

COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

JANUARY 2018 – DECEMBER 2020

GUIDELINES



*NEW JERSEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION*

Christopher S. Porrino, Attorney General
Chair, JJC Executive Board

Kevin M. Brown, Executive Director

County Management Structure

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

Instructions

1. Insert the name and title of all staff responsible for implementing activities. If applicable, identify with an asterisk if staff is funded in whole or part through a JJC grant.
2. For corresponding JJC grants, check all applicable grants in which each staff is responsible for implementing activities (in any capacity).
3. Describe grant activities associated with each staff.
4. Attach an Organizational Chart showing your department and /or agency up to the highest elected official of County Government.

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Jessica Mondino*	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversees all subgrants pertaining to State/Community Partnership grant and Family Court grant. • Acts as the Youth Service Commission administrator • Writes the 2015-2017 County Comprehensive Youth Services Plan and Application. Also writes the Plan updates. • Does narrative and fiscal input in JAMS for Morris County.
Elizabeth Jacobson*	Addiction Services Administrator	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct supervision of Jessica Mondino.
Laurie Becker *	Division Director, Mental Health Administrator	X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct supervision of Beth Jacobson • Supervision of Jessica Mondino • Oversees division activities
Lauren Sossin*		X	X		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes voucher for payment • Manages MSI fiscal system for Jessica Mondino.

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership
 FC – Family Court

JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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

PLANNING BODIES

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

Instructions

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
1	White	Jessica Mondino	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	
2		Vacant - Letter attached	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	
3	White	Christopher Mueller	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	
4	Hispanic	Cindy Cuenca	Chief Probation Officer	X	
5	White	Kathryn Defillippo (designee)	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6	White	Samantha Denegri (designee)	County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	Dolores D. Mann ESQ.	County Public Defender	X	
8	White	David Johnston	County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9	White	Laurie Becker	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	White	Sandra Gogerty	County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11		Vacant - Letter Attached	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	White	Jennifer Carpinteri	County Human Services Department Director	X	
13	White	Jill Cerullo	Youth Shelter Director	X	
14	White	Dave Johnson (designee)	Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15	Hispanic	Ingrid Vaca-Bullaro	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16	White	Margaret S. Sullivan-Fullerton	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17	White	Elizabeth Jacobson	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18	Black	James Bryant	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
19		Vacant - Letter Attached	Business Representative	X	
20	White	James Saylor	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	
23	N/A		Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
24	N/A		Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
25	N/A		Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
26	N/A		JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	N/A		County Public Defender’s Office		X
28	N/A		County Prosecutor’s Office		X
29	N/A		Probation Division		X
30	N/A		Private/ Non-profit organization		X
31	N/A		Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system or youth member		
32	N/A		Juvenile Justice		
33	N/A		Parent/Family/Youth Association		
34	Hispanic	Maria Augustowicz	Agency Rep - CMO	X	
35	White	Lila Bernstein	Child Placement Review Board	X	
36	White	Michelle Borden	Agency Rep - New Bridge	X	

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
37	White	Diana Cirillo	Agency Rep	X	
38	White	Juli Harpell-Blam	Agency Rep - Jersey Battered Womens Services	X	
39	White	Neville Newton	Agency Rep - Plaid House	X	
40	White	Claudia Salomon	Citizen Representative	X	
41	Hispanic	Jeena Williams	DCP&P Team Leader - Morris/Sussex	X	
42	White	David Haggerty	Agency Rep - Neighborhood House	X	
43	White	Barbara Kaufman	Agency Rep - MCPIK	X	
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
Total Number of Members				27	

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

COUNTY OF MORRIS
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

P.O. Box 900
Morristown, New Jersey 07963-0900

Board of Chosen Freeholders

Director
Douglas R. Cabana

Deputy Director
John Cesaro

Kathryn A. DeFillippo
Hank Lyon
Thomas J. Mastrangelo
Christine Myers
Deborah Smith



County
Administrator
John Bonanni

Director
Jennifer Carpinteri

Division Head
Laurie S. Becker
973-285-6852
FAX 973-285-6031

August 18, 2017

Mr. Scott Moffitt
400 East Main St
Denville NJ 07934

Dear Mr. Scott Moffitt:

I am writing on behalf of the Morris County Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The YSAC is responsible for developing a responsive, accessible and integrated system of care for youth (ages 0-21) with special social/emotional needs and their families, as well as juveniles (0-18 years) charged or adjudicated delinquent or at-risk of involvement in the Family Court System. The YSAC is also responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring programs granted funding through the County of Morris. YSAC meets every third (3rd) Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 2:30 PM at the Morris County Human Services Building located at 340 West Hanover Ave. Morristown, NJ.

The YSAC also serves as the County Youth Services Commission as mandated by N.J.A.C Title 13:90-2 by the Department of Law and Public Safety, Juvenile Justice Commission Regulations. N.J.A.C. Title 13:90-2.4 states that the Youth services commission shall be composed of various members including Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court or a designee.

I would like to invite you or a designee to participate in the Youth Services Advisory Committee. The designee should be someone who works primarily with juveniles. Please note that all appointments are made by the Board of Chosen Freeholders so please contact me at (973) 285-6850 or jmondino@co.morris.nj.us with your complete contact information or the contact information of your designee if you are unable to participate in order to meet legislative guidelines.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Jessica Mondino, Youth Services Coordinator
Morris County Department of Human Services
Division of Community and Behavioral Health Services

CC: Jennifer Carpinteri, Department of Human Services
Laurie S. Becker, Division Director, Division of Community and Behavioral Health Services
Elizabeth Jacobson, Addiction Services Administrator
Jim Saylor, Court Liaison, Juvenile Justice Commission

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Laurie S. Becker
973-285-6852
FAX 973-285-6031

August 18, 2017

Honorable Judge Maritza Berdote Byrne
Superior Court of New Jersey
P.O. Box 910
Morristown, New Jersey 07963-0910

Dear Judge Berdote Byrne:

I am writing on behalf of the Morris County Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The YSAC is responsible for developing a responsive, accessible and integrated system of care for youth (ages 0-21) with special social/emotional needs and their families, as well as juveniles (0-18 years) charged or adjudicated delinquent or at-risk of involvement in the Family Court System. The YSAC is also responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring programs granted funding through the County of Morris. YSAC meets every third (3rd) Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 2:30 PM at the Morris County Human Services Building located at 340 West Hanover Ave. Morristown, NJ.

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Sincerely,

Jessica Mondino, Youth Services Coordinator
Morris County Department of Human Services
Division of Community and Behavioral Health Services

CC: Jennifer Carpinteri, Department of Human Services
Laurie S. Becker, Division Director, Division of Community and Behavioral Health Services
Elizabeth Jacobson, Addiction Services Administrator
Jim Saylor, Court Liaison, Juvenile Justice Commission

COUNTY OF MORRIS
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF COMMUNITY & BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

P.O. Box 900
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County
Administrator
John Bonanni

Director
Jennifer Carpinteri

Division Head
Laurie S. Becker
973-285-6852
FAX 973-285-6031

August 18, 2017

To Whom it may concern:

I am writing on behalf of the Morris County Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The YSAC is responsible for developing a responsive, accessible and integrated system of care for youth (ages 0-21) with special social/emotional needs and their families, as well as juveniles (0-18 years) charged or adjudicated delinquent or at-risk of involvement in the Family Court System. The YSAC is also responsible for planning, implementing and monitoring programs granted funding through the County of Morris. YSAC meets every third (3rd) Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 2:30 PM at the Morris County Human Services Building located at 340 West Hanover Ave. Morristown, NJ.

