFENDER PROGRAMS.**
- **MORE EDUCATION AND WORK PROGRAMS.**
- **MORE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.**
- **IMPROVED CUSTODIAL PROGRAMS.**

FROM OUR SURVEYS, WE CONCLUDE THAT:

- **MANY OPTIONS EXIST ON PAPER ONLY.**
- **MANY EXISTING SERVICES NEED TO BE IMPROVED OR EXPANDED.**
- **SPECIFIC GAPS EXIST.**
- **EXPANDED SERVICES WOULD LIKELY RESULT IN DIFFERENT DISPOSITIONAL PATTERNS.**

COURT ACCESS TO SERVICE

Even presupposing that significant additional resources are provided to service agencies, this does not necessarily mean that court access to these services is assured. Court actors frequently complain about the difficulty they encounter in obtaining services. Access is achieved in several ways: direct control, purchase or through "cooperation" from outside service providers.

While a few states provide the court with resources to directly administer post-dispositional services, others permit the courts to purchase service. Pennsylvania, for example, permits judges to place juveniles in specific programs with costs shared jointly between state and county government. In most states, however, the juvenile court does not directly provide dispositional services. Florida has organized its system by separating the legal procedures of the juvenile court from the delivery of service. All intake, detention, probation and dispositional services traditionally connected to the juvenile court are now administered by a single state-level executive branch agency.

New Jersey's approach is one where the court relies on a combination of its own services and the resources of other state and local, public and private agencies. With the exception of probation, the court does not usually directly administer or control dispositional services and has no fund for the purchase of services. It relies on the cooperation of a "service provider" system to supply services and, in some cases, to determine which services are appropriate. And even though the court's own service, probation, is used for approximately 41% of all dispositions, it largely relies on outside agencies to provide support.

The court faces a significant array of problems in obtaining the cooperation of outside agencies. It must understand what services are available. It must locate these services and gain cooperation. Agencies which provide services can be characterized as a highly fragmented and centerless network. Many programs are specialized. They treat individual symptoms rather than the range of problems experienced by many court involved juveniles and their families. The court must also deal with agencies that unilaterally define their responsibility. Some avoid serving delinquent populations. Further, the lack of services in some critical areas (e.g. residential placement) compromises the court's ability to intervene in ways it deems appropriate (see Section 9).

The service provider system also has difficulty in dealing with the court. The pressure to "do something" in delinquency cases often leads to a service orientated intervention. The indiscriminate use of a service "fix" has numerous implications. While pre-dispositional conferences, pre-dispositional reports and dispositional hearings provide an opportunity to diagnose client needs, the ability to diagnose problems varies by region.

Given the fact that many delinquents receive neither diagnosis nor treatment prior to court involvement, responsibility for obtaining diagnostic service falls to the court.

EVEN IF MORE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED, THIS DOES NOT GUARANTEE COURT ACCESS.

COURT ACTORS FREQUENTLY COMPLAIN ABOUT THE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING SERVICES.

A FEW STATES LET THE COURT DIRECTLY ADMINISTER DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES. OTHERS PERMIT THE COURT TO PURCHASE SERVICES.

IN NEW JERSEY, THE COURT DOES NOT CONTROL MOST DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES, NOR DOES IT HAVE FUNDS TO PURCHASE SERVICES. IT LARGELY RELIES ON THE COOPERATION OF A SERVICE PROVIDER SYSTEM TO SUPPLY DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES.

THE COURTS FACE A NUMBER OF PROBLEMS IN OBTAINING DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES:

- **THE COURT DOES NOT ALWAYS KNOW WHAT'S AVAILABLE.**
- **THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM IS FRAGMENTED.**
- **THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM IS UNRESPONSIVE.**
- **THE SERVICE DELIVERY SYSTEM IS UNACCOUNTABLE.**

SERVICE PROVIDERS ALSO HAVE DIFFICULTY IN DEALING WITH THE COURT.

Currently, the court is able to meet this responsibility to some extent, but not as adequately as necessary given the dearth of diagnostic resources available to it.

WITHOUT A DIAGNOSTIC CAPACITY AT THE FRONT END OF THE SYSTEM, THE NEEDS OF MANY JUVENILE OFFENDERS BECOME A MYSTERY.

To obtain diagnostic evaluation, the courts use a variety of resources. Some have evaluation units. In other counties, a judge may refer cases to a local mental health center or another service provider for evaluation before rendering a disposition. However, there is no uniform procedure for evaluating all youth entering the courts or for determining what interventions are needed.

THERE IS NO CONSISTENT APPROACH FOR DETERMINING WHAT SERVICES ARE REQUIRED OR WHO WILL SUPPLY THEM.

There is evidence suggesting that many juvenile problems are not known at the point of disposition. This became increasingly evident when reviewing the information contained in pre-disposition reports in comparison with information developed on these same juveniles once they had been committed.

Our key actor surveys indicate that some service providers feel the court inappropriately utilizes their services because they do not understand the client's needs or the agency's program. Others feel that the court is often forced to use more restrictive or costly options because no other alternatives are available. The classic argument is that the lack of community-based services results in overutilization of incarceration.[5]

MANY SERVICE PROVIDERS FEEL THAT THE COURTS INAPPROPRIATELY UTILIZE THEIR SERVICES.

Another problem is the inherent difficulty of utilizing an outside service provider system when little feedback is provided. Even in those cases where a juvenile is successfully disposed to an outside agency, the court receives little or no information on what services are being provided, the juvenile's progress (save for those juveniles who re-enter the system on new charges), or how effective these services are in dealing with delinquency. While some courts have developed monitoring systems, no uniform system for monitoring court dispositions exists.

EVEN WHEN SERVICES ARE OBTAINED, THE COURT RARELY GETS ANY FEEDBACK ON THE SUCCESS OF THE TREATMENT.

These problems have led some to suggest that the court should directly administer dispositional services. In fact, there is evidence to suggest that this is happening in New Jersey. Court units such as probation are increasingly developing their own services. Others argue this arrangement causes duplication, confusion of responsibility and poses serious due process issues. Thus they maintain that services should be provided by executive branch agencies.[6]

PROBATION

Probation is the most visible example of direct court administration of a dispositional service. Probation departments function as arms of the court in all 21 counties. As noted in Section 5, our statistics indicate that probation is used as the lead disposition in 41% of all dispositions. Probation's role is even more extensive, however, since probation departments administer restitution and community service programs, collect Violent Crimes Compensation Board penalties and fines, and "informally" monitor formal continuances.

PROBATION IS THE MOST WIDELY USED DISPOSITION.

PROBATION'S ROLE IS EXTENSIVE.

Probation supervision involves monitoring of clients, enforcement of court orders, and referral to or delivery of services. A recent Division of Probation publication describes this role:

> The responsibility of the supervising officer is two-fold: monitoring the juvenile's behavior for compliance with court-ordered conditions as well as providing services which will enhance the juvenile's ability to affect positive behavior change. These include social, mental health, vocational, educational, and any number of other needed services.[7]

THE ROLE OF PROBATION IS EXPANDING BEYOND SUPERVISION TO DIRECT SERVICE DELIVERY.

Probation faces a classic dilemma—is its primary function the protection of the community or the provision of services? While probation has always retained its monitoring and enforcement responsibility, it has traditionally relied on referrals to other agencies providing services to fulfill its service provision responsibility. It is increasingly moving to direct service provision, though. A recently published Resource Manual lists some of the direct services provided by probation. The listing is impressive and includes many and varied efforts including counseling, education and training, job development, family assessment and treatment, alcohol and drug treatment, and more.[8] Probation even administers a day-treatment program, Probation Fields, in Passaic Co .nty.

The development of direct services by probation is an understandable response to environmental constraints; lack of outside agency service provision and lack of responsiveness to delinquency cases by the existing service provider system. Yet this significant trend raises several important policy questions: How should the court's role as a direct service provider be defined? Do increasing levels of direct service provision by probation detract from or diminish probation's supervision function? Will service provision by probation diminish the court's legitimate demands for service provision from other non-court agencies? Will increasing levels of service delivery by probation result in an uncoordinated and duplicative service provision system?

A MAJOR ISSUE IS WHETHER PROBATION'S ROLE OF SERVICE PROVIDER WILL DISCOURAGE RELIANCE ON OTHER NON-COURT AGENCIES.

THE IMPACT OF INCREASED RESOURCES ON DECISIONMAKING.

One significant policy question is whether the introduction of new resources modifies court behavior. Because no system-wide information on court dispositions was maintained in the past, pre-post Code decisionmaking comparisons are difficult. However, there is some evidence that the introduction of new programs or improvements in access may result in changed dispositional behaviors.

A MAJOR POLICY QUESTION IS WHETHER THE INTRODUCTION OF NEW PROGRAMS WILL MODIFY COURT DISPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOR. THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE THAT IT WILL, BUT ADDITIONAL RESEARCH IS REQUIRED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT.

The resource surveys indicate that we are experiencing a slow, limited and somewhat mixed expansion of dispositional services. Expansion of residential programs appears to be a priority need. Despite the fact that the court can request residential placement, residential slots for delinquent populations are difficult to obtain.

One area in which changed dispositional behavior can be observed is in the court's use of incarceration. To test the proposition that the introduction of new programs influences dispositional choice, we examined the impact of "alternative" programs (residential programs, day programs, etc.) developed by the Department of Corrections. Since 1980, the Department has gradually developed a number of such programs (see Section 9). Our analysis indicates a strong correlation between the increased availability and use of these alternative programs and a decrease in the use of incarceration. This is illustrated by a six-year comparison of the mix of juveniles incarcerated vs. those placed under the "custody" of the Department of Corrections and subsequently placed in alternative programs.

THERE APPEARS TO BE A CORRELATION BETWEEN INCREASED ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION AND DECREASED USE OF INCARCERATION.

Average Daily Populations In Department of Corrections Juvenile Programs Incarcerated vs. Under Custody (Non-Incarcerated)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Number of Juveniles Incarcerated	809	844	882	811	728	695
Number of Juveniles Under Custody in Alternative Programs	99	118	165	207	227	301

WHILE THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES UNDER THE CARE AND CUSTODY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS HAS INCREASED, THERE HAS BEEN A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES INCARCERATED IN THE DEPARTMENT'S INSTITUTIONS.

Some have argued that incarceration and alternative programs are similar in the degree to which they deprive juveniles of their liberty. Even given this, these trends illustrate the potential for impact the development of new resources can have. While the number of incarcerated offenders has decreased by 114 (13%) over five years, the number of those in custody in various Departmental alternative programs has increased by 202 (204%). While a direct cause and effect relationship cannot be established, it appears evident that creation of alternative programs has at least an indirect impact on institutional commitments.[9]

CONCLUSIONS

The issues expressed in this section are complex. While we are experiencing some growth in dispositional services for delinquent populations, many feel that these are inadequate to meet the court's needs. While some new resources have been provided, there is almost universal acclaim by key actors that existing resources are inadequate. The court's ability to access the services provided by outside agencies is thwarted by a number of conditions. Some feel that more services are required, others that court authority to command services should be improved. Outside service providers are requesting more resources to provide court-related services. Yet, as more resources are provided to these outside agencies, there are no guarantees that they will be used to meet the needs of court-involved youth. Concurrently, there are ever increasing efforts by judicial agencies such as probation to develop their own services.

OUR ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT WHILE THERE HAS BEEN SOME GROWTH IN DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES, EXISTING SERVICES ARE NOT ADEQUATE TO MEET COURT NEEDS. THE COURTS HAVE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING WHAT IS AVAILABLE.

MORE RESOURCES ARE BEING REQUESTED BY SERVICE PROVIDERS. YET THERE IS NO GUARANTEE THAT NEW RESOURCES WILL BE USED FOR COURT-INVOLVED YOUTH, NOR THAT NEW RESOURCES WILL CHANGE THE DISPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOR OF THE COURT.

8. SHORT-TERM COMMITMENT—A LITMUS TEST

- **WHY WAS THIS NEW OPTION CREATED?**
- **HOW HAS THE OPTION BEEN IMPLEMENTED?**
- **TO WHAT EXTENT (AND FOR WHOM) IS THE OPTION USED?**
- **WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED FROM THIS IMPLEMENTATION EFFORT?**

The new Code grants the courts a sentencing option previously unavailable; authority to commit juveniles to a youth detention facility for a term not to exceed 60 days. However, counties must take the initiative in establishing commitment programs. These programs must be approved by the Department of Corrections. No state funds were allocated to assist counties in creating commitment programs.

To date, only five counties (Cumberland, Middlesex, Ocean, Sussex and Warren) have implemented programs. While other counties may have affiliation agreements to use existing programs (for example, Somerset County has used existing programs in the past) program availability is clearly limited. In the first two years of Code implementation, just over 100 juveniles have received short-term commitment orders.

This new provision is an example of the expanded dispositional options specified in the Code. However, our analysis indicates:

- The Code provides little guidance as to who is an appropriate candidate for short-term commitment and what the program should be used for.
- Implementation of the option is contingent on county initiative. No state funds were provided. Programs must be financed by the county.
- Implementers at both the state and county level were left free to determine the specific nature of the option by how they define, create or use the program.
- The option can be viewed as "experimental" insofar as the Commission is required to review its implementation and the option is "sunset" after a period of 48 months absent legislative reinstatement.

THE CODE PERMITS JUDGES TO SENTENCE JUVENILES TO A YOUTH DETENTION FACILITY FOR A TERM NOT TO EXCEED 60 DAYS.

HOWEVER, FOR JUDGES TO USE THIS OPTION, COUNTIES MUST CREATE NEW PROGRAMS. TO DO SO, THEY MUST MEET STATE STANDARDS AND PROVIDE THE FUNDING. FEW PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED.

THE CODE PROVIDES LITTLE GUIDANCE ON WHO IS AN APPROPRIATE CANDIDATE FOR SHORT-TERM COMMITMENT.

These points, along with the fact that the option is entirely new, have caused us to view this option as a type of "litmus test" related to other Code implementation issues:

- How is legislative intent interpreted and operationalized?
- What happens when implementation is totally dependent on local initiatives?
- How does a lack of state funding impact on creation of new options?
- To what extent will implementers differ in their understanding or approach to Code provisions. What impact will this have?

The genesis of the legislative provision for short-term commitment relates to the Code's goal of expanding dispositional alternatives. Short-term commitment is an option somewhere between probation and state-level incarceration. The Code stipulates that juveniles sentenced to this option must have committed an offense which would have been a crime or repetitive disorderly persons offense if committed by an adult, and that the commitment sentence must be "consistent with the rehabilitative goals" of the Code.[1] There is no indication whether this new option should be used in lieu of probation, state-level incarceration, or as a substitute for some other type of disposition.

The concept of short-term commitment played to mixed reviews when originally proposed. Opposition was based on the fact that detention facilities were designed as "holding" institutions and were usually overcrowded. Further, the fact that the Code did not provide funds for implementation of programs led some to believe that juveniles would merely be warehoused. The basis for the option was debated. Some viewed it as an alternative to state-level incarceration and believed it would reduce the use of incarceration. Others saw it as "shock incarceration", a punitive method to deal with juveniles who would have otherwise received probation. Still others viewed the option as an intensive period of intervention in a residential setting.

Absent legislative guidance, the new option was left to implementers to define. The first step in this process was the creation of the Advisory Task Force on Juvenile Detention Commitment by the Department of Corrections. With membership drawn from the Department, the New Jersey Juvenile Detention Association, the Interstate Consortium on Residential Child Care, the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Judiciary and Detention Center Administrators, the Task Force was charged with developing the commitment program approval criteria.

The result of the Task Force's work, the *Manual of Standards for Juvenile Detention Commitment Programs* sets forth the facility and programmatic requirements that detention centers must meet. The *Manual* outlines a decidedly rehabilitative type of intervention; within seven days of admission, a treatment plan, "based on a thorough assessment of the juvenile's problems and needs" must be developed by the detention center's social worker. Social and educational services must be provided to committed

THE 60 DAY OPTION CAN BE USED AS A "LITMUS TEST" TO EXAMINE GENERAL IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES:

- **WHAT HAPPENS WHEN IMPLEMENTATION IS TOTALLY DEPENDENT ON LOCAL INITIATIVE.**
- **WHETHER LACK OF STATE FISCAL SUPPORT IMPACTS ON THE CREATION OF NEW OPTIONS.**
- **WHETHER IMPLEMENTERS DIFFER IN THEIR INTERPRETATION OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT.**

THE 60 DAY COMMITMENT OPTION PROVIDES AN ALTERNATIVE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN STATE-LEVEL INCARCERATION AND PROBATION.

SOME VIEW SHORT-TERM COMMITMENT AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO STATE LEVEL INCARCERATION WHILE OTHERS VIEW IT AS "SHOCK INCARCERATION".

THE STANDARDS FOR COMMITMENT PROGRAMS WERE DRAFTED BY A DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ADVISORY TASK FORCE.

THESE STANDARDS HAVE A HEAVY TREATMENT ORIENTATION.

juveniles. A juvenile's progress and the "effectiveness" of his treatment must be evaluated at least once every two weeks.[2]

While the *Manual* defines the nature of short-term commitment programs by outlining program requirements, judges determine who is committed. Our interviews with administrators of detention centers with commitment programs and a judge who has utilized the option found varying views on what the option is being used for. Further, a judicial survey indicated that many judges would like to have the option available for "shock" or short-term incarceration.[3]

Prosecutors and Public Defenders are equally divided on the issue of what the option is, or should be used for. When those surveyed were asked to assess the impact of short-term commitment, both groups were split on whether the option would be used in place of correctional commitment or for some other purpose.

THERE IS A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THIS TREATMENT APPROACH IS CONSISTENT WITH USING THE OPTION FOR "SHOCK INCARCERATION".

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DISAGREEMENT AS TO WHAT THE OPTION SHOULD BE USED FOR.

A PROFILE OF SHORT-TERM COMMITMENT JUVENILES

To further address this issue, we examined criminal justice, education, personal and family histories of the first 41 juveniles sentenced to a commitment program. These juveniles served commitment sentences in Cumberland, Middlesex and Ocean Counties. Some of the juveniles in the Middlesex and Ocean programs were sentenced in Somerset County. The following information describes this group of juveniles.

The majority of juveniles did not commit serious, violent offenses:

- Sixty-eight percent committed offenses which involved no damage to property or injury to person.

Most (80%) were already under the jurisdiction of the court:

- Forty-four percent were on straight probation.
- Twenty-seven percent were on probation with a condition of restitution or community service.

Most of these juveniles had histories of prior juvenile justice system involvement, although few had extensive histories:

- These juveniles averaged 5.4 prior arrests.
- The average age at first arrest was about 13.
- These juveniles averaged 2.7 prior adjudications of delinquency.

The typical juvenile was previously diverted several times and placed on probation nearly three times. Few had ever been incarcerated. Specifically:

- These juveniles averaged 3.4 prior diversions.
- These juveniles had been placed on probation an average of 2.7 times previously.
- Only four juveniles (10%) had previously been incarcerated.

A PROFILE OF JUVENILES SENTENCED TO SHORT-TERM INCARCERATION SHOWS THAT:

- **MOST DID NOT COMMIT SERIOUS OR VIOLENT OFFENSES INVOLVING INJURY OR PROPERTY DAMAGE.**
- **MOST WERE ALREADY UNDER COURT JURISDICTION.**
- **MOST HAD PRIOR RECORDS THOUGH FEW WERE EXTENSIVE.**
- **FEW HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN INCARCERATED.**
- **FEW HAD RECEIVED SOCIAL SERVICES OTHER THAN BY COURT ORDER.**
- **MANY WERE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL. MOST HAD BEEN DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS AND/OR POOR PERFORMERS IN THE CLASSROOM.**
- **ALMOST HALF CAME FROM SINGLE PARENT HOMES.**
- **MANY HAD SERIOUS FAMILY PROBLEMS.**
- **IN ADDITION TO DELINQUENCY, MANY HAD OTHER SERIOUS PERSONAL PROBLEMS.**

Few of these juveniles had received social services other than by court order. Our analysis of the records of these juveniles indicates the following percentages have received the following selected services:

- Special classes—20%
- Social services (DYFS)—15%
- Community mental health services—7%
- Other nonresidential social services—7%
- Drug counseling/therapy—5%
- Alcohol counseling/therapy—5%
- Residential or group placement settings—5%

More than half had been classified by a child study team:

- The most frequent classification (20%) was "emotionally disturbed".

Many of the juveniles were not in school. Even more had been behavioral or disciplinary problems in school. Some were very poor performers in the classroom:

- Twenty-nine percent had dropped out or had been expelled.
- Fifty-nine percent had been behavioral or disciplinary problems in school.
- Fifteen percent had reading grade equivalencies below the fourth grade level.

Many of these juveniles came from single parent homes:

- Forty-four percent were living in homes where the mother was the sole parent.

Some of these juveniles had experienced family problems. Our analysis of their records indicate the following number had experienced specific family-related problems:

- Lack of parental support/involvement—37%
- Abuse/neglect—27%
- Acting out/other emotional behavior by sibling(s)—17%
- Sibling(s) adjudicated delinquent—17%
- Recent death/illness in family—15%
- Recent separation/divorce of parents—15%
- Recent move of juvenile—15%
- Parental drug/alcohol abuse—15%
- Sibling(s) incarcerated—10%
- Recent unemployment of breadwinner—7%
- Sibling(s) drug/alcohol abuse—2%

For some of these juveniles, delinquency was accompanied by other personal problems. Our analysis of the records indicates the following incidences of selected personal problems:

- Destructiveness against persons—24%
- Diagnosed emotional disorder, non-psychotic—24%

WHEN COMPARED WITH A GROUP OF JUVENILES INCARCERATED DURING THE SAME TIME PERIOD, THIS GROUP:

- **COMMITTED LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES.**
- **HAD LESS EXTENSIVE RECORDS.**
- **HAD BEEN DIVERTED OR PLACED ON PROBATION MORE FREQUENTLY.**

IT THEREFORE SEEMS UNLIKELY THAT MANY OF THESE JUVENILES WOULD HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED EVEN IF THE 60 DAY OPTION DID NOT EXIST.

- Drug abuse—22%
- Alcohol abuse—22%
- Destructiveness against property—22%
- Hostility—20%
- Learning disability—20%
- Serious mental incapacitation short of retardation—12%
- Physical disorder or disability—10%
- Sexual deviance—7%
- Destructiveness against self—5%
- Pregnancy—5%
- Mental retardation—2%
- Cerebral palsy or epilepsy—2%
- Dyslexia—2%

A comparison of the characteristics of this group of juveniles with the characteristics of incarcerated juveniles (contained in Section 9) illustrates that the groups are unique. The short-term commitment juveniles committed less serious offenses, had less extensive prior records, but had been diverted and placed on probation more frequently than the incarcerated juveniles. It does not appear likely, therefore, that these juveniles would have been incarcerated if commitment programs had not been available.

PROGRAM AVAILABILITY

The Code allows, but does not mandate, the creation of this new option. Since no funds were allotted, creation is wholly dependent on county initiative.

The reasons for the failure of most counties to establish commitment programs appear varied. Incarceration has traditionally been viewed as a state-level responsibility. Without financial incentives, counties are reluctant to assume this responsibility. Many detention centers are at or near capacity and many detention center administrators are reluctant to accept jurisdiction over an additional population. Still others have informed us that 60 days is not enough time to meaningfully intercede in the lives of troubled juveniles.

Existing programs have been created largely through the efforts of detention facility staff as opposed to other system actors. Activism of detention center administrators, good facilities and enthusiastic staff appear to have contributed. These conditions appear in other counties, though, and interest in the option appears high. We surveyed Judges, Prosecutors, and Public Defenders and found:

- Over 90% of the Judges surveyed who did not have the option available indicated they would like to see it created.

TO DATE, ONLY FIVE COUNTIES (CUMBERLAND, MIDDLESEX, OCEAN, SUSSEX AND WARREN) HAVE CREATED 60 DAY COMMITMENT PROGRAMS.

IN THE FIRST TWO YEARS OF CODE IMPLEMENTATION, JUST OVER 100 JUVENILES HAVE BEEN COMMITTED.

SEVERAL FACTORS SEEM TO ACCOUNT FOR THE LIMITED ADOPTION OF THIS OPTION:

- **A TRADITIONAL RELIANCE ON THE STATE'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR INCARCERATION SERVICES.**
- **A LACK OF STATE FISCAL SUPPORT.**
- **CROWDED CONDITIONS IN SOME DETENTION CENTERS.**

- Sixty-seven percent of the Prosecutors surveyed said that the option was either already available (15%) or that there was interest in creating it (52%).
- Sixty percent of the Public Defenders surveyed said that the option was either already available (21%) or that there was interest in creating it (39%).

Why haven't other counties created short-term commitment programs? Much has been made of the programmatic requirements outlined in the *Manual.* Some actors suggest that these requirements mandate additional staff, making programs prohibitively expensive. At least one county's application is in limbo because it includes funding for a social worker position and there is opposition to increasing detention center cost. The administrator of the detention center in that county asserts the position is necessary to meet the *Manual's* standards. Others, familiar with the situation in this county and others, believe the *Manual* is being used as a scapegoat to retard the development of the option. It is difficult to determine whether more programs will develop in the future.

CONCLUSIONS

The short-term commitment option appears to be a victim of circumstances. This has resulted in its limited implementation and use. The option was widely debated from the beginning and was seen variously as an alternative to incarceration, as "shock incarceration" or as an intensive residential treatment option. Without legislative guidance, implementers were left to interpret the nature of this intervention. The Task Force on Juvenile Detention Commitment cast the program as social work intervention at the outset, limiting its potential as "shock incarceration". However, the profiles of juveniles committed to these programs clearly indicate that many are in need of rehabilitative services. To diminish program requirements might result in limiting much needed service.

Program administrators are now reiterating feelings that may have led the New Jersey Detention Association to initially oppose the option (a stance which was later reversed); 60 days may be too short a period in which to "rehabilitate" a delinquent. This problem, they argue, is compounded by the fact that sentence length is often reduced when credit is given for time spent in the detention center predispositionally. Further, some judges have exercised their authority to sentence juveniles for periods shorter than 60 days. The result is an option which may be difficult to implement as a purely incarcerative sentence and which is losing support for its rehabilitative potential.

Another equally disturbing issue is that of equal protection. If in fact the option is being used in some cases as an alternative to incarceration, is it fair that this option should only be available to the residents of certain counties? And the finding that juveniles committed to short-term incarceration would not likely have been incarcerated if the

- **THE RELUCTANCE OF DETENTION CENTERS TO ACCEPT ADDITIONAL RESPONSIBILITY.**
- **SKEPTICISM OVER MEANINGFUL REHABILITATION IN 60 DAYS OR LESS.**

DESPITE THESE PROBLEMS, OUR SURVEYS INDICATE THAT THERE IS STILL WIDE INTEREST IN ESTABLISHING THIS OPTION IN COUNTIES WHERE IT DOES NOT EXIST.

SOME ACTORS SUGGEST THAT THE PROGRAMMATIC REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED IN THE STANDARDS MANUAL AND THE EXPENSE INVOLVED IN MEETING THESE REQUIREMENTS SERVE TO LIMIT FURTHER GROWTH OF PROGRAMS.

OTHERS FEEL THAT THE MANUAL IS BEING USED AS A SCAPEGOAT.

MANY FEEL THAT ITS POTENTIAL AS A REHABILITATION OPTION IS LIMITED.

option did not exist supports those who claimed the option would merely "widen the net".

To what extent has implementation been impeded by a lack of state support? This is particularly difficult to assess because of a traditional view that incarceration is a state responsibility. Counties may be more willing to establish other types of non-incarcerative sentencing options. Since it appears that many counties could establish commitment programs with little or no additional expenditures, absence of state dollars may be a rationale for not creating programs which are not wanted for reasons wholly independent of cost.

THE LACK OF STATE-LEVEL SUPPORT MAY NOT BE THE ONLY FACTOR RETARDING FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

The history of implementation of this option is important since it leads to several general implementation observations:

- Providing for the creation of a new sentencing option without mandating its creation leads to fragmented response and exacerbates existing regional differences in resource availability.
- Absent legislative guidance, implementers are free to shape the nature of new provisions. This may mean that new provisions are not used as their authors intended.
- Absence of supporting state dollars may impede program creation but may also support pre-existing lack of county initiative in establishing low or no-cost program options.

9. THE ROLE OF TWO SERVICE PROVIDERS: HUMAN SERVICES AND CORRECTIONS

- **WHAT SERVICES DO THESE AGENCIES PROVIDE TO THE COURT?**
- **WHAT IMPACT HAS THE CODE HAD ON THEIR OPERATIONS?**
- **HOW ARE THEIR ROLES RELATED?**
- **THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DELINQUENTS IN RESIDENTIAL AND CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS.**
- **MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR DELINQUENTS.**
- **INCARCERATION OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS.**

The Commission is mandated to analyze the availability and interrelationships of dispositions between the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Department of Human Services (DHS). Since these agencies play a pivotal role in the provision of dispositional services, much of our research has focused on their activities and their relationship to the court and each other.

THE COMMISSION IS MANDATED TO ANALYZE THE AVAILABILITY AND INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF DISPOSITIONS BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

The Department of Human Services is the state's primary human service agency. With a role significantly broader than that of court service provider, its services are nonetheless critical to court functions. With an annual budget in excess of $600 million and over 24,000 employees, the Department is the largest (and perhaps the most complex) of state agencies. Annual caseload statistics suggest the extent of its mission. The Division of Developmental Disabilities services over 9,000 persons. The Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS) deals with an estimated 48,000 children and over 28,000 families; an estimated 8-10,000 children are in out-of-home placement. The majority of the children under DYFS care are non-delinquent; approximately 30% of out-of-home placements are pursuant to court order by virtue of abuse, neglect or delinquency. While the Department's role in delinquency cases is specified in only three dispositional provisions (e.g. service provision by the Division of Youth and Family Services, Division of Mental Retardation or the Division of Mental Health & Hospitals), other dispositions may rely heavily on Department provided or financed services.

THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

THE DEPARTMENT'S ROLE IS SIGNIFICANTLY BROADER THAN THAT OF COURT SERVICE PROVIDER. YET, THE COURT IS HEAVILY RELIANT ON DEPARTMENT SERVICES.

THE MAJORITY OF CHILDREN UNDER DYFS CARE ARE NON-DELINQUENT; ONLY ABOUT 30% OF OUT-OF-HOME PLACEMENTS ARE PURSUANT TO COURT ORDER BY VIRTUE OF ABUSE, NEGLECT OR DELINQUENCY.

IMPACT OF THE CODE

Departmental staff predicted that the Code's provisions would impact on service demands in three ways: increased referrals to DYFS, increased demands for residential placement, and increased demands for servicing developmentally disabled offenders.[1]

THE CODE WAS EXPECTED TO IMPACT ON THE DEPARTMENT IN A NUMBER OF WAYS:

- **INCREASED REFERRALS TO DYFS.**
- **INCREASED RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS.**
- **INCREASED SERVICE DEMANDS FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS.**

At least two of these predictions have materialized. DYFS has reported increased service demands from both Court Intake and Crisis Intervention Units. While Crisis Intervention Units handle many cases internally, they also rely on DYFS referral. Of the 13,798 cases disposed by these units in Court Year 1985, 6,438 (47%) were handled internally, 5,944 (43%) were referred to other outside agencies and 1,416 (10%) were forwarded to court. Some cases involve more than one referral to an outside agency. While there are variations in referral patterns, at least 14% of all outside referrals were made to DYFS.[2] The Department has also reported that DYFS residential placements are up by approximately 100 per year, and attributes this to increased court service demands.[3]

DYFS REPORTS INCREASED SERVICE AND RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT DEMANDS AS A RESULT OF CODE PROVISIONS.

One of the more significant post-Code developments has been the Department's strong involvement in planning for court related services. This involvement stems from its mandate to review and approve county plans for the provision of services for children under the jurisdiction of the Family Court. Planning has developed to a degree far greater than originally anticipated. It also involves a number of actors. A state-level Youth Services Commission was formed for the purpose of coordinating county and state activities, and Youth Service Commissions have been formed in at least 20 counties. Local commissions assess local needs, coordinate local resources and articulate local service needs. Despite the fact that Court-Departmental relationships continue to be characterized by many of the problems observed in Section 7, the Code has "opened communications between the court and the Department not previously possible".[4]

AS A RESULT OF THE CODE, THE DEPARTMENT IS NOW HEAVILY INVOLVED IN COURT SERVICE PLANNING.