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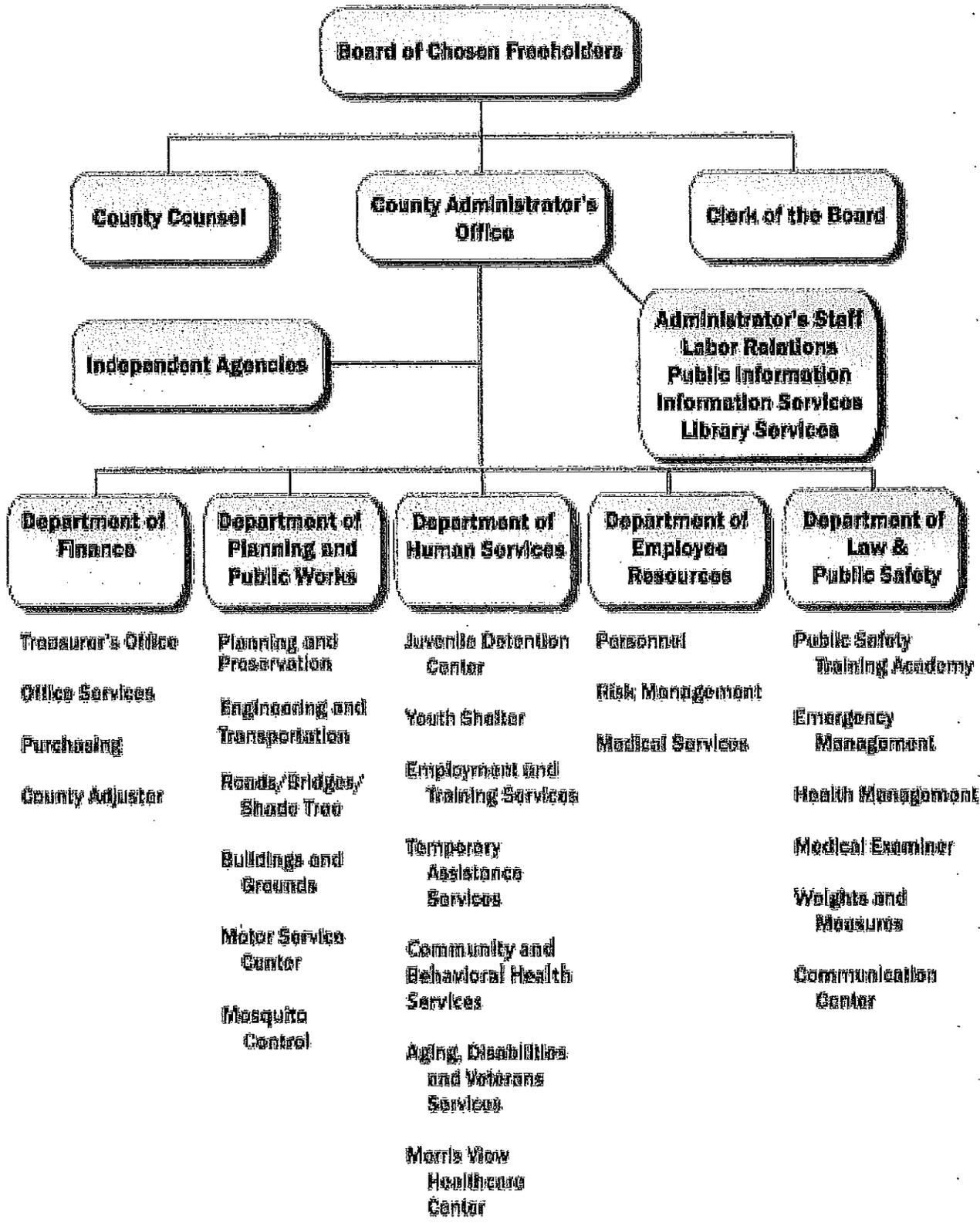
I would like to invite you or a designee to participate in the Youth Services Advisory Committee. The designee should be someone who works primarily with juveniles. Please note that all appointments are made by the Board of Chosen Freeholders so please contact me at (973) 285-6850 or jmondino@co.morris.nj.us with your complete contact information or the contact information of your designee if you are unable to participate in order to meet legislative guidelines.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to working with you.

Sincerely,

Jessica Mondino, Youth Services Coordinator
Morris County Department of Human Services
Division of Community and Behavioral Health Services

CC: Jennifer Carpinteri, Department of Human Services
Laurie S. Becker, Division Director, Division of Community and Behavioral Health Services
Elizabeth Jacobson, Addiction Services Administrator
Jim Saylor, Court Liaison, Juvenile Justice Commission



Board of Chosen Freeholders

County Council

County Administrator's Office

Clerk of the Board

Independent Agencies

Administrator's Staff
 Labor Relations
 Public Information
 Information Services
 Library Services

Department of Finance

Department of Planning and Public Works

Department of Human Services

Department of Employee Resources

Department of Law & Public Safety

Treasurer's Office
 Office Services
 Purchasing
 County Adjuster

Planning and Preservation
 Engineering and Transportation
 Roads, Bridges, Shade Tree
 Buildings and Grounds
 Motor Service Center
 Mosquito Control

Juvenile Detention Center
 Youth Shelter
 Employment and Training Services
 Temporary Assistance Services
 Community and Behavioral Health Services
 Aging, Disabilities and Veterans Services
 Morris View Healthcare Center

Personnel
 Risk Management
 Medical Services

Public Safety Training Academy
 Emergency Management
 Health Management
 Medical Examiner
 Weights and Measures
 Communication Center

PLANNING PROCESS

Morris County

Instructions

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

1. List the County Youth Services Commission meetings held in 2017:

1/19/2017

2/16/2017

3/16/2017

4/20/2017

5/18/2017

6/15/2017

7/20/2017

2. Describe the planning process for this Comprehensive Plan for all points of the continuum, indicating the planning activities that identified needs or service gaps. Also, indicate any policy or practice changes you have made at each point in the continuum based on your 2018-2020 Plan recommendations.

Prevention: The Juvenile Justice Commission provided Prevention data which was reviewed before answering the Analysis questions and Implications and then recommendations were made. Survey data which came from the annual Priority Planning Survey was also utilized as well as anecdotal data.

Diversion: Diversion data was provided by The Juvenile Justice Commission which was reviewed before answering the Analysis questions and Implications and then recommendations were made. Survey data which came from the annual Priority Planning Survey was also utilized as well as anecdotal data.

Detention: Detention data was collected from the Juvenile detention center as well as Survey data which came from the annual Priority Planning Survey and anecdotal data. The Juvenile Justice Commission also provided detention data. All of which was reviewed before answering the Analysis questions and Implications. Recommendations were then made using this information.

Disposition: The Juvenile Justice Commission provided data on Dispositions which was reviewed along with Survey data which came from the annual Priority Planning Survey and

anecdotal data. The Analysis questions and Implications were then answered and recommendations were made .

Reentry: The Juvenile Justice Commission provided Reentry data which was reviewed before answering the Analysis questions and Implications and then recommendations were made. Survey data which came from the annual Priority Planning Survey was also utilized as well as anecdotal data.

Comments:

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

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/ Year(s)	How was the data used?
<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Ex: Municipal Arrest</i>	<i>State Police, Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan – Dec 2015</i>	<i>To focus on municipalities that had high arrest for youth.</i>
<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>YSC funded programs</i>	<i>February 2016</i>	<i>To understand from youth perspective what services they need to be successful.</i>
	Annual Youth Survey	Various system partners, youth and families	May- June 2017	Data was used through out discussions in developing the plan.

Comments:

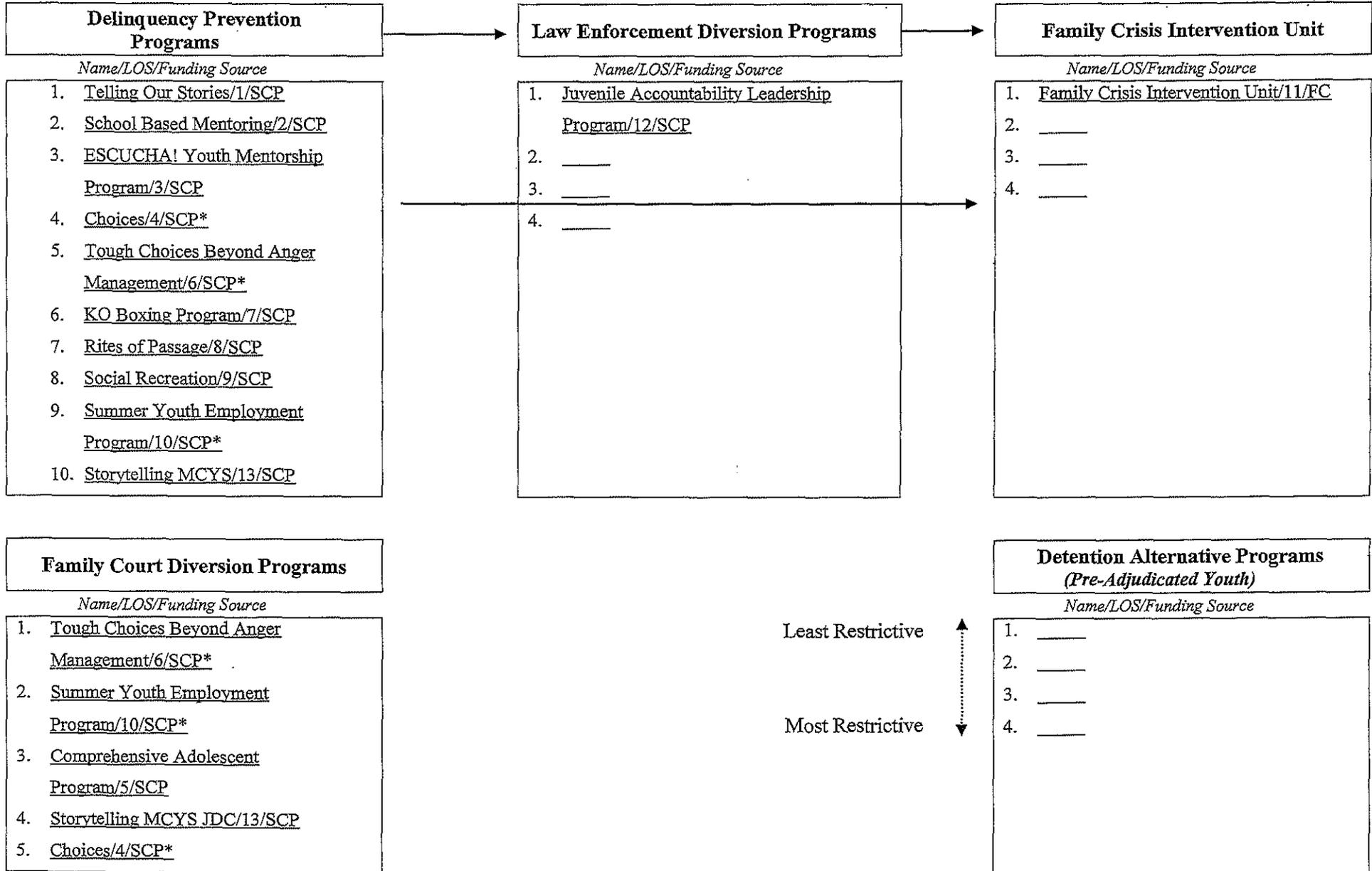
- If you are a JDAI site, list topics and discussion points that were shared between the Youth Services Commission and the County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement and any activities that helped to facilitate the completion of this Comprehensive Plan.

N/A

- Describe efforts made by the YSC to seek additional funding to supplement the funding received through the Partnership/Family Court Program.

Additional Comments:

CY 2017 Existing Services Continuum of Care (Points of Intervention) County of Morris



Community Based Disposition Options
(Post-Adjudicated Youth)

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Summer Youth Employment
Program/10/SCP*
2. Choices/4/SCP*
3. Comprehensive Adolescent
Program/5/SCP
4. _____

▲ Least Restrictive ▲
▼ Most Restrictive ▼

Re-Entry Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Choices/4/SCP
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Comments:

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1. Total County Population by Gender, 2012, 2014 and 2015

	2012		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	244,012	49.0%	244,611	49.0%	244,889	49.0%	0.4%
Females	253,987	51.0%	254,625	51.0%	254,620	51.0%	0.2%
TOTAL POPULATION	497,999	100%	499,236	100%	499,509	100%	0.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender, 2012, 2014 and 2015

	2012		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	28,844	51.2%	28,522	51.1%	28,244	51.1%	-2.1%
Females (ages 10-17)	27,531	48.8%	27,343	48.9%	27,065	48.9%	-1.7%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	56,375	100%	55,865	100%	55,309	100%	-1.9%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	48,504	86.0%	46,923	84.8%	-3.3%
Black	2,205	3.9%	2,279	4.1%	3.4%
Other*	5,666	10.1%	6,107	11.0%	7.8%
Total Youth Population	56,375	100.0%	55,309	100.0%	-1.9%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	7,117	12.6%	7,879	14.2%	10.7%
Non -Hispanic	49,258	87.4%	47,430	85.8%	-3.7%
Total Youth Population	56,375	100.0%	55,309	100.0%	-1.9%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Offense Categories*	2012			2014			2015			% Change in Number of Arrests 2012-2015
	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	
Violent Offenses	101	9.3%	1.79	77	9.3%	1.4	78	10.5%	1.4	-22.8%
Weapons Offenses	23	2.1%	0.4	16	1.9%	0.3	16	2.1%	0.3	-30.4%
Property Offenses	239	21.9%	4.2	148	17.9%	2.6	152	20.4%	2.7	-36.4%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	463	42.5%	8.2	321	38.7%	5.7	309	41.4%	5.6	-33.3%
Special Needs Offenses	13	1.2%	0.2	25	3.0%	0.4	15	2.0%	0.3	15.4%
Public Order & Status Offenses	96	8.8%	1.7	79	9.5%	1.4	54	7.2%	1.0	-43.8%
All Other Offenses	155	14.2%	2.7	163	19.7%	2.9	122	16.4%	2.2	-21.3%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,090	100%	19.3	829	100%	14.8	746	100%	13.5	-31.6%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	48,504	949	2.0%	46,923	645	1.4%	-3.3%	-32.0%
Black	2,205	130	5.9%	2,279	83	3.6%	3.4%	-36.2%
Other*	5,666	11	0.2%	6,107	18	0.3%	7.8%	63.6%
Total	56,375	1,090	1.9%	55,309	746	1.3%	-1.9%	-31.6%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	7,117	199	2.8%	7,879	155	2.0%	10.7%	-22.1%
Non-Hispanic	49,258	891	1.8%	47,430	591	1.2%	-3.7%	-33.7%
Total Youth Population	56,375	1,090	1.9%	55,309	746	1.3%	-1.9%	-31.6%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substance Abuse in County Schools, 2012-2013 & 2015-2016

School Based Incidences	2012-2013		2015-2016		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	298	49.3%	236	45.6%	-20.8%
Incidents of Vandalism	101	16.7%	73	14.1%	-27.7%
Incidents of Weapons	32	5.3%	40	7.7%	25.0%
Incidents of Substances	173	28.6%	168	32.5%	-2.9%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENCES	604	100%	517	100%	-14.4%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2012-2013 & 2015-2016

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

**Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools,
Last 2 Years for Which Data are Available**

Academic Indicators	2012-2013	2014-2015	2015-2016	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment	 	76,428	76,112	-0.41%
Total Dropouts	87	128	 	47.13%

Source: New Jersey Department of Education, 2012-2013, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

**Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk
Last Years for Which Data Are Available**

Community Indicators	2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	 	 	522	453	358	-31%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	 	 	6,070	5513	6236	3%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations	 	389	257	329	 	-15%
Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	88	90	68	 	 	-23%

Source: New Jersey Department of Human Services, 2009, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2015.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

1. Using the data in Table 2 (County Youth Population, ages 10-17, Row 3), describe how the male, female, total youth population has changed between 2012 and 2015.

Based on the data in Table 2, the male youth population decreased 2.1% (600 youth), the female youth population decreased by 1.7% (466 youth) which is statistically insignificant to represent a percentage change and the total youth population decreased by 1.9% (1,066 youth)

2. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of youth in the year 2015.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	46,923
2	Other	5,666
3	Black	2,205

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	49,258
2	Hispanic	7,117

3. Insert into the chart below the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-3.3	-1,581
2	Other	7.8	441
3	Black	3.4	74

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non Hispanic	-3.7	-1,828
2	Hispanic	10.7	762

4. Using the information in Question 1 and the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall youth population by gender, race and ethnicity in 2015? How has population changed since 2012?

In 2015, there were more females than males, White youth make up the majority of the population followed by Other youth and Black youth, and the majority of youth are Non-Hispanic. Based on the information above, the youth population by gender as a whole has decreased, however, by race Other youth and Black youth increased while White youth decreased and looking at the youth population by ethnicity, the Hispanic youth population increased while the non-Hispanic youth population decreased.

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

5. Using Table 5 (County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category, Row 8), describe the overall change in delinquency arrests between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, there was an overall decrease of 31.6% (344) juvenile arrests.

6. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2015.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2015		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	309
2	Property Offenses	152
3	All Other Offenses	122
4	Violent Offenses	78
5	Public Order and Status Offenses	54
6	Weapons	16
7	Special needs	15

7. Insert into the chart below juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-33.3%	-154
2	Property Offenses	-36.4%	-87
3	All Other Offenses	-21.3%	-33
4	Violent Offenses	-22.8%	-23
5	Public Order and Status Offenses	-43.8%	42
6	Weapons	-30.4%	-7
7	Special Needs	15.4%	2

8. Using the information in Questions 5 and the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall juvenile arrests in 2015? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2012?

The highest number arrests was for Drug and Alcohol Offenses followed by Property Offenses and Other Offenses. All categories except Special Needs had a significant decrease in percentage.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

9. Looking at data worksheets Table 6 and 7 (Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race), describe the % of youth population arrested for 2015 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

In 2015, there were 645 White youth arrested, 83 Black youth arrested and 18 Other youth arrested. 155 of these youth were Hispanic while 746 were Non-Hispanic.

10. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests in 2015 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	645
2	Black	83
3	Other	18

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015

Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	591
2	Hispanic	155

11. Insert into the chart below Juvenile Arrests between 2012 and 2015 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-32	-304
2	Black	-36.3	-47
3	Other	63.6	7

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-33.7	-300
2	Hispanic	-22.1	-44

12. Using the information in Questions 9 and ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall juvenile arrest by race and ethnicity in 2015? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2012?

In 2015, there were 645 White youth arrested, 83 Black youth arrested and 18 Other youth arrested. 155 of these youth were Hispanic while 591 were Non-Hispanic. Between 2012 and 2015, juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity decreased in all categories except Other.

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

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

13. Look at the Total of School Based Incidences (Row 5) and describe the overall change in the total school based incidences over the academic periods, 2012-2013 and 2015-2016.

Based on the information provided in Table 8, there was a decrease of 14.4% (87) school based incidents over the academic years of 2012-2013 through 2015-2016.

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2015-2016		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	236
2	Incidents of Substances	168
3	Incidents of Vandalism	73
4	Incidents of Weapons	40

15. Insert into the chart below school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2012-2013 and 2015-2016.

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2012-2013 and 2015-2016			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	-20.8	-62
2	Incidents of Substances	-2.9	-5
3	Incidents of Vandalism	-27.7	-28
4	Incidents of Weapons	25.0	8

16. Using the information in Question 13, and ranking charts above, what does the information tell you about your county's overall school based incidents over the academic period 2015-2016. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2012-2013?

In 2015-2016, the highest number of incidents were incidents of violence (236), followed by substances (168) and vandalism (73). Since the 2012-2013 academic period there was an increase in the incidents of weapons by 25% (8 incidents) and a decrease in all other incidents.

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

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

17. Look at the % Change Over Years (Column E) and describe how enrollment in schools and dropouts has changed between academic periods 2014-2015 and 2015-2016.

Between the academic periods of 2012-2013 to 2015-2016, enrollment has decreased while drop outs have increased.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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

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

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)	-31	-164
2	Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	-23	-20
3	Child abuse/neglect substantiations	-15	60
4	Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	3	166

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

Children receiving food stamps increased while all other areas decreased

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

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

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

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

Taking the answers to Questions 1, 5 and 13 into account, the Morris County prevention programs/services continuum is showing positive outcomes. Looking specifically at Question 13, programs in the future plan should address violence prevention, weapons and substance abuse.

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

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

Based on Question 12, 16, 19 and 20 the County delinquency prevention programs/services should address substance abuse education, violence prevention, property offenses and family support services.

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

In 2015, there were 645 White youth arrested, 83 Black youth arrested and 18 Other youth arrested. 155 of these youth were Hispanic while 746 were Non-Hispanic. Morris County Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC) has an active Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subcommittee that is actively looking at planning around disparities.

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

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

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

Through discussions at multiple Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC) subcommittee meetings the group has identified multiple areas of need within the County. Some of these include substance abuse evaluations, psychiatric evaluations and psychosexual evaluations, transportation, bilingual services, child psychiatric services, and early intervention to prevent delinquency. In addition, the need to address sexual offending youth. These services may include boundary groups and/or educations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

25. Looking at your answers to Questions 21, 22 and 24, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's juvenile prevention plan.

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Lack of substance abuse and prevention/education programs	While all other categories have decreased significantly, substance abuse has had the smallest decrease and has had a large increase in schools.	To fund Drug and Alcohol Education/Prevention Programs
Lack of structured before/after school programs	In 2015, 746 youth were arrested for non-index and index crimes. In a survey done in 2017, 43 out of 284 youth/parents surveyed stated after school programs were a need.	To fund Before/After School Programming
Lack of youth employment training	In 2015, 746 youth were arrested for non-index and index crimes. In a survey done in 2017, 53 out of 284 youth/parents surveyed stated vocational/job readiness/job skills as a need.	To fund Employment Skills Training/Programs
Lack of positive role models	In 2015, 746 youth were arrested for non-index and index crimes, 78 of which were violent crimes.	To fund Mentoring/Anger Management /Violence Prevention Programming
Lack of family support	In 2015, 358 youth were receiving welfare, 6,236 were receiving food stamps and there were 329 (2014) proven cases of child abuse and/or neglect.	Family Support and Asset Development and Parenting Classes
Lack of transportation		To fund transportation services for families in need of the program funded.

Comments:

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

Comments:

Morris County currently has a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subcommittee of its Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The subcommittee is charged

with analyzing data and current trends to ensure that each youth entering the juvenile justice system receives the same services and opportunities based solely on current charges and past history regardless of their race and/or ethnicity. Also, the DMC is in the process of establishing a working relationship with the Morris County Office of the Prosecutor.

DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Table 1. Police Disposition of Juveniles Taken into Custody by Dispositions Type, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Disposition Type	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	339	31.1%	-	#VALUE!	191	25.6%	-43.7%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	685	62.8%	-	#VALUE!	503	67.4%	-26.6%
Referred to Welfare Agency	6	0.6%	-	#VALUE!	1	0.1%	-83.3%
Referred to Other Police Agency	45	4.1%	-	#VALUE!	43	5.8%	-4.4%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	15	1.4%	-	#VALUE!	8	1.1%	-46.7%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	1090	100%	0	#VALUE!	746	100%	-31.6%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012, 2014 and 2015

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

Table 2. FCIU Caseload by Category, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Categories	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Cases 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	24	17.3%	-	#VALUE!	16	7.8%	-33.3%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	108	77.7%	-	#VALUE!	105	51.2%	-2.8%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	3	2.2%	-	#VALUE!	12	5.9%	300.0%
Truancy	3	2.2%	-	#VALUE!	16	7.8%	433.3%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	1	0.7%	-	#VALUE!	19	9.3%	1800.0%
Other	0	0.0%	-	#VALUE!	37	18.0%	#DIV/0!
TOTAL CASELOAD	139	100%	0	#VALUE!	205	100%	47.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Table 3. FCIU Petitions Filed by Petition Type, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Petition Types	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	0	0.0%		#DIV/0!	1	20.0%	#DIV/0!
Out-of-Home	1	100.0%		#DIV/0!	4	80.0%	300.0%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	1	100%	0	#DIV/0!	5	100%	400.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Table 4a. FCIU Referrals by Referral Type, 2012, 2014 and 2015*

Referrals Types	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DCP&P	1	0.7%	-	#VALUE!	5	3.8%	400.0%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	2	1.3%	-	#VALUE!	15	11.3%	650.0%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	147	98.0%	-	#VALUE!	113	85.0%	-23.1%
TOTAL REFERRALS	150	100%	0	#VALUE!	133	100%	-11.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

*multiple referrals for one case can be reported

Table 4b. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	624	77.1%	345	71.7%	-44.7%
Black	79	9.8%	52	10.8%	-34.2%
Hispanic	100	12.4%	64	13.3%	-36.0%
Other*	6	0.7%	20	4.2%	233.3%
Total Referrals	809	100.0%	481	100.0%	-40.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 4c. Total Referrals (New Filings) to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court
White	949	624	65.8%	645	345	53.5%	-32.0%	-44.7%
Black	130	79	60.8%	83	52	62.7%	-36.2%	-34.2%
Hispanic	199	100	50.3%	155	64	41.3%	-22.1%	-36.0%
Other*	11	6	54.5%	18	20	111.1%	63.6%	233.3%
Total	1,090	809	74.2%	746	481	64.5%	-31.6%	-40.5%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

*** See required Data and Methodology

Table 5a. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	388	79.8%	202	80.2%	-47.9%
Black	24	4.9%	12	4.8%	-50.0%
Hispanic	53	10.9%	26	10.3%	-50.9%
Other*	21	4.3%	12	4.8%	-42.9%
Total Cases	486	100.0%	252	100.0%	-48.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 5b. Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	949	388	40.9%	645	202	31.3%	-32.0%	-47.9%
Black	130	24	18.5%	83	12	14.5%	-36.2%	-50.0%
Hispanic	199	53	26.6%	155	26	16.8%	-22.1%	-50.9%
Other*	11	21	190.9%	18	12	66.7%	63.6%	-42.9%
Total	1,090	486	44.6%	746	252	33.8%	-31.6%	-48.1%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System 2012 and 2015.