THE CODE HAS OPENED COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE DEPARTMENT.

THE DIVISION OF YOUTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

Much of the conflict between the Department and the court surrounds DYFS-provided services. The Code provides new, albeit unclear provisions regarding this relationship. While the previous statute clearly authorized DYFS specification of services for juveniles placed under its care, the new Code provides the court with greater authority to specify services by permitting review of DYFS service plans. Our research on the Court-DYFS relationship indicates the following:

MANY OF THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE COURT AND THE DEPARTMENT INVOLVE DYFS-PROVIDED SERVICES.

- Court actors are generally critical of DYFS-provided services. Most characterize DYFS as unresponsive to service requests.

COURT ACTORS FEEL THAT DYFS IS UNRESPONSIVE TO COURT SERVICE REQUESTS.

- Concurrently, DYFS caseworkers express negative feelings about their relationship with the court. A Commission survey involving 54 DYFS Caseworkers indicates that under half are unclear about DYFS's role in delinquency cases, only 20% felt that DYFS should be responsible for providing services in delinquency cases and nearly three-quarters thought judges did not have realistic expectations about what the agency can do in delinquency cases.[5] This may stem from a traditional view of DYFS as a "child protection" agency.

DYFS WORKERS ARE UNCLEAR ABOUT THEIR RESPONSIBILITY IN DELINQUENCY. MANY THINK THEY SHOULD NOT BE INVOLVED IN DELINQUENCY CASES.

RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT—A CONTINUING DILEMMA

Our surveys (see Section 7) indicate that the development of residential programs is a priority system need. This observation is not new. Numerous past reports have made the same point. The 1977 report of the Governor's Adult and Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee noted:

> Too often a judge has the unpleasant choice of sending the juvenile back to the destructive environment which encouraged the deviant or criminal behavior in the first place. For those juveniles who should not be incarcerated or released, a system of work camps or other residential programs with firm but flexible discipline and careful supervision should be of enormous assistance in both rehabilitating the juvenile and protecting the public.[6]

THE NEED FOR A SYSTEM OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES FOR DELINQUENT YOUTHS HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY DOCUMENTED.

Our analysis indicates the following:

- The courts have traditionally relied on DYFS for providing residential services for a variety of cases, including delinquency. However, current reliance on DYFS residential placement for delinquency cases is limited. Presently, only 1% of delinquency dispositions result in DYFS residential placements.[7]

THE COURTS HAVE TRADITIONALLY RELIED ON DYFS FOR RESIDENTIAL SERVICES IN DELINQUENCY CASES, BUT THIS RELIANCE IS DECREASING.

- The DYFS approach to placement is at odds with the court needs. Whereas the court may seek an alternative to incarceration in those instances where removal from the home appears warranted, DYFS views the decision from a "social work" perspective. Placement may be in direct conflict with the DYFS mandate to "preserve the family", often interpreted by DYFS as keeping the juvenile at or close to home.

THE DYFS APPROACH TO RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT IS NOT RESPONSIVE TO THE NEEDS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.

- DYFS has been under considerable pressure for both economic and philosophical reasons (e.g. the deinstitutionalization movement) to reduce its use of residential placement.

DESPITE DEMANDS, DYFS HAS BEEN UNDER PRESSURE TO REDUCE RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENTS.

- At the same point that juvenile system actors were calling for increased residential or quasi-residential programs, the "deinstitutional" movement was impacting on all levels of human services. The average number of juveniles in DYFS residential placements dropped from nearly 1,850 in 1976 to just over 1,400 in 1985.[8]

- The DYFS "network" of residential programs has limited ability to handle delinquency cases. This limitation stems from both a scarcity of resources and an inability to handle certain types of delinquent juveniles. This network consists of about 100 contract facilities including group homes, residential treatment centers, teaching parent homes, youth shelters and transitional living programs. Delinquent youth are particularly difficult to place in these programs since vendors can refuse to accept applicants. Our field research indicated that many juveniles were refused services by agencies with state contracts. The most difficult placement cases include sex offenders, arsonists, and offenders with assaultive backgrounds, serious emotional problems, or histories of drug and alcohol abuse.[9]

THE DYFS RESIDENTIAL SYSTEM HAS LIMITED ABILITY TO HANDLE DELINQUENCY CASES.

- Even in those cases where DYFS does secure residential placement, it may take three to six months or longer to secure a placement. In past years, it was not uncommon for a DYFS caseworker to have to apply to 10 to 20 residential programs before being able to find a placement. In the interim, the juvenile's problem may become increasingly severe. Many of those awaiting placement remain in detention facilities.

DYFS PLACEMENTS MAY TAKE THREE TO SIX MONTHS.

- Family court judges cannot order DYFS to place a juvenile in a specific program. According to a 1976 Appellate Court decision, DYFS retains control over specific placement decisions in order to maintain control over its budget.[10]

- Despite these limitations, our analysis below indicates that the DYFS network does serve a limited portion of the delinquent population; one that appears to be characterized by severe family and emotional problems and less serious delinquency problems.

DESPITE CRITICISMS, DATA INDICATES THAT DYFS DOES SERVE A LIMITED POPULATION OF DELINQUENT JUVENILES.

All these factors lead to a conclusion that DYFS's ability to provide residential services in delinquency cases is limited to certain types of offenders. Many have concluded that this has led to the use of incarceration as the only alternative available to the court in dealing with other cases.

MANY FEEL THAT THE LACK OF A VIABLE SYSTEM OF RESIDENTIAL SERVICES HAS LED TO INCREASED RELIANCE ON INCARCERATION.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

The Department provides several court-related services including secure custody, community-based programs for both committed juveniles and probationers, monitoring of juvenile detention facilities, and parole supervision. In 1984, the Department had an average daily population of over 11,300 individuals, including nearly 1,000 juveniles in a variety of institutional and community-based programs.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

THE DEPARTMENT PROVIDES A NUMBER OF COURT-RELATED SERVICES INCLUDING:

- **CUSTODY**
- **PAROLE SUPERVISION**
- **COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS**
- **DETENTION FACILITY MONITORING**

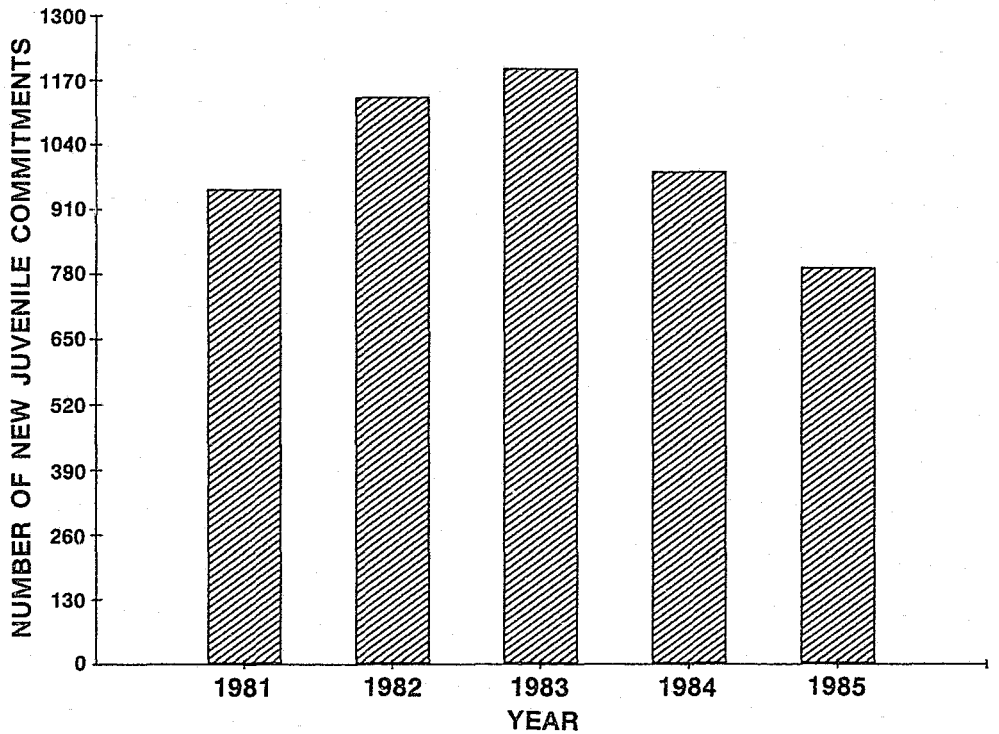
Population Trends

While it had been predicted that certain Code provisions would lead to increases in the use of incarceration, this has not occurred:

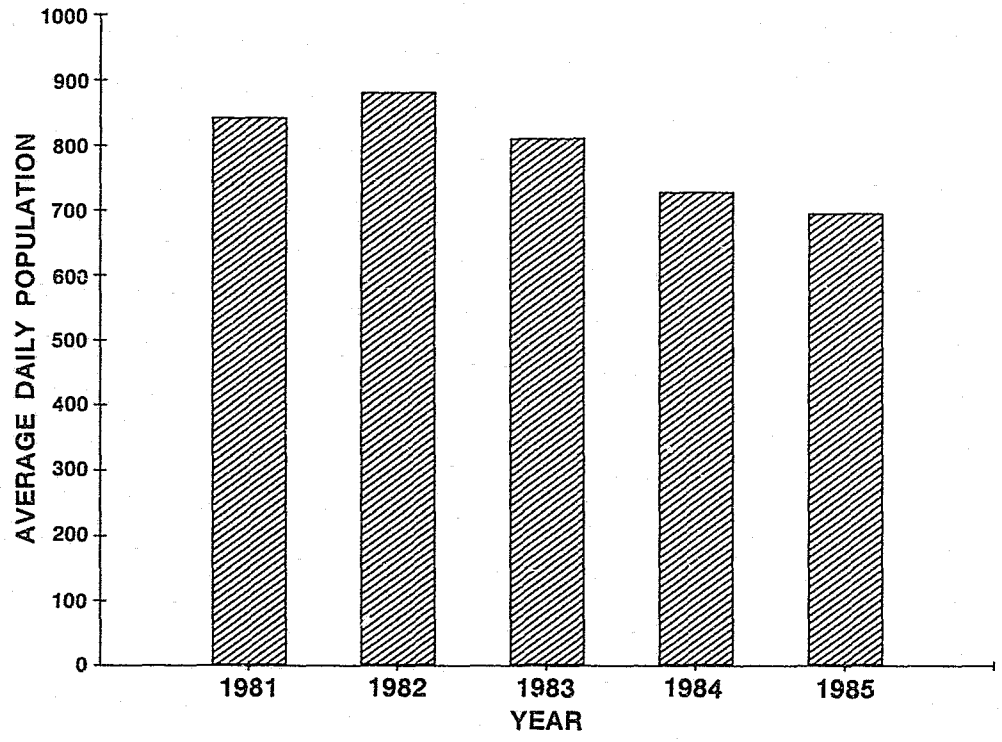
- There has been an actual decrease in the number of juveniles incarcerated in correctional institutions over a recent five-year period, and a significant decrease in the two years following Code implementation.[11]

THE PREDICTION THAT THE CODE WOULD LEAD TO AN INCREASED USE OF INCARCERATION HAS NOT MATERIALIZED.

THERE HAS ACTUALLY BEEN A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF JUVENILES INCARCERATED.

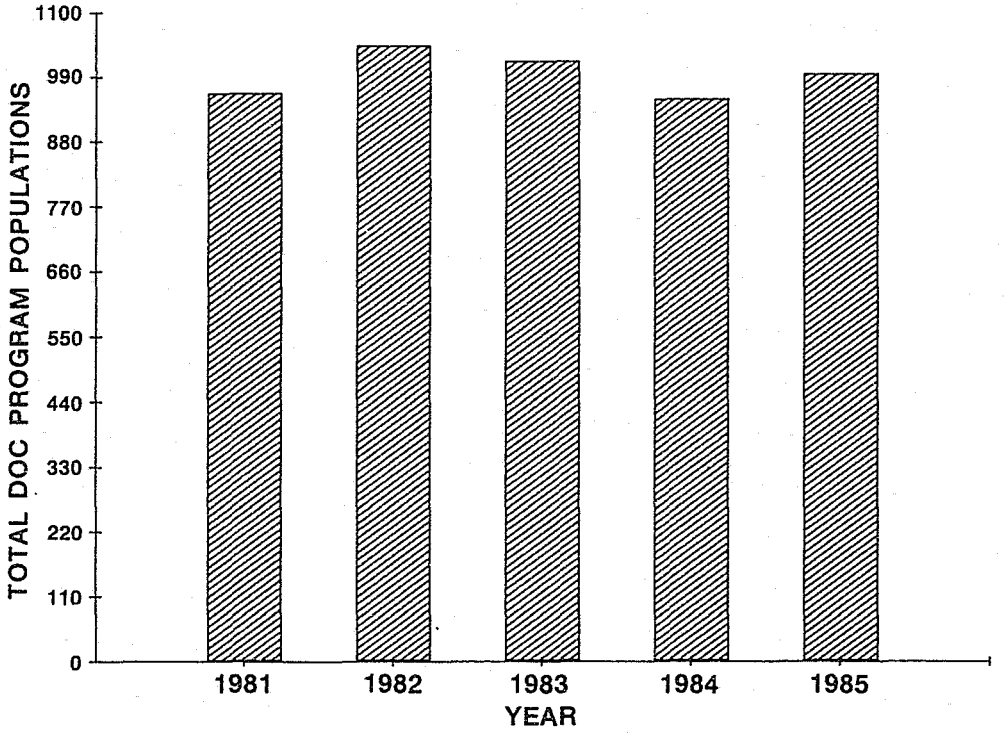


- The average daily population of incarcerated juveniles has also decreased during this period.[12] The downward trend has been particularly significant since 1983.



- By contrast, the total number of juveniles under the care of the Department has not diminished. The average daily population of juveniles in all institutions, facilities and programs run by the Department has remained relatively constant over a five-year period.[13]

HOWEVER, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF JUVENILES "SERVICED" BY THE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT DECREASED. THIS IS BECAUSE THE DEPARTMENT HAS DEVELOPED A NUMBER OF NEW PROGRAMS FOR DELINQUENT POPULATIONS.



Several reasons account for these trends. The courts are incarcerating fewer offenders. The Code's extended term provisions are not being utilized (see below). Concurrently, as a result of Departmental actions, there has been a dramatic change in both the composition and distribution of correctional populations. Whereas in 1980 much of the Department's effort focused on incarcerated populations, increasing emphasis is now placed on community based programs:

- The Department has expanded the number of community based residential programs from 10 in 1980 to 20 in 1985.
- The Department now administers 17 day treatment programs servicing over 225 juveniles. No such programs were administered by the Department in 1980. These programs are also direct service providers to county probation departments.
- Programs such as Youth Advocacy stress alternatives to incarceration.
- The Department is beginning to utilize the services of private programs such as the Glenn Mills School and recently, the RCA Corporation.

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS FOR THESE TRENDS:

- **THE COURTS ARE INCARCERATING FEWER OFFENDERS.**
- **EXTENDED TERM PROVISIONS ARE NOT BEING USED.**
- **THE DEPARTMENT HAS EXPANDED COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS.**
- **THE DEPARTMENT HAS ESTABLISHED DAY TREATMENT PROGRAMS.**
- **DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVES STRESS ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION.**

Together, these actions have increased the Department's ability to offer alternative options to the court. As noted by one judge:

> We have an ever increasing range of correctional but not custodial programs. This is good. It helps avoid the trauma of Jamesburg.[14]

Others have argued that the alternative programs, because of the degree to which they deprive juveniles of their liberty, are essentially commitment with a new name. Whatever the interpretation, this analysis points to an agency that has been aggressive in creating alternatives to incarceration; filling the gaps left by service providers such as DYFS.

DEPARTMENTAL INITIATIVES HAVE FILLED GAPS IN SERVICES LEFT BY AGENCIES SUCH AS DYFS.

A COMPARISON OF JUVENILES PLACED IN DOC AND DYFS SETTINGS

Institutional or residential dispositions are the most restrictive sentences imposed by the court. While Corrections has traditionally been responsible for incarceration and DYFS for residential placement, this pattern is changing as Corrections expands residential programs servicing both incarcerated and non-incarcerated juveniles.

INSTITUTIONAL OR RESIDENTIAL DISPOSITIONS ARE THE MOST RESTRICTIVE OPTIONS USED BY THE COURT.

Since there are no guidelines specifying who goes where, the court retains primary authority for deciding which of the three options (incarceration, DOC residential program as a condition of probation, or DYFS residential program) is appropriate. While some incarcerated juveniles are placed by the Department in DOC residential settings and probation departments use these programs, DYFS retains exclusive placement authority over its referrals and utilizes its own network. Therefore, a variety of actors determine the nature of the three populations.

There has been much speculation about the type of juveniles found in these three programs. DYFS maintains that its system is geared to "emotionally disturbed" juveniles while the DOC handles "bad apples". Others suggest that DYFS gets juveniles who are just beginning to commit delinquent acts, while DOC gets the juveniles with extensive records. Critics charge that the DYFS population is primarily white, while black offenders are more likely to be incarcerated. Little evidence existed to substantiate or refute any of these claims.

MUCH SPECULATION HAS EXISTED AS TO THE TYPES OF JUVENILES FOUND IN PROGRAMS RUN BY DYFS VS. CORRECTIONS.

To examine these issues, we profiled juveniles placed in each of these three settings. In all, demographic, offense, prior record, prior social service history, family and related information was collected for a sample of 214 incarcerated juveniles, 46 juveniles placed in DYFS residential programs as a result of an adjudication of delinquency and 147 juveniles placed in DOC residential programs as a condition of probation.

WE PROFILED THE DELINQUENT POPULATIONS FOUND IN THREE PROGRAMS:

- **INCARCERATED DELINQUENTS.**
- **DELINQUENTS PLACED IN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION.**
- **DELINQUENTS PLACED IN DYFS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS.**

A Profile of Incarcerated Juveniles

Our analysis indicates that the average incarcerated juvenile is older, a member of a minority group and male:

- Fifty-four percent are between the ages of 17 and 18.
- Race was reported in only 61% of all cases, making it impossible to conclusively profile this sample's racial composition. In those cases where race was indicated 48% were black, 33% were white and 19% were hispanic.
- Ninety-five percent were male.

While many of these juveniles have committed serious offenses, half have committed less serious offenses involving neither damage to property nor injury to person:

- Thirty-one percent committed a homicide, sexual offense, robbery, or an assault.
- In those cases where such information was recorded, 51% of the offenses did not involve damage to property or injury to person.

The majority of incarcerated juveniles had previous contact with the juvenile justice system, and were likely to have extensive prior records:

- Over 80% were involved with the juvenile justice system at the time of their offense.
- Over 50% were on probation at the time of their offense.
- Almost one-third had delinquency complaints pending at the time of their offense.
- The sample averaged nine prior delinquency complaints and five prior adjudications of delinquency.
- On the average, incarcerated juveniles have been diverted once previously and had been placed on probation twice.

Most incarcerated juveniles came from low income, broken or single parent homes with a multiplicity of problems:

- In those cases where such information was recorded (94%), over 80% of the juveniles came from homes where parents were separated, divorced, widowed, or single.
- In those cases where such information was recorded (61%), more than 50% of the juveniles came from households with estimated annual incomes of less than $10,000.

INCARCERATED JUVENILES

OUR ANALYSIS OF THE BACKGROUNDS OF INCARCERATED JUVENILES INDICATES:

THE AVERAGE INCARCERATED JUVENILE IS OLDER, A MEMBER OF A MINORITY GROUP AND MALE.

THIRTY-ONE PERCENT HAD COMMITTED VIOLENT OFFENSES, WHEREAS OVER HALF HAD COMMITTED LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES INVOLVING NEITHER DAMAGE TO PROPERTY NOR INJURY TO PERSON.

THE AVERAGE INCARCERATED JUVENILES HAD FIVE PRIOR DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS. ALMOST ONE-THIRD HAD OTHER DELINQUENCY CHARGES PENDING AT THE TIME OF THEIR INSTANT OFFENSE.

MOST INCARCERATED JUVENILES CAME FROM LOW INCOME, BROKEN HOMES.

The records of incarcerated juveniles indicate a number of family problems. Our analysis of the records indicates the following incidences of selected family problems:

- Lack of parental support/involvement—63%
- Abuse/neglect—24%
- Parental drug or alcohol abuse—24%
- Sibling(s) adjudicated delinquent—23%

LACK OF PARENTAL SUPPORT, ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND PARENTAL DRUG/ALCOHOL ABUSE ARE FREQUENT PROBLEMS IN THESE JUVENILES' BACKGROUNDS.

Most incarcerated juveniles had problems in school.

- More than three-fourths of the juveniles have been behavioral or disciplinary problems in school.
- Forty percent of the juveniles for whom the information was known (93%) had either dropped out or been expelled from school.

OVER THREE-FOURTHS WERE DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL. MANY HAD BEEN EXPELLED OR DROPPED OUT.

Many incarcerated juveniles had some type of mental health problem. Our analysis of the records for these juveniles indicates the following incidences of personal problems:

- Destructiveness against persons—66%
- Destructiveness against property—56%
- Drug abuse—54%
- Hostility—52%
- Alcohol abuse—36%
- Depression—35%
- Diagnosed emotional disorder, non-psychotic—32%
- Serious mental incapacitation short of retardation—19%
- Learning disability—19%
- Mental retardation—4%

EMOTIONAL OR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ARE EVIDENT.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE IS A MAJOR PROBLEM.

Typically, one-third or fewer of incarcerated juveniles had previously received social services. Our analysis of the records of these juveniles indicates that the following percentages had received specific social services:

- Special education classes—42%
- Social services (DYFS)—37%
- Counseling (general)—35%
- Residential or group placement—33%
- Community mental health services—26%
- Other mental health services—17%
- Drug counseling/therapy—15%
- Other non-residential social services—13%
- Alcohol counseling/therapy—8%

RELATIVELY FEW INCARCERATED JUVENILES HAVE RECEIVED THE TYPE OF SOCIAL SERVICES THEY SEEM TO HAVE REQUIRED.

A Profile of Probationers In DOC Residential Programs

Similarly, our analysis indicates that the average juvenile in a DOC residential program as a condition of probation is older, black and male:

- Forty-seven percent were between the ages of 17 and 18.
- Race was reported in only 65% of all cases, making it impossible to conclusively profile this sample's racial composition. In those cases where race was indicated 26% were white, 66% were black, and 8% were hispanic.
- Ninety-five percent were male.

While many committed serious, violent index offenses, most committed less serious offenses:

- Twenty-eight percent committed a sexual offense, robbery, or an assault.
- In those cases where such information was recorded, 57% of the offenses did not involve damage to property or injury to person.

For most, this was not their first experience with the juvenile justice system:

- Nearly two-thirds were involved with the juvenile justice system at the time of the offense.
- Over 50% were on probation at the time of their offense.
- Almost one-third had delinquency complaints pending at the time of their offense.
- The sample averaged 7.5 prior delinquency complaints and 3.5 prior adjudications of delinquency.
- The sample averaged nearly two prior formal continuances.

Most residents came from low income, broken or single parent homes with a multiplicity of problems:

- Of all cases where such information was recorded (97%), over 77% of the juveniles came from homes where parents were separated, divorced, widowed, or single.
- Of all cases where such information was recorded (66%), nearly 60% of the juveniles came from household with estimated average incomes of less than $10,000.

The records of this sample of residents indicate the following incidences of select family problems:

- Lack of parental support/involvement—56%
- Parental drug or alcohol abuse—24%
- Abuse/neglect—19%
- Sibling(s) adjudicated delinquent—16%
- Recent move of juvenile—16%
- Recent separation/divorce of parents—14%
- Recent death/illness in family—12%
- Sibling(s) incarcerated—10%

PROBATIONERS IN CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

OUR ANALYSIS OF THE BACKGROUNDS OF PROBATIONERS IN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS INDICATES:

THE AVERAGE JUVENILE IS OLDER, A MEMBER OF A MINORITY GROUP AND MALE.

TWENTY-EIGHT PERCENT HAD COMMITTED VIOLENT OFFENSES, WHEREAS MOST COMMITTED OFFENSES INVOLVING NEITHER INJURY NOR PROPERTY DAMAGE.

THE AVERAGE JUVENILE HAD OVER THREE PRIOR DELINQUENCY ADJUDICATIONS.

SIMILAR TO THOSE INCARCERATED, MOST COME FROM LOW INCOME, BROKEN HOMES THAT ARE CHARACTERIZED BY A NUMBER OF DYSFUNCTIONS.

Most of these juveniles had problems in school:

- Over two-thirds of the juveniles had been behavioral or disciplinary problems in school.
- Forty percent of the juveniles for whom the information was known (93%) had either dropped out or been expelled from school.

SIMILAR TO THOSE INCARCERATED, MOST HAD BEEN DISCIPLINARY PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL. MANY HAD DROPPED OUT OR BEEN EXPELLED.

Additionally, many of these juveniles had a variety of mental health problems. The records indicate the following incidences of selected personal problems:

- Drug abuse—46%
- Destructiveness against persons—42%
- Destructiveness against property—39%
- Hostility—31%
- Alcohol abuse—28%
- Diagnosed emotional disorder, non-psychotic—22%
- Depression—16%
- Learning disability—14%
- Destructiveness against self—10%

EMOTIONAL OR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ARE COMMON AND THERE IS A HIGH INCIDENCE OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE.

While nearly one-third of these juveniles have previously been enrolled in special education classes or have received social services from DYFS, records indicate they have received other types of social services less frequently. Our analysis indicates the following percentages have received the below-noted social services:

- Social services (DYFS)—30%
- Special education classes—30%
- Counseling (general)—27%
- Residential or group placement—24%
- Other non-residential social services—20%
- Other mental health services—17%
- Drug counseling/therapy—13%
- Community mental health services—9%
- Alcohol counseling/therapy—8%

THOUGH EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS ARE PREVALENT, SOCIAL SERVICE INTERVENTIONS WERE NOT USED AS EXTENSIVELY AS MIGHT BE IMAGINED.

A Profile of DYFS Juveniles

By contrast, our analysis indicates that the typical juvenile placed in a DYFS residential program as a disposition of delinquency is a white male in his mid-teens.

- Forty-eight percent were between the ages of 15 and 16.
- Race was reported in only 78% of all cases, making it impossible to conclusively profile this sample's racial composition. In those cases where race is reported 60% were white, 37% were black, and 4% were hispanic.
- Eighty percent were male.

DELINQUENTS IN DYFS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

OUR ANALYSIS OF THE BACKGROUNDS OF JUVENILES PLACED IN DYFS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AS A RESULT OF ADJUDICATION INDICATES:

IN CONTRAST TO OTHER POPULATIONS, THE TYPICAL DYFS JUVENILE IS A WHITE MALE IN HIS MID-TEENS.

Most juveniles placed in DYFS residential programs as a result of a delinquency disposition committed Burglaries, Thefts, or violated probation. Nearly 25% committed serious violent crimes.

- Twenty-four percent committed a Sexual Offense, Robbery or an Assault.

Many of these juveniles had been before the court on previous occasions:

- This group of juveniles averaged 3.4 prior delinquency complaints and 1.8 prior adjudications of delinquency.

The most frequent prior diversion or disposition for this group was probation.

- The group averaged .9 prior probation sentences.

These juveniles were most likely to come from families where the parents were divorced or from single parent homes.

- Eighty-four percent of the juveniles for whom the information is known (96%) came from homes where parents were separated, divorced, widowed, or single.

Records indicate that the families of these juveniles are troubled. There appears to be little parental involvement and frequent instances of abuse or neglect. Our analysis of the records indicate the following incidences of selected family problems:

- Lack of parental support/involvement—85%
- Abuse/neglect—74%
- Recent move of juvenile—65%
- Acting out/other emotional behavior by sibling(s)—46%
- Parental drug or alcohol abuse—33%
- Recent separation/divorce of parents—26%
- Sibling(s) adjudicated delinquent—22%
- Parental conviction of a crime—17%
- Recent death/illness in family—15%
- Parental incarceration—15%
- Sibling(s) incarcerated—13%

While most of these DYFS residents were enrolled in school at the time of the offense, nearly all had behavioral or disciplinary problems in school:

- Nearly half were enrolled in traditional schools, while 40% were enrolled in special classes or alternative schools.
- About one in ten (11%) had dropped out.
- Ninety-three percent of the juveniles for whom the information was known (89%) were indicated as being behavioral or disciplinary problems in school.

MOST WERE COMMITTED TO DYFS FOLLOWING AN ADJUDICATION FOR SERIOUS PROPERTY OFFENSES, ALTHOUGH A SUBSTANTIAL MINORITY DID COMMIT VIOLENT OFFENSES.

MANY HAD PRIOR RECORDS, ALTHOUGH THESE RECORDS ARE NOT AS EXTENSIVE AS THE OTHER TWO POPULATIONS.

THOSE WITH PREVIOUS JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM CONTACT WERE MOST LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN DIVERTED OR PLACED ON PROBATION.

MOST CAME FROM BROKEN HOMES.

PROBLEMS SUCH AS LACK OF PARENTAL SUPPORT, ABUSE AND NEGLECT ARE MORE COMMON TO THIS GROUP THAN TO THE ABOVE POPULATIONS.

THOUGH MOST WERE STILL ENROLLED IN SCHOOL AT THE TIME OF THEIR OFFENSE, THEY ALSO EXHIBITED DISCIPLINARY OR BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS IN SCHOOL SETTINGS.

Three-fourths of these juveniles had diagnosed emotional disorders. Many had other mental health problems. The records indicate the following incidences of selected personal problems:

- Diagnosed emotional disorders, non-psychotic—74%
- Destructiveness against persons—57%
- Destructiveness against property—44%
- Hostility—37%
- Learning disability—35%
- Depression—35%
- Drug abuse—24%
- Alcohol abuse—20%
- Serious mental incapacitation short of retardation—17%
- Destructiveness against self—17%
- Sexual deviance—15%
- Arson—13%

THREE-FOURTHS HAD DIAGNOSED EMOTIONAL DISORDERS WHILE MANY OTHERS EXPERIENCED SERIOUS EMOTIONAL OR MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS.

Most of these juveniles had previously received social services from DYFS. Half had previously been placed in a residential or group settings. Many had previously received other social services as well. Our analysis of the records indicate that the following percentages have received specific social services:

- Social services (DYFS)—83%
- Special educational classes—63%
- Residential or group placement—50%
- Other mental health services—33%
- Counseling (general)—15%
- Community mental health services—9%
- Drug counseling/therapy—9%
- Alcohol counseling/therapy—9%
- Other non-residential social services—7%

THESE JUVENILES HAD RECEIVED MORE SOCIAL SERVICES THAN HAD BEEN PROVIDED TO THE ABOVE GROUPS.

Summary

These profiles provide a clearer picture of juveniles who are placed out of their homes as a result of a delinquency adjudication and indicate that these three programs are handling unique populations. Juveniles in DYFS residential placements differ, from those in either of the DOC placement options. Probationers in DOC residential settings differ from incarcerated juveniles. The following observations are made:

- Regardless of the placement, delinquency is not the only problem faced by many of the juveniles. All appear to have experienced a multiplicity of personal and family problems including broken homes, lack of parental involvement, substance abuse, and poor school performance.

OUR COMPARISON INDICATES THAT WHILE THERE ARE SOME SIMILARITIES, NOTABLE DIFFERENCES CHARACTERIZE THESE THREE POPULATIONS. SPECIFICALLY:

- **ALL GROUPS HAVE EXPERIENCED MULTIPLE PERSONAL AND FAMILY PROBLEMS.**

- Many of these juveniles have not previously received social services directed at their problems. While 54% of the incarcerated juveniles had drug abuse problems, only 15% had received drug counseling or therapy. Similar discrepancies exist for other populations as well.

- **MANY HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE TYPE OF REMEDIAL SOCIAL SERVICES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXPECTED.**

- Many of the offenses committed by juveniles involve no damage to property or injury to person.

- Out-of-home placement for a juvenile typically occurs only after other options have been tried. Incarcerated juveniles had been adjudicated delinquent on an average of about five times prior to incarceration, DOC residential program probationers three times, and DYFS residents two times.

- **MOST HAVE PRIOR DELINQUENCY RECORDS.**

- Many juveniles were already under the court's jurisdiction when they committed the present offense. Over half of the juveniles in both types of DOC settings were on probation at the time of their present offense.

- Juveniles in either of the two DOC settings tended to be slightly older than juveniles in the DYFS programs.

- **JUVENILES IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS ARE OLDER THAN THOSE IN DYFS SETTINGS.**

- Although the number of cases where race is unknown is quite high, making any conclusions about racial differences extremely tentative, the DYFS residential programs appear to have greater proportions of white juveniles than either type of DOC setting.

- **JUVENILES IN DYFS PROGRAMS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE WHITE.**

- DYFS residential programs had a greater proportion of females than either of the two DOC settings.

- Although not dramatic, the offense histories of these groups differ. The incarcerated sample had the highest proportion of serious, violent offenses, the DOC probation program sample had a slightly lower proportion of such offenders, and the DYFS sample had the smallest proportion.

- **JUVENILES IN DYFS SETTINGS ARE LESS APT TO HAVE EXTENSIVE OR SERIOUS DELINQUENCY HISTORIES. INCARCERATED JUVENILES HAVE NEARLY THREE TIMES THE NUMBER OF PRIOR DELINQUENCY COMPLAINTS THAN DYFS RESIDENTS.**

- The prior delinquency records of juveniles show dramatic differences. Incarcerated juveniles had nearly three times the number of prior delinquency complaints as did juveniles in the DYFS residential program sample. Probationers in the DOC programs fall midway between the other two samples.

- Juveniles in the three settings differed with respect to dispositions they had previously received. The incarceration sample averaged two prior probation sentences and one prior sentence to either incarceration or a residential or group home. The DOC residential sample averaged nearly two prior formal continuances. The DYFS sample, which had the least prior system contact averaged approximately one prior sentence of probation.

- The incidence of family problems appears greatest among DYFS residents. Families in this sample are characterized by a lack of parental support or involvement (85%) or abuse and neglect (74%). Incarcerated juveniles appear to experience the second highest incidence of family problems, the DOC residential sample the least.
- DYFS juveniles were much more likely to be in school at the time of their placement than either incarcerated or DOC residential juveniles.
- Juveniles in both types of DOC settings seem to have higher instances of substance abuse.
- Juveniles in DYFS settings had more than twice the incidence of diagnosed, non-psychotic, emotional disorders than incarcerated juveniles and more than three times the incidence when compared with juveniles in DOC residential settings.
- Juveniles in DYFS residential programs were most likely to have received social services prior to their placement.

In summary, our analysis indicates that DYFS juveniles are younger, may be more frequently white, and are less frequently male in comparison with DOC populations. They have less previous involvement with the justice system, fewer delinquency adjudications, are less likely to have committed serious offenses, are less likely to have dropped out of or been expelled from school, and are less likely to have drug and alcohol related problems.

On the other hand, DYFS juveniles are more likely to have experienced child abuse, neglect and related family problems, are more likely to have mental health problems, more likely to have received social services, and to have been previously placed in residential or group settings.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

A major theme that emerged from many of our discussions with juvenile justice actors was the failure of the mental health system to deal adequately with juvenile offenders.

A number of juveniles before the court on delinquency charges have mental health problems (see Section 5). A recent study of all male adolescent delinquents (200) committed to the Department of Corrections during a ten-week period in 1980 found that 56% had emotional disorders, including 17% with serious emotional disturbances. Those returning as recidivists were significantly more likely than first timers to have emotional disorders. More than one-fifth of the delinquents had been victims of child abuse.[15] Our analysis of the backgrounds of juveniles placed in DOC and DYFS settings also indicates a significant number of mental health problems. Thus, there is little doubt that there is a substantial need for mental health diagnostic and treatment services for juvenile offenders.

- **THE INCIDENCE OF FAMILY PROBLEMS APPEAR GREATEST AMONG DYFS RESIDENTS.**
- **DYFS JUVENILES WERE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN IN SCHOOL AT THE TIME OF THEIR PLACEMENT.**
- **JUVENILES IN CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS APPEAR TO HAVE PROBLEMS WITH SUBSTANCE ABUSE.**
- **JUVENILES IN DYFS SETTINGS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE RECEIVED SOCIAL SERVICES PRIOR TO THEIR PLACEMENT.**

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

MANY THINK THE MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEM FAILS TO DEAL WITH DELINQUENT YOUTH.

YET, MANY JUVENILES BEFORE THE COURT HAVE MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS.

RESEARCH INDICATES THAT THERE IS A HIGH FREQUENCY OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG JUVENILES IN DOC OR DYFS SETTINGS.

The above study indicates, however, that only half of these delinquents had been previously evaluated by a child study team in their schools or by other professionals, and only 13% had received counseling prior to court involvement. Only 37% had ever received counseling even after court involvement. Our surveys also indicate that most key actors feel that mental health services for juvenile offenders were in need of expansion or improvement.

An important thing to keep in mind is that mental health problems among juvenile delinquents seldom occur in isolation. They are generally associated with a host of other debilitating factors which may include learning disabilities, cerebral dysfunction, drug or alcohol abuse, perceptual impairment, mental retardation or borderline IQ's and poor academic performance. Moreover, family backgrounds of delinquents often include poverty and broken home situations. These findings are clear from both our surveys and past studies of incarcerated delinquents.

MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS AMONG DELINQUENTS ARE OFTEN COMPLEX AND ARE AGGRAVATED BY POOR HOME ENVIRONMENTS, DRUG ABUSE, LOW IQ LEVELS AND OTHER PROBLEMS.

Given such bewildering combinations of problems, add delinquent behavior, and it is not surprising that many mental health agencies with programs oriented toward distinct problems regard juvenile offenders as inappropriate candidates for their programs. Many court referrals are diagnosed as having "character disorders", and are thus viewed as inappropriate for service. Further, delinquent youth are being coerced into receiving services, a situation which a mental health system geared toward voluntary treatment finds difficult to handle.

MANY MENTAL HEALTH AGENCIES FEEL THAT DELINQUENTS ARE INAPPROPRIATE CANDIDATES FOR THEIR PROGRAMS.

A staff member of a community mental health center informed us that such centers are far more comfortable serving "healthy neurotic kids" than severely disturbed juvenile offenders. While this is a problem itself, many mental health professionals believe that skills development and job training programs might be more appropriate for the youth in question than counseling and psychotherapy.

MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS ARE MORE COMFORTABLE SERVING "HEALTHY NEUROTIC KIDS".

A further complicating factor is the varying schools of thought on what should be viewed as the primary problem in dealing with delinquency. Is a particular adolescent offense the primary problem, or is his delinquency merely the symptom of a psychopathology that must receive priority treatment? There is often conflict between the court, which is likely to view a juvenile's mental health needs as the primary problem, and mental health agencies, who may feel that "mainstreaming" (treating juveniles with mental health needs as ordinary juveniles) is the best approach, even in the justice system.

The Department of Corrections often inherits many of the clients who are not served by other agencies. Forced into its "dumping ground" status by default because of the anarchical situation existing among the other human service agencies, because few secure non-corrections residential facilities exist within the state, and perhaps because courts know that if a juvenile is sent to Corrections he will at least be placed, Corrections has responded as constructively as possible. It has developed its own programs for retarded and severely emotionally disturbed adolescents, sometimes with the fiscal

THOUGH VIEWED AS A DUMPING GROUND, CORRECTIONS HAS RESPONDED POSITIVELY BY DEVELOPING ITS OWN MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS.

support and technical assistance of the state human service agencies that do not want these same clients. Corrections has established a Home Environmental Learning Program at Jamesburg Training School as a resident program for mentally retarded children. Yet the Department of Corrections is not a mental retardation or a mental health agency.

Recent efforts have been made by other agencies to reduce the service gaps and to mend the "cracks" in the system. In 1984, through a federal grant, the Division of Mental Health established a Child and Adolescent Service System program (CASSP) for severely disturbed youth, with special emphasis on youth within the juvenile justice system. To date, the project has provided training to corrections staff. This training has been in the form of conferences and one-day workshops rather than uniform, ongoing, periodic training programs. Training of Skillman staff on adolescent suicide prevention took place after a recent suicide in their facility. CASSP has made significant progress in forging linkage contacts between detention centers and mental health units. Yet some contend that severely emotionally disturbed adolescents do not belong in detention centers in the first place, because such environments themselves contribute to further mental and emotional deterioration.

RECENT EFFORTS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MEND THE CRACKS IN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES BUT THESE EFFORTS ARE FRAGMENTED AND PIECEMEAL.

The Division of Mental Health has developed services and programs for delinquent youth outside of correctional settings and detention centers (e.g., in regional group homes and in-home therapy programs). The Division has made "children in crisis" one of its four priority population groups for funding services, although it has not carried out the recommendations of the Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning to target such children for 27% of its funding for mental health services. Presently, 17% of its funding for community mental health services is spent on children.[16]

Youth Service Commissions have been funded to develop programs at the county level. Some of these efforts are aimed at improving mental health services. Yet while substantial coordinative and program development efforts exist at various points in the system aimed at filling service gaps, these efforts are in danger of taking us in conflicting directions. Current legislation is pending to beef up mental health programs in Corrections. This is an appropriate response to the needs of Corrections. There is, nonetheless, a still more fundamental system need to provide "preventative" mental health services to offenders in the community before delinquent behavior escalates to a level necessitating incarceration. Thus, the necessary improvements of mental health programs for Department of Corrections juveniles must not countenance a consequent decrease in motivation on the part of other mental health agencies to develop their own programs.

WHILE CURRENT EFFORTS ARE GEARED TOWARD IMPROVING MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES IN CORRECTIONS, ONE WONDERS IF THESE EFFORTS WILL RETARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF EFFORTS BY OTHER AGENCIES.

DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS

The Code provides that "developmentally disabled" juveniles shall not be committed to state correctional facilities. This prohibition responds to a concern that correctional institutions were being used as dumping grounds for offenders with serious mental limitations and/or other developmental handicaps. However, our analysis indicates that the practice of incarcerating seriously limited juveniles has not ceased.

THE CODE SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITS THE INCARCERATION OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED JUVENILES. HOWEVER, THIS PRACTICE HAS NOT CEASED.

Since adoption of the Code, the statutory definition of developmental disability has been revised. Developmental disability is currently defined as a severe chronic disability, attributable to a mental and/or physical impairment which may be caused by mental retardation and several other impairments; is manifested before the age of 22; is likely to continue indefinitely; and results in substantial functional limitations in areas of major life activity (adaptive skills).[17] Additionally, current law defines mental retardation as significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning existing concurrently with defects in adaptive behavior and manifested during developmental periods.[18] The Department of Human Services and the American Association on Mental Deficiency, currently utilize a full scale IQ level of 69 or less as an operational definition of "significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning".

In November of 1985, the Commission asked the Department of Corrections (Division of Juvenile Services) to assess the number of "developmentally disabled" juveniles presently incarcerated in state correctional facilities, using the definition of developmental disabilities applicable at the time the juvenile was sentenced.

WE ASKED THE DEPARTMENT TO IDENTIFY DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED JUVENILES INCARCERATED IN STATE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. A NUMBER OF SUCH JUVENILES WERE IDENTIFIED.

The Department identified a total of 51 juveniles under its care as either developmentally disabled as defined by statute or manifesting similar characteristics. The vast majority of these juveniles are incarcerated. Others are committed to Department facilities as a condition of probation. Identified by child study teams and professional personnel, many of these juveniles are classified as multiply handicapped, perceptually or neurologically impaired and/or educable-mentally retarded. In 30 of these cases, the Department provided the Commission with data on full scale IQ. This revealed that one juvenile had a full scale IQ of 55, 17 had IQ levels between 60 and 69; 11 had IQ's between 70 and 73, and one was rated at 75. It is interesting to note that a 1979 study of juvenile correctional populations identified that 34 juveniles in Skillman and Jamesburg with full scale IQ levels of 70 or less.[19] While the two samples are not equivalent, this would indicate that the overall situation has not changed significantly.

While the Department of Corrections has developed several programs to deal with these offenders, a primary concern of advocates for the developmentally disabled is that they receive a "combination and sequence of special interdisciplinary generic care which are individually planned and coordinated". At present, the Department of Corrections lacks the resources and the mandate to provide such a continuum of care.

WHILE THE DEPARTMENT HAS ATTEMPTED TO PROVIDE PROGRAMS FOR THESE JUVENILES, MANY FEEL THAT THE DEPARTMENT LACKS THE RESOURCES OR THE MANDATE TO HANDLE DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS.

While agencies may debate whether individual cases fall within specific definitional categories, many seriously impaired, multiply handicapped, low IQ juveniles with adaptive problems are being committed to state correctional facilities.

10. INCARCERATION

- **TO WHAT EXTENT IS INCARCERATION USED?**
- **ARE THERE COUNTY DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF INCARCERATION?**
- **HAS THE CODE IMPACTED ON THE USE OF INCARCERATION?**

THE USE OF INCARCERATION

A frequently debated issue in juvenile justice involves the use of incarceration. Some suggest that the cost of incarceration makes it desirable in only the most serious of cases.

Unit Case figures for January to June, 1985 show that, incarceration is used as the disposition in only 6% of all cases. This suggests that a policy of restricted use may indeed be the current practice. However, our research also indicates significant regional differences in its use. For example, while Sussex County sentenced no juvenile to incarceration during the study period, 14% of all the cases adjudicated delinquent in Camden County were sentenced to incarceration. A caveat is that the use of "recalls" (the practice of incarceration of an individual and subsequently resentencing prior to the completion of the incarcerative term) also varies by county.

We expected the incarceration rate in any particular county to be dependent on a variety of factors (crime rates, types of offenses committed, etc.). Our research attempted to explain this regional variation by examining the relationships between rates of incarceration and a variety of exogenous variables. We found:

- Differences in county incarceration rates are not explained by county juvenile populations. Counties with large juvenile populations do not necessarily incarcerate more delinquents. Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Passaic and Union Counties accounted for over three-fifths of all commitments in 1985. Yet, controlling for "at risk" populations, Atlantic, Camden, Cumberland, Passaic and Somerset Counties have the highest rates of incarceration.
- Differences in incarceration rates are not explained by crime rates. During 1984, Mercer, Essex and Union Counties had the highest rates of juvenile crime. Yet, during the first six months of 1985, Camden, Passaic and Somerset Counties had the highest rates of incarceration.

THE USE OF INCARCERATION IS ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENTLY DEBATED TOPICS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE.

UNIT CASE DATA SHOWS THAT INCARCERATION IS ONLY USED IN 6% OF ALL CASES DISPOSED.

HOWEVER, THE USE OF INCARCERATION IS NOT CONSISTENT. THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT REGIONAL DIFFERENCES.

OUR RESEARCH ATTEMPTED TO EXPLAIN THESE DIFFERENCES BY VARIOUS FACTORS. WE FOUND:

DIFFERENCES COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF POPULATION.

DIFFERENCES COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF CRIME RATES.

- Differences in incarceration rates are not explained by the severity of juvenile crime. During 1984, Ocean, Essex and Atlantic Counties had the highest rates of juvenile index offenses. Yet, Camden, Passaic, and Somerset had the highest incarceration rates.

DIFFERENCES COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF SEVERITY OF CRIME.

- Differences in incarceration rates as a percent of all dispositions are not explained by the degree of urbanization. If a relationship existed between urbanization and incarceration, we would expect counties like Essex County to have the highest rates. Yet nine counties, including suburban/rural Somerset, Salem, Cumberland, Ocean and Monmouth utilize incarceration as a disposition at a greater rate than Essex. And the highly urbanized Hudson County uses incarceration at a rate half the state average.

DIFFERENCES COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF THE DEGREE OF URBANIZATION.

- Differences in county incarceration rates are not explained by prior records. The prior records of incarcerated juveniles differ markedly by county. The average number of prior adjudications of delinquency among incarcerated juveniles from each county ranged from a low of two prior delinquency adjudications for juveniles incarcerated from Passaic County to nearly eight in Atlantic and Monmouth Counties.

DIFFERENCES COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF PRIOR RECORD.

- Differences in county incarceration rates are not explained by prior use of diversion. Incarcerated juveniles from some counties are likely to have been seen by an Intake Service Conference or a Juvenile Conference Committee for other offenses prior to an incarceration sentence. However, juveniles incarcerated from other counties are less likely to have been previously diverted to an I.S.C. or J.C.C.

- Differences in county incarceration rates are not explained by prior dispositions. While incarcerated juveniles from a number of counties average one prior probation sentence, incarcerated juveniles from a number of others have been placed on probation an average of three times previously.

DIFFERENCES COULD NOT BE EXPLAINED ON THE BASIS OF PRIOR DISPOSITIONS.

- Differences in county incarceration rates are not explained by the level of social services received prior to incarceration. There is considerable variance between counties in the percentage of juveniles who have received prior DYFS, mental health services, special education classes, counseling, therapy or residential program services prior to incarceration.

These facts suggest that it may be the county in which a juvenile commits his or her crime, rather than characteristics of that juvenile or the crime committed which determine the probability of incarceration. This may be because each county is incarcerating its serious offenders and seriousness is a relative term. Our data base indicates that those incarcerated from some counties—Essex, Mercer, Passaic and Union—are more often adjudicated delinquent for such serious offenses as Robbery, Aggravated Assault, and/or Sexual Offenses. Conversely, other generally suburban counties incarcerate juveniles adjudicated delinquent for less serious offenses such as Burglary, Theft, and Minor Assaults.

THE COUNTY IN WHICH A JUVENILE COMMITS A CRIME MAY BE THE CHIEF DETERMINING FACTOR AS TO WHETHER INCARCERATION IS USED. WHILE EACH COUNTY MAY INCARCERATE ITS MOST SERIOUS OFFENDERS, WHAT IS SERIOUS IN ONE COUNTY MAY NOT BE AS SERIOUS IN ANOTHER.

THOSE JUVENILES FROM MORE URBANIZED COUNTIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED FOR SERIOUS, VIOLENT CRIMES WHILE JUVENILES INCARCERATED FROM SUBURBAN COUNTIES ARE MORE LIKELY TO HAVE COMMITTED LESS SERIOUS OFFENSES.

THE CODE'S IMPACT ON THE USE OF INCARCERATION

Predictions of expanded use of incarceration rested in large part on Code's provisions for revised and extended terms. Our analysis indicates that the impact has been negligible: incarceration terms are actually declining in length for the majority of offenders and extended term provisions are not being used.

IN SPITE OF PREDICTIONS TO THE CONTRARY, INCARCERATION TERMS ARE ACTUALLY DECLINING IN LENGTH FOR MOST OFFENDERS. EXTENDED TERMS ARE NOT BEING USED.

Revised Terms

The Code revises terms of incarceration by relating these to offense. This step toward determinate sentencing stems from an observation by the Task Force on Determinate/Indeterminate Sentencing that the former practice of providing for three-year terms for the majority of offenses resulted in similar treatment irrespective of offense.[1] The new Code provides for maximum terms based on degree of offense:

Murder under N.J.S.2C:11-3a(1) or (2)	20 years
Murder under N.J.S.2C:11-3a(3)	10 years
Crimes of first degree, except murder	4 years
Crimes of the second degree	3 years
Crimes of the third degree	2 years
Crimes of the fourth degree	1 year
Disorderly persons offense	6 months

WHILE FORMER CODE PROVISIONS LED TO SIMILAR TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS IRRESPECTIVE OF OFFENSE, THE NEW CODE REVISES INCARCERATION TERMS ON THE BASIS OF OFFENSE.

Unit Case data indicates that, at present, approximately 17% of all correctional commitments are based on first degree offenses, (excluding Murder), 20% on second degree offenses, 42% on third degree offenses, 6% on fourth degree offenses, 10% on disorderly person offenses and 5% on violations of probation. This demonstrates that the new Code does, in fact, provide longer terms for a limited class of offenses (e.g. first degree) but equal or lesser terms for the larger group of offenses (second and third degree offenses). Assuming that pre-Code commitment patterns are comparable, the net impact is shorter sentences for most offenders.

WE FOUND THAT THE NEW CODE IS MORE PUNITIVE FOR FIRST DEGREE OFFENSES BUT EQUALLY OR LESS PUNITIVE FOR ALL OTHER OFFENSES.

A caveat is that the actual amount of time served is a function of both sentence and parole policy. The new Code provides that if a juvenile is approved for parole prior to serving a fixed percent of his/her term (one-third), the granting of parole is subject to approval of the sentencing court. To determine the extent to which the actual amount of the time served has changed, two groups of incarcerated juveniles were examined. The first group (consisting of 469 juveniles) was admitted prior to the new Code (July-December, 1983), the second (consisting of 340 juveniles) was admitted after Code implementation (July-December, 1984). Our analysis was limited to several offense categories (Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Burglary, Theft and Drug-related offenses). Together, these constitute over 50% of the offenses for which juveniles are incarcerated. Our findings are as follows:

ACTUAL TIME SERVED IS A FUNCTION OF BOTH SENTENCING AND PAROLE POLICY.

- The sentences received by these two groups differed considerably. The post-Code group, on average, received shorter sentences than the pre-Code group.
- While a small number of juveniles in both the pre and post-Code samples are still incarcerated, it appears that the actual length of stay of the post-Code sample is not diminishing.
- Juveniles in the post-Code period are generally serving a greater proportion of their total sentence.

JUVENILES SENTENCED POST-CODE ARE GENERALLY SERVING A GREATER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN THOSE SENTENCED PRE-CODE.

Although this analysis is not conclusive, it does suggest that despite a reduction in length of sentence for the majority of incarcerated offenders, the actual amount of time served by these offenders is similar to pre-Code conditions. This suggests that present parole policy has toughened despite the less punitive provisions in the Code. The actions of the Parole Board may reflect the fact that juveniles who are now incarcerated represent increasingly severe cases. It has also been suggested that the lack of aftercare programs hinders earlier release, or that the Board had already incorporated adjustments for offense severity into its decisionmaking process prior to the new Code. Research in this area is warranted.

OUR ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT THOSE JUVENILES INCARCERATED UNDER THE TERMS OF THE NEW CODE ARE SERVING ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT OF TIME AS THOSE INCARCERATED BEFORE, DESPITE THE FACT THAT MOST COULD BE RELEASED EARLIER.

Extended Terms

A stated goal of the Code is to deal more harshly with serious, repetitive offenders. One means provided is the extended term. Extended terms may be used, upon Prosecutor application, in cases where a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent on an offense involving third degree or greater offenses, and the juvenile has also been convicted on at least two occasions of first or second degree offenses and has previously been committed to a state correctional facility. Extended terms are also permitted in cases where a juvenile is convicted of three or more unrelated offenses involving crimes of the third degree or greater.

EXTENDED TERM PROVISIONS NOW ALLOW JUDGES TO SENTENCE SERIOUS JUVENILE OFFENDERS TO TERMS LONGER THAN THE STATUTORY MAXIMUM.

Despite these provisions, our analysis indicates that extended terms are not being used. From July to December, 1984, fewer than five extended terms were utilized. Several factors may account for limited use. Some have suggested that both Prosecutors and Judges are unfamiliar with this provision. Additionally, there is evidence suggesting that the provision as currently drafted has practical limitations. By the time a juvenile has been adjudicated on two separate occasions, incarcerated, paroled and is being adjudicated on other offenses, he is likely to be beyond the jurisdiction of the Family Court or a prime candidate for waiver.

HOWEVER, OUR ANALYSIS INDICATES THAT EXTENDED TERMS ARE NOT BEING USED. THERE APPEAR TO BE A VARIETY OF REASONS FOR THE LIMITED USE OF EXTENDED TERMS.

Based on this analysis, it appears that the limited use of the extended term provision could be attributable to a variety of factors and should be considered as a candidate for further analysis.

11. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Commission has focused much of its initial effort on Code impact evaluation. Section 4 of this report identifies the major policy goals of the Code. This final section presents findings on goal attainment and contains recommendations for future action.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 1: INCREASED UNIFORMITY AND EQUITY

CODE INTENT: Uniformity and equity in handling of delinquency cases would increase.

PREDICTIONS: Uniformity in decisionmaking would increase in such areas as the use of detention and diversion, dispositions and incarceration. The use of detention, governed by more restrictive provisions, would decline.

FINDINGS: Our research has identified considerable county-by-county variations in the way delinquency cases are handled. These variations are evident throughout the system, from police handling of delinquency cases through detention, diversion, and dispositional decisions.

While there is little evidence to suggest that the Legislature intended that similar offenses result in similar dispositions, current decisionmaking can be characterized as highly diverse by county. The degree to which this situation has improved under the new Code is difficult to determine, given the lack of pre-Code data.

Members of the Commission have expressed concern over whether there is unjustified variation in the way cases are handled. There is particular concern regarding the treatment of minority group juveniles. Some information (for example, the fact that 79% of the population in State juvenile correctional institutions consists of minority youth) may suggest the possibility of unequal treatment. Our ability to examine this particular issue has been limited by a lack of information (e.g. underreporting of racial information on complaint documents), a situation which will be resolved in the near future. The fact that there is incomplete reporting of racial data is significant in and of itself and indicates that little research in this area has been conducted in the past.

Since we have traditionally granted significant discretion to the courts and other agencies in handling delinquency, there is increasing interest in how discretion is used. Dispositional guidelines are often mentioned as a means to encourage uniformity and equity, discourage bias or achieve other policy goals. But guidelines can also restrict appropriate judicial discretion or have other negative impacts. Some suggest that equity should be a central goal of the system. Others note that the desire for equity must be balanced by an appreciation for local community values. The Commission believes that it is premature to consider adoption of a system of dispositional guidelines at this point. More research should be conducted to determine if such a system is appropriate.

Our analysis of detention practices indicates that while there had been a long-term decline in admissions to detention, admissions slightly increased in the first two years of Code implementation. There had, however, been a decrease in the average length of stay in the first two years of Code implementation. The Code's due process and accelerated hearing provisions are viewed as largely responsible. It should be noted, however, that these trends may now be changing.

Of particular concern is the fact that detention use varies considerably and a finding that many detained juveniles do not receive custodial or residential dispositions, raising questions as to why detention was required in the first place. At present, no agency has the responsibility for monitoring compliance with Code detention provisions. Home detention programs, traditionally viewed as an alternative to the use of detention, exist in only three counties.

RECOMMENDATION 1: VARIATION IN DISPOSITIONAL DECISIONMAKING CONTINUES TO BE A MAJOR ISSUE. THE COMMISSION'S RESEARCH HAS DOCUMENTED, FOR THE FIRST TIME, THE EXTENT OF THIS VARIATION. WHILE MANY FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH VARIATION HAVE BEEN EXAMINED, MORE RESEARCH IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE IF THIS VARIATION IS JUSTIFIED. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT A MAJOR STUDY OF THE FACTORS UNDERLYING VARIATION IN SENTENCING AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS VARIATION BE UNDERTAKEN IN COOPERATION WITH THE JUDICIARY.

RECOMMENDATION 2: OUR CURRENT STATE-LEVEL APPROACH TO DETENTION IS "NEITHER HERE NOR THERE". THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND MONITORING UNIT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS LIMITED TO SELECT ASPECTS OF DETENTION, INCLUDING THE SEPARATION OF ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND COMPLIANCE WITH VARIOUS PHYSICAL AND PROGRAMMATIC STANDARDS. LITTLE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OR FINANCIAL SUPPORT IS PROVIDED TO COUNTY GOVERNMENT. THEREFORE, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SINGLE UNIT, PERHAPS BY EXPANSION OF THE CURRENT AUTHORITY OF THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND MONITORING UNIT, TO OVERSEE ALL ASPECTS OF JUVENILE DETENTION AND TO PROVIDE APPROPRIATE ASSISTANCE TO COUNTIES. THIS UNIT WOULD:

- INCORPORATE THE CURRENT FUNCTIONS OF THE JUVENILE DETENTION AND MONITORING UNIT.
- MONITOR ADHERENCE TO CODE PROVISIONS.
- PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND FISCAL SUPPORT TO COUNTY DETENTION FACILITIES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF HOME DETENTION PROGRAMS AND OTHER ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 2: A FAMILY EMPHASIS

CODE INTENT: Creation of a Family Court would enhance our ability to deal with family problems and delinquency. Extending the court's jurisdiction to include parents, guardians or other family members found to be contributing to delinquency or a family crisis would facilitate family involvement in rehabilitation.

PREDICTIONS: Treating juvenile misconduct in the context of the family would enhance the court's effectiveness. There would be an increase in the number of parents, guardians, or family members formally involved in dispositional orders.

FINDINGS: While our research has not included an analysis of how effective the Family Court is in dealing with family problems, our observations indicate that the court has taken significant steps in developing approaches to deal with problems in a unified fashion. While Family Crisis Intervention Units provide a promising option for dealing with problems in a family context, more work will undoubtedly be required to fully develop the Family Court concept.

However, our research also indicates that the formal involvement of parents, guardians or family members in dispositional orders is limited. Yet, our data also indicates that many juveniles before the court on delinquency charges have significant family-related problems. This inconsistency may stem from the fact that the courts face numerous legal, practical and philosophical barriers in mandating parental involvement. Some feel that the courts are reluctant to use their existing powers. Other data suggests that many juveniles do not have families in the traditional sense, and others come from such bad home situations as to render expectations of parental support meaningless.

RECOMMENDATION 3: THE CREATION OF A FAMILY COURT REPRESENTS A MAJOR NEW POLICY DIRECTION FOR THE STATE. HOWEVER, LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT ITS OVERALL IMPACT ON THE FAMILY. A COURT STUDY GROUP (THE FAMILY COURT LIAISON COMMITTEE) IS NOW EXAMINING ISSUES RELATED TO CREATION OF A FAMILY COURT, BUT ITS ANALYSIS WILL BE LIMITED. A FAMILY COURT IS A PUBLIC POLICY TOOL FOR DEALING WITH FAMILY ISSUES. AS SUCH, IT SHOULD BE SUBJECT TO LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT THE JUDICIARY, THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, CLOSELY MONITOR PROGRESS AND REPORT ITS FINDINGS TO THE LEGISLATURE ON AT LEAST AN ANNUAL BASIS. THIS REQUIREMENT SHOULD BE MANDATED BY STATUTE FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

RECOMMENDATION 4: A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION, CONSISTING OF FAMILY PART JUDGES, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES AND OTHER APPROPRIATE INDIVIDUALS, SHOULD ANALYZE WHY FEW PARENTS, GUARDIANS OR FAMILY MEMBERS ARE FORMALLY INVOLVED IN DISPOSITIONS AND RECOMMEND PRACTICAL SOLUTIONS FOR EXPANDING THIS INVOLVEMENT. THE COMMITTEE SHOULD ALSO DEVELOP STATUTORY LANGUAGE, IF APPROPRIATE, TO MORE CLEARLY DELINEATE APPROPRIATE REMEDIES FOR FAMILY COURT JUDGES IN DEALING WITH PARENTS, GUARDIANS OR FAMILY MEMBERS WHOSE OMISSIONS OR CONDUCT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR OR THE INEFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF COURT ORDERS. THESE REMEDIES COULD INCLUDE APPROPRIATE PENALTIES, SUCH AS FINES OR COMMUNITY SERVICE, TO ADD TEETH TO THE ENFORCEMENT POWERS OF THE COURT. WHEN LACK OF PARENTAL SUPPORT NECESSITATES THE USE OF RESIDENTIAL PLACEMENT OR OTHER COSTLY INTERVENTIONS, PARENTS SHOULD BE REQUIRED TO CONTRIBUTE FINANCIALLY TO THE JUVENILE'S SUPPORT.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 3: ALTERNATIVE HANDLING OF STATUS OFFENSES

CODE INTENT: An alternative to formal court processing of minor delinquency and status-type offenses would provide troubled youth and their families with a non-coercive opportunity to resolve conflicts and receive needed services.

PREDICTIONS: Court workload would decrease. Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention Units would absorb status-type cases. The court would be able to concentrate on more serious cases.

FINDINGS: Family Crisis Intervention Units have been a quantitative success but, as yet, a qualitative question mark. Only about ten percent of the cases handled by these Units are referred to court as Juvenile-Family Crisis Petitions. These Units are handling a significant volume of cases previously referred directly to court and appear to provide a more immediate response to crisis situations. Many feel that Juvenile-Family Crisis Intervention is the most significant element of the new Code.