** See required Data and Methodology

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

1. Look at the Total Police Disposition of Juveniles (Row 6) and describe the overall change in police disposition of juveniles between 2012 and 2015.

According to Table 1, there was a decrease of 31.6% (344 juveniles) in police dispositions of juveniles.

2. Look at Cases Handled within Department and Released (Row 1) and describe the overall change in police diversion of juveniles between 2012 and 2015.

Overall, there was a 43.7% decrease (148 juveniles) in cases handled within department and released.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2012 and 2015).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2012 and 2015.

Overall, between 2012 and 2015, there was an increase of 47.5% (66 cases) in the FCIU caseload.

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

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2015		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	105
2	Other	37
3	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	19
4	Truancy	16
5	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	16
6	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	12

5. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2012 and 2015, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Other	-	37
2	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	1,800	18
3	Truancy	433.4	13
4	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	300	9
5	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	-33.3	8
6	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	-2.8	3

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2015? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2012?

The above information indicates that the top referrals for FCIU caseloads are serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile, Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU, Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile and Truancy. Since 2012 all categories increased except for Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile and Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile.

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

7. Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3), and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015 there was a 400% increase (4 petitions).

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

8. Look at the Total Referrals (Row 4) and describe the overall change in FCIU referrals between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015 there was a decrease of 11.3% (17 referrals) in FCIU referrals.

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

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2012		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	113
2	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	15
3	Referrals made to DCP&P	5

10. Insert into the chart below the FCIU referral types between 2012 and 2015, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	650	13
2	Refferalls made to DCP&P	400	4
3	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	-23.1	-34
4			
5			
6			

11. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2012 and 2015? How has FCIU Referral change since 2012?

The charts above indicate that the majority of referrals were made to other outside agencies (113), followed by referrals to substance abuse programs (15) and referrals to DCP&P (5). Since 2012, there has been a 23.1% decrease in referrals to other outside agencies (34), 650% increase in

referrals made to substance abuse programs (13) and a 400% increase in referrals to DCP&P (4).

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 5, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased by 40.5%. Between 2012 and 2015, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased in all categories except Other which increased by 233.3% (14). Decreases: Black juveniles (34.2% 27 juveniles), white juveniles (44.7% 297 juveniles) and Hispanic juveniles (36% 36 juveniles).

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

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	345
2	Hispanic	64
3	Black	52
4	Other	20

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2012 and 2015 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	233.3
2	White	-44.7
3	Hispanic	-36
4	Black	-34.2

15. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about referrals to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2012?

Between 2012 and 2015, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased in all categories except Other which increased by 233.3% (14). Decreases: Black juveniles (34.2% 27 juveniles), white juveniles (44.7% 297 juveniles) and Hispanic juveniles (36% 36 juveniles).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 6 (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Based on the data in Table 4c, there were more arrests and referrals in 2012 than in 2015. In 2012, there were 1,090 arrests and 809 referrals to juvenile court. The referrals made up 74.2% of juvenile arrests. In 2015, there were 746 arrests and 481 referrals to court. The referrals made up 64.5% of juvenile arrests.

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

- For Question 17, use data from Table 7 (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).

17. Using the data in Table 7 (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015 there was an overall decrease of 48.1% (234 diversions).

18. Using the data in Table 7, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015 cases diverted for all youth decreased, Hispanic juveniles decreased by 50.9% (27 juveniles), White juveniles decreased by 47.9% (186 juveniles), Black juveniles decreased by 50% (12 juveniles) and other juveniles decreased by 42.9% (9 juveniles)..

19. Insert into the chart below the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2015, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	202
2	Hispanic	26
3	Black	12
4	Other	12

20. Insert into the chart below the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2012 and 2015 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012

Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Hispanic	-50.9
2	Black	-50
3	White	-47.9
4	Other	-42.9

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2012?

Between 2012 and 2015 cases diverted for all youth decreased, Hispanic juveniles decreased by 50.9% (27 juveniles), White juveniles decreased by 47.9% (186 juveniles), Black juveniles decreased by 50% (12 juveniles) and other juveniles decreased by 42.9% (9 juveniles).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 8 (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, arrests and diversions decreased for all youth except Arrests for Other which increase by 63.6% (7). Arrests for White youth decreased by 32% while diversions decreased 47.9%. Hispanic youth arrests decreased by 22.1%, Diversions decreased by 50.9%. Black youth arrests decreased by 36.2% and diversions decreased by 50%. Other youth diversions decreased by 42.9%.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

Based on the answers to Question 1 and Question 2, the data supports the ongoing positive impact of station house adjustments for youth in Morris County. Therefore, there is an ongoing need for station house adjustment programs.

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

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

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

There is no additional data. However, the need for additional station house adjustment data remains.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

Based on the answers to Question 3, Question 7 and Question 8, the need for FCIU and their programs remains in Morris County.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

Based on the answers to Question 6 and Question 11, there was a decrease in all areas except serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile, Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU and Truancy. Therefore, it would be reasonable to continue to address these crises in order to further decrease these types of crises. It would be reasonable to address the two areas that increased in an effort to decrease the occurrences. The decreased stats indicate a need to continue the programs to continue the decrease in these areas. There were 15 referrals to substance abuse; this indicates that the programs provided by FCIU are still needed to continue to keep juveniles from being referred to substance abuse programs.

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

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

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

Survey results

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

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

Based on the answer to Question 17, Morris County needs to strengthen the efforts to increase the options available for Family Court diversion programs.

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

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

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

There was no additional data.

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

30. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 12 (overall referral to juvenile court) and Question 18 (overall change in Juvenile cases diverted), tell you about how your County's overall Referrals to Juvenile Court and Juvenile Cases Diverted by race/ethnicity changed in recent years?

Between 2012 and 2015, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased by 40.5%. all categories decrease except other which increased by 14 youth.

Between 20012 and 2015 cases diverted for all youth decreased by 48.1%. Hispanic juveniles decreased by 50.9% (27 juveniles), White juveniles decreased by 47.9% (186 juveniles), Black juveniles decreased by 50% (12 juveniles) and other juveniles decreased by 42.9% (9 juveniles).

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

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

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

No additional data

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

32. Looking at your answers to Questions 23 and 24, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's Law Enforcement Station House Adjustment programs?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Low utilization of station house adjustments	Only 191 cases were handled within the department while 503 were referred to court or probation.	Continued education for new and current officers on current programs available

Comments:

Family Crisis Intervention Units

33. Looking at your answers to Questions 25, 26 and 27, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's Family Crisis Intervention Unit programs?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Family Crisis Intervention Services	In 2012 FCIU served 139 cases and filed 1 petition, for 2015 FCIU served 205 cases and filed 5 petitions.	Continue funding the Morris County Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) through Family Court dollars. FCIU is a state mandated program.

Comments:

Family Court Diversions

34. Looking at your answers to Questions 28 and 29, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County’s Family Court Diversion programs?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
No Recommendations at this time		

Comments:

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

Comments:

Data shows that it is necessary to continue to fund the FCIU services. Despite a more mature Children's System of Care there is an increase in FCIU which is showing the need for FCIU to support CSOC.