Additionally, there are indications that these Units are handling a broader spectrum of problems than originally handled by the court. The Department of Human Services has issued several reports on their operations and a study being conducted by the Association for Children of New Jersey promises to provide additional information on their effectiveness.

While Family Crisis Intervention Units were initially implemented at the county level with limited State fiscal support, the Legislature is increasingly being asked to provide assistance. In Fiscal Year 1986, one million dollars was provided to support Crisis Intervention Unit operations. Additional support has been provided from county funds, the Judiciary budget and other sources. Yet, considerable disparity in the quality and quantity of services available from one county to another continues to exist.

RECOMMENDATION 5: DESPITE THE FACT THAT FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF THE NEW CODE, THERE IS NO LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENT THAT THEIR OPERATIONS OR IMPACT BE EVALUATED. THESE UNITS OPERATE AS COURT INSTRUMENTALITIES. THEY ARE IN LARGE PART DEPENDENT ON DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES PROGRAMS. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT THE JUDICIARY, THROUGH THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS, TOGETHER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES, EVALUATE THE SUCCESS OF THESE UNITS AND REPORT FINDINGS TO THE LEGISLATURE ON AT LEAST AN ANNUAL BASIS. THIS REQUIREMENT SHOULD BE MANDATED BY STATUTE FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST FIVE YEARS.

THE COMMISSION FURTHER RECOMMENDS THAT AN OVERALL PROGRAM OF STATE FISCAL SUPPORT FOR FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION BE PROVIDED ON THE BASIS OF DEMONSTRATED SUCCESS.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 4: INCREASED DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS

CODE INTENT: Dispositional options available to the court would increase.

PREDICTIONS: The dispositional options specified in the Code would provide the courts with a wider range of choices in dealing with delinquency. Services available to the court would increase as a result of Code-inspired planning and coordination. Dispositional patterns would change. Service demands on the Department of Human Services would escalate.

FINDINGS: Despite the Code's elaboration of options, our surveys indicate that a significant increase in services to support these options has not occurred. Few new dispositional programs have been created. Serious dispositional gaps exist. The short-term commitment option is used in only six counties and there is considerable disagreement as to whether this option should be used and, if so, for what purpose.

The Code did not originally provide funding for additional dispositional services. There is widespread agreement that more services are needed. However, subsequent improvements have been realized. Local court service planning has improved access and facilitated service development. A state-level Youth Service Commission, chaired by the Attorney General and the Chief Justice, is attempting to improve court access to services. And new State dollars subsequently have been provided to support local services.

Despite these improvements, the court still confronts a service provider system composed of numerous agencies which unilaterally define their responsibilities, are unaccountable for the delivery of services and are often reluctant to deal with delinquent populations.

The court can be viewed as an instrument of social control. It exercises its authority by mandating treatment (of various types) for individuals who would not ordinarily receive or desire treatment. To fulfill its role, the court must have access to services. This is why access is a central issue.

Unresponsiveness by agencies can lead to increased efforts by the court to develop its own services. In fact, probation is moving in this direction. Such a trend has important fiscal implications, makes little sense, and is not likely to provide the range of services needed. Additionally, there is a strongly held view among a large body of professionals that the way to assure quality service is to extend court monitoring of services and to assure that services themselves are provided elsewhere. The major business of the courts is to resolve cases and to bring about appropriate dispositions, not to provide social services.

A problem the court must face is its limited ability to match the needs of delinquent youth with services and to determine if its dispositional referrals are resulting in real service delivery or rehabilitation. This limitation can seriously compromise the court's ability to perform its function and can lead to inappropriate referrals and misuse of resources.

The court has partially addressed this issue by creating the position of Family Division Case Manager to enhance the processing of family-related and delinquency cases. Yet there is no system for monitoring all dispositions, nor any way that the court can obtain simplified access to human service providers on a case by case basis.

Our analysis indicates that many juveniles entering the court system have serious problems in addition to delinquency. Our analysis of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and placed in three different types of residential or custodial settings indicates that most juveniles in each setting, although characterized by different levels of involvement with the juvenile justice system, experience serious family problems, educational deficits, mental health problems, (often) drug and alcohol related problems and other difficulties. Many of these problems have not been dealt with prior to commitment.

Many juveniles involved in the juvenile justice system are there by virtue of alcohol or drug involvement. Yet there are limited resources and programs to address this problem. This is an area demanding additional attention.

A major problem is the limited availability of residential and quasi-residential programs (e.g. day programs, wilderness programs, etc.). The lack of an articuated Legislative or Executive policy has led to one dictated by bureaucratic initiative or the lack thereof. The residential network maintained by the Division of Youth and Family Services is not geared to the needs of many delinquent youth. Innumerable delays are encountered in securing placements. Contract agencies are, with disturbing regularity, reluctant to accept many types of delinquent or emotionally disturbed youth.

While Corrections has created a series of residential programs to serve both incarcerated juveniles and probationers in noninstitutional settings, this trend is not without implication. Many believe that less severe delinquent populations should be handled by "human service" agencies and that overreliance on Corrections will have a negative long-term impact. Our analysis indicates that while correctional programs serve a different type of adjudicated juvenile offender than DYFS programs, these groups manifest many similarities. However, there are no policies governing who goes where.

Our analysis also indicates that despite Code provisions, developmentally disabled offenders continue to be incarcerated. The reasons for this violation of Code intent are mixed. A lack of adequate diagnostic capacity at the predispositional stage undoubtedly contributes as does the absence of alternative programs to absorb these offenders. The Division of Developmental Disabilities of the Department of Human Services is described by various court actors as either inaccessible or unresponsive.

RECOMMENDATION 6: BECAUSE OF THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH COURT ACCESS TO SERVICES, WE NEED TO CREATE BETTER LINKS BETWEEN THE COURT AND DISPOSITIONAL SERVICE PROVIDERS AND TO DEFINE WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING WHAT SERVICES. SINCE MANY OF THE SERVICES PROVIDED TO DELINQUENT YOUTH ARE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY ADMINISTERED BY EXECUTIVE AGENCIES AND STATE DOLLARS SUPPORT MANY LOCAL AND PRIVATE AGENCY EFFORTS, THE EXECUTIVE IS IN THE BEST POSITION TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF COURT ACCESS. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED THAT THE COMMISSION, IN COOPERATION WITH THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, ESTABLISH CRITERIA, GUIDELINES OR STANDARDS GOVERNING EXECUTIVE AGENCY RESPONSIBILITY IN DELINQUENCY CASES. THESE STANDARDS COULD ALSO APPLY TO OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES RECEIVING STATE DOLLARS.

RECOMMENDATION 7: THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF "LINKING MECHANISMS" BETWEEN THE COURT AND SERVICE PROVIDERS AS A MEANS TO IMPROVE COURT ACCESS TO DIAGNOSTIC AND DISPOSITIONAL SERVICES ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS. THE COMMISSION, IN COOPERATION WITH APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND GROUPS, SHOULD DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS AREA. SEVERAL APPROACHES WILL

BE EXPLORED: AFFILIATION AGREEMENTS; THE USE OF TEAMS CONSISTING OF ON LOAN REPRESENTATIVES FROM AGENCIES; THE USE OF "DISPOSITIONAL COORDINATORS" ORGANIZATIONALLY ATTACHED TO LOCAL YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSIONS, ETC. THE DETERMINATION OF APPROPRIATE MODELS AND THE SPECIFIC SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED SHOULD BE BASED ON LOCAL PRACTICES AND NEEDS.

RECOMMENDATION 8: GIVEN THE FACT THAT THE COURT DISPOSES A NUMBER OF CASES TO OUTSIDE AGENCIES FOR THE PROVISION OF SERVICE, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT THE COURT DEVELOP A DISPOSITIONAL MONITORING SYSTEM TO DETERMINE, ON A CASE BY CASE BASIS, IF SERVICES ARE BEING PROVIDED AND HOW EFFECTIVE THESE SERVICES ARE IN REMEDIATING DELINQUENCY.

RECOMMENDATION 9: CONFLICTING POLICIES AND DIRECTIONS IN THE PROVISION OF RESIDENTIAL AND QUASI-RESIDENTIAL SERVICES (DAY PROGRAMS, WILDERNESS PROGRAMS, ETC.) REQUIRE THAT A BALANCED AND COORDINATED SYSTEM BE CREATED. A VIABLE SYSTEM CANNOT BE CREATED BY INCREMENTALLY IMPROVING ON THE EXISTING SYSTEM. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THE CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF SUCH SERVICES SPECIFICALLY GEARED TO THE NEEDS OF DELINQUENT YOUTH.

A SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE COMMISSION WOULD REVIEW THE ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE CREATION OF SUCH A SYSTEM AND PROVIDE APPROPRIATE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE OR EXECUTIVE ACTION.

RECOMMENDATION 10: THE SHORT-TERM COMMITMENT OPTION, CONSIDERED "EXPERIMENTAL" ON THE BASIS OF ITS SUNSET PROVISION, IS OF LIMITED USE IN ITS PRESENT FORM. THERE IS BOTH DISAGREEMENT ON WHAT IT SHOULD BE USED FOR AND HOW EFFECTIVE IT IS IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY. CURRENT DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS "STANDARDS" MAY DISCOURAGE ITS USE AS "SHOCK INCARCERATION". YET THE BACKGROUNDS OF A SAMPLE OF INCARCERATED JUVENILES INDICATE THAT MANY HAVE SERVICE NEEDS. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS CONTINUATION OF ITS RESEARCH IN THIS AREA. A RECOMMENDATION FOR CONTINUANCE, MODIFICATION, OR DISCONTINUANCE OF THIS OPTION WILL BE BASED ON RESEARCH FINDINGS.

RECOMMENDATION 11: THE COMMISSION BELIEVES THAT EXISTING CODE PROVISIONS PROHIBITING THE INCARCERATION OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS ARE APPROPRIATE. DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS SHOULD NOT BE MIXED WITH OTHER INCARCERATED POPULATIONS. DISABLED OFFENDERS ARE PRONE TO BE TARGETS IN SUCH SETTINGS AND CLEARLY NEED SPECIAL TREATMENT. CONVERSELY, SUCH OFFENDERS MAY BE IN NEED OF SECURE TREATMENT BUT CAN BECOME AGGRESSORS WHEN HOUSED WITH OTHER NONDELINQUENT DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED POPULATIONS. THE SITUATION DOES NOT LEND ITSELF TO EASY SOLUTION. EVEN ASSUMING A PROACTIVE APPROACH BY THE DIVISION OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENTS, NEW PROGRAMS AND/OR FACILITIES WOULD HAVE TO BE CREATED.

THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS A MODIFICATION TO THE EXISTING CODE PROVISION ACCOMPANIED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS WHO REQUIRE CONFINEMENT. THIS PROGRAM WOULD BE JOINTLY ADMINISTERED BY CORRECTIONS AND THE DIVISION OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES. ADDITIONALLY, THE DIVISION WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROVIDE DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES TO THE COURT AND TO DEVELOP COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMS PROVIDING APPROPRIATE PREVENTATIVE AND AFTERCARE SERVICES. THE PLACEMENT OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS IN STRICTLY CORRECTIONAL SETTINGS WOULD CONTINUE TO BE PROHIBITED.

IN THE INTERIM, THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT THE STATE PAROLE BOARD AND THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL, CONDUCT A CASE BY CASE REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS CURRENTLY COMMITTED TO CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES. PUBLIC DEFENDER INVOLVEMENT WOULD BE LIMITED TO THOSE CASES REPRESENTED BY THE AGENCY. IN THE EVENT THAT IT IS DETERMINED THAT INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES HAVE BEEN INCARCERATED CONTRARY TO STATUTE, THE PAROLE BOARD SHOULD USE ITS EXISTING STATUTORY AUTHORITY TO PAROLE SUCH JUVENILES TO APPROPRIATE AGENCIES FUNDED IN WHOLE OR PART BY STATE FUNDS.

RECOMMENDATION 12: APPROXIMATELY 41% OF ALL CASES DISPOSED IN OUR STUDY SAMPLE RECEIVED PROBATION AS THE LEAD DISPOSITION. THE ROLE OF THE PROBATION AGENCY IS EVEN MORE EXTENSIVE SINCE PROBATION MONITORS FORMAL CONTINUANCES AND ADMINISTERS RESTITUTION, COMMUNITY SERVICE AND OTHER PROGRAMS. WHILE THE PRIMARY ROLE OF PROBATION IS SUPERVISION, PROBATION IS INCREASINGLY MOVING TO DIRECT SERVICE PROVISION. WHILE NECESSITATED BY LACK OF SERVICE BY OTHER AGENCIES, THIS TREND SHOULD BE CAREFULLY MONITORED BY THE COMMISSION TO ASSURE THAT SUCH EFFORTS DO NOT SUPPLANT EFFORTS BY OTHER APPROPRIATE SERVICE PROVIDERS AND THAT THEY DO NOT DETRACT FROM PROBATION'S ROLE IN SUPERVISION.

RECOMMENDATION 13: THE EXTENSIVE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH DELINQUENT GROUPS AT ALL STAGES IN THE SYSTEM INDICATE A NEED FOR TREATMENT SERVICES. WHILE INVESTMENTS MUST BE MADE TO PREVENT PENETRATION OF JUVENILES INTO THE SYSTEM, WE MUST ALSO PROVIDE AFTERCARE FOR THOSE OFFENDERS BEING RELEASED BACK TO THE COMMUNITY AFTER INCARCERATION. STATE PAROLE BOARD MEMBERS HAVE REPORTED ON THE DIFFICULTY SUCH JUVENILES HAVE IN RETURNING TO THE COMMUNITY. IT MAKES LITTLE SENSE TO EXPEND CONSIDERABLE RESOURCES TO INCARCERATE A JUVENILE FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AND THEN FAIL TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AFTERCARE. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THE CREATION OF A SYSTEM OF AFTERCARE FOR SUCH JUVENILES.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 5: HARSHER PENALTIES FOR SERIOUS, REPETITIVE OFFENDERS

CODE INTENT: Juveniles convicted of serious offenses, and repetitive offenders would be dealt with more punitively.

PREDICTIONS: The use of waivers to adult court would increase. Corrections populations would increase as a result of extended and revised term provisions. Serious offenders would be serving longer sentences.

FINDINGS: Our research indicates that although the Code has been characterized as a "get tough" approach to juvenile crime, there is little empirical evidence suggesting that its provisions are more punitive or that it has resulted in offenders being treated more punitively. The use of waivers has not increased on a state-wide basis, the number of juveniles incarcerated has declined significantly (despite the fact that the number of juveniles under the care of the Department of Corrections has not declined), terms of incarceration are shorter on average, short-term commitments are limited by a lack of programs supporting use of this option and extended term provisions applicable to serious and/or repetitive offenders are not being utilized.

Our data also indicates (see Section 5) that cases involving serious charges are diverted and that only 14% of all adjudicated cases involving the most violent offenses (Murder, Sexual Offenses, Robbery and Aggravated Assault) as the lead offense result in a disposition of incarceration. Further, data also indicates that a significant number of juveniles are before the court on a repetitive basis.

A comparison of juveniles incarcerated pre and post-Code indicates that the latter group received, on the average, shorter sentences. However, this research also indicates that despite shorter sentences, juveniles may be spending about the same amount of time in correctional facilities prior to release. Our research also indicates that the extended term provisions are not being utilized and appear inconsistent with current sentencing practices. A cautionary note is that these trends may be temporary. It is therefore important that we continue to monitor such trends.

RECOMMENDATION 14: THE CODE CURRENTLY PROVIDES THAT THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL COMPILE INFORMATION ON WAIVERS AND REPORT ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 18 MONTHS AFTER THE ENACTMENT OF THE CODE. THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PROVIDED AND MONITORING HAS DISCONTINUED. THE COMMISSION BELIEVES THAT MONITORING SHOULD BE ONGOING AND RECOMMENDS THAT THIS REQUIREMENT CONTINUE TO BE MANDATED BY STATUTE AND THAT THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORT ITS FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON AN ANNUAL BASIS.

RECOMMENDATION 15: THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT THE CODE'S CURRENT EXTENDED TERM PROVISION BE REVIEWED TO DETERMINE IF IT IS USEFUL IN ITS PRESENT FORM.

RECOMMENDATION 16: THE COMMISSION'S DATA SYSTEM MAKES IT POSSIBLE, FOR THE FIRST TIME, TO MEASURE THE DEGREE TO WHICH A SMALL GROUP OF OFFENDERS ARE REPETITIVELY BEFORE THE COURT. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDS THAT RESEARCH BE CONDUCTED TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF THIS PROBLEM AND TO IDENTIFY APPROPRIATE APPROACHES FOR DEALING WITH SERIOUS AND/OR REPEAT OFFENDERS.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 6: EXPEDITED CASE PROCESSING

CODE INTENT: Adjudication of detained juveniles would be expedited. Family Crisis Intervention Units would handle a large number of less serious cases allowing judicial concentration on more serious issues.

FINDINGS: Our research has identified several areas in which Code provisions have impacted on case processing. Family Crisis Intervention Units have reduced court workloads. The average length of stay in detention facilities has declined significantly. The tighter case processing guidelines contained in the Code are viewed as important factors underlying these trends.

RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO THIS AREA ARE PROVIDED ABOVE.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 7: A MORE OPEN SYSTEM

CODE INTENT: Victims, law enforcement officials and other interested parties should have greater access to information on juvenile cases. The juvenile justice system should be more open to public scrutiny.

FINDINGS: Although the Commission has not conducted an impact analysis of this Code objective, there are indications that the system is becoming more open to public scrutiny. The Commission's research provides information on system behavior not previously available, enabling greater public scrutiny of the system. Increased planning and coordination at the local level have largely opened the system to public participation.

THE COMMISSION OFFERS NO SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS IN THIS AREA AT THIS TIME.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 8: PLANNING AND COORDINATION

CODE INTENT: The provision of community services and programs to meet the needs of juveniles under the jurisdiction of the court would be enhanced by local planning.

FINDINGS: One of the most promising post-Code developments has been the establishment of local court service planning. Family court service plans have been developed in each county. Agencies with limited contact in the past are increasingly communicating with each other. Youth Service Commissions have been established in most counties. These Commissions have demonstrated potential for improving services and making better use of existing services. The State-level Youth Services Commission chaired by the Chief Justice and Attorney General has facilitated planning and coordination. The Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission is generating policy relevant information critical to planning and coordination.

No single actor or level of government "owns" the juvenile justice system. It is a highly decentralized system with responsibility, authority and discretion diffused among multiple agencies, branches and levels of government. However, State government's role is important and needs to be well organized. At present, responsibility for planning, funding, monitoring and other functions are assigned to a variety of instrumentalities. Since State government is increasingly being asked to provide direction and resources, it is important that its direction be consistent and targeted and that there be a clear definition of State vs. local roles.

RECOMMENDATION 17: LEGISLATION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED TO PERMANENTLY ESTABLISH COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSIONS. THESE COMMISSIONS ARE USEFUL FOR IDENTIFYING LOCAL NEEDS AND IMPLEMENTING LOCAL APPROACHES. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT COUNTY YOUTH SERVICE COMMISSIONS BE PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED.

RECOMMENDATION 18: THE DATA AND RESEARCH GENERATED BY THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSITION COMMISSION IS HIGHLY RELEVANT TO LOCAL PLANNING EFFORTS. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT IT PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSIONS IN THEIR PLANNING EFFORTS.

RECOMMENDATION 19: STATE GOVERNMENT WILL INCREASINGLY BE CALLED UPON TO ASSUME A LEADERSHIP ROLE IN DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY. THE COMMISSION THEREFORE RECOMMENDS THAT AN EFFORT BE MADE TO DEVELOP A COORDINATED STATE APPROACH FOR DEALING WITH DELINQUENCY. IN PART, THIS EFFORT SHOULD BE GEARED TO ADDRESSING THE UNIQUE PROBLEMS IN THE STATE'S URBAN AREAS.

POLICY GOAL NUMBER 9: ONGOING REVIEW

CODE INTENT: The Code would be subject to ongoing monitoring and the Legislature would receive information on its implementation and impact.

FINDINGS: This report is an indication that ongoing review is occurring. However, the type of research conducted by the Commission is not an end in itself but a means to improve future directions.

The Commission's progress to date has been significant. Numerous agencies have cooperated in supplying support and assistance. The Unit Case information system, a pioneering first step toward the development of a fully integrated Family Court information system, has provided the first ever detailed profile of decisionmaking. While the system has proved successful in providing data relevant to the Commission's research agenda, a similar degree of success in providing management relevant data to the courts has not yet been achieved. Future effort in this area is required.

Overall, the message is a positive one. The groundwork has been developed for providing ongoing policy relevant information. The Commission can provide the type of analysis critical to Legislative or Executive action. Its research agenda will be expanding in the months ahead. As the Unit Case database expands, we acquire additional ability to research the nature and extent of recidivism, to identify problems associated in dealing with serious, violent or repetitive offenders and to evaluate the effectiveness of various dispositions. Empirical studies to isolate factors associated with variability in dispositions will also be conducted. Monitoring and evaluation of specific programs such as short-term incarceration will continue.

Additionally, the Commission will begin to address a number of issues raised in this report: the organization and availability of services, use of the family in the remediation of delinquency, the handling of developmentally disabled offenders, and the status of detention practices. These continuing efforts will contribute to the effectiveness of New Jersey's juvenile justice system.

RECOMMENDATION 20: THE COMMISSION'S CURRENT LEGISLATIVE MANDATE SHOULD BE EXPANDED TO ENABLE IT TO PROVIDE THE LEGISLATURE AND GOVERNOR WITH POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS IN THOSE AREAS NOTED ABOVE.

RECOMMENDATION 21: ONGOING COMMISSION RESEARCH SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

- UNIFORMITY AND EQUITY IN DISPOSITIONAL DECISIONMAKING.
- IMPROVEMENT OF COURT ACCESS TO SERVICES.
- IMPROVEMENT OF DISPOSITIONAL RESOURCES.
- PROBLEMS OF MINORITY YOUTH IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM.
- HANDLING OF SERIOUS, REPETITIVE JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

- ALTERNATIVES FOR DEALING WITH DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED OFFENDERS.
- USE OF THE FAMILY IN THE REMEDIATION OF DELINQUENCY.
- JUVENILE DETENTION PRACTICES.
- EFFECTIVENESS OF VARIOUS DISPOSITIONAL INTERVENTIONS.
- USE OF SHORT-TERM INCARCERATION.
- RESIDENTIAL AND OTHER DISPOSITIONAL SERVICE NEEDS (ALCOHOL, DRUG, MENTAL HEALTH, ETC.).
- THE ROLE OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN DELINQUENCY.

FOOTNOTES

SECTION 1

1. "Crime and the Young; New Code Makes Effort to Rehabilitate Offenders", *The Trenton Times,* Dec. 1, 1985, p. A10.
2. There is a growing body of research on the difficulty of implementing new legislation; see, for example, Jeffrey L. Pressman and Aaron Wildavsky, *Implementation,* (Berkley, University of California Press, 1973); for an analysis of implementation of the 1974 N.J. Juvenile Code, see Ellen C. Kahn, "The Creation and Implementation of Statutory Reform: A Case Study of a Revised Juvenile Code in New Jersey", (M.A. Thesis, Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs, University of Virginia, 1976).
3. See New Jersey Assembly Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee, *Summary of the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Task Force,* Jan. 26, 1981, p. 11.

SECTION 2

1. State of New Jersey, Division of State Police, *Crime In New Jersey,* Uniform Crime Reports, 1975-1984.
2. *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 Uniform Crime Reports, pp. 40-41.
3. *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 Uniform Crime Reports, and *Crime In New Jersey,* 1977 Uniform Crime Reports.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports,* 1977-1984; compared with *Crime In New Jersey,* Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.
8. Statistics developed from 1980 Federal Uniform Crime Report Data by the National Institute of Drug Abuse and the National Institute of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.
9. *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.
10. Ibid.
11. Ibid.
12. This conclusion is reached in various studies. See, for example; Donna Hamparian, Richard Schuster, Simon Dinitz and John Conrad, *The Violent Few, A Study of Dangerous Juvenile Offenders,* (The Academy for Contempory Problems, Lexington Books, Lexington, Mass., 1978). See also; U.S. Department of Justince, NIJJDP, *Assessing the Relationship of Adult Criminal Careers to Juvenile Careers,* 1980.
13. Figure derived from Unit Case data. For an explanation of Unit Case, see Section Five of this report.
14. Statistics developed from Fiscal Year 1985 New Jersey Budget.
15. Figure provided by New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, Probation Services.

SECTION 3

1. See Anthony M. Platt, *The Child Savers,* (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1969).
2. For a summary of the historical roots of juvenile justice, see James O. Finckenhauer, *Juvenile Delinquency and Corrections, The Gap Between Theory and Practice,* (Academic Press, Inc., Orlando, Fla., 1984), pp. 108-124.
3. Many of these opinions are expressed in a landmark report. See U.S. Law Enforcement Assistance Adminis-

tration, National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals, *Corrections,* 1973.

4. This opinion is expressed in State of New Jersey, State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, *Governor's Adult and Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee; Standards and Goals for the New Jersey Criminal Justice System; Final Report,* Dissemination Document No. 27, 1977.
5. See, for example, "Juvenile Justice System has reached a Watershed and New Reform Agenda is Needed", *Juvenile Justice Digest,* (Vol. 13 no. 15), Washington Crime News Services, Aug. 12, 1985, p. 7.
6. This conclusion is reached in various studies. See, for example; Donna Hamparian, Richard Schuster, Simon Dinitz and John Conrad, *The Violent Few, A Study of Dangerous Juvenile Offenders,* (The Academy for Contempory Problems, Lexington Books, Lexington, Mass., 1978). See also; U.S. Department of Justince, NIJJDP, *Assessing the Relationship of Adult Criminal Careers to Juvenile Careers,* 1980.
7. For discussion of state trends in youth services see Michele R. Magri, *Legislator's Guide to Youth Services,* (National Conference of State Legislators, 1982).

SECTION 4

1. New Jersey Assembly Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee, *Summary of the Recommendations of the Juvenile Justice Task Force,* Jan. 26, 1981, p. 1.
2. New Jersey Senate Judiciary Committee, *Statement to Assembly Bill No. 641,* Feb. 8, 1982, p. 1.
3. There may be diverse interpretations as to the Code's major policy goals. Those selected here are based on our analysis of pertinent documents including Task Force reports, Senate and Assembly Committee documents and interviews with individuals associated with the development of the Code.
4. "Crime and the Young: New Code Makes Effort to Rehabilitate Offenders", *The Trenton Times,* Dec. 1, 1985, p. A10.
5. New Jersey Senate Judiciary Committee, *Statement to Assembly Bill No. 644,* Feb. 8, 1982, p. 1.
6. Ibid.
7. New Jersey Assembly Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee, *Final Report of the Juvenile Justice Task Force Advisory Committee on Alternative Dispositions/Community-Based Programs,* Jan. 1981, p. 16.
8. For review of this topic, see; Academy for Contemporary Problems, *Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training,* 1981.
9. National Council on Crime and Delinquency, *Rediscovering Juvenile Justice: The Cost of Getting Tough,* June, 1981, p. 46.
10. Ibid.

SECTION 5

1. State of New Jersey, Division of State Police, *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.
2. Information developed from *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 and New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry population estimates. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 4.
3. *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 Uniform Crime Reports. For more detail see Supplement, Table 10.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. "Juvenile Justice in Essex County; Problems and Prospects", (unpublished study, 1985).
7. New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, *Application for Fiscal Year 1985, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Formula Grant Funds,* Dec. 21, 1984.
8. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 11.
9. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 12.
10. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 11.

11. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 16.
12. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 13.
13. At present, information regarding race is not recorded evenly by various counties at the docketing point. Thus, there have been some information gaps. Newly implemented procedures will improve recording of this demographic statistic in the future. As of June, 1986, race is being recorded in over 90% of all cases.
14. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 14.
15. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 15.
16. This survey was conducted among Case Managers, Public Defenders and Prosecutors. For a description of specific responses, see Supplement, pp. 69-72, 80-85, 86-92.
17. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 17.
18. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 18.
19. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 17.
20. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 22.
21. Ibid.
22. The violent crimes include Homicide, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault. The serious property crimes include Burglary, Larceny-Theft, and Arson. Less serious property crimes include Criminal Trespass, Other Thefts, Criminal Mischief, and Other Property Crimes. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 23.
23. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 19.
24. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 21.
25. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 20.
26. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 24.
27. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 25.
28. Ibid.
29. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 26.
30. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 27.
31. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 29.
32. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 28.
33. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 30.
34. For categorization and scaling of "lead offenses" and "lead dispositions" see Supplement, Tables 53 and 54.
35. A complete state and county breakdown of lead offense by lead disposition statistics is contained in the Supplement, Tables 31 through 52.
36. *Crime In New Jersey,* 1984 Uniform Crime Reports. For more detail see Supplement, Table 10.
37. At present, information regarding race is not recorded evenly by various counties at the docketing point. Thus, there have been some information gaps. Newly implemented procedures will improve recording of this demographic statistic in the future. As of June, 1986, race is being recorded in over 90% of all cases.
38. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 14.
39. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 18.
40. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 19.
41. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 20.
42. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 26.
43. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 28.

SECTION 6

1. Information derived from New Jersey Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee, *Final Report of the Juvenile Justice Task Force Advisory Committee on Pre-Trial Practices,* Jan. 1981.
2. Ibid.
3. Information derived from New Jersey Department of Corrections, Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit, *Statistics on Juveniles in Detention Facilities—1985,* May 1, 1986. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 60.
4. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 56.

5. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 61.
6. Interview with Martin A. Herman, March, 1986.
7. New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice, Research and Evaluation Section, *Juvenile Waivers to Adult Court; A Report to the New Jersey State Legislature,* Sept., 1985.
8. Ibid, p. vii.
9. New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, *Draft Report on Juvenile-Family Part Operation and Organization,* December, 1983.
10. New Jersey Senate Judiciary Committee, *Statement To Assembly Bill No. 644,* February 8, 1982, p.1.
11. A detailed evaluation of the impact of Family Crisis Intervention Units is now being done by the Association for Children of New Jersey.
12. Association for Children of New Jersey, *The Juvenile Code Implementation Project: An Interim Report of Phase I Findings* (Newark, N.J., 1985).
13. New Jersey Department of Human Services, *Implementation of Family Court Service Plans,* April 1, 1985.
14. Association for Children of New Jersey, *The Juvenile Code Implementation Project: An Interim Report of Phase I Findings* (Newark, N.J., 1985).
15. For more detail, see Supplement, pp. 73-79, 80-85, 86-92.

SECTION 7

1. "Wilentz Urges More Help For Troubled Youths", *The Newark Star-Ledger,* Oct. 6, 1985, p. 48.
2. The Department of Human Services requested a total of 6.1 million dollars to support court related services for Fiscal Year 1985-86.
3. New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, *Report of the State Family Court Committee to the June 24, 1983 Judicial Conference.*
4. For more detail, see Supplement pp. 69-95.
5. The Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning, *New Jersey's Action Plan for Children,* (Trenton, N.J., 1985).
6. The Academy for Contemporary Problems, *Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training,* 1981.
7. New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, Probation Services, *Juvenile Probation Special Programming Resource Manual,* November, 1985, p. i.
8. Ibid.
9. Juveniles under the "custody" of the Department of Corrections are generally placed on probation with a condition that they be placed in one of these alternative programs. Some maintain that the distinction between incarceration and placement in an "alternative" program is unclear since in either case the juvenile is deprived of freedom.

SECTION 8

1. N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-43c.
2. New Jersey Department of Corrections, *Manual of Standards for Juvenile Detention Center Commitment Programs,* Jan. 1984.
3. Information developed through judicial survey. Copies of survey instruments and an analysis of responses are available through this Commission.

SECTION 9

1. Departmental interview, (Department of Human Services) conducted Aug. 13, 1985.
2. Statistics provided by New Jersey Administrative Office of the Courts, Division of Statistical Services.
3. Departmental interview, (Department of Human Services) conducted Aug. 13, 1985.
4. Agency interview, (Administrative Office of the Court) conducted July 24, 1985.
5. For more detail, see Supplement, pp. 73-79.

6. New Jersey State Law Enforcement Planning Agency, *Governor's Adult and Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee; Standards and Goals for the New Jersey Criminal Justice System: Final Report,* Dissemination Document No. 27, 1977.
7. Information derived from Unit Case data.
8. Information based on New Jersey Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services, *Census of Residential Facilities,* 1985.
9. For more detail, see Supplement, pp. 73-79.
10. State in the Interest of D.F., 145 N.J. Super. 381, (1976).
11. Information derived from New Jersey Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services.
12. Ibid.
13. Ibid.
14. Pubic hearings conducted by Family Division Liaison Committee, New Jersey Supreme Court, May 22, 1985.
15. For more detail, see Supplement, Table 55.
16. New Jersey Department of Human Services, *The New Jersey Child and Adolescent Service System Program Grant,* 1984.
17. N.J.S.A. 30:60-3.
18. N.J.S.A. 30:4-23.
19. *A Study of the Characteristics and Treatment of Mentally Retarded Adolescent Offenders in New Jersey,* Mentally Retarded Adolescent Delinquent Project (Rutgers Medical School, 1979).

SECTION 10

1. New Jersey Assembly Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee, *Final Report of the Juvenile Justice Task Force Advisory Committee on Determinate/Indeterminate Sentencing,* Jan. 1981.

THE IMPACT OF THE NEW JERSEY CODE OF JUVENILE [illegible]

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY DISPOSITION COMMISSION

[illegible]

INTRODUCTION

To research and monitor the dynamics of Code implementation the Commission relied on a variety of methodological approaches, many of which involved the analysis of data. The results of these analyses, including some of the key data elements, are presented in Volume I of the Commission's report. This Volume contains the original data and is intended as an addendum to the report for those readers interested in reviewing the data in more detail.

This Volume is divided into seven sections. Section One, *Arrests,* contains information about the arrests of juveniles from 1977 through 1984. Information about juvenile arrests in New Jersey was extracted from the State Police's Crime in New Jersey reports. National juvenile arrest figures are from the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reports.

Sections Two through Four, *Docketing, Intake,* and *Adjudicated: Dispositions* detail six month (January—June 1985) "windows" of Unit Case information. Section Two contains information on cases docketed; Section Three contains information on cases which were diverted, referred, transferred or adjudicated, and Section Four contains information on cases disposed. This approach provides a "snapshot" of system functioning during a time period rather than describing system response to a cohort of cases. As a result, the juveniles described in any one of those sections are not necessarily the same juveniles described in the other two sections.

An important characteristic of the Unit Case System is that every juvenile who is docketed in a Family Division Superior Court receives a unique identification number. All subsequent court-juvenile interactions which occur in the same county are recorded under the same unique identifier. Optimally the system would utilize a statewide identification scheme. To the extent that delinquency is an intra-county phenomena, however, the system made it possible, for the first time, to distinguish cases from juveniles and to describe the population of unique juveniles in the court system.

Section Five contains detailed case histories on three samples of juveniles; those committed to DOC institutions, those on probation and in a DOC residential program, and those in, or awaiting placement in, a DYFS residential facility as a result of a court referral. Sample selection and data collection proceeded in varying ways for each of these three samples.

The DOC commitment sampling frame consisted of the 453 juveniles sentenced to incarceration during the six month Unit Case study period. Court staff for the counties submitted background data, collected during the preparation of pre-disposition reports, on 214 (47%) of these juveniles. Background data on juveniles in DOC residential programs was also provided by the county court staffs for 39 (35%) of the juveniles sentenced to such programs during the study period. This sample was augmented with the collection of background data from case files for 108 juveniles who were on probation and in a DOC residential program during October and November, 1985. Background data, also collected by the counties during the preparation of pre-disposition reports, was provided by the AOC for 29 of the 60 (48%) juveniles sentenced to a DYFS residential program during the six month study period. The Commission was able to collect data from DYFS case files for an additional 17 of these juveniles, bringing the total sample to 46, or 77% of the sampling frame.

Section Six, Detention, contains information relevant to the use of detention. This information comes from two sources; annual reports of the Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit and the Unit Case Information System.

Section Seven, *Key Actor Surveys,* contains summaries of phone and mail surveys of Family Division Case Managers, Department of Human Services Departmental Liaisons, and with DYFS workers, Assistant Prosecutors and Deputy Public Defenders identified by their own agencies as having primary responsibility for the handling of delinquency cases in their offices.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Case Histories

Detention

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ARRESTS

The following information describes the arrests of juveniles made by the police during 1984 and the trends in police arrests of juveniles during the period January 1977 through December 1984

TABLE 1
AGE OF JUVENILES ARRESTED BY OFFENSE—1984*

Offenses	AGE IN YEARS			
	Under 10	10-12	13-14	15-17
Murder	0	2	2	24
Rape	8	25	82	189
Robbery	29	178	621	1,905
Aggravated Assault	41	178	543	1,654
Burglary	132	608	1,707	3,649
Larceny-Theft	467	1,924	4,224	8,918
Motor Vehicle Theft	2	28	235	873
SUBTOTAL OF INDEX OFFENSES	679	2,943	7,414	17,212
Manslaughter	0	0	0	3
Simple Assault	275	980	2,175	5,161
Arson	39	81	114	120
Forgery and Counterfeiting	0	1	7	68
Fraud	0	4	27	153
Embezzlement	0	0	2	9
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving Possessing, etc.	21	165	655	2,043
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	553	1,548	2,918	4,039
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	16	114	516	1,553
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	0	1	6	48
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	38	99	233	272
Drug Abuse Violations	5	76	657	5,416
Gambling	0	0	5	17
Offenses Against Family and Children	0	0	0	10
Driving Under the Influence	1	0	7	373
Liquor Laws	2	33	488	4,057
Disorderly Conduct	200	1,158	2,832	7,090
Vagrancy	2	3	7	25
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	398	1,331	3,744	8,568
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	24	127	485	1,437
Runaways	147	542	1,759	3,449
TOTAL	2,400	9,206	24,051	61,123

*Crime in New Jersey, 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.

TABLE 2
RACE OF JUVENILES ARRESTED BY OFFENSE—1984*

Offense	RACE			
	White	Black	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Asian or Pacific Islander
Murder	4	24	0	0
Rape	106	198	0	0
Robbery	545	2,184	0	4
Aggravated Assault	1,045	1,363	2	6
Burglary	3,851	2,233	0	12
Larceny-Theft	8,666	6,809	6	52
Motor Vehicle Theft	655	476	0	7
SUBTOTAL OF INDEX OFFENSES	14,872	13,287	8	81
Manslaughter	0	3	0	0
Simple Assault	4,931	3,643	3	14
Arson	273	81	0	0
Forgery and Counterfeiting	53	23	0	0
Fraud	122	62	0	0
Embezzlement	9	2	0	0
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving Possessing, etc.	1,391	1,490	1	2
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	6,997	2,037	1	23
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1,435	756	0	8
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	29	26	0	0
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	327	314	0	1
Drug Abuse Violations	4,163	1,977	2	12
Gambling	22	0	0	0
Offenses Against Family and Children	6	4	0	0
Driving Under the Influence	366	15	0	0
Liquor Laws	4,420	153	0	7
Disorderly Conduct	8,639	2,623	1	17
Vagrancy	26	11	0	0
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	10,708	3,296	3	34
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1,620	451	0	2
Runaways	4,419	1,463	2	13
TOTAL	64,828	31,717	21	214

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.

TABLE 3
SEX OF JUVENILES ARRESTED BY OFFENSE—1984*

Offenses	SEX Male	Female
Murder	25	3
Rape	300	4
Robbery	2,606	127
Aggravated Assault	2,012	404
Burglary	5,791	305
Larceny-Theft	11,840	3,693
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,061	77
SUBTOTAL OF INDEX OFFENSES	23,635	4,613
Manslaughter	0	3
Simple Assault	6,536	2,055
Arson	324	30
Forgery and Counterfeiting	56	20
Fraud	146	38
Embezzlement	5	6
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving Possessing, etc.	2,663	221
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	8,258	800
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2,076	123
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	16	39
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	605	37
Drug Abuse Violations	5,290	864
Gambling	15	7
Offenses Against Family and Children	4	6
Driving Under the Influence	341	40
Liquor Laws	3,356	1,224
Disorderly Conduct	9,368	1,912
Vagrancy	34	3
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	11,307	2,734
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1,652	421
Runaways	2,528	3,369
TOTAL	78,215	18,565

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.

TABLE 4
JUVENILES ARRESTED AS A PROPORTION OF JUVENILES AT RISK BY COUNTY—1984

County	Juvenile Arrests*	Juveniles At Risk**	Number of Arrests Per 1,000 Juveniles At Risk
Atlantic	2,888	24,768	117
Bergen	10,290	91,921	112
Burlington	3,129	50,856	62
Camden	4,738	60,827	78
Cape May	1,217	9,288	131
Cumberland	1,753	18,773	94
Essex	14,141	104,929	135
Gloucester	2,465	27,575	90
Hudson	7,710	62,264	124
Hunterdon	415	12,681	33
Mercer	5,691	39,000	146
Middlesex	6,356	74,438	86
Monmouth	6,927	75,767	106
Morris	4,465	54,559	82
Ocean	5,509	43,909	126
Passaic	6,065	54,608	111
Salem	534	8,690	62
Somerset	2,515	25,680	98
Sussex	965	17,932	54
Union	7,443	56,855	131
Warren	1,047	11,251	93
TOTAL	96,263	926,571	104

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.

**1984 Estimated population 10-17 years old derived from New Jersey Department of Labor projections.

TABLE 5
ARRESTS OF JUVENILES FOR VIOLENT CRIMES BY COUNTY 1977-1984*

	YEAR							
County	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**
Atlantic	143	141	151	153	198	238	149	222
Bergen	166	127	155	160	166	165	161	199
Burlington	107	122	147	174	136	109	115	112
Camden	218	259	255	261	346	349	318	321
Cape May	16	23	24	26	31	30	18	17
Cumberland	55	59	96	101	103	79	62	68
Essex	862	972	981	1,152	1,528	1,757	1,777	1,863
Gloucester	45	48	41	49	35	46	44	64
Hudson	310	288	318	397	450	643	1,220	910
Hunterdon	10	8	10	13	5	8	6	5
Mercer	126	175	163	215	192	194	194	212
Middlesex	200	257	299	236	254	246	172	192
Monmouth	196	208	208	234	241	271	238	193
Morris	69	65	106	88	60	88	62	72
Ocean	78	75	131	85	102	95	81	109
Passaic	248	196	347	371	564	433	477	436
Salem	21	5	12	14	16	29	25	19
Somerset	49	34	71	51	63	44	56	40
Sussex	34	20	31	32	24	20	13	10
Union	244	318	317	362	301	409	327	298
Warren	13	13	17	11	23	12	14	19
TOTAL	3,210	3,413	3,880	4,185	4,838	5,265	5,529	5,381

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.

TABLE 6
NUMBER OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, NUMBER OF ARRESTS PER AT RISK POPULATION AND NUMBER OF JUVENILE ARRESTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF ALL ARRESTS
1977-1984*

Year	Number of Juvenile Arrests	Arrest Rate Per 1,000 At Risk Population**	Juvenile Arrests As a Percentage of All Arrests in New Jersey
1977	122,422	11.7	37.4
1978	128,949	12.4	38.5
1979	124,269	12.1	37.2
1980	121,162	11.9	34.4
1981	116,986	11.8	32.5
1982	107,320	11.1	28.7
1983	99,179	10.5	27.5
1984	96,780	10.5	27.0

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.

**1977-1984 estimated populations 10-17 years old derived from New Jersey Department of Labor projections.

TABLE 7
TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS BY COUNTY
1977-1984*

	YEAR							
County	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**
Atlantic	3,977	4,156	3,627	3,722	3,677	3,658	2,882	2,888
Bergen	12,806	12,826	12,332	12,303	12,866	11,889	10,532	10,290
Burlington	4,365	4,541	4,222	4,511	4,859	4,327	3,367	3,129
Camden	6,700	7,735	7,818	7,046	6,711	5,662	5,508	4,738
Cape May	1,995	2,370	1,935	1,917	2,005	1,676	1,485	1,217
Cumberland	2,972	2,998	3,028	3,018	2,643	2,200	1,784	1,753
Essex	14,316	14,372	13,518	13,788	14,169	13,766	13,983	14,141
Gloucester	2,951	2,864	2,738	2,742	2,623	3,157	2,243	2,465
Hudson	6,633	6,898	7,098	6,803	7,508	6,956	7,869	7,710
Hunterdon	684	701	790	798	722	626	574	415
Mercer	6,082	6,725	5,658	5,640	5,408	4,987	5,187	5,691
Middlesex	10,346	10,629	10,110	9,571	8,835	7,583	6,429	6,356
Monmouth	9,032	10,244	10,331	9,186	8,648	8,517	8,101	6,927
Morris	6,666	7,334	7,122	6,350	5,621	4,751	4,007	4,465
Ocean	6,903	8,062	8,932	8,438	6,763	6,747	6,073	5,509
Passaic	9,582	9,428	9,076	9,131	8,645	6,802	6,090	6,065
Salem	826	864	1,018	1,016	1,006	897	719	534
Somerset	3,204	3,326	3,116	3,324	3,011	2,684	2,430	2,515
Sussex	1,344	1,583	1,665	1,472	1,346	1,100	1,074	965
Union	9,767	9,768	8,788	8,873	8,565	8,117	7,890	7,443
Warren	1,085	1,333	1,216	1,449	1,311	1,150	952	1,047
TOTAL	122,236	128,757	124,138	121,098	116,942	107,252	99,179	96,263

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.

TABLE 8
JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES IN NEW JERSEY AND PERCENT CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR 1977-1984*

	YEAR							
Offense	**1977**	**1978**	**1979**	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**
Murder	27	39	40	58	59	53	41	28
	-46%	+44%	+3%	+45%	+2%	-10%	-23%	-32%
Rape	164	152	176	208	264	239	293	304
	-1%	-7%	+16%	+18%	+27%	-9%	+23%	+4%
Robbery	1,416	1,609	1,773	1,971	2,272	2,558	2,996	2,733
	-15%	+14%	+10%	+11%	+15%	+13%	+17%	-9%
Aggravated Assault	1,597	1,715	1,891	2,118	2,242	2,415	2,199	2,416
	+5%	+7%	+10%	+12%	+6%	+8%	-9%	+9%
Burglary	11,037	10,477	9,753	9,153	9,138	7,897	6,801	6,096
	+2%	-5%	-7%	-6%	0%	-14%	-14%	-10%
Larceny/Theft	18,388	19,342	19,989	20,328	19,257	17,210	16,183	15,533
	+2%	+5%	+3%	+2%	-5%	-11%	-6%	-4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,696	1,804	2,250	1,597	1,547	1,363	1,212	1,138
	-13%	+6%	+25%	-29%	-3%	-12%	-11%	-6%

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.

TABLE 9
NUMBER OF JUVENILE ARRESTS IN NEW JERSEY* AND IN THE NATION** AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE NATION'S ARRESTS IN NEW JERSEY 1977-1984

Year	No. of Juvenile Arrests in N.J.	No. of Juvenile Arrests in the Nation	Percentage of Nation's Juvenile Arrests in New Jersey
1977	122,422	2,170,193	5.7%
1978	128,949	2,279,365	5.7%
1979	124,269	2,143,369	5.8%
1980	121,163	2,025,713	6.0%
1981	116,986	2,035,748	5.7%
1982	107,320	1,804,688	5.9%
1983	99,179	1,725,746	5.7%
1984	96,780	1,537,688	6.3%

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.
**F.B.I., National Uniform Crime Reports, 1977-1984.

TABLE 10
NUMBER AND PERCENT OF JUVENILES ARRESTED WHO ARE REFERRED BY POLICE TO COURT BY COUNTY 1982-1984*

County	1982	1983	1984
Atlantic	2,796(76)	2,295(80)	2,318(80)
Bergen	4,768(40)	4,066(39)	4,116(40)
Burlington	2,383(55)	1,867(55)	1,644(53)
Camden	3,931(69)	3.748(68)	3.146(66)
Cape May	1,075(65)	934(63)	847(70)
Cumberland	1,882(85)	1,481(83)	1,479(84)
Essex	8,878(65)	8,845(63)	9,309(66)
Gloucester	1,602(51)	1,348(60)	1,368(55)
Hudson	4,226(61)	4,013(51)	4,335(56)
Hunterdon	329(53)	352(61)	189(45)
Mercer	2,813(56)	2,824(54)	2,643(46)
Middlesex	4,331(57)	3,647(57)	3,341(53)
Monmouth	5,131(60)	4,588(57)	4,071(59)
Morris	2,540(53)	2,024(51)	2,416(54)
Ocean	2,044(30)	1,981(33)	1,628(30)
Passaic	4,016(59)	3,216(53)	3,032(50)
Salem	736(82)	626(87)	409(77)
Somerset	1,303(49)	1,187(49)	1,200(48)
Sussex	550(50)	539(50)	474(49)
Union	4,323(53)	3,737(47)	3,103(42)
Warren	699(61)	585(61)	566(54)
TOTAL	60,356(56)	53,903(54)	51,634(54)

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ Uniform Crime Reports, 1982-1984.

DOCKETING

The following information describes the docketing actions taken by the various Family Division Superior Courts during the period January 1985 through June 1985

TABLE 11
JUVENILES, CASES AND OFFENSES BY COUNTY
NEW COMPLAINTS DOCKETED
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	No. Of Juveniles	No. Of Cases	No. Of Offenses	Average No. Of Offenses: Per Juvenile	Per Case
Atlantic	912	1,349	1,942	2.1	1.4
Bergen	1,755	2,094	3,145	1.8	1.5
Burlington	963	1,183	2,066	2.1	1.7
Camden	1,528	1,953	2,862	1.9	1.5
Cape May	242	269	558	2.3	2.1
Cumberland	711	898	1,686	2.4	1.9
Essex	3,602	4,964	7,655	2.1	1.5
Gloucester	670	784	1,264	1.9	1.6
Hudson	1,916	2,624	3,885	2.0	1.5
Hunterdon	150	169	348	2.3	2.1
Mercer	1,145	1,545	3,004	2.6	1.9
Middlesex	1,497	1,746	2,796	1.9	1.6
Monmouth	1,827	2,268	3,764	2.1	1.7
Morris	971	1,089	1,808	1.9	1.7
Ocean	1,045	1,306	2,363	2.3	1.8
Passaic	1,418	1,663	2,479	1.7	1.5
Salem	265	314	480	1.8	1.5
Somerset	529	604	1,225	2.3	2.0
Sussex	273	323	571	2.1	1.8
Union	1,640	2,072	3,200	1.9	1.5
Warren	283	368	653	2.3	1.8
TOTAL	23,342	29,585	47,754	2.0	1.6

TABLE 12
JUVENILES DOCKETED AS A PROPORTION OF JUVENILES AT RISK BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	No. of Juveniles Docketed	Juveniles At Risk*	No. of Juveniles Docketed Per 1,000 At Risk
Atlantic	912	24,800	36.8
Bergen	1,755	88,190	19.9
Burlington	963	49,800	19.4
Camden	1,528	59,350	25.8
Cape May	242	9,150	26.5
Cumberland	711	18,400	38.7
Essex	3,602	101,330	35.6
Gloucester	670	27,100	24.8
Hudson	1,916	60,330	31.8
Hunterdon	150	12,500	12.0
Mercer	1,145	38,350	29.9
Middlesex	1,497	72,180	20.8
Monmouth	1,827	63,850	28.7
Morris	971	53,070	18.3
Ocean	1,045	44,420	23.6
Passaic	1,418	53,150	26.7
Salem	265	8,560	31.0
Somerset	529	24,820	21.4
Sussex	273	18,190	15.0
Union	1,640	55,030	29.8
Warren	283	11,140	25.4
TOTAL	23,342	893,710	26.2

*1985 estimated population 10-17 years old derived from New Jersey Department of Labor projections.

TABLE 13
AGE OF JUVENILES BY COUNTY
NEW COMPLAINTS DOCKETED
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	AGE IN YEARS							
County	**6-10**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17-18**	**19-20**	**21**	**Not Indicated**
Atlantic	16(2)	37(4)	129(14)	307(34)	389(43)	20(2)	0(0)	14(2)
Bergen	17(1)	44(3)	201(11)	632(36)	788(45)	30(2)	4(0)	39(2)
Burlington	14(1)	39(4)	135(14)	316(33)	443(46)	12(1)	0(0)	4(0)
Camden	24(2)	62(4)	222(15)	538(35)	643(42)	27(2)	1(0)	11(1)
Cape May	4(2)	3(1)	22(09)	66(27)	138(57)	1(0)	1(0)	7(3)
Cumberland	27(4)	43(6)	129(18)	237(33)	261(37)	4(0)	0(0)	10(1)
Essex	43(1)	133(4)	457(13)	1,309(36)	1,626(45)	25(1)	0(0)	9(0)
Gloucester	16(2)	21(3)	106(16)	216(32)	273(41)	6(1)	0(0)	32(5)
Hudson	34(2)	60(3)	260(13)	581(30)	849(44)	26(1)	0(0)	106(5)
Hunterdon	3(2)	5(3)	16(11)	48(32)	71(47)	3(2)	0(0)	4(3)
Mercer	10(1)	42(4)	171(15)	421(37)	479(42)	20(2)	1(0)	1(0)
Middlesex	13(1)	39(3)	181(12)	485(32)	740(49)	31(2)	1(0)	7(0)
Monmouth	15(1)	85(5)	284(15)	618(34)	783(43)	7(0)	1(0)	34(2)
Morris	6(1)	37(4)	91(9)	335(35)	465(48)	7(1)	0(0)	30(3)
Ocean	9(1)	37(3)	128(12)	348(33)	405(39)	6(0)	0(0)	112(11)
Passaic	27(2)	48(3)	197(14)	476(33)	624(44)	8(0)	0(0)	38(3)
Salem	7(3)	14(5)	26(10)	84(32)	115(43)	12(5)	0(0)	7(3)
Somerset	7(1)	15(3)	59(11)	156(29)	289(55)	2(0)	0(0)	1(0)
Sussex	2(1)	8(3)	38(14)	76(28)	120(44)	1(0)	0(0)	28(10)
Union	25(1)	50(3)	223(14)	559(34)	743(45)	10(1)	1(0)	29(2)
Warren	3(1)	15(5)	35(12)	101(36)	122(43)	3(1)	0(0)	4(1)
TOTAL	322(1)	837(3)	3,110(13)	7,909(34)	10,366(44)	261(1)	10(0)	527(02)

TABLE 14
RACE OF JUVENILES BY COUNTY
NEW COMPLAINTS DOCKETED
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	RACE					
County	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Oriental	Other	Not Indicated
Atlantic	402(44)	433(47)	69(7)	4(0)	0(0)	4(0)
Bergen	1,151(66)	319(18)	44(3)	10(1)	10(1)	221(13)
Burlington	621(64)	304(31)	13(1)	4(0)	1(0)	20(2)
Camden	713(47)	628(41)	173(11)	4(0)	0(0)	10(1)
Cape May	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	242(100)
Cumberland	10(1)	4(0)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	696(99)
Essex	96(3)	395(11)	60(2)	1(0)	2(0)	3,048(85)
Gloucester	437(65)	92(14)	12(2)	1(0)	1(0)	127(19)
Hudson	12(1)	7(0)	3(0)	1(0)	0(0)	1,893(99)
Hunterdon	134(89)	3(2)	1(1)	0(0)	1(1)	11(7)
Mercer	492(43)	579(51)	58(5)	2(0)	0(0)	14(1)
Middlesex	195(13)	75(5)	18(1)	2(0)	3(0)	1,204(80)
Monmouth	35(2)	24(1)	4(0)	0(0)	2(0)	1,762(96)
Morris	870(90)	42(4)	27(3)	3(0)	3(0)	29(3)
Ocean	531(51)	89(9)	36(3)	1(0)	1(0)	387(37)
Passaic	265(19)	180(13)	204(14)	1(0)	0(0)	768(54)
Salem	110(41)	102(39)	7(3)	0(0)	1(0)	45(17)
Somerset	348(66)	139(26)	24(5)	1(0)	3(0)	14(3)
Sussex	268(98)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(1)
Union	531(32)	680(41)	81(5)	3(0)	1(0)	344(21)
Warren	169(60)	9(03)	7(2)	0(0)	0(0)	98(35)
TOTAL	7,390(32)	4,106(17)	842(4)	38(0)	29(0)	10,937(47)

TABLE 15
SEX OF JUVENILES BY COUNTY
NEW COMPLAINTS DOCKETED
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	Total No. Of Juveniles	SEX Male	Female	Not Indicated
Atlantic	912	766(84)	145(16)	1(0)
Bergen	1,755	1,487(85)	265(15)	3(0)
Burlington	963	809(84)	153(16)	1(0)
Camden	1,528	1,255(82)	273(18)	0(0)
Cape May	242	200(83)	42(17)	0(0)
Cumberland	711	569(80)	142(20)	0(0)
Essex	3,602	3,028(84)	570(16)	4(0)
Gloucester	670	515(77)	155(23)	0(0)
Hudson	1,916	1,584(83)	331(17)	1(0)
Hunterdon	150	120(80)	30(20)	0(0)
Mercer	1,145	929(81)	216(19)	0(0)
Middlesex	1,497	1,195(80)	302(20)	0(0)
Monmouth	1,827	1,448(79)	379(21)	0(0)
Morris	971	763(79)	207(21)	1(0)
Ocean	1,045	868(83)	177(17)	0(0)
Passaic	1,418	1,203(83)	214(15)	1(0)
Salem	265	219(83)	46(17)	0(0)
Somerset	529	421(79)	108(21)	0(0)
Sussex	273	228(83)	45(17)	0(0)
Union	1,640	1,373(84)	267(16)	0(0)
Warren	283	214(76)	69(24)	0(0)
TOTAL	23,342	19,194(82)	4,136(18)	12(0)

TABLE 16
NUMBER OF CODEFENDANTS INVOLVED (BY CASE) BY COUNTY
NEW COMPLAINTS DOCKETED
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	Number of Codefendants							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	More Than 5	Not Indicated
Atlantic	750(56)	368(27)	134(10)	54(4)	23(2)	6(0)	7(0)	7(0)
Bergen	1,163(55)	512(25)	198(9)	117(6)	50(2)	31(1)	23(1)	0(0)
Burlington	507(43)	327(28)	204(17)	79(7)	36(3)	7(1)	19(2)	4(0)
Camden	1,127(58)	490(25)	163(8)	73(4)	48(2)	23(1)	23(1)	6(0)
Cape May	138(41)	63(23)	28(10)	28(10)	10(4)	0(0)	0(0)	2(1)
Cumberland	481(53)	240(27)	100(11)	60(7)	7(1)	2(0)	0(0)	8(1)
Essex	2,286(46)	1,450(29)	699(14)	346(7)	116(2)	22(0)	39(1)	0(0)
Gloucester	351(45)	237(30)	93(12)	51(7)	16(2)	8(1)	28(3)	0(0)
Hudson	1,298(49)	673(26)	340(13)	179(7)	106(4)	7(0)	20(1)	1(0)
Hunterdon	97(57)	36(21)	19(11)	7(4)	7(4)	1(1)	0(0)	2(1)
Mercer	781(51)	406(26)	176(11)	86(5)	31(2)	26(2)	29(2)	10(1)
Middlesex	916(52)	418(24)	255(15)	91(5)	46(3)	17(1)	0(0)	3(0)
Monmouth	976(43)	684(30)	333(15)	142(6)	101(4)	26(1)	2(0)	4(0)
Morris	485(45)	311(29)	163(15)	66(6)	25(2)	23(2)	14(1)	2(0)
Ocean	714(55)	302(23)	131(10)	91(7)	26(2)	7(0)	13(1)	22(2)
Passaic	808(49)	493(30)	238(14)	74(4)	39(2)	11(1)	0(0)	0(0)
Salem	196(62)	73(23)	28(9)	11(3)	1(0)	5(2)	0(0)	0(0)
Somerset	280(46)	186(31)	63(10)	43(7)	6(1)	6(1)	15(2)	5(1)
Sussex	166(51)	80(25)	44(14)	21(7)	5(1)	4(1)	3(1)	0(0)
Union	1,127(54)	553(27)	232(11)	109(5)	39(2)	0(0)	9(0)	3(0)
Warren	201(55)	93(25)	35(9)	32(9)	6(2)	0(0)	0(0)	1(0)
TOTAL	14,648(50)	7,995(27)	3,676(12)	1,760(6)	744(3)	232(1)	244(1)	75(0)

INTAKE

The following information describes the recommendations made by the intake units of the various Family Division Superior Courts during the period January 1985 through June 1985

TABLE 17
COURT INTAKE SCREENING DECISION OUTCOMES BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

		Decision Outcome		
County	Referral/ Transfer	Inactivation	Diversion	Adjudication
Atlantic	20(1)	171(13)	587(45)	528(40)
Bergen	196(10)	45(2)	877(44)	884(44)
Burlington	63(6)	35(3)	505(45)	517(46)
Camden	74(4)	189(9)	883(44)	880(43)
Cape May	12(4)	20(7)	184(63)	75(26)
Cumberland	32(4)	52(6)	414(47)	374(43)
Essex	142(3)	534(11)	2,309(47)	1,976(40)
Gloucester	65(8)	5(1)	474(59)	260(32)
Hudson	97(4)	293(13)	947(43)	877(40)
Hunterdon	3(2)	6(3)	95(52)	78(43)
Mercer	50(3)	118(8)	543(38)	703(50)
Middlesex	235(14)	96(6)	785(48)	522(32)
Monmouth	120(6)	59(3)	1,097(52)	817(39)
Morris	57(5)	18(2)	770(72)	230(21)
Ocean	43(3)	4(0)	598(46)	657(51)
Passaic	135(8)	214(13)	431(27)	849(52)
Salem	16(7)	(0)	111(52)	86(40)
Somerset	186(30)	14(2)	139(23)	280(45)
Sussex	10(4)	3(1)	61(25)	168(69)
Union	188(9)	164(7)	792(36)	1,045(48)
Warren	14(5)	0(0)	160(53)	131(43)
TOTAL	1,758(6)	2,040(7)	12,762(45)	11,937(42)

TABLE 18
JUVENILES, CASES AND OFFENSES DIVERTED AT INTAKE BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	No. of Juveniles	No. of Cases	No. of Offenses
Atlantic	506	587	760
Bergen	847	877	1,125
Burlington	489	505	694
Camden	849	883	1,157
Cape May	177	184	376
Cumberland	393	414	569
Essex	2,093	2,309	3,055
Gloucester	453	474	673
Hudson	894	947	1,210
Hunterdon	92	95	141
Mercer	513	543	708
Middlesex	736	785	1,012
Monmouth	1,041	1,097	1,531
Morris	730	770	1,083
Ocean	563	598	839
Passaic	424	431	512
Salem	109	111	138
Somerset	138	139	194
Sussex	61	61	86
Union	732	792	940
Warren	152	160	234
TOTAL	11,992	12,762	17,043