**DETENTION
DATA WORKSHEETS**

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admission by Race and Gender, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Race	2012			2014			2015			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	116	15	131	75	9	84	55	13	68	-52.6%	-13.3%	-48.1%
Black	51	1	52	43	4	47	38	5	43	-25.5%	400.0%	-17.3%
Hispanic	45	5	50	32	13	45	37	14	51	-17.8%	180.0%	2.0%
Other	6	3	9	5	-	5	4	-	4	-33.3%	-300.0%	-55.6%
Total Admissions	218	24	242	155	26	181	134	32	166	-38.5%	33.3%	-31.4%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions
White	624	131	21.0%	345	68	19.7%	-44.7%	-48.1%
Black	79	52	65.8%	52	43	82.7%	-34.2%	-17.3%
Hispanic	100	50	50.0%	64	51	79.7%	-36.0%	2.0%
Other*	6	9	150.0%	20	4	20.0%	233.3%	-55.6%
Total	809	242	29.9%	481	166	34.5%	-40.5%	-31.4%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

*See required Data and Methodology

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Population, 2012, 2014 and 2015

Categories	2012	2014	2015	% Change 2012-2015
Average Length of Stay	24	27	23	-4.2%
Average Daily Population	16	13	11	-31.3%
Approved Capacity	42	42	42	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	38.1	30.95	26.19	-31.3%

Source: Juvenile Detention Statistics Report, 2012, 2014 and 2015.

DETENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DETAINED POPULATION

JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- For Questions 1-5, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).
1. Using the data in Table 1 (Cell I5), describe the overall change in juvenile detention admissions between 2012 and 2015.

The overall detention admissions went down by 31.4% from 2012 to 2015

2. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by race/ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2015 (Column F).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	68
2	Black	43
3	Hispanic	51
4	Other	4

3. Insert into the chart below detention admissions by gender, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2015 (Cells D5 & E5).

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2015		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	134
2	Female	32

4. Insert into the chart below the % change in admissions by race/ethnicity (Column I), beginning with the groups that had the greatest number of detention admissions between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	-55.6	5
2	White	-48.1	63
3	Black	-17.3	9
4	Hispanic	2	1

5. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2015? How have admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2012?

Based on the charts above, the majority of youth admitted to the Detention Center were white (68), followed by hispanic juveniles (51), black juveniles (43) and other juveniles (4). The majority of these youth were male (55) and the minority were female (13). Between 2012 and 2015, White, Black and other youth experienced a decrease in admissions, while Hispanic experienced a slight increase. Other youth decreased by 55.6% (5), White youth decreased by 48.1% (63), Black youth decreased by 17.3% (9) and Hispanic youth increased by 2% (1).

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities

6. Using the data in Table 2, describe admissions to detention as a percentage of referrals to juvenile court for each racial/ethnic group in 2012 and 2015 (Columns C & F). Also compare changes in this figure from 2012 to 2015, in percentage points, across each racial/ethnic group (Column G).

Referrals to court decreased by 44.7% and detention admissions decreased by 48.1%. All youth experienced a decrease in referrals to court except Other which increased by 233.3%.(14) White

youth 624 in 2012 to 345 in 2015, Hispanic youth 100 to 64, Black youth 79 to 52 and other youth 6 to 20. White youth detention admissions decreased from 131 to 68, black youth admissions decreased from 52 to 43 and other youth decreased from 9 to 4 youth. Hispanic youth increased from 50 to 51.

- Using the data in Table 3, describe how the length of stay, average daily population and approved capacity utilization in detention has changed between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015 the average daily census decreased by 31.3% (5 youth)

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

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

- Insert into the chart below the top three municipalities of residence for youth admitted to detention in 2015, beginning with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2015			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	N/A		
2			
3			

- Describe the age of youth admitted to detention in 2015, including the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

- Insert into the chart below the top ten offense types for youth admitted to detention in 2015, beginning with the offense type with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2015			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	N/A		

2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

11. Insert into the chart below the degrees of the offenses for which youth were admitted to detention in 2015, beginning with the degree with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2015			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	N/A		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

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

N/A

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY YSC-FUNDED DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

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

13. Looking at the "Total" in Table 1 for each program on the detention point of the continuum (Total Intakes by Program, 2012 & 2015), describe how admissions to detention alternative programs have changed from 2012 to 2015.

N/A

14. Looking at the total for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2015) and the "Total" column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2015), and comparing this information with your answer to Question 5 (detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender), describe any differences or similarities between juvenile detention admissions and admissions to detention alternative programs, in terms of the gender and race/ethnicity of youth admitted.

N/A

15. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2015) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (age at admission), describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth placed in detention and the age of youth placed in detention alternative programs.

N/A

16. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Problem Areas for youth admitted to detention alternatives ("Total" column of Table 6), beginning with the Problem Area affecting the largest number of youth, for 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	N/A		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		

6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

17. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A

18. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Needed, But Not Available, for youth admitted to detention alternative programs ("Total" column of Table 8), beginning with the Service Intervention most often needed, for 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	N/A		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A

20. Insert into the chart below the top 10 Service Interventions Provided for youth admitted to detention alternative programs ("Total" column of Table 7), beginning with the Service Intervention most often provided, for 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	N/A		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

21. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

Extent of Need

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

Overall, there has been a significant decrease for all youth, however there is not clear reason why. While Morris County youth admissions decreased between 2012 to 2015, it should be noted that Morris County takes in youth from Sussex, Hunterdon, Warren and Bergen Counties, therefore, the need for secure detention beds has not changed

Nature of Need

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

Current programs in the detention center that should continue are Morris Life Path Education (Substance Abuse) FCIU groups and Storytelling Arts

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

According to the answer to question 6 there was a drastic decrease in white youth (48%) a slight decrease in black youth (17%) and a slight increase in hispanic youth (2%). However it should be noted that there are some unseen factors such as, degree of charges, housing of other counties, and repeat admissions.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

25. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, was used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used submit a copy in Chapter 13.) If so, what does that data tell you about how your County's overall need for secure detention and detention alternative programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics

of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile detention plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

JDC statistics were used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. Looking at your answers to Questions 22, 23, and 25, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's juvenile detention plan.

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Gang Involvement	Anecdotal data from the JDC and FIS	Gang Specific services - a program looking at what need is the gang meeting for the youth and then addressing those needs in a healthy safe way.
Lack of appropriate services to transition youth back into the community from detention causing a high rate of recidivism	Based on the One Day Snap Shot Data, a quarter of the youth in the detention center (25%) had at least one prior admission.	Psycho-education program -step down/life skills, Education and step down programs will give youth skills to not reoffend instead of being released with no services. As well as a parent program to go along with it.

Comments:

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

Comments:
 Providing the Detention Center staff with Cultural Competency training will allow them to interact with the youth more effectively. Morris County currently has a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subcommittee of its Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The subcommittee is charged with analyzing data and current trends to ensure that each youth entering the juvenile justice system receives the same services and opportunities based solely on current charges and past history regardless of their race and/or ethnicity. Also, the DMC is in the process of establishing a working relationship with the Morris County Office of the Prosecutor.

DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender, 2012 and 2015

Gender	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	257	87.4%	144	87.3%	-44.0%
Female	37	12.6%	21	12.7%	-43.2%
Total Juveniles	294	100%	165	100%	-43.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions, 2012 and 2015

Disposition	2012	2015	% Change in Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number	Number	
01 - JJC Committed	7	7	0.0%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0	0	#DIV/0!
03 - 14 - Probation*	109	102	-6.4%
Total	116	109	-6.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	226	76.9%	106	64.2%	-53.1%
Black	26	8.8%	25	15.2%	-3.8%
Hispanic	34	11.6%	27	16.4%	-20.6%
Other *	8	2.7%	7	4.2%	-12.5%
Total	294	100.0%	165	100.0%	-43.9%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	949	226	23.8%	645	106	16.4%	-32.0%	-53.1%
Black	130	26	20.0%	83	25	30.1%	-36.2%	-3.8%
Hispanic	199	34	17.1%	155	27	17.4%	-22.1%	-20.6%
Other*	11	8	72.7%	18	7	38.9%	63.6%	-12.5%
Total	1,090	294	27.0%	746	165	22.1%	-31.6%	-43.9%