TABLE 19
AGE OF JUVENILES DIVERTED BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	AGE IN YEARS							
County	**6-10**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17-18**	**19-20**	**21**	**Not Indicated**
Atlantic	15(3)	26(5)	83(16)	183(36)	186(37)	2(0)	0	11(2)
Bergen	10(1)	32(4)	120(14)	328(39)	328(39)	3(0)	0	26(3)
Burlington	10(2)	32(7)	83(17)	155(32)	202(41)	4(1)	0	3(1)
Camden	17(2)	57(7)	145(17)	310(37)	306(36)	8(1)	0	6(1)
Cape May	5(3)	4(2)	17(10)	45(25)	99(56)	2(1)	0	5(3)
Cumberland	21(5)	34(9)	87(30)	138(35)	101(26)	3(1)	0	9(2)
Essex	35(2)	114(5)	322(15)	765(37)	840(40)	11(1)	0	6(0)
Gloucester	12(3)	17(4)	89(20)	144(32)	164(36)	2(0)	0	25(5)
Hudson	30(3)	48(5)	166(19)	279(31)	297(33)	4(0)	0	70(8)
Hunterdon	2(2)	3(3)	10(11)	28(30)	45(49)	2(2)	0	2(2)
Mercer	10(2)	31(6)	96(19)	193(38)	178(35)	4(1)	1	0(0)
Middlesex	10(1)	25(3)	111(15)	245(33)	335(45)	5(1)	0	5(1)
Monmouth	13(1)	72(7)	194(19)	354(34)	385(37)	2(0)	0	21(2)
Morris	6(1)	34(5)	76(10)	251(34)	333(46)	3(0)	0	27(4)
Ocean	6(1)	25(4)	81(14)	171(30)	201(36)	0(0)	0	79(14)
Passaic	15(3)	18(4)	72(17)	140(33)	162(38)	1(0)	0	16(4)
Salem	7(6)	10(9)	11(10)	30(27)	45(41)	2(2)	0	4(4)
Somerset	7(5)	4(3)	20(15)	44(32)	63(46)	0(0)	0	0(0)
Sussex	1(2)	1(2)	15(25)	17(28)	13(21)	0(0)	0	14(23)
Union	10(1)	26(4)	115(16)	252(34)	308(42)	3(0)	0	18(2)
Warren	2(1)	11(7)	19(13)	51(34)	66(43)	1(1)	0	2(1)
TOTAL	243(2)	624(6)	1,932(16)	4,124(34)	4,657(38)	62(0)	1(0)	349(3)

TABLE 20
RACE OF JUVENILES DIVERTED BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	RACE					
County	**Caucasian**	**Black**	**Hispanic**	**Asian/ Oriental**	**Other**	**Not Indicated**
Atlantic	271(54)	190(38)	39(8)	2(0)	0(0)	4(1)
Bergen	608(72)	114(13)	15(2)	10(1)	8(1)	92(11)
Burlington	341(70)	136(28)	3(1)	3(1)	0(0)	6(1)
Camden	470(55)	288(34)	85(10)	4(1)	0(0)	2(0)
Cape May	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	177(100)
Cumberland	7(2)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	385(98)
Essex	61(3)	195(9)	31(1)	2(0)	2(0)	1,802(86)
Gloucester	291(64)	57(13)	5(1)	1(0)	0(0)	99(22)
Hudson	6(1)	3(0)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	884(99)
Hunterdon	78(85)	2(2)	3(3)	0(0)	1(1)	8(9)
Mercer	289(56)	195(38)	20(4)	2(0)	0(0)	7(2)
Middlesex	120(16)	21(3)	10(1)	1(0)	2(0)	582(80)
Monmouth	19(2)	11(1)	2(0)	0(0)	1(1)	1,008(97)
Morris	661(91)	25(3)	22(3)	1(0)	3(0)	18(2)
Ocean	295(52)	36(6)	26(5)	1(0)	1(0)	204(36)
Passaic	85(20)	49(11)	47(11)	1(0)	0(0)	242(58)
Salem	53(49)	31(28)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	24(22)
Somerset	115(83)	14(10)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	7(6)
Sussex	60(98)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)
Union	299(41)	289(39)	35(5)	3(0)	1(0)	105(14)
Warren	88(58)	5(3)	4(3)	0(0)	0(0)	55(36)
TOTAL	4,217(35)	1,662(14)	351(3)	31(0)	19(0)	5,712(48)

TABLE 21
SEX OF JUVENILES DIVERTED BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	Total No. Of Juveniles	SEX Male	Female	Not Indicated
Atlantic	506	398(79)	108(21)	0(0)
Bergen	847	695(82)	152(18)	0(0)
Burlington	489	387(79)	102(21)	0(0)
Camden	849	665(78)	184(22)	0(0)
Cape May	177	147(83)	30(17)	0(0)
Cumberland	393	294(75)	99(25)	0(0)
Essex	2,093	1,674(80)	417(20)	2(0)
Gloucester	453	337(74)	116(26)	0(0)
Hudson	894	677(76)	217(24)	0(0)
Hunterdon	92	74(80)	18(20)	0(0)
Mercer	513	380(74)	133(26)	0(0)
Middlesex	736	547(74)	189(26)	0(0)
Monmouth	1,041	782(75)	259(25)	0(0)
Morris	730	560(77)	170(23)	0(0)
Ocean	563	440(78)	123(22)	0(0)
Passaic	424	334(79)	90(21)	0(0)
Salem	109	90(83)	19(17)	0(0)
Somerset	138	96(70)	42(30)	0(0)
Sussex	61	45(74)	16(26)	0(0)
Union	732	561(77)	171(23)	0(0)
Warren	152	105(70)	47(30)	0(0)
TOTAL	11,992	9,288(77)	2,702(23)	2(0)

TABLE 22
USE OF DIVERSION MECHANISMS BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	Diversion Mechanism			
County	**JCC**	**ISC**	**CIU**	**Other**
Atlantic	228(39)	359(61)	0(0)	0(0)
Bergen	400(46)	476(54)	0(0)	1(0)
Burlington	252(50)	253(50)	0(0)	0(0)
Camden	706(80)	177(20)	0(0)	0(0)
Cape May	100(55)	83(45)	0(0)	1(0)
Cumberland	200(49)	212(51)	2(0)	0(0)
Essex	549(24)	1,559(67)	17(1)	184(8)
Gloucester	179(38)	295(62)	0(0)	0(0)
Hudson	277(29)	643(77)	27(3)	0(0)
Hunterdon	28(29)	67(71)	0(0)	0(0)
Mercer	101(19)	436(80)	4(1)	2(0)
Middlesex	397(51)	379(48)	8(1)	1(0)
Monmouth	448(41)	649(59)	0(0)	0(0)
Morris	331(43)	439(57)	0(0)	0(0)
Ocean	0(0)	598(100)	0(0)	0(0)
Passaic	236(55)	195(45)	0(0)	0(0)
Salem	50(45)	61(55)	0(0)	0(0)
Somerset	0(0)	139(100)	0(0)	0(0)
Sussex	48(79)	10(16)	0(0)	3(5)
Union	171(22)	621(78)	0(0)	0(0)
Warren	18(12)	141(88)	0(0)	1(0)
TOTAL	4,719(37)	7,792(61)	58(0)	193(1)

TABLE 23
LEAD OFFENSE TYPE FOR DIVERTED CASES BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	LEAD OFFENSE TYPE					
County	Violent Index	Serious Property Index	Other Person	Other Property	CDS/ Alcohol	Other
Atlantic	7(1)	187(32)	96(17)	118(20)	61(10)	118(20)
Bergen	8(1)	156(18)	100(11)	214(24)	79(9)	320(36)
Burlington	8(2)	120(24)	54(11)	114(22)	52(10)	157(31)
Camden	18(2)	312(37)	108(12)	221(25)	68(8)	156(18)
Cape May	4(2)	47(23)	23(13)	39(22)	19(11)	52(29)
Cumberland	4(1)	152(36)	64(15)	106(25)	7(2)	81(19)
Essex	105(4)	748(32)	322(14)	614(27)	211(9)	309(13)
Gloucester	12(3)	127(27)	86(18)	112(23)	23(5)	114(24)
Hudson	79(8)	237(25)	203(22)	248(26)	63(7)	117(12)
Hunterdon	4(5)	20(24)	12(15)	20(24)	3(4)	26(28)
Mercer	4(1)	150(27)	97(18)	116(21)	43(8)	133(24)
Middlesex	11(1)	212(27)	144(18)	165(21)	77(10)	176(22)
Monmouth	17(1)	297(27)	144(13)	228(21)	82(7)	329(30)
Morris	8(1)	187(24)	55(7)	198(26)	69(9)	253(33)
Ocean	11(2)	175(29)	100(16)	146(24)	25(4)	141(24)
Passaic	6(1)	122(29)	72(19)	113(26)	34(8)	84(19)
Salem	1(1)	36(32)	15(13)	19(17)	13(12)	27(24)
Somerset	0(0)	51(36)	13(10)	25(18)	5(4)	45(32)
Sussex	0(0)	28(46)	5(8)	19(31)	4(7)	5(8)
Union	1(0)	197(25)	121(15)	195(25)	93(12)	185(23)
Warren	0(0)	36(23)	25(16)	33(21)	4(3)	62(38)
TOTAL	308(2)	3,597(28)	1,859(15)	3,063(24)	1,045(8)	2,890(23)

TABLE 24
POLICE-COURT REFERRAL RATES AND COURT DIVERSION RATES BY COUNTY

County	Number and Percentage of Juvenile Arrests Referred to Court By Police—1984*	Number and Percentage of Cases Docketed and Diverted (1/85-6/85)
Atlantic	2,318(80)	587(45)
Bergen	4,116(40)	877(44)
Burlington	1,644(53)	505(45)
Camden	3,146(66)	883(44)
Cape May	847(70)	184(63)
Cumberland	1,479(84)	414(47)
Essex	9,309(66)	2,309(47)
Gloucester	1,368(55)	474(59)
Hudson	4,335(56)	947(43)
Hunterdon	189(45)	95(52)
Mercer	2,643(46)	543(38)
Middlesex	3,341(53)	785(48)
Monmouth	4,071(59)	1,097(52)
Morris	2,416(54)	770(72)
Ocean	1,628(30)	598(46)
Passaic	3,032(50)	431(27)
Salem	409(77)	111(52)
Somerset	1,200(48)	139(23)
Sussex	474(49)	61(25)
Union	3,103(42)	792(36)
Warren	566(54)	160(53)
TOTAL	51,634(54)	12,762(45)

*__Crime in New Jersey,__ 1984 Uniform Crime Reports.

ADJUDICATED: DISPOSITIONS

The following information describes the disposition of juveniles who were adjudicated delinquent and sentenced during the period January 1985 through June 1985

TABLE 25
JUVENILES, CASES AND OFFENSES
ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	No. Of Juveniles	No. Of Cases	No. Of Offenses	Average No. Of Offenses: Per Juvenile	Per Case
Atlantic	296	359	960	3.3	2.7
Bergen	616	689	1,400	2.3	2.1
Burlington	301	337	857	2.9	2.6
Camden	507	632	1,585	2.8	2.5
Cape May	37	41	98	2.7	2.4
Cumberland	232	263	841	3.7	3.2
Essex	1,026	1,132	2,423	2.4	2.2
Gloucester	154	166	426	2.8	2.6
Hudson	486	518	1,059	2.2	2.1
Hunterdon	53	56	157	3.0	2.8
Mercer	454	524	1,250	2.8	2.4
Middlesex	339	352	773	2.3	2.2
Monmouth	501	575	1,720	3.5	3.0
Morris	152	162	432	2.9	2.7
Ocean	432	480	1,220	2.9	2.6
Passaic	473	500	869	1.9	1.8
Salem	45	50	101	2.3	2.1
Somerset	187	203	551	3.0	2.8
Sussex	125	140	341	2.8	2.5
Union	628	695	1,468	2.4	2.2
Warren	93	98	238	2.5	2.5
TOTAL	7,200	7,972	18,769	2.6	2.4

TABLE 26
JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED AS A PROPORTION OF JUVENILES DOCKETED BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	No. of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	No. of Juveniles Docketed	No. of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent Per 100 Juveniles Docketed
Atlantic	296	912	32
Bergen	616	1,755	35
Burlington	301	963	31
Camden	570	1,528	37
Cape May	37	242	15
Cumberland	232	711	33
Essex	1,026	3,602	28
Gloucester	154	670	23
Hudson	486	1,916	25
Hunterdon	53	150	35
Mercer	454	1,145	40
Middlesex	339	1,497	23
Monmouth	501	1,827	27
Morris	152	971	16
Ocean	432	1,045	41
Passaic	473	1,418	33
Salem	45	265	17
Somerset	187	529	35
Sussex	125	273	46
Union	628	1,640	38
Warren	93	283	33
TOTAL	7,200	23,342	31

TABLE 27
AGE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED BY COUNTY
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	AGE IN YEARS							
County	**6-10**	**11-12**	**13-14**	**15-16**	**17-18**	**19-20**	**21**	**Not Indicated**
Atlantic	1(0)	7(2)	39(13)	109(37)	132(45)	8(3)	0(0)	0(0)
Bergen	3(0)	2(0)	46(7)	214(35)	322(52)	22(4)	0(0)	7(1)
Burlington	1(0)	8(3)	32(11)	115(38)	138(46)	7(2)	0(0)	0(0)
Camden	4(1)	12(2)	59(10)	193(34)	279(49)	19(3)	1(0)	3(1)
Cape May	0(0)	0(0)	4(11)	13(35)	19(50)	1(3)	0(0)	0(0)
Cumberland	2(1)	7(3)	34(13)	74(27)	112(42)	3(1)	0(0)	0(0)
Essex	2(0)	16(2)	84(8)	394(38)	507(49)	21(2)	0(0)	2(0)
Gloucester	3(2)	3(2)	9(6)	46(30)	82(53)	7(5)	0(0)	4(3)
Hudson	0(0)	6(1)	43(9)	132(27)	289(59)	6(1)	0(0)	10(2)
Hunterdon	1(2)	2(4)	8(15)	17(32)	21(40)	1(2)	0(0)	3(6)
Mercer	0(0)	12(3)	70(15)	165(36)	196(43)	10(2)	1(0)	0(0)
Middlesex	1(0)	7(2)	31(9)	97(29)	185(55)	16(5)	2(1)	0(0)
Monmouth	0(0)	9(2)	56(11)	175(35)	247(49)	6(1)	1(0)	7(1)
Morris	1(1)	1(1)	8(5)	52(34)	76(50)	11(7)	0(0)	3(2)
Ocean	2(0)	11(3)	42(10)	158(37)	193(45)	5(1)	0(0)	21(5)
Passaic	1(0)	11(2)	44(9)	157(33)	232(49)	16(3)	0(0)	12(3)
Salem	0(0)	1(2)	5(11)	11(25)	24(53)	3(7)	0(0)	1(2)
Somerset	3(2)	0(0)	13(7)	52(28)	113(61)	6(3)	0(0)	0(0)
Sussex	0(0)	1(1)	15(12)	38(30)	67(54)	0(0)	0(0)	4(0)
Union	8(1)	8(1)	80(13)	219(35)	290(46)	17(3)	1(0)	5(1)
Warren	0(0)	3(3)	9(10)	31(33)	46(49)	4(4)	0(0)	0(0)
TOTAL	33(0)	127(2)	731(10)	2,462(34)	3,570(50)	189(3)	6(0)	82(1)

TABLE 28
RACE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	RACE					
County	Caucasian	Black	Hispanic	Asian/ Oriental	Other	Not Indicated
Atlantic	99(33)	180(61)	17(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Bergen	397(65)	124(20)	12(2)	1(0)	0(0)	82(13)
Burlington	173(57)	115(38)	2(1)	5(2)	1(0)	5(2)
Camden	227(40)	265(47)	71(13)	0(0)	0(0)	7(1)
Cape May	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	37(100)
Cumberland	7(3)	3(1)	1(0)	0(0)	0(0)	221(95)
Essex	27(3)	191(19)	22(2)	0(0)	0(0)	786(77)
Gloucester	104(68)	22(14)	3(2)	0(0)	1(1)	24(16)
Hudson	6(1)	2(0)	3(1)	1(0)	0(0)	474(98)
Hunterdon	48(91)	1(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	4(7)
Mercer	140(31)	273(60)	31(7)	0(0)	0(0)	10(2)
Middlesex	27(8)	8(2)	5(1)	0(0)	0(0)	299(88)
Monmouth	9(2)	3(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	489(97)
Morris	127(84)	18(12)	3(2)	0(0)	0(0)	4(3)
Ocean	194(45)	42(10)	10(2)	0(0)	0(0)	186(43)
Passaic	90(19)	67(14)	68(14)	0(0)	0(0)	248(53)
Salem	17(38)	21(47)	0(0)	0(0)	3(7)	4(9)
Somerset	147(79)	31(17)	3(2)	0(0)	4(2)	2(1)
Sussex	124(99)	1(1)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Union	172(27)	252(40)	30(5)	0(0)	0(0)	174(28)
Warren	57(61)	2(2)	2(2)	0(0)	0(0)	32(34)
TOTAL	2,192(31)	1,621(23)	283(4)	7(0)	9(0)	3,088(43)

TABLE 29
SEX OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	Total No. Of Juveniles	SEX		
		Male	Female	Not Indicated
Atlantic	296	278(94)	17(6)	1(0)
Bergen	616	546(89)	68(11)	2(0)
Burlington	301	269(89)	32(11)	0(0)
Camden	570	499(87)	71(13)	0(0)
Cape May	37	36(97)	1(3)	0(0)
Cumberland	232	203(87)	29(13)	0(0)
Essex	1,026	938(91)	86(8)	2(0)
Gloucester	154	141(91)	13(9)	0(0)
Hudson	486	435(89)	51(11)	0(0)
Hunterdon	53	42(79)	11(21)	0(0)
Mercer	454	398(87)	56(13)	0(0)
Middlesex	339	297(87)	42(13)	0(0)
Monmouth	501	442(88)	59(12)	0(0)
Morris	152	133(87)	19(13)	0(0)
Ocean	432	385(89)	47(11)	0(0)
Passaic	473	422(89)	51(11)	0(0)
Salem	45	34(75)	11(25)	0(0)
Somerset	187	159(85)	28(15)	0(0)
Sussex	125	107(85)	18(15)	0(0)
Union	628	566(90)	62(10)	0(0)
Warren	93	79(85)	14(15)	0(0)
TOTAL	7,200	6,409(89)	786(11)	5(0)

TABLE 30
LEAD OFFENSE TYPE FOR ADJUDICATIONS OF DELINQUENCY WHICH WERE SENTENCED BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	LEAD OFFENSE TYPE					
County	Violent Index Offense	Serious Property Index Offense	Other Person Offense	Other Property Offense	Other	Total
Atlantic	80(22)	113(31)	43(12)	28(8)	95(27)	359
Bergen	64(9)	190(28)	68(10)	137(20)	230(33)	689
Burlington	52(15)	149(44)	29(9)	45(13)	62(18)	337
Camden	130(21)	251(40)	59(9)	68(11)	124(20)	632
Cape May	6(15)	18(44)	4(10)	6(15)	7(17)	41
Cumberland	39(15)	116(44)	29(11)	33(13)	46(17)	263
Essex	318(28)	276(24)	126(11)	176(16)	236(21)	1,132
Gloucester	10(6)	77(46)	20(12)	31(19)	28(17)	166
Hudson	83(16)	140(27)	36(7)	84(16)	175(34)	518
Hunterdon	6(11)	20(36)	7(13)	10(18)	13(23)	56
Mercer	58(11)	199(38)	30(6)	65(12)	172(33)	524
Middlesex	18(5)	109(31)	45(13)	65(19)	115(33)	352
Monmouth	89(15)	232(40)	63(11)	76(13)	115(20)	575
Morris	24(15)	61(38)	13(8)	23(14)	41(25)	162
Ocean	28(5)	229(48)	57(12)	72(15)	94(20)	480
Passaic	90(18)	137(27)	45(9)	85(17)	143(29)	500
Salem	4(8)	18(36)	8(16)	3(6)	17(34)	50
Somerset	16(8)	71(35)	19(9)	38(19)	59(29)	203
Sussex	9(7)	50(36)	11(8)	30(21)	40(29)	140
Union	101(15)	212(30)	73(11)	103(15)	206(30)	695
Warren	9(9)	29(30)	20(20)	7(7)	33(34)	98
TOTAL	1,234(15)	2,697(34)	805(10)	1,185(15)	2,051(26)	7,972

TABLE 31
STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	(7)
Sex Offenses	12%	1%	2%	2%	0%	3%	2%	1%	3%	28%	2%	2%	28%	0%	1%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	(128)
Aggravated Assault	8%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	5%	43%	2%	2%	1%	22%	2%	0%	0%	(422)
Robbery	20%	1%	5%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	10%	0%	10%	37%	1%	0%	0%	12%	1%	0%	0%	(365)
Burglary	11%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	11%	0%	3%	45%	5%	1%	0%	13%	1%	0%	0%	(1211)
Larceny/ Theft	5%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	13%	0%	2%	43%	3%	3%	1%	23%	1%	1%	0%	(1250)
Other Assaults	2%	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	0%	2%	41%	2%	2%	1%	33%	2%	1%	0%	(831)
Arson	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	10%	2%	0%	41%	2%	7%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	(41)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	9%	0%	2%	40%	2%	4%	1%	35%	2%	0%	0%	(411)
Other Theft	4%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	8%	1%	3%	45%	1%	2%	1%	23%	3%	1%	0%	(491)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	4%	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	13%	0%	2%	40%	0%	1%	2%	32%	2%	1%	0%	(862)
Criminal Mischief	2%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	1%	42%	14%	4%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	(439)
Other Property Offense	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	42%	12%	0%	0%	20%	4%	0%	0%	(50)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	9%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	1%	35%	2%	1%	3%	25%	10%	1%	0%	(288)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	2%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	11%	0%	1%	35%	0%	5%	3%	35%	3%	1%	1%	(764)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	7%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	2%	35%	9%	0%	0%	28%	2%	2%	0%	(43)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	33%	9%	9%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	(43)
VOP	9%	0%	4%	2%	0%	4%	2%	0%	0%	8%	1%	0%	47%	1%	2%	1%	6%	3%	8%	2%	(299)
Other	4%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	33%	0%	4%	0%	30%	4%	0%	0%	(27)
Total	(481)	(45)	(121)	(62)	(1)	(134)	(62)	(19)	(7)	(870)	(32)	(201)	(3,261)	(220)	(184)	(88)	(1,932)	(155)	(64)	(33)	(7,972)

TABLE 32
ATLANTIC COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Aggravated Assault	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	13%	48%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	(31)
Robbery	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	86%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(14)
Burglary	10%	2%	2%	2%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	10%	0%	2%	63%	2%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	(51)
Larceny/ Theft	9%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	9%	2%	0%	18%	0%	2%	47%	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	(57)
Other Assaults	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	14%	0%	2%	54%	2%	0%	0%	18%	0%	2%	0%	(50)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	8%	8%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(13)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	(15)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	57%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	5%	0%	(21)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	(9)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	10%	38%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	(21)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	7%	0%	7%	3%	0%	3%	10%	3%	0%	10%	3%	0%	41%	0%	3%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	(29)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	7%	0%	14%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	2%	31%	2%	5%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	(42)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(30)	(1)	(14)	(4)	(0)	(4)	(13)	(2)	(0)	(48)	(2)	(11)	(183)	(4)	(4)	(0)	(22)	(0)	(17)	(0)	(359)

TABLE 33
BERGEN COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	29%	0%	0%	0%	57%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	(14)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	52%	4%	0%	4%	37%	0%	0%	0%	(27)
Robbery	42%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	(12)
Burglary	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	58%	12%	0%	0%	15%	5%	0%	0%	(74)
Larceny/ Theft	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	39%	4%	0%	2%	41%	4%	0%	1%	(107)
Other Assaults	5%	0%	3%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	44%	3%	0%	3%	30%	0%	0%	2%	(61)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	13%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	29%	7%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	(45)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	34%	2%	0%	2%	44%	10%	0%	2%	(41)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	6%	39%	6%	1%	0%	(71)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	31%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(49)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	20%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	41%	44%	0%	0%	(34)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	4%	65%	4%	0%	4%	(71)
Inchoate Defense 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
VOP	8%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	3%	0%	2%	5%	11%	5%	6%	(62)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Total	(27)	(0)	(2)	(6)	(0)	(9)	(0)	(1)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(277)	(40)	(0)	(14)	(241)	(41)	(4)	(10)	(689)

TABLE 34
BURLINGTON COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	13%	61%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	(23)
Robbery	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Burglary	8%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	57%	5%	2%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	0%	(65)
Larceny/ Theft	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%	62%	3%	1%	1%	0%	9%	4%	0%	0%	(68)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	5%	0%	3%	68%	3%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0%	(38)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	47%	0%	29%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	(17)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	63%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	(16)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	70%	0%	4%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	(23)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	80%	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(25)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	45%	0%	9%	0%	0%	18%	0%	9%	0%	(11)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	39%	0%	19%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	(31)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	(2)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Total	(7)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(6)	(0)	(0)	(49)	(0)	(6)	(200)	(10)	(18)	(2)	(0)	(32)	(4)	(1)	(337)	

TABLE 35
CAMDEN COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	8%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	38%	0%	8%	0%	23%	0%	0%	0%	(13)
Aggravated Assault	19%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	13%	0%	0%	43%	0%	2%	0%	17%	2%	0%	0%	(54)
Robbery	18%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	62%	0%	0%	0%	10%	3%	0%	0%	(39)
Burglary	23%	0%	1%	5%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	9%	2%	0%	41%	1%	2%	0%	14%	2%	0%	0%	(124)
Larceny/ Theft	14%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	1%	0%	36%	1%	10%	0%	25%	1%	1%	0%	(118)
Other Assault	4%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	32%	0%	9%	0%	34%	5%	0%	0%	(56)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	11%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	(9)
Other Theft	9%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	28%	3%	3%	0%	41%	3%	0%	0%	(32)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	11%	0%	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	11%	4%	0%	0%	(28)
Criminal Mischief	7%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	21%	11%	7%	0%	39%	0%	0%	0%	(28)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	(3)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	14%	0%	0%	29%	5%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	(21)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	31%	0%	12%	0%	43%	5%	0%	0%	(42)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	20%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Inchoate Offense/ 4thm DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	57%	0%	0%	0%	(7)
VOP	21%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	37%	0%	0%	0%	23%	2%	5%	2%	(43)
Other	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Total	(89)	(2)	(2)	(19)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(63)	(4)	(0)	(241)	(7)	(33)	(0)	(149)	(14)	(3)	(1)	(632)

TABLE 36
CAPE MAY COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Burglary	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Larceny/ Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Total	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(19)	(0)	(0)	(8)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(7)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(41)

CUMBERLAND COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	0%	14%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(7)
Aggravated Assault	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	(17)
Robbery	33%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	(9)
Burglary	18%	15%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	22%	2%	11%	15%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	0%	(55)
Larceny/ Theft	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	2%	10%	0%	0%	(50)
Other Assaults	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	46%	4%	4%	8%	12%	0%	0%	(26)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	33%	0%	11%	0%	44%	0%	0%	(9)
Other Theft	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	8%	8%	54%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(13)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	6%	38%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	(16)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	6%	0%	47%	6%	6%	0%	18%	0%	0%	(17)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	13%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	(8)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	3%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	38%	0%	3%	3%	28%	0%	0%	(32)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Total	(21)	(19)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(59)	(4)	(12)	(84)	(2)	(6)	(4)	(42)	(0)	(0)	(262)

TABLE 38
ESSEX COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Sex Offenses	14%	0%	10%	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	28%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	(29)
Aggravated Assault	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	6%	0%	9%	32%	1%	5%	0%	38%	1%	0%	0%	(78)
Robbery	19%	0%	8%	0%	0%	2%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	15%	32%	1%	1%	0%	13%	1%	0%	0%	(130)
Burglary	6%	0%	7%	1%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	10%	0%	13%	37%	2%	6%	0%	11%	3%	0%	0%	(109)
Larceny/ Theft	4%	0%	3%	1%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	9%	1%	5%	39%	4%	3%	1%	27%	1%	0%	0%	(142)
Other Assaults	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	6%	29%	0%	2%	0%	52%	3%	0%	0%	(126)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	32%	0%	14%	0%	32%	0%	0%	0%	(56)
Other Theft	3%	0%	5%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	7%	0%	5%	40%	2%	4%	0%	28%	4%	0%	0%	(129)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	4%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	12%	0%	5%	29%	0%	2%	0%	44%	1%	0%	0%	(167)
Criminal Mischief	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	10%	16%	16%	0%	52%	0%	0%	0%	(31)
Other Property Offense	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	45%	9%	0%	0%	9%	9%	0%	0%	(11)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	14%	0%	0%	(7)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	8%	26%	0%	9%	0%	45%	4%	0%	0%	(106)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(64)	(0)	(40)	(4)	(0)	(16)	(16)	(1)	(1)	(86)	(1)	(81)	(361)	(17)	(50)	(1)	(369)	(23)	(0)	(0)	(1,131)

TABLE 39
GLOUCESTER COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(9)
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Burglary	0%	0%	9%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	69%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	9%	(32)
Larceny/ Theft	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	8%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	59%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	3%	(37)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	0%	6%	6%	11%	(18)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	0%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(13)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	(6)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	7%	(15)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	70%	0%	0%	10%	10%	0%	0%	(10)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	7%	(15)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(1)	(0)	(4)	(3)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(22)	(0)	(0)	(105)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(11)	(0)	(1)	(8)	(166)

TABLE 40
HUDSON COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	0%	0%	0%	(6)
Aggravated Assault	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	4%	37%	4%	4%	4%	30%	4%	0%	0%	(27)
Robbery	4%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	2%	0%	53%	2%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	(45)
Burglary	3%	0%	1%	1%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	1%	51%	3%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	(80)
Larceny/ Theft	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	2%	37%	7%	6%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	(54)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	46%	3%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	(35)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	3%	44%	3%	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	(32)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	5%	5%	59%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	(22)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	39%	1%	0%	0%	46%	0%	0%	0%	(109)
Criminal Mischief	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	19%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	0%	(26)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	43%	0%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	(7)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	0%	8%	4%	0%	35%	0%	0%	0%	38%	4%	4%	0%	(26)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	17%	17%	0%	0%	33%	0%	17%	0%	(6)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	14%	3%	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	(35)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(17)	(0)	(3)	(1)	(0)	(10)	(3)	(0)	(0)	(31)	(5)	(6)	(231)	(20)	(4)	(1)	(182)	(2)	(2)	(0)	(518)

TABLE 41
HUNTERDON COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Burglary	11%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(9)
Larceny/ Theft	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	20%	30%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	20%	40%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(3)	(0)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(21)	(0)	(4)	(15)	(2)	(4)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(56)

TABLE 42
MERCER COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Aggravated Assault	7%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	33%	7%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(15)
Robbery	31%	0%	25%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	25%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	(16)
Burglary	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	3%	0%	1%	61%	2%	0%	0%	21%	0%	0%	0%	(90)
Larceny/ Theft	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	61%	3%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	(89)
Other Assaults	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	61%	0%	2%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	(41)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	(30)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	79%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	(28)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	3%	0%	4%	0%	0%	8%	1%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	53%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	1%	0%	(79)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	54%	14%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	(28)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	9%	0%	4%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	43%	4%	0%	0%	26%	0%	4%	0%	(23)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	3%	0%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	(32)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
VOP	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	12%	3%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	62%	3%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	(34)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Total	(18)	(0)	(19)	(1)	(0)	(19)	(5)	(0)	(0)	(43)	(0)	(2)	(298)	(12)	(1)	(0)	(104)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(524)

TABLE 43
MIDDLESEX COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Aggravated Assault	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	11%	22%	0%	0%	0%	(9)
Robbery	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Burglary	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%	50%	2%	4%	0%	31%	0%	0%	0%	(48)
Larceny/ Theft	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%	42%	0%	0%	2%	45%	0%	0%	0%	(53)
Other Assaults	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	42%	0%	2%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0%	(43)
Arson	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	10%	0%	0%	70%	0%	0%	0%	(20)
Other Theft	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	48%	0%	5%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	(21)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	36%	3%	0%	0%	56%	3%	0%	0%	(39)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	63%	5%	5%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	(19)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	4%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	42%	4%	4%	4%	35%	0%	0%	0%	(26)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	3%	58%	0%	0%	0%	(40)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DPP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	74%	0%	11%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	(19)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Total	(13)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(152)	(6)	(9)	(4)	(150)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(352)

TABLE 44
MONMOUTH COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0% (1)
Sex Offenses	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	43%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0% (14)
Aggravated Assault	12%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	61%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0% (41)
Robbery	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0% (14)
Burglary	16%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	63%	1%	0%	0%	16%	0%	0%	0% (100)
Larceny/ Theft	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	48%	3%	0%	0%	41%	0%	1%	0% (91)
Other Assaults	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	2%	0%	32%	2%	0%	0%	52%	0%	2%	0% (60)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0% (10)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	76%	0%	4%	0% (25)
Other Theft	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	4%	0%	0%	64%	0%	4%	0% (25)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	0% (55)
Criminal Mischief	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	5%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0% (40)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0% (5)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	58%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	0% (19)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	26%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0% (58)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	13%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0% (8)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	17%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0% (6)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0% (0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0% (3)
Total	(36)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(8)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(10)	(3)	(0)	(262)	(10)	(0)	(0)	(238)	(0)	(5)	(0) (575)

TABLE 45
MORRIS COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	60%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Burglary	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	4%	0%	48%	0%	0%	32%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(25)
Larceny/ Theft	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	3%	0%	34%	0%	0%	41%	0%	3%	0%	3%	0%	5%	(29)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	26%	0%	0%	53%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	(19)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	31%	0%	0%	38%	0%	0%	0%	8%	8%	0%	(13)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	(16)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	80%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	42%	0%	0%	42%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	(19)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	(2)
Total	(2)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(0)	(7)	(0)	(5)	(0)	(64)	(0)	(0)	(67)	(4)	(2)	(0)	(6)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(161)

TABLE 46
OCEAN COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Aggravated Assault	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	9%	9%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	0%	(11)
Robbery	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	(6)
Burglary	15%	2%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	1%	27%	12%	0%	1%	26%	1%	0%	1%	(116)
Larceny/ Theft	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	1%	24%	7%	1%	1%	37%	1%	2%	2%	(89)
Other Assaults	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	4%	20%	5%	0%	2%	55%	5%	0%	0%	(57)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	22%	6%	3%	3%	56%	3%	0%	0%	(36)
Other Theft	10%	0%	0%	5%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	38%	5%	0%	5%	10%	5%	0%	0%	(21)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	4%	7%	4%	0%	0%	64%	4%	0%	0%	(28)
Criminal Mischief	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	18%	18%	3%	0%	41%	0%	0%	3%	(34)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	10%	0%	5%	29%	19%	5%	0%	(21)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	2%	12%	0%	0%	5%	57%	10%	0%	2%	(42)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DPP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	0%	29%	0%	14%	0%	29%	0%	0%	0%	(7)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	(3)
Total	(31)	(4)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(17)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(54)	(0)	(8)	(105)	(36)	(4)	(8)	(187)	(17)	(3)	(5)	(480)

TABLE 47
PASSAIC COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	63%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Aggravated Assault	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	15%	33%	0%	0%	0%	15%	0%	0%	0%	(27)
Robbery	30%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	0%	33%	16%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	(43)
Burglary	16%	0%	9%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	16%	5%	19%	19%	2%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	(58)
Larceny/ Theft	11%	0%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	25%	0%	5%	32%	0%	1%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	(73)
Other Assaults	2%	0%	4%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	17%	2%	11%	36%	0%	0%	0%	23%	2%	0%	0%	(47)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	23%	0%	12%	50%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	(26)
Other Theft	22%	0%	9%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	13%	35%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	(23)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	12%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	24%	0%	7%	27%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	1%	0%	(83)
Criminal Mischief	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	12%	0%	10%	49%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	(41)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	27%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	7%	27%	0%	0%	0%	20%	7%	0%	0%	(15)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	2%	51%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	0%	(45)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	22%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	(9)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(66)	(0)	(14)	(0)	(1)	(5)	(2)	(0)	(1)	(91)	(7)	(56)	(159)	(1)	(1)	(0)	(90)	(2)	(4)	(0)	(500)

TABLE 48
SALEM COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL	NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Robbery	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Burglary	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Larceny/ Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(12)
Other Assaults	10%	0%	0%	20%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
VOP	9%	0%	0%	9%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	9%	0%	0%	(11)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(4)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(7)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(16)	(0)	(0)	(15)	(0)	(0)	(1)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(50)	

TABLE 49
SOMERSET COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Aggravated Assault	29%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	57%	0%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(7)
Robbery	33%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Burglary	16%	16%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	23%	5%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	(43)
Larceny/ Theft	12%	8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	24%	0%	12%	12%	4%	0%	4%	0%	(25)
Other Assaults	14%	5%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	27%	0%	0%	18%	0%	5%	5%	18%	0%	5%	0%	(22)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	(6)
Other Theft	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	24%	0%	0%	12%	0%	6%	0%	0%	(17)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	7%	4%	0%	26%	26%	11%	0%	0%	(27)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	31%	0%	0%	38%	8%	8%	0%	8%	0%	8%	0%	(13)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	50%	0%	10%	10%	10%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	30%	0%	4%	37%	4%	0%	4%	0%	(27)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Total	(24)	(14)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(4)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(55)	(0)	(0)	(46)	(4)	(8)	(24)	(17)	(4)	(4)	(0)	(205)

TABLE 50
SUSSEX COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	13%	0%	13%	0%	13%	25%	0%	0%	0%	(8)
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Burglary	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	14%	0%	5%	36%	23%	0%	14%	0%	0%	0%	(22)
Larceny/ Theft	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	25%	8%	8%	8%	0%	0%	0%	(24)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	20%	10%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	(10)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	33%	11%	11%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(9)
Other Theft	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	25%	13%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	(8)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	7%	7%	0%	0%	53%	0%	7%	13%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	0%	(15)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	30%	0%	0%	0%	60%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(10)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	75%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	18%	0%	0%	36%	0%	27%	0%	(11)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	41%	0%	0%	24%	0%	6%	18%	0%	0%	6%	(17)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Total	(0)	(0)	(6)	(0)	(0)	(6)	(7)	(1)	(0)	(40)	(1)	(2)	(32)	(14)	(6)	(18)	(1)	(5)	(1)	(0) (140)

TABLE 51
UNION COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Sex Offenses	25%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(12)
Aggravated Assault	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	68%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	(19)
Robbery	22%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	4%	35%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(23)
Burglary	9%	0%	3%	3%	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	5%	0%	1%	58%	11%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	(91)
Larceny/ Theft	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	4%	62%	5%	3%	1%	10%	0%	1%	1%	(92)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	4%	0%	1%	60%	1%	1%	0%	30%	0%	2%	0%	(84)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	55%	0%	4%	0%	29%	2%	0%	0%	(49)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	76%	2%	0%	0%	12%	0%	2%	0%	(51)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	59%	0%	6%	2%	14%	2%	2%	2%	(64)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	51%	18%	15%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	(39)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	6%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	6%	6%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	(16)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	1%	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	57%	1%	11%	1%	19%	1%	1%	1%	(105)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	40%	0%	0%	0%	(5)
VOP	8%	0%	10%	0%	0%	5%	5%	0%	0%	8%	3%	0%	33%	0%	3%	3%	0%	0%	18%	5%	(39)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Total	(25)	(0)	(14)	(9)	(0)	(7)	(9)	(1)	(0)	(46)	(1)	(7)	(393)	(27)	(32)	(5)	(96)	(5)	(13)	(5)	(695)

TABLE 52
WARREN COUNTY
OFFENSE BY DISPOSITION
JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

	INCARCERATION DOC	SHORT-TERM DETENTION FACILITY	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS RESIDENTIAL	DMH/COMMITMENT	OTHER RESIDENTIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL PROGRAM DOC	DYFS NON-RESIDENTIAL	DMR	OTHER REMEDIAL NON-RESIDENTIAL	DYFS UNSPECIFIED	SUSPENDED DOC	PROBATION	RESTITUTION (W/O PROBATION)	COMMUNITY SERVICE (W/O PROBATION)	FINE	FORMAL CONTINUANCE	OTHER CONDITIONAL	CONTINUE PRIOR DISPOSITION	OTHER	
Homicide	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Sex Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Aggravated Assault	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Robbery	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
Burglary	13%	0%	0%	13%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	0%	13%	0%	13%	0%	13%	13%	0%	0%	(8)
Larceny/ Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	35%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	5%	(20)
Other Assaults	0%	0%	0%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%	0%	15%	5%	0%	0%	15%	10%	0%	0%	(20)
Arson	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burg. Related Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	(1)
Other Theft	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(2)
CDS and Alcohol Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	56%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	(9)
Criminal Mischief	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(4)
Other Property Offense	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
Offense Against Public Administration & M.V. Offenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	44%	0%	0%	22%	0%	0%	0%	22%	11%	0%	0%	(9)
Offense Against Public Order & Decency	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	36%	0%	0%	0%	7%	21%	0%	0%	(14)
Inchoate Offense/ 2nd, 3rd°	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(0)
Inchoate Offense/ 4th, DP, DDP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(1)
VOP	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Other	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	0%	0%	(3)
Total	(1)	(0)	(0)	(3)	(0)	(1)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(39)	(0)	(0)	(27)	(4)	(2)	(0)	(12)	(7)	(0)	(2)	(98)

TABLE 53
LEAD DISPOSITION CATEGORIES IN RANK ORDER OF SEVERITY

Incarceration/Department of Corrections

Short-Term/Detention Facility

Residential Program/Department of Corrections

DYFS Residential

Department of Mental Health/Commitment

Other Residential:
work program; outdoor program; drug/alcohol program; vocational program; academic program; counseling program; other/custodial.

Non-Residential Program/Department of Corrections

DYFS Non-Residential

Division of Mental Retardation

Other Remedial/Non-Residential:
non-residential program with intensive services; work program; outdoor program; drug/alcohol program; vocational program; academic program; counseling program; other/custodial.

DYFS Unspecified

Suspended Sentence—Department of Corrections

Probation:
probation; probation with restitution; probation with community service.

Restitution

Community Service

Fine

Formal Continuance

Other/Conditional:
driving privilege; transfer custody; supervision of parents; other/nominal.

Continue Prior Disposition (with or without changes)

Other

TABLE 54
LEAD OFFENSE CATEGORIES IN RANK ORDER OF SERIOUSNESS

Homicide:
murder, manslaughter, aiding suicide (2nd and 4th degree), aggravated manslaughter.

Sex Offenses:
aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual contact, criminal sexual contact.

Aggravated Assault:
2nd, 3rd and 4th degree, bodily injury upon an officer; no injury to officer.

Robbery (1st and 2nd degree)

Burglary (2nd and 3rd degree)

Larceny and Theft:
theft by unlawful taking (2nd, 3rd and 4th degree, disorderly person); theft of property lost, mislaid misdelivered (2nd, 3rd and 4th degree disorderly person).

Other Assaults:
simple assault (disorderly person, petty disorderly person); reckless endangerment (3rd and 4th degree); terroristic threats; kidnapping (1st and 2nd degree); criminal restraint; false imprisonment; interference with custody of children (4th and disorderly person); interference with custody of committed persons; criminal coercion (3rd and 4th degree).

Arson:
aggravated arson; arson; hiring/being hired to start fire/explosion.

Criminal Trespass and Burglary Related Offenses:
criminal trespass in dwelling; criminal trespass elsewhere; defiant trespassing; manufacturing burglary tools; possession burglar tools; possession of motor vehicle master key, sale of motor vehicle master key.

Other Thefts:
theft by deception (2nd, 3rd and 4th degree, disorderly person); theft by extortion; receiving stolen property (2nd, 3rd and 4th degree, disorderly person); theft of services (2nd, 3rd and 4th degree, disorderly person); theft by failure to make required dispositions (2nd, 3rd and 4th degree, disorderly person); unlawfully taking means of conveyance; knowingly riding in unlawfully taken means of conveyance.

Drug/Alcohol Offenses:
all Title 24 drug offenses; all Title 33 alcohol offenses; growing marijuana; inhalation of toxic fumes; possession of legend drug; possession of needles.

Criminal Mischief (3rd, 4th and disorderly person)

TABLE 54 (continued)

Other Property Offenses:

failure to control/report dangerous fire; causing widespread injury/damage (2nd and 3rd degree); create risk of injury/damage; fail to prevent/mitigate widespread injuries/ damage; endangering pipes transmitting certain gases; damage to pipes during excavation or discharge; all 2C:Chapter 21 offenses (forgery/fraudulent practices); using official information/action to personal advantage (2nd and 3rd degree); local ordinances prohibiting property damage.

Offenses Against Public Administration and Motor Vehicles:

contempt; death by auto; all 2C:Chapter 27 offenses (bribery & corrupt influence); Chapter 28 offenses (perjury & other falsification in official matters); Chapter 29 offenses (obstruction of Governmental operations, escapes), Title 39 motor vehicle offenses.

Offenses Against Public Order/Decency:

lewdness; 2C:Chapter 33 (riot, disorderly conduct) offenses; 2C:34 (public indecency); 2C:37 (gambling); 2C:39 (firearms) offenses; creating a hazard; cruelty to animals; local ordinances prohibiting disturbance of the peace; public order offenses; fireworks violations; possession of chemical materials; municipal health-related violations; deer hunting violations.

Inchoate, 2nd and 3rd Degree:

criminal attempt; conspiracy; complicity.

Inchoate, 4th Degree, Disorderly Persons and Petty Disorderly Persons:

criminal attempt; conspiracy; complicity.

Violation of Probation

CASE HISTORIES

The following information summarizes the background information on samples of juveniles committed to Department of Corrections institutions, on probation and in a Department of Corrections residential program, and in or awaiting placement in a Division of Youth and Family Services residential program as a result of a court order

TABLE 55
BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND INCARCERATED, ON PROBATION AND IN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS AND IN, OR AWAITING PLACEMENT IN, A DYFS RESIDENTIAL FACILITY

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFS Residential
PART A: INSTANT OFFENSE(S) INFORMATION			
1. Source of Complaint		% Indicated	
Police	77	69	24
Probation	6	10	4
Victim	2	5	2
Parent/guardian	1	3	7
Other	8	2	4
Unknown	7	11	59
2. Juvenile's Version of Offense			
Fully agrees with official version (admits guilt)	34	42	9
Partially agrees with official version	36	29	15
Asserts innocence	12	10	0
Unknown	18	19	76
3. Did the Current Offense(s) Involve			
Damage to property	22	18	4
Injury to person	16	16	20
Both damage and injury	7	3	7
No damage or injury	47	50	37
Unknown	8	12	33
4. If Injury to Person, Did Victim Require Medical Attention?			
Yes	11	10	9
No	17	4	7
Unknown	72	86	85
5. If Damage to Property, Was Value Over $500?			
Yes	11	4	2
No	18	10	11
Unknown	71	86	87

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFS Residential
6. Did Offense(s) Involve Use of Weapon?		% Indicated	
Yes	29	21	4
No	59	46	39
Unknown	12	33	57
7. If Weapon Used, Indicate Type			
Gun	16	9	2
Knife	10	4	0
Other	3	8	0
Unknown	71	80	98
8. Primary Sentencing Recommendation of Investigator			
Formal continuance	0	1	0
Probation	5	10	4
Group/residential program	16	44	11
Incarceration	39	12	0
Other	3	3	0
No recommendation	37	31	85

PART B: JUVENILE OFFENSE HISTORY

1. Juvenile's Relationship to Criminal Justice System at Time of Offense			
Intake	1	1	0
Crisis Intervention Unit	1	0	0
Community service	3	2	0
Restitution	1	1	0
Formal continuance	4	1	0
P.T.I or other diversion	0	1	0
Bail or R.O.R.	0	0	0
Probation	52	55	2
Parole	15	2	0
Incarcerated	7	1	0
Escapee or fugitive	2	0	0
Not under court jurisdiction	14	14	2
Unknown	3	22	96

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFS Residential
2. Did Juvenile Have Delinquency Complaints Pending in This County at Time of Current Offense(s)?		% Indicated	
Yes	30	31	4
No	65	59	24
Unknown	5	11	72
3. Number of Prior Complaints or Petitions Filed		Averages	
Juveniles In Need of Supervision (JINS)	.7	.6	.7
Crisis Intervention Units (CIU)	.2	.2	.1
Delinquency	9.1	7.5	3.4
4. Number of Prior Adjudications of Delinquency	5.1	3.5	1.8
5. Number of Prior Diversions/Dispositions			
Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC)	.3	.3	.1
Intake Service Conference (ISC)	.2	.3	.2
Formal continuance	.5	1.7	.2
Probation	1.8	.3	.9
Group/residential programs	.4	.3	.3
Incarceration	.6	.2	.3
Community service	.1	.2	.2
Restitution	.1	.1	.1
PART C: FAMILY INFORMATION			
1. Marital Status of Parents		% Indicated	
Married	18	22	15
Separated	20	19	17
Divorced	23	26	30
Widowed	10	8	4
Single	23	22	28
Unknown	6	3	4
2. Primary Source of Household Income			
Employment	54	45	50
Disability/social security	2	6	2
Unemployment compensation	2	3	0
Welfare	25	33	20
Other	2	1	0
Unknown	15	12	28

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFC Residential
3. Estimated Household Annual Income		% Indicated	
Less than $5,000	7	7	2
$ 5,000 to $10,000	24	31	9
$10,001 to $15,000	9	7	2
$15,001 to $20,000	8	8	0
$20,001 to $25,000	5	5	2
$25,001 to $30,000	3	2	0
$30,001 to $50,000	5	5	0
Over $50,000	1	1	0
Unknown	39	34	85
4. Is There Any Indication That the Juvenile's Family Has Possessed Any of the Following Characteristics?		% "Yes"	
Abuse/neglect	24	19	74
Recent death/illness in family	11	12	15
Recent separation/divorce of parents	15	14	26
Recent unemployment of breadwinner	7	4	4
Recent move of juvenile	27	16	65
Acting out/other emotional behavior by sibling(s)	29	15	46
Sibling(s) adjudicated juvenile delinquent	23	16	22
Sibling(s) incarcerated	17	10	13
Sibling(s) alcohol/drug abuse	10	5	11
Parental conviction of a crime	14	9	17
Parental incarceration	11	6	15
Parental drug or alcohol abuse	24	24	33
Lack of parental support/involvement	63	56	85
History of public assistance dependency	33	34	26

PART D: JUVENILE INFORMATION

1. Juvenile's Relationship to School		% Indicated	
Presently enrolled (traditional school)	30	35	48
Presently enrolled (special classes)	9	11	15
Presently enrolled (alternative school)	17	10	24
Graduated/obtained GED	0	1	0
Dropped out	26	26	11
Expelled	11	11	0
Unknown	7	7	2

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFS Residential
2. I.Q.		Averages	
Full Scale	84.2	88.7	88.4
Verbal	82.7	84.9	84.1
Performance	87.9	92.4	93.3
3. If Presently Enrolled: Grade Level	8.7	8.7	8.2
4. Any Indication That Juvenile Is or Has Been Behavioral/ Disciplinary Problem in School?		% Indicated	
Yes	79	68	83
No	13	16	7
Unknown	9	16	11
5. Employment Status			
Working full-time	4	5	0
Working part-time	13	8	4
Working but unable to determine full or part-time	3	3	0
Unemployed	71	71	94
Unknown	10	12	2
6. Physical Health			
Good	85	80	80
Fair	11	11	15
Poor	1	1	2
Unknown	3	9	2
7. Indication of Physical Disability?			
Yes	8	8	7
No	88	84	87
Unknown	4	8	7
8. Has the Juvenile Been Classified by a Child Study Team?			
Yes	48	38	87
No	22	17	4
Unknown	29	45	9

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFS Residential
9. If Classified, What Was the Team's Classification?		% Indicated	
Stable	2	0	0
Auditorily handicapped	1	0	0
Chronically ill	0	0	0
Communication handicapped	0	0	0
Emotionally disturbed	24	15	46
Educable mentally retarded	1	0	0
Day training eligible mentally retarded	0	0	0
Trainable mentally retarded	0	0	0
Neurologically impaired	1	0	2
Perceptually impaired	7	1	9
Orthopedically handicapped	0	5	0
Multiply handicapped	0	1	0
Socially maladjusted	2	4	7
Visually handicapped	0	0	0
Classification unknown	64	67	37
10. Is There Evidence That the Juvenile Has Possessed Any of the Following Characteristics?		% "Yes"	
Drug abuse	54	46	24
Alcohol abuse	36	28	20
Destructiveness against property	56	39	44
Destructiveness against persons	66	42	57
Destructiveness against self	15	10	17
Arson	6	3	13
Depression	35	16	35
Hostility	52	31	37
Diagnosed emotional disorder, psychotic	3	2	0
Diagnosed emotional disorder, non-psychotic	32	22	74
Physical disorder or disability	3	4	2
Sexual deviance	8	9	15
Pregnancy	1	2	9
Serious mental incapacitation short of retardation	19	8	17
Mental retardation	4	1	4
Autism	0	0	0
Cerebral palsy or epilepsy	1	1	2
Dyslexia	1	1	2
Learning disability	19	14	35

	DOC Incarcerated	DOC/Residential Probation	DYFS Residential
11. Is There Any Evidence to Indicate that the Juvenile Has Received Any of the Following Social Services?		% "Yes"	
Social services (DYFS)	37	30	83
Community mental health services	26	9	9
Other mental health services	17	17	33
Child study team	49	37	85
Special education classes	42	30	63
Counseling (general)	35	27	15
Drug counseling/therapy	15	13	9
Alcohol counseling/therapy	8	8	9
Residential or group placement	33	24	50
Other non-residential social services	13	20	7
12. Is There Indication of Alcohol or Drug Abuse on Juvenile's Part?			
Yes	59	46	26
No	35	42	63
Unknown	6	13	11

DETENTION

The following information describes the use of detention for juveniles under the jurisdiction of the Family Division Superior Courts during the period January 1980 through December 1984

TABLE 56
JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS AND RATES BY COUNTY—1984*

County	1984 Admissions	Delinquency Complaints Filed	Admissions Per 100 Delinquency Complaints Filed
Atlantic	270	5,224	5.2
Bergen	518	7,341	7.1
Burlington	239	3,439	6.9
Camden	580	6,724	8.6
Cape May	49	1,388	3.5
Cumberland	395	3,023	13.1
Essex	1,921	13,665	14.1
Gloucester	182	2,579	7.1
Hudson	1,387	6,659	20.8
Hunterdon	22	447	4.9
Mercer	574	7,139	8.0
Middlesex	438	4,671	9.4
Monmouth	319	5,544	5.8
Morris	320	2,662	12.0
Ocean	206	3,293	6.3
Passaic	672	7,744	8.7
Salem	58	760	7.6
Somerset	180	1,371	13.1
Sussex	129	786	16.4
Union	639	5,971	10.7
Warren	115	1,145	10.0
TOTAL	9,213	91,567	10.1

*"Statistics on Juveniles in Detention Facilities—1984"; Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit.

TABLE 57
JUVENILE DETAINED AS A PROPORTION OF JUVENILES AT RISK BY COUNTY—1984

County	1984 Detention Center Admissions*	Juveniles At Risk**	No. of Juveniles Detained Per 1,000 Juveniles At Risk
Atlantic	270	24,768	10.9
Bergen	518	91,931	5.7
Burlington	239	50,856	4.7
Camden	580	60,827	9.6
Cape May	49	9,288	5.3
Cumberland	395	18,773	21.1
Essex	1,921	104,929	13.3
Gloucester	182	27,575	6.6
Hudson	1,387	62,264	22.3
Hunterdon	22	12,681	1.8
Mercer	574	39,000	14.8
Middlesex	438	74,438	5.9
Monmouth	319	75,767	4.3
Morris	320	54,559	5.9
Ocean	206	43,909	4.7
Passaic	672	54,608	12.3
Salem	58	8,690	6.7
Somerset	180	25,680	7.0
Sussex	129	17,932	7.2
Union	639	56,855	11.3
Warren	115	11,251	10.3
TOTAL	9,213	926,571	10.0

*"Statistics on Juveniles in Detention Facilities—1984"; Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit.
**1984 Estimatd population 10-17 years old, derived from New Jersey Department of Labor Projections.

TABLE 58
NUMBER OF CASES INVOLVING NEW COMPLAINTS WHERE DETENTION IS ORDERED AT DOCKETING BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	Total No. Of Cases	No. of Events Where Detention is Not Ordered	No. of Events Where Detention is Ordered	Not Indicated
Atlantic	1,349	1,263(94)	79(6)	7(0)
Bergen	2,094	1,953(93)	141(7)	0(0)
Burlington	1,183	1,165(98)	14(1)	4(0)
Camden	1,953	1,761(90)	186(9)	6(0)
Cape May	269	245(91)	22(8)	2(1)
Cumberland	898	793(88)	97(11)	8(1)
Essex	4,964	4,197(85)	761(15)	6(0)
Gloucester	784	736(94)	48(6)	0(0)
Hudson	2,624	2,483(95)	140(5)	1(0)
Hunterdon	169	167(99)	0(0)	2(1)
Mercer	1,545	1,340(87)	195(13)	10(1)
Middlesex	1,746	1,595(91)	148(8)	3(0)
Monmouth	2,268	2,194(97)	70(3)	4(0)
Morris	1,089	1,047(96)	40(4)	2(0)
Ocean	1,306	1,238(95)	46(4)	22(2)
Passaic	1,663	1,466(88)	197(12)	0(0)
Salem	314	284(90)	30(10)	0(0)
Somerset	604	586(97)	13(2)	5(1)
Sussex	323	269(83)	54(17)	0(0)
Union	2,072	1,792(86)	277(13)	3(0)
Warren	368	340(92)	27(7)	1(0)
TOTAL	29,585	26,914(91)	2,585(9)	86(0)

TABLE 59
NUMBER OF CASES INVOLVING NEW COMPLAINTS WHERE DETENTION IS ORDERED AT SENTENCING BY COUNTY JANUARY 1985-JUNE 1985

County	Total No. of Sentencing Events	No. of Events Where Detention is Not Ordered	No. of Events Where Detention is Ordered	Not Indicated
Atlantic	359	322(90)	28(8)	9(3)
Bergen	689	580(84)	101(15)	8(1)
Burlington	337	318(94)	8(2)	11(3)
Camden	632	512(81)	109(17)	11(2)
Cape May	41	34(83)	6(15)	1(3)
Cumberland	263	232(88)	15(6)	16(6)
Essex	1,132	867(77)	259(23)	6(1)
Gloucester	166	149(90)	14(9)	3(2)
Hudson	518	477(92)	39(8)	2(0)
Hunterdon	56	53(95)	2(4)	1(2)
Mercer	524	463(88)	58(11)	3(1)
Middlesex	352	308(87)	34(10)	10(3)
Monmouth	575	519(90)	34(6)	22(4)
Morris	162	135(83)	16(10)	11(7)
Ocean	480	412(86)	51(11)	17(4)
Passaic	500	386(77)	112(22)	2(0)
Salem	50	31(62)	18(36)	1(2)
Somerset	203	176(87)	2(1)	25(12)
Sussex	140	112(80)	20(14)	8(6)
Union	695	500(72)	189(27)	6(1)
Warren	98	82(84)	11(11)	5(5)
TOTAL	7,972	6,668(84)	1,126(14)	178(2)

TABLE 60
ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES BY COUNTY 1980-1985*

	YEAR						
County	**1980**	**1981**	**1982**	**1983**	**1984**	**1985**	**% Change 1980-85**
Atlantic	466	381	348	270	270	267	-42
Bergen	679	561	497	474	518	511	-25
Burlington	313	317	229	212	239	288	-08
Camden	364	729	521	589	580	603	+66
Cape May	128	105	70	66	49	69	-46
Cumberland	384	319	313	281	395	269	-30
Essex	2,085	2,033	2,118	1,823	1,921	1,798	-14
Gloucester	169	158	181	144	182	159	-6
Hudson	1,310	1,300	1,143	1,143	1,387	1,280	-2
Hunterdon	55	39	31	33	22	17	-69
Mercer	668	580	574	539	574	547	-18
Middlesex	831	815	741	658	438	449	-46
Monmouth	498	383	395	392	319	371	-26
Morris	416	380	358	315	320	280	-33
Ocean	338	217	231	223	206	215	-36
Passaic	599	602	641	637	672	743	+24
Salem	160	88	51	53	58	51	-68
Somerset	129	162	164	125	180	214	+66
Sussex	154	182	161	211	129	126	-18
Union	937	771	798	771	639	843	-10
Warren	177	199	171	117	115	88	-50
TOTAL	10,860	10,321	9,736	9,076	9,213	9,188	-15
% CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR		-5	-6	-7	+1	0	

*"Statistics on Juveniles in Detention Facilities—1985"; Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit.

TABLE 61
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (IN DAYS) IN JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES BY SEX AND BY COUNTY 1983-1984*

	SEX								
	MALE		%	FEMALE		%	TOTAL		%
County	1983	1984	Change	1983	1984	Change	1983	1984	Change
Atlantic	19.8	15.1	-24	21.9	8.5	-61	20.4	14.1	-31
Bergen	19.6	17.3	-12	17.7	11.1	-37	19.2	16.0	-17
Burlington	17.6	18.0	+2	14.6	8.1	-45	17.2	17.5	+2
Camden	17.9	15.7	-12	15.6	14.8	-5	17.6	15.5	-12
Cape May	15.9	11.2	-30	18.6	9.3	-50	16.1	11.0	-32
Cumberland	23.7	15.6	-34	15.1	11.3	-25	22.0	14.7	-33
Essex	13.9	14.0	+1	9.4	5.4	-43	13.5	12.8	-5
Gloucester	26.4	19.7	-25	20.6	119.6	-5	24.8	19.7	-21
Hudson	17.5	11.0	-37	18.5	10.4	-44	17.6	11.0	-37
Hunterdon	17.9	18.6	+4	35.7	10.0	-72	19.5	17.4	-11
Mercer	24.3	18.1	-25	21.0	24.1	+15	23.5	19.1	-19
Middlesex	20.7	19.0	-8	9.4	4.7	-50	18.3	17.3	-5
Monmouth	22.9	20.0	-13	13.0	15.6	+20	21.5	19.3	-10
Morris	17.7	16.9	-5	13.0	14.0	+8	16.5	16.2	-2
Ocean	22.0	17.2	-22	11.4	20.2	+77	19.6	17.7	-10
Passaic	36.1	30.4	-16	25.2	22.7	-10	34.5	29.6	-14
Salem	31.1	22.4	-28	18.7	32.4	+73	27.6	25.7	-7
Somerset	22.3	13.0	-42	22.1	12.5	-43	22.2	12.9	-42
Sussex	11.7	13.7	+17	10.0	6.2	-38	11.2	11.1	-1
Union	14.2	13.7	-3	11.7	10.2	-13	13.8	13.4	-3
Warren	15.1	18.5	+23	10.3	12.5	+21	14.5	16.6	+15
AVERAGE	19.2	16.3	-15	15.4	12.4	-19	18.6	15.7	-16

*"Statistics on Juveniles in Detention Facilities—1984"; Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit.

KEY ACTOR SURVEYS

The following information summarizes the survey responses of Case Managers, DYFS workers, Assistant Prosecutors, Deputy Public Defenders, and Department of Human Services Departmental Liaisons

SUMMARIZATION OF CASE MANAGER SURVEY

1. It would be helpful for us to have a profile of all juveniles who come before the court on delinquency charges. Please try to characterize this population by checking the category which best indicates the percentage of cases with certain characteristics as follows:

	Less Than 25%	25-55%	56-75%	More Than 75%
Drug Abuse	2(14)	8(57)	3(21)	1(7)
Alcohol Abuse	1(7)	9(64)	3(21)	1(7)
Mental Health Problems	5(36)	4(29)	5(36)	0(0)
Poor Academic Performance	0(0)	2(14)	9(64)	3(21)
Family Dependent on Public Assistance	4(29)	5(36)	5(36)	0(0)
Victim of Abuse/Neglect	10(71)	4(29)	0(0)	0(0)
Parental Drug/Alcohol Abuse	2(14)	11(79)	1(7)	0(0)
Parental Criminal Involvement	11(79)	3(21)	0(0)	0(0)
Parental Mental Health Problems	7(50)	5(36)	2(14)	0(0)
Lack of Parental Support/Involvement	1(7)	4(29)	5(36)	4(29)
Sibling Drug/Alcohol Abuse	5(36)	8(57)	1(7)	0(0)
Sibling Criminal Involvement	3(21)	11(79)	0(0)	0(0)
Broken Home	1(7)	3(21)	6(43)	4(29)

2. Listed below are a series of possible dispositions and categories describing how you feel about their availability in your vicinage. Please check the category in each group which best describes the availability of each disposition.