Source: Uniform Crime Report (New Jersey), 2012 and 2015

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

** See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age, 2012 and 2015

Age Group	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	1	0.3%	1	0.7%	0.0%
11 - 12	6	2.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
13 - 14	37	12.6%	16	10.6%	-56.8%
15 - 16	105	35.7%	65	43.0%	-38.1%
17	145	49.3%	69	45.7%	-52.4%
18 and over*		0.0%		0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	294	100%	151	100%	-48.6%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 6: Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Probation Placements, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Black	1	33.3%	2	100.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Rate Index data, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 7: Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements
White	226	-	0.0%	106	-	0.0%	-53.1%	#DIV/0!
Black	26	1	3.8%	25	2	8.0%	-3.8%	100.0%
Hispanic	34	2	5.9%	27	-	0.0%	-20.6%	-100.0%
Other*	8	-	0.0%	7	-	0.0%	-12.5%	#DIV/0!
Total	294	3	1.0%	165	2	1.2%	-43.9%	-33.3%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 8: Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Secure Placements 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Black	1	50.0%	2	66.7%	100.0%
Hispanic	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	0.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent, by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements
White	226	-	0.0%	106	-	0.0%	-53.1%	#DIV/0!
Black	26	1	3.8%	25	2	8.0%	-3.8%	100.0%
Hispanic	34	1	2.9%	27	1	3.7%	-20.6%	0.0%
Other*	8	-	0.0%	7	-	0.0%	-12.5%	#DIV/0!
Total	294	2	0.7%	165	3	1.8%	-43.9%	50.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACTS), 2012 and 2015
Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

1. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell C3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell B4), describe the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of cases with probation and incarceration dispositions in 2015.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2015

2. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Columns C and D), describe the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

Based on Table 1, 165 youth were adjudicated delinquent in 2015; of which 144 (87.3%) were male and 21 (12.6%) were female. Based on Table 2, seven (7) youth were committed to the JJC, zero (0) youth were given short-term commitments and 102 youth were put on probation.

3. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Table 3, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2015			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	106	64.2
2	Hispanic	27	16.4
3	Black	25	15.2

4	Other	7	4.2
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4. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2015			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	17	69	45.7
2	15-16	65	43
3	13-14	16	10.6
4	6-10	1	.7
5	11-12	0	0
6	18 and over	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2015

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

Based on the answers to questions 2 thorough 4, the majority of youth adjudicated delinquent in 2015 were white, male and between the ages of 15 and 17.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

6. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cell E3) and Table 2: Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions (Cell C4), describe the overall change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 2012 and 2015.

Looking at Table 1, both male and females adjudicated delinquent decreased. Males decreased by 44% (113) and females decreased by 43.2% (16). According to Table 2, JJC Committed youth stayed the same at seven (7) youth. Short-term commitments and Probation committed youth both remained the same with zero (0) commitments.

7. Looking at Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Column E), describe the change in the number of males and the number of females adjudicated delinquent between 2012 and 2015.

Looking at Table 1, both male and females adjudicated delinquent decreased. Males decreased by 44% (113) and females decreased by 43.2% (16).

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

8. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-53.1	-120
2	Hispanic	-20.6	-7
3	Other	-12.5	-1
4	Black	-3.8	-1

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

9. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E) from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	11-12	-100	-6
2	13-14	-56.8	-21
3	17	-52.4	-77
4	15-16	-38.1	40
5	6-10	0	0
6	18 and over	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2012 and 2015.

Looking at Table 1, both male and females adjudicated delinquent decreased. Males decreased by 44% (113) and females decreased by 43.2% (16). According to Table 2, JJC Committed youth stayed the same at seven (7) youth. Short-term commitments and Probation committed youth both remained the same with zero (0) commitments. Between 2012 and 2015, all juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased. Black juveniles decreased 3.8 % (1), other youth decreased by 12.5% (1), hispanic youth decreased by 20.6% (7), White youth decreased by 53.1% (120). According to question 9, Youth between 6 and 10 and 18 and over stayed the same while 11-16 decreased. 11-12 decrease by 100% (6) 13-14 by 56.8% (21) 17 by 52.4% (77) and 15-16 by 38.1% (40).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

11. Using the data in Table 4 (Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, black and hispanic youth experienced decreases in both juvenile arrests and delinquent adjudications. Black youth arrests decreased by 36.2% and delinquent adjudications decreased by 3.8%, hispanic youth arrests decreased by 22.1% and delinquent adjudications decreased by 20/6%. Between 2012 and 2015, white youth experienced a decrease in juvenile arrests (32%) and delinquent adjudications (53.1%).

Probation Placements

12. Using the data in Table 6 (Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in the Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, probation placements for white youth and other youth remained the same at zero placements. Black youth experienced a 100% increase from one (1) to two (2) placements and hispanic youth experienced a decrease of 100% from two (2) to zero (0) placements.

13. Insert into the chart below the number column (Table 6, Column C), Probation Placements by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of placements in 2015.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	2
2	White	0
3	Hispanic	0
4	Other	0

14. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 6 (Column E), Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	100
2	Hispanic	-100
3	White	0
4	Other	0

15. Using the information in the ranking chart above, what does this information tell you about your county's Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2012?

Between 2012 and 2015, probation placements for white youth and other youth remained the same at zero placements. Black youth experienced a 100% increase from one (1) to two (2) placements and hispanic youth experienced a decrease of 100% from two (2) to zero (0) placements.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of juvenile adjudications to the number of probation placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

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

Secure Placements

17. Using the data in Table 8 (Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, Column H), describe the overall change in Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

18. Insert into the chart below the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of secure placements in 2015.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	2
2	Hispanic	1
3	White	0
4	Other	0

19. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 8 (Column E) Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change

1	Black	100
2	Hispanic	0
3	White	0
4	Other	0

20. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2012?

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

21. Using the data in Table 9 (Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent to the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, all youth adjudications decreased, white youth by 53.1%, Black youth by 3.8% Hispanic by 20.6%, and Other by 12.5%. For secure placements White, Hispanic and other stayed the same while black increased by 1.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

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

22. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells C1 and C2, 2015) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

N/A

23. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 1: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender (Cells D1 and D2) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2015 (Female and Male for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the gender of youth adjudicated delinquent and the gender of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

N/A

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

N/A

25. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Column D) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2015 (Total for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the race of youth adjudicated delinquent and the race/ethnicity of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

N/A

26. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 4: Average Age of Intake Population, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

N/A

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2015, describe any differences or similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

N/A

28. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2015, the chart below shows the top ten Problem Areas for youth served in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	N/A		1		
2			2		
3			3		

4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

29. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2015, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	N/AN/A		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

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

N/A

31. Looking at the "Total" column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2015, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	N/A		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

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

Based on the answers to Questions 6, 12 and 17, the numbers have decrease or stayed the same for the most part. No categories have increased by more than 3 youth.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2015), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2012 and 2015), Questions 22, 24, and 26 (nature of youth in dispositional option programs as compared to youth adjudicated delinquent by gender, race, and age), and Question 28 (top ten problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's dispositional options plan?

Based on the data, the characteristics of the youth would be black and hispanic male, between the ages of 15 and 17.

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

Based on the answers to Question 11, 16 and 21, the juvenile White population showed a significant decrease in arrests and adjudications while black youth increased by 1.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

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

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

There was no additional data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

36. Looking at your answers to Questions 32, 33 and 35, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's dispositional options plan?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Court dispositional options	There was a 6% decrease in disposition stats	Continue to fund current disposition programs.
Lack of prevention services for 17 year olds.	45.7% of youth adjudicated delinquent were 17 years old.	Preventive programs for ages 17, such as independent living skills and aging out programs

Comments:

37. Looking at your answers to Questions 34 and 35 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Dispositional Options policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Comments:

Providing the community with Cultural Competency training will allow them to interact with the youth more effectively. Morris County currently has a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subcommittee of its Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The subcommittee is charged with analyzing data and current trends to ensure that each youth entering the juvenile justice system receives the same services and opportunities based solely on current charges and past history regardless of their race and/or ethnicity. Also, the DMC is in the process of establishing a working relationship with the Morris County Office of the Prosecutor.