	Adequate Resources Available	Resources Available But Needs Improvement	Resources Available But Needs Expansion	Not Available But of Limited Use/Need	Not Available Needs to be Established
Incarceration	8(57)	3(21)	2(14)	1(7)	0(0)
Commitment/Department Mental Health	2(14)	4(29)	5(36)	0(0)	3(21)
Residential Programs					
Residential/General	0(0)	1(7)	10(71)	0(0)	3(21)
Residential/Emphasis on Drug/Alcohol Counseling	1(7)	2(24)	6(43)	0(0)	5(36)
Non-Residential Programs					
Emphasis on Counseling	5(36)	5(36)	4(29)	0(0)	0(0)
Outdoor Programs Emphasizing Self Reliance	2(14)	1(7)	4(29)	1(7)	6(43)
Drug/Alcohol	2(14)	3(21)	6(43)	1(7)	2(14)
Education/Vocational Training	2(14)	1(7)	10(71)	1(7)	0(0)
Work Program	2(14)	1(7)	6(43)	1(7)	4(29)
Other					
Probation	7(50)	6(43)	1(7)	0(0)	0(0)
Community Service	6(43)	2(14)	5(36)	0(0)	1(7)
Restitution	9(64)	4(29)	1(7)	0(0)	0(0)

3. Please list by name, in order of priority, those dispositional programs or services you believe need highest priority attention in your county. Note what would be done with each, e.g. establish, expand, improve, etc. (multiple responses indicated)[1]

Type of Program	No. of Responses
Community Based Programs	7(50)
General Residential Programs	6(43)
Educational/Vocational Training Programs	5(36)
Group Homes	4(29)
Residential Drug/Alcohol Programs	3(21)
Drug/Alcohol Programs Unspecified	3(21)
60-Day Commitment Programs	3(21)
Community Service Programs	3(21)

4. The new Code provides for a continuum of dispositional options. There is however, a question as to whether the range of services and programs needed to support this continuum exists and how available these options are. How would you generally characterize the range of dispositional services available in your county?

Adequate	4(29)
Somewhat adequate, minor expansion needed	8(57)
Inadequate, major expansion of continuum needed	2(14)

5. What is your best estimate of the percentage of dispositions where parental participation is ordered?

1-10%	7(50)
11-20%	3(21)
21-30%	3(21)
65%	1(7)

6. What are parents most frequently ordered to do? (multiple responses indicated)

Attend counseling, either with/without juvenile	13(93)
Ensure that the juvenile is home before curfew	2(14)
Make restitution	2(14)
Attend substance abuse prevention program	1(7)
Ensure the juvenile's attendance at school	1(7)
Attend an alcoholism evaluation program	1(7)

7. What is your best estimate of the percentage of cases where parents do not comply with the court order?

0	4(29)
1-10%	4(29)
11-20%	1(7)
21-30%	1(7)
31-40%	2(14)
41-50%	2(14)

8. How is compliance with court orders mandating parental involvement monitored? (multiple responses indicated)

By the county probation department	8(57)
By the service agency which parents are ordered to attend	6(43)
By court intake	3(21)
By other court staff	2(14)
By judge's review of agency reports	2(14)

1. Since almost all responses called for the creation or expansion of listed options "action to be taken" is not indicated here.

9. How would you characterize the provision of the Code which broadens parental responsibility for the juvenile's conduct?

Highly successful	0(0)
Moderately successful	9(64)
Unsuccessful	5(36)
Highly unsuccessful	0(0)

SUMMARIZATION OF DYFS SURVEY

1. Please check the category which best describes your position.

District Office Manager	27(50)
Supervisor	11(20)
Court Liaison	6(11)
Litigation Specialist	4(7)
Case Worker	1(2)
Other	5(9)

2. Please check the category which best describes the percentage of time you have spent on cases involving juvenile delinquency since January, 1984.

0- 25%	33(61)
26- 50%	15(28)
51- 75%	4(7)
76-100%	2(4)

3. Do you feel that DYFS employees have a clear idea about DYFS's responsibility to the Courts?

Yes	22(41)
No	23(43)
Unsure	3(7)
Not Indicated	6(11)

4. Do you think that DYFS should have the responsibility of providing services in delinquency cases?

Yes	11(20)
No	23(43)
Unsure	19(35)
Sometimes	1(2)

5. Do you think Judges have realistic expectations about what DYFS should do in delinquency cases?

Yes	11(20)
No	40(74)
Do Not Know	3(5)

6. If no, why not?

Judges expect provision of unavailable services	18(33)
Judges order residential placement inappropriately	10(19)
DYFS receives inappropriate referrals	6(11)
Judges expect DYFS to function within unrealistic time frames	3(5)
Court orders granting DYFS care are vague	1(2)
Judges unaware of Division's constraints on service provision	1(2)
Other	6(11)
No reason given or response N/A	9(17)

7. Do judges ask for DYFS input even in those cases where a DYFS referral may not be made?

Often	11(20)
Sometimes	32(59)
Never	4(7)
Unsure/Undecided	7(13)

8. How is this input given (formally/informally; individually as an advocacy team member, etc.)?

Formally	4(7)
Informally	15(28)
As a Youth Advocacy or other Team Member	2(4)
Formally and Informally	8(15)
Formally and as a Team Member	2(4)
Informally and as a Team Member	3(5)
All of the Above	3(5)
Other	9(17)
Not Indicated	8(15)

9. In those cases where judges do seek input, how often are DYFS recommendations followed?

Most of the time	23(43)
Some of the time	20(37)
Seldom	5(9)
Unsure	1(2)
Not Indicated	5(9)

10. Do judges ask for DYFS input in a case where a DYFS referral is contemplated?

Often	10(19)
Sometimes	30(55)
Never	5(9)
Unsure/Undecided	7(13)
Not Indicated	2(4)

11. Of all delinquency cases referred to DYFS, what percentage of these referrals do you feel are inappropriate?

0- 25%	21(39)
26- 50%	20(37)
51- 75%	8(15)
76-100%	3(5)
Not Indicated	2(4)

12. If you feel that some referrals are inappropriate, please explain why:

Cases could be handled by other more appropriate agency (CIU, probation, corrections, etc.)	13(24)
Residential placement is ordered and the Division feels community alternatives are more appropriate	10(14)
Problems of some delinquents are beyond the scope of DYFS services	7(13)
DYFS does not have appropriate programs	7(13)
Cases could be handled by other agency, and residential placement is ordered inappropriately	3(5)
Judge has failed to order parent/family participation	3(5)
All referrals are appropriate	2(4)
Other	7(13)
Not Indicated	2(4)

13. In those cases where DYFS is requested to develop a service plan, how often is the DYFS representative aware of the specific types of services the judges would like to see the juveniles receive?

All of the time	6(11)
Most of the time	20(37)
Some of the time	14(26)
Seldom	12(22)
Not indicated	2(4)

14. How are DYFS representatives typically made aware of a judge's preference for service provision?

Communication with court liaison	12(22)
Notified by probation	6(11)
Notified by judge	8(15)
Through court orders	11(20)
Other	10(19)
Not Indicated	7(13)

15. How often do judges attempt to tell DYFS what services to provide?

All of the time	2(4)
Most of the time	23(43)
Some of the time	22(41)
Seldom	6(11)
Never	1(2)

16. In determining service plans for juveniles adjudicated delinquent, how often does DYFS adhere to a judge's preference?

A judge's preference is always followed	6(11)
A judge's preference is followed:	
Most of the time	26(48)
Some of the time	17(31)
Seldom	1(2)
Not Indicated	4(7)

17. If your response to the above question indicated that a judge's preference is not always followed, what, typically, are the primary reasons why?[1]

Judge's preference is inappropriate	22(46)
Preferred placement is unavailable	20(42)
Other	6(13)

18. Do you feel that judges rely too heavily on DYFS residential placement?

No	12(22)
Yes	38(70)
Do Not Know	3(5)
Sometimes	1(2)

1. Includes responses from individuals whose responses to question 16 where "a judge's preference is always followed" and "not indicated."

19. If yes, for which kinds of cases is there too much reliance? (multiple responses indicated)[2]

Cases where alternative community-based services have not been tried	8(21)
Juveniles with extensive juvenile delinquency histories (chronic offenders)	7(18)
Cases where parents refuse to take responsibility for the juvenile	5(13)
Juveniles with mental-health problems	4(11)
Juvenile sex offenders	4(11)
Juveniles needing drug/alcohol treatment	3(8)
Older juveniles	3(8)
Juveniles with a history of failed residential placement	3(8)
Cases involving parental problems	2(3)
Other unique responses	21(55)

20. What is the biggest constraint you find in procuring placements for delinquents?

(a) Appropriate programs do not exist	24(44)
(b) Appropriate programs exist but are filled	3(5)
(c) Appropriate programs exist but are reluctant to take delinquents	3(5)
(d) Lack of funding for placements	1(2)
Both (a) and (b) above	2(4)
Both (a) and (c) above	4(7)
Both (a) and (d) above	4(7)
Some other combination of (a) to (d) above	10(19)
Not Indicated	1(5)

21. Please describe the characteristics of delinquents most difficult to place. (multiple responses indicated)

Arsonist	28(52)
Violent/assaultive	25(46)
Sex offender	31(57)
Drug/alcohol dependents	11(20)
Severe emotional/mental-health problems	12(22)
Chronic offender	6(11)
Other unique characteristics	22(41)

22. What would you estimate as the typical time interval between approval of a proper residential service plan and actual residential placement? (Intervals given were averaged and rounded to the nearest month.)

Months	**Frequency**
1	7(13)
2	5(9)
3	24(44)
4	7(13)
5	2(4)
6	8(15)
Not Indicated	1(2)
Average	3.3

2. Percentages calculated based on number of affirmative responses to preceeding question.

23. Please list in order of priority those dispositional resources (programs, services, etc.) which are not currently available which you feel are most needed to serve delinquent populations. (multiple responses indicated)

Residential/general	16(30)
Sex offender/unspecified	11(20)
Community-based programs	11(20)
Day treatment programs	8(15)
Residential/sex offenders	7(13)
Residential/mental health	6(11)
Incarceration	4(7)
Residential/drug, alcohol	3(5)
Drug, alcohol/unspecified	3(5)
Non-residential/sex offender	2(4)
Non-residential/mental health	2(4)
Mental health/unspecified	2(4)
Other	47(87)

24. What changes, if any, would you make to improve the functioning of the Family Court?

Expand, or utilize more extensively, court's jurisdiction over families	17(31)
Train/educate judges/key court actors	11(20)
Improve communication between court and support agencies/services	8(15)
Increase monitoring/enforcement of court orders	6(11)
Develop more active/better probation, CIU, other court services	6(11)
Increase court funding	3(5)
Expand, or utilize more extensively, court's jurisdiction over other agencies (DMR, DMH, etc.)	2(4)
Other	41(76)

25. What changes, if any, would you make to improve DYFS's provision of services to juvenile delinquents referred by the Family Court?

Provide more services/funding	34(63)
Not Indicated	11(20)
Increase staff	4(7)
Streamline placement process	3(5)
Develop a Division policy for dealing with delinquents	2(4)

26. How do you feel the working relationship between the Family Court and DYFS could be improved? (multiple responses indicated)

Increase communication	23(43)
Increase judicial understanding of what DYFS can and cannot do	10(19)
Education/training	9(17)
Clearer delineation of responsibilities	9(17)
Creation of a policy statement/affiliation agreement	5(9)
Other unique responses	34(63)

SUMMARIZATION OF PROSECUTOR SURVEY

1. It would be helpful for us to have a profile of all juveniles who come before the court on delinquency charges. Please try to characterize this population by checking the category which best indicates the percentage of cases with certain characteristics as follows:

	Less Than 25%	25-55%	56-75%	More Than 75%	Not Indicated
Drug Abuse	6(13)	23(50)	12(26)	5(11)	0(0)
Alcohol Abuse	11(24)	20(44)	12(26)	2(4)	1(2)
Mental Health Problems	22(48)	13(28)	9(20)	1(2)	1(2)
Poor Academic Performance	2(4)	5(11)	18(39)	21(46)	0(0)
Family Dependent on Public Assistance	7(15)	10(22)	13(28)	15(33)	1(2)
Victim of Abuse Neglect	23(50)	11(24)	10(22)	2(4)	0(0)
Parental Drug/Alcohol Abuse	11(24)	24(59)	5(11)	0(0)	3(6)
Parental Criminal Involvement	24(52)	15(33)	3(6)	0(0)	4(9)
Parental Mental Health Problems	18(39)	20(44)	2(4)	3(6)	3(6)
Lack of Parental Support/Involvement	3(6)	12(26)	16(35)	15(33)	0(0)
Sibling Drug/Alcohol Abuse	14(30)	22(48)	6(13)	0(0)	4(9)
Sibling Criminal Involvement	14(30)	20(44)	11(24)	0(0)	1(2)
Broken Home	2(4)	10(22)	18(39)	16(35)	0(0)

2. Listed below are a series of possible dispositions and categories describing how you feel about their availability in your county. Please check the category in each group which best describes the availability of each disposition.

	Adequate Resources Available	Resources Available But Needs Improvement	Resources Available But Needs Expansion	Not Available But of Limited Use/Need	Not Available Needs to be Established	Resources Available But Needs Improvement/ Expansion	Not Indicated
Incarceration	9(20)	10(22)	14(30)	0(0)	9(20)	2(4)	2(4)
Commitment/Department Mental Health	11(24)	7(15)	10(22)	1(2)	10(22)	1(2)	6(13)
Residential Programs							
Residential General	4(9)	12(26)	20(43)	0(0)	4(9)	6(13)	0(0)
Residential Emphasis on Drug/Alcohol Counseling	3(7)	5(11)	24(52)	1(2)	6(13)	5(11)	2(4)
Residential Other	0(0)	2(4)	10(22)	0(0)	10(22)	1(2)	23(50)
Non-Residential Programs							
Emphasis on Counseling	18(39)	6(13)	17(37)	0(0)	0(0)	3(7)	2(4)
Outdoor Programs Emphasizing Self-Reliance	13(28)	3(7)	5(11)	10(22)	13(28)	0(0)	2(4)
Drug/Alcohol	13(28)	8(17)	18(39)	0(0)	5(11)	1(2)	1(2)
Education/Vocational Training	7(15)	6(13)	25(54)	2(4)	2(4)	3(7)	1(2)
Work Program	4(9)	5(11)	19(41)	6(13)	7(15)	3(7)	2(4)
Other Dispositions							
Probation	28(61)	12(26)	4(9)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	1(2)
Community Service	17(37)	10(22)	11(24)	2(4)	3(7)	2(4)	1(2)
Restitution	22(48)	10(22)	12(26)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	1(2)

3. Please list by name, in order of priority, those dispositional programs or services you believe need highest priority attention in your county. Note what would be done with each, e.g. establish, expand, improve, etc. (multiple responses indicated)[1]

Residential General	21(46)
Incarceration	13(28)
Residential Drug/Alcohol	10(22)
Drug/Alcohol Unspecified	10(22)
Residential Sex Offender	9(19)

4. The new Code provides for a continuum of dispositional options. There is a question, however, as to whether the range of services and programs needed to support this continuum exists and how available these options are. How would you generally characterize the range of dispositional services available in your county?

Adequate	4(9)
Somewhat Adequate	23(50)
Inadequate	19(41)

5. Some argue for increased use of incarceration. Others argue that we are overutilizing incarceration as a disposition because of the limited number of alternative options. Based on your experience, for every 100 cases of incarceration, what would you estimate would be placed in an optional residential or quasi-residential setting geared to delinquents if a sufficient number of such programs existed?

0- 25%	28(61)
26- 50%	5(15)
51- 75%	6(13)
76-100%	3(6)
Not Indicated	2(4)

6. Do you think that the provisions of the new Code have impacted on the utilization of the various dispositional options available in your jurisdiction?

Yes	20(44)
No	9(20)
Undecided	16(35)
Not Indicated	1(2)

7. If yes, please list those options which are being used more frequently under the new Code and those which are being used less frequently under the new Code. (multiple responses indicated)

Dispositions Being Used More Frequently:

"Other" programs	15(75)
Incarceration	5(25)
Residential/general	4(20)
Day treatment programs	4(20)

Dispositions Being Used Less Frequently:

Incarceration	12(60)
"Other" programs	3(15)

8. Have any specific programs been created in your jurisdiction as a result of the expanded dispositional options available to judges under the provisions of the new Code?

Yes	22(48)
No	19(41)
Not Indicated	5(11)

1. Since almost all responses called for the creation or expansion of listed options "action to be taken" is not listed here.

9. Is there any interest in creating the 60-day option in your county?

Yes	24(52)
No	3(7)
Undecided	10(22)
Already Exists	7(15)
Not Indicated	2(4)

10. If yes, who has expressed interest? (multiple responses indicated)[2]

County Freeholders	3(13)
County Administrators/Executives	1(4)
Judges	13(54)
Case Managers	4(17)
Probation	15(63)
Detention Center Directors	3(13)
Others	20(83)

11. What impact do you think the existence of the county 60-day option would most likely have?

Would be used in place of state correctional system commitment	18(39)
Would not be used in place of state correctional system commitment but for other purposes	17(37)
Undecided	7(15)
Not Indicated	4(9)

12. If you do not think that the 60-day option would be used as a substitute for state level incarceration, what do you think it would be used as an alternative to?[3]

Other Programs	8(47)
Probation	7(41)
Residential General	1(6)
Interim Residential	1(6)

13. What do you think of the current proposal to establish Youth Advocacy Teams in each county?

Favor Unconditionally	6(13)
Favor Conditionally	4(9)
Disapprove Conditionally	3(7)
Disapprove Unconditionally	3(7)
Unsure/Undecided	2(9)
Not Indicated	24(52)

14. Has a Youth Advocacy Team operated in your county?

Yes	20(44)
No	18(39)
Not Indicated	8(17)

2. Percentages calcualted based on number of affirmative responses to preceeding question.
3. Percentages are of the 17 "would not be used in place of state correctional commitment" responses to question 11.

15. Please check the category which best describes the use of waiver to adult court under the new Code as compared to their use under the old Code.

The use of waivers has increased markedly	9(20)
The use of waivers has increased slightly	14(30)
The use of waivers has not changed	11(24)
The use of waivers has decreased slightly	3(7)
The use of waivers has decreased markedly	0(0)
Not Indicated	9(20)

16. Please check the provisions in the new Family Part legislation which seem to be working particularly well:

Expanded jurisdiction of the court	13(28)
Broadening of family responsibility for juvenile's conduct	17(37)
New criteria for diversion decisions	12(26)
Formation of Crisis Intervention Units	14(30)
Expanded disposition options for juveniles	25(54)
Changes in juvenile detention admission criteria	11(24)
Expanded waiver provisions	26(57)
New incarceration terms	12(26)

17. Please check the provisions in the new Family Part legislation which do not seem to be working particularly well:

Expanded jurisdiction of the court	9(4)
Broadening of family responsibility for juvenile's conduct	3(7)
New criteria for diversion decisions	0(0)
Formation of Crisis Intervention Units	2(4)
Expanded disposition options for juveniles	0(0)
Changes in juvenile detention admission criteria	2(4)
Expanded waiver provisions	2(4)
New incarceration terms	3(7)
Other	9(20)

18. Do you feel changes are needed in the legislation?

Yes	25(54)
No	6(13)
Undecided	10(22)
Not Indicated	5(11)

SUMMARIZATION OF PUBLIC DEFENDER SURVEY

1. It would be helpful for us to have a profile of all (not just those you represent) juveniles who come before the court on delinquency charges. Please try to characterize this population by checking the category which best indicates the percentage of cases with certain characteristics as follows:

	Less Than 25%	25-55%	56-75%	More Than 75%	Not Indicated
Drug Abuse	9(32)	10(36)	6(21)	2(7)	1(4)
Alcohol Abuse	11(39)	9(32)	7(25)	0(0)	1(4)
Mental Health Problems	12(43)	11(39)	3(11)	0(0)	2(7)
Poor Academic Performance	1(4)	6(21)	11(39)	10(36)	0(0)
Family Dependent on Public Assistance	4(14)	11(39)	5(18)	5(18)	3(11)
Victim of Abuse/ Neglect	14(50)	10(36)	0(0)	1(4)	3(11)
Parental Drug/Alcohol Abuse	12(43)	12(43)	1(4)	0(0)	3(11)
Parental Criminal Involvement	20(71)	5(18)	1(4)	0(0)	2(7)
Parental Mental Health Problems	18(64)	6(21)	0(0)	0(0)	4(14)
Lack of Parental Support/Involvement	5(18)	13(46)	5(18)	5(18)	0(0)
Sibling Drug/Alcohol Abuse	10(36)	11(39)	2(7)	1(4)	4(14)
Sibling Criminal Involvement	9(32)	11(39)	4(14)	4(14)	4(14)
Broken Home	0(0)	7(25)	11(39)	9(32)	1(4)

2. Please characterize the population you represent using the same format.

	Less Than 25%	25-55%	56-75%	More Than 75%	Not Indicated
Drug Abuse	6(21)	11(39)	5(18)	3(11)	3(11)
Alcohol Abuse	8(29)	10(36)	5(18)	1(4)	4(14)
Mental Health Problems	9(32)	12(43)	3(11)	9(0)	4(14)
Poor Academic Performance	2(7)	1(4)	10(36)	13(46)	2(7)
Family Dependent on Public Assistance	1(4)	4(14)	10(36)	9(32)	4(14)
Victim of Abuse/ Neglect	11(39)	10(36)	2(7)	1(4)	4(14)
Parental Drug/Alcohol Abuse	10(36)	12(43)	2(7)	0(0)	4(14)
Parental Criminal Involvement	16(57)	7(25)	1(4)	0(0)	4(14)
Parental Mental Health Problems	13(46)	9(32)	0(0)	0(0)	6(21)
Lack of Parental Support/Involvement	3(11)	8(29)	10(36)	5(18)	2(7)
Sibling Drug/Alcohol Abuse	8(29)	13(46)	1(4)	1(4)	5(18)
Sibling Criminal Involvement	6(21)	12(43)	5(18)	0(0)	5(18)
Broken Home	1(4)	2(7)	10(36)	12(43)	3(11)

3. Listed below are a series of possible dispositions and categories describing how you feel about their availability in your county. Please check the category in each group which best describes the availability of each disposition.

	Adequate Resources Available	Resources Available But Needs Improvement	Resources Available But Needs Expansion	Not Available But of Limited Use/Need	Not Available Needs to be Established	Resources Available But Needs Improvement/ Expansion	Not Indicated
Incarceration	18(64)	7(25)	0(0)	1(4)	1(4)	0(0)	1(4)
Commitment/Department Mental Health	5(18)	3(11)	7(25)	0(0)	8(29)	3(11)	2(7)
Residential Programs							
Residential General	2(7)	5(18)	13(46)	1(4)	1(4)	6(21)	0(0)
Residential Emphasis on Drug/Alcohol Counseling	2(7)	5(18)	7(25)	1(4)	8(29)	5(18)	0(0)
Non-Residential Programs							
Emphasis on Counseling	9(32)	5(18)	7(25)	0(0)	0(0)	6(21)	1(4)
Outdoor Programs Emphasizing Self-Reliance	6(21)	4(14)	5(18)	4(14)	7(25)	1(4)	1(4)
Drug/Alcohol	5(18)	8(29)	9(32)	0(0)	0(0)	6(21)	0(0)
Education/Vocational Training	5(18)	4(14)	14(50)	0(0)	0(0)	5(18)	0(0)
Work Program	2(7)	3(11)	6(21)	0(0)	11(39)	4(14)	2(7)
Other Dispositions							
Probation	18(64)	6(21)	1(4)	0(0)	0(0)	2(7)	1(4)
Community Service	9(32)	6(21)	9(32)	0(0)	1(4)	2(7)	1(4)
Restitution	18(64)	4(14)	3(11)	0(0)	0(0)	1(4)	2(7)

4. Please list by name, in order of priority, those dispositional programs or services you believe need highest priority attention in your county. Note what would be done with each e.g., establish, expand, improve, etc. (multiple responses indicated)[1]

Residential general	16(57)
Residential drug/alcohol	8(29)
Alternative alcohol	6(21)
Drug/alcohol programs/unspecified	5(18)
Mental health programs/unspecified	5(18)

5. The new Code provides for a continuum of dispositional options. There is a question, however, as to whether the range of services and programs needed to support this continuum exists and how available these options are. How would you generally characterize the range of dispositional services available in your county?

Adequate	4(14)
Somewhat adequate, minor expansion of the continuum needed	11(39)
Inadequate, major expansion of the continuum needed	13(46)

6. Some argue for increased use of incarceration. Others argue that we are overutilizing incarceration as a disposition because of the limited number of alternative options. Based on your experience, for every 100 cases of incarceration, what number would you estimate would be placed in an optional residential or quasi-residential setting geared to delinquents if a sufficient number of such programs existed?

0- 25%	7(25)
26- 50%	10(36)
51- 75%	4(14)
76-100%	5(18)
Not indicated	2(7)

7. Do you think that the provisions of the new Code have impacted on the utilization of the various dispositional options available to your jurisdiction?

Yes	8(29)
No	14(50)
Undecided	3(11)
Not indicated	2(7)

8. If yes, please list those options which are being used more frequently under the new Code and those which are being used less frequently under the new Code. (multiple responses indicated)

Dispositions being used more frequently:

Community-based programs	3(37)
Non-residential outdoor programs	1(13)
Incarceration	1(13)
"Other" programs	5(63)

Dispositions being used less frequently:

Incarceration	3(37)
"Other" programs	1(13)

1. Since almost all responses called for the creation or expansion of listed options, "action to be taken" is not indicated here.

9. Have any specific programs been created in your jurisdiction as a result of the expanded dispositional options available to judges under the provisions of the new Code?

Yes	10(36)
No	14(50)
Not indicated	4(14)

10. If yes, what? (multiple responses indicated)[2]

Incarceration	2(20)
Family therapy programs	2(20)
Day treatment programs	2(20)
Other programs	2(20)
Community-based programs	1(10)
Not indicated	1(10)

11. Is there any interest in creating the 60-day incarceration option in your county?

Yes	11(39)
No	5(18)
Undecided	5(18)
Already exists	6(21)
Not indicated	1(4)

12. If yes, who has expressed interest? (multiple responses indicated)[3]

County Freeholders	1
County Administrators/Executives	0
Judges	13
Case Managers	1
Probation	9
Detention Center Directors	8
Others	7

13. What impact do you think the existence of the county 60-day option would most likely have (or is having if one exists)?

Would be used in place of state correctional system commitment	11(39)
Would not be used in place of state correctional system commitments but for other purposes	11(39)
Undecided	4(14)
Not indicated	2(7)

14. If you do not think that the 60 day option would be used as a substitute for state-level incarceration, what do you think it would be used as an alternative to?[4]

Probation	6
Interim residential programs	1
Drug/alcohol programs	1
Other programs	7

2. Percentages calculated based on number of affirmative responses to preceeding question.
3. Includes responses from individuals responding "undecided" to question 11.
4. Percentages calculated based on number of affirmative responses to perceeding question.

15. Has a Youth Advocacy Team operated in your county?

Yes	15(54)
No	8(29)
Not indicated	5(18)

16. If yes, what impact do you think Youth Advocacy Teams have had?[5]

YAT has had little or no impact	6(40)
YAT has reduced Department of Corrections commitments	4(27)
Unsure/undecided	3(20)
Other	3(20)

17. What do you think of the current proposal to establish Youth Advocacy Teams in each county?

Favor unconditionally	10(36)
Favor conditionally	6(21)
Unsure/undecided	4(14)
Other	2(7)
Not indicated	6(21)

18. Please check the category which best describes the use of waivers to adult court under the new Code as compared to their use under the old Code.

The use of waivers has:

Increased markedly	7(25)
Increased slightly	8(29)
Not changed	12(43)
Decreased slightly	0(0)
Decreased markedly	0(0)
Not indicated	1(4)

19. Please check the provisions in the new Family Part legislation which seem to be working particularly well. (multiple responses indicated)

Expanded jurisdiction of the court	10(36)
Broadening of family responsibility for juvenile's conduct	8(29)
New criteria for diversion decisions	2(7)
Formation of the Crisis Intervention Units	17(61)
Expanded disposition options for juveniles	6(21)
Change in juvenile detention admission criteria	4(14)
Expanded waiver provisions	0(0)
New incarcerative terms	0(0)

5. Percentages calculated based on number of affirmative responses to preceeding question. Includes a response from an individual who did not respond to question 15.

20. Please specify any aspects of the new Family Part legislation which do not seem to be working particularly well. (multiple responses indicated)

Expanded jurisdiction of the court	6(21)
Expanded waiver provisions	6(21)
Change in juvenile detention admission criteria	3(11)
New incarcerative terms	2(7)
Expanded disposition options for juveniles	2(7)
New criteria for diversion decisions	2(7)
Broadening of family responsibility for juvenile's conduct	(3)
Other changes	5(18)

21. Do you feel that changes are needed in the legislation?

No	17(61)
Yes	2(7)
Undecided	7(25)
Not indicated	2(7)

SUMMARIZATION OF DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES COUNTY LIAISON SURVEY

1. Listed below are a series of possible dispositions and categories describing how you feel about their availability in your county. Please check the category in each group which best describes the availability of each disposition.

	Adequate Resources Available	Resources Available But Needs Improvement	Resources Available But Needs Expansion	Not Available But of Limited Use/Need	Not Available Needs to be Established	Resources Available But Needs Improvement/ Expansion	Not Indicated
Residential Programs							
Residential General	0(0)	0(0)	8(38)	0(0)	5(24)	8(38)	0(0)
Residential Emphasis on Drug/Alcohol Counseling	1(5)	1(5)	5(24)	1(5)	9(43)	2(9)	2(9)
Residential Other	0(0)	0(0)	3(14)	1(5)	11(52)	3(14)	3(14)
Non-Residential Programs							
Emphasis on Counseling	4(19)	4(19)	8(38)	0(0)	0(0)	5(24)	0(0)
Outdoor Programs Emphasizing Self-Reliance	2(9)	0(0)	7(33)	3(14)	7(33)	1(5)	1(5)
Drug/Alcohol	0(0)	1(5)	13(62)	0(0)	3(14)	3(14)	1(5)
Education/Vocational Training	2(9)	5(24)	12(57)	0(0)	1(5)	1(5)	0(0)
Work Program	0(0)	0(0)	10(48)	1(5)	6(29)	2(9)	2(9)
Other Dispositions							
Probation	6(29)	5(24)	7(33)	0(0)	0(0)	3(14)	0(0)
Community Service	11(52)	2(9)	2(9)	0(0)	2(9)	2(9)	2(9)
Restitution	10(48)	1(5)	2(9)	0(0)	1(5)	1(5)	6(29)

2. Of all services described above, in order of priority, which services do you believe deserve highest priority for attention based on need?

	Priority Level				
	1	2	3	4	5
Residential Programs					
Residential General	3	4	1	2	1
Residential Drug/Alcohol	3	4	2	2	1
Residential Other	1	1	0	0	0
Group Homes	3	2	0	1	1
Host Homes	1	0	2	0	0
Detention Center	1	0	0	0	0
Non-Residential Programs					
Counseling	5	1	1	1	4
Outdoor	0	0	1	1	1
Drug/Alcohol	2	5	6	2	1
Educational/Vocational	0	0	5	3	1
Transitional School	0	0	1	0	0
Work Program	0	1	0	4	2
Other Dispositions					
Probation	0	0	2	0	0
Community Service	0	0	0	1	1
Restitution	0	0	0	0	0
Sex Offender Programs	2	2	0	0	0
Community Alternatives to Residential Placement	1	0	0	0	0
Day Treatment/Corrections	0	0	0	1	0
Day Treatment/Mental Health	0	0	0	0	1
Aftercare Programs	0	0	0	1	0
Youth Advocacy Program	0	0	0	0	1
Day Treatment/General	0	0	0	0	1
Services for Abused	0	0	0	0	1

3. The new Code provides for a continuum of dispositional options. There is, however, a question as to whether the range of services and programs needed to support this continuum exists and how available these options are. How would you generally characterize the range of dispositional services available in your county?

Favorable	0(0)
OK	3(14)
Fair	6(29)
Poor	10(48)
Nonexistent	1(5)
No response	1(5)

4. From your perspective, how would you assess the effectiveness of the Crisis Intervention Unit in your county at this time?

Very effective, sufficient resources	0(0)
Effective as possible, given resource limitations	14(67)
Effective, sufficient resources	0(0)
Ineffective, due to resource limitations	4(19)
Ineffective, sufficient resources	1(5)
Effectiveness varies due to insufficient resources	1(5)
Very effective, could use more resources	1(5)