RE-ENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 & 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Probationers Admitted, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Black	1	33.3%	2	100.0%	100.0%
Hispanic	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type, 2012 and 2015

Program Type	2012		2015		% Change in Released by Program Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Residential	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, 2012 and 2015

Age	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
19 and over	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	0	0%	0	0%	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 5: Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type, 2012 and 2015

Type	2012		2015		% Change in Offenses by Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	1	33.3%	0	#DIV/0!	-100.0%
Weapons	0	0.0%	0	#DIV/0!	0.0%
Property	0	0.0%	0	#DIV/0!	0.0%
CDS	2	66.7%	0	#DIV/0!	-100.0%
Public Order	0	0.0%	0	#DIV/0!	0.0%
VOP	0	0.0%	0	#DIV/0!	0.0%
Total	3	100.0%	0	#DIV/0!	-100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs, 2012 and 2015

Program Type	2012		2015		% Change in Probationers Released from Specialized Programs 2012-2015
	Number		Number		
Pinelands	0		0		0%
Drug Treatment *	0		0		0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Table 7: Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Committed Juveniles Released, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	Number	% of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC	
White	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Black	1	50.0%	2	66.7%	100.0%
Hispanic	1	50.0%	1	33.3%	0.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	2	100.0%	3	100.0%	50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type, 2012 and 2015

	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	3	75.0%	1	100.0%	-66.7%
Recalled to Probation	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	-75.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released, 2012 and 2015

	2012	2015	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2012-2015
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	12.8	7.59	-40.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender, 2012 and 2015

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	2	0	2	1	0	1	-50.0%	0.0%	-50.0%
Hispanic	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total Releases	4	0	3	1	0	1	-75.0%	0.0%	-66.7%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2012 and 2015

Age	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
17 - 18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
19 and over	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	-75.0%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 12: Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type, 2012 and 2015

Type	2012		2015		% Change in MSCO by Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Weapons	1	50.0%	1	16.7%	0.0%
Property	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	#DIV/0!
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Public Order	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	#DIV/0!
VOP	0	0.0%	1	16.7%	#DIV/0!
Total	2	100.0%	6	100.0%	200.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History, 2012 and 2015

	2012	2015	% Change in Sex Offense History 2012-2015
Sex Offense*	1	2	100.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONER ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL & DAY PROGRAMS

1. Looking at Table 1: Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity (Column E), describe how the overall change in the number of Juvenile Probationers admitted to Residential Community Homes by Race/Ethnicity has changed from 2012 and 2015.

Overall, there was a decrease of 33.3%. Hispanic youth decreased by 100% (1) and Black youth increased by 100% (1). It should be noted that while Black and Hispanic experienced 100% changes it was only due to 2 youth.

2. Insert into the chart below the number column (Column C) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2015.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	2
2	White	0
3	Hispanic	0
4	Other	0

3. Insert into the chart below the % change in Table 1 (Column E) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	-100	-2
2	Black	100	1
3	White	0	0
4	Other	0	0

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2015? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2012?

In 2015, there were two (2) black juvenile, zero (0) white juveniles and zero (0) Hispanic juveniles admitted. Overall, there was a decrease of 33.3%. Hispanic youth decreased by 100% (1) and Black youth increased by 100% (1). It should be noted that while Black and Hispanic experienced 100% changes it was only due to 2 youth.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

5. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of juvenile probationers released and juvenile probationers released from each type of program in 2015.

The overall number of youth released in 2015 was zero (0).

6. Looking at Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender and Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age, describe the nature of juvenile probationers released in 2015 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

There were zero (0) juveniles released from JJC Residentials and Day Programs in 2015.

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

7. Insert into the chart below the Offense of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2015.

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	0	0
2	Weapons	0	0
3	Property	0	0
4	CDS	0	0
5	Public Order	0	0
6	VOP	0	0

8. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2015.

There were zero (0) juveniles released from specialized programs in 2015.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

9. Using the answers to Questions 5-8, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2015.

There were zero (0) juveniles released from JJC Residentials and Day Programs in 2015. There were zero (0) juveniles released from specialized programs in 2015.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2015

10. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2012 and 2015

and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2012 and 2015.

There were zero (0) juveniles released from JJC Residentials and Day Programs in 2012.

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

11. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	0	0
2	Black	0	0
3	Hispanic	0	0
4	Other	0	0

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

12. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	14 and under	0	0
2	15 - 16	0	0
3	17 - 18	0	0
4	19 and over	0	0

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

13. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Probationers			
Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Persons	0	0
2	Weapons	0	0
3	Property	0	0
4	CDS	0	0
5	Public Order	0	0
6	VOP	0	0

14. Looking at Table 6: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells C1 and C2), describe the change in the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs between 2012 and 2015.

Zero (0) juveniles were released from specialized programs in 2012 and 2015.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

15. Using the answers from Questions 10-14 and the information in Table 3, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on probationers released by gender), describe how the nature of juvenile probationers released to Probation changed between 2012 and 2015.

In 2012 and 2015 there were zero (0) juveniles released from Residentials and Day Programs.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

16. Using the data in Table 7 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

NEED MORE DATA

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2015

17. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Columns C and D), describe the overall number of committed juveniles released and committed juveniles released by departure type in 2015.

NEED MORE DATA

18. Looking at Table 10: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2015 in terms of Race (Table 10, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 10, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 11, Cells D1-D4).

In 2015, one (1) black male was released. He was 16.

19. Insert into the chart below the Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type of Table 12 (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2015.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	NEED MORE DATA		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

20. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2015.

There were two (2) youth with sex offenses in their history.

21. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2015.

In 2015, the average length of stay was 7.59 months.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2015

22. Using the answers to Questions 17-21, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2015.

There was one (1) black male youth released. Two (2) youth had a sex offense history and the average length of stay was 7.59 months.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

23. Looking at Table 8: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2012 and 2015 and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2012 and 2015.

NEED MORE DATA

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

24. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-100	-1

2	Hispanic	-100	-1
3	Black	-50	-1
4	Other	0	0

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

25. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	15-16	100	1
2	19 and over	-100	-4
3	14 and under	0	0
4	17-18	0	0

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

26. Insert into the chart below the % Change in Offenses by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2012 and 2015.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	NEED MORE DATA		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

27. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, there was an increase of 100%. In 2012 there was one (1) and in 2015 there were two (2).

28. Looking at Table 9: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, the length of stay decreased by 40.7% (5.21 months).

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

29. Using the answers from Questions 23-28 and the information in Table 10, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2012 and 2015.

Between 2012 and 2015, there was an increase of 100%. In 2012 there was one (1) and in 2015 there were two (2). The length of stay decreased by 40.7% (5.21 months).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

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

30. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2015), and comparing this information with your answers to Question 5 (overall number of probationers released), and Question 19 (overall number of committed juveniles released), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of overall number of admissions.

N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.

31. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2015), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2015), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2015) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 6 (characteristics of probationers) and Question 20 (characteristics of committed juveniles), describe any differences or similarities between probationers and committed juveniles

released to probation or parole supervision and admissions to reentry programs, in terms of race, gender, and age of youth admitted.

N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.

32. Insert into the chart below the "Total" column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), the top ten problem areas for youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest for calendar years 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

33. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.

34. Insert into the chart below the "Total" column of Table 8 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), the top ten reentry program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest for calendar years 2012 and 2015

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

35. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.

36. Insert into the chart below the "Total" column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), the top ten service interventions provided to youth, as identified by the JAMS for calendar years 2012 and 2015.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		

5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

37. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2012 and 2015?
Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A-Morris County does not have JAMS data for Re-Entry.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

38. Using information from your answers to Question 16 (overall change in probationers released to probation) and Question 26 (overall change in committed juveniles released to parole), describe how your County's need for reentry programs has changed in recent years.

There was no significant change in reentry needs since 2012, probationers stayed at 0 and parole decreased from 3 to 0.

Nature of Need

39. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2015), Question 23 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2015), Question 16 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2012 and 2015), Question 30 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2012 and 2015), Question 32 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 33 and 34 (top ten problem areas and change in problem areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's reentry plan?

Based on the answers to these questions, it would seem reasonable to address diverse ethnicity and male youth, 15-16. However, it should be noted that the profile above was based on data for one (1) youth and is not statistically significant.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

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

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

Youth Services Survey

RECOMMENDATIONS

41. Looking at your answers to Questions 38, 39 and 40, state the need and/or service gap to be addressed. Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap. List your recommendations for your County's reentry plan?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Lack of Aging out services	All youth in the Reentry data were 16 and over	Aging out and independent living services

Comments:

*Morris County also has very low numbers of juveniles sent to JJC Placements, therefore there are very low numbers for Re-Entry. The committee felt that the data that came from the Re-entry numbers was not enough to form a true and accurate general summarization. If the County had more juveniles re-entering from the JJC Placements, the numbers would create a more accurate representation of the County's youth.

42. Looking at your answers to Questions 18 and 44 what recommendations or strategies would your county make with regards to Reentry policy and practice through the lens of race and ethnicity? What recommendations or strategies would your county consider to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth?

Comments:

Providing the community with Cultural Competency training will allow them to interact with the youth more effectively. Morris County currently has a Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) subcommittee of its Youth Services Advisory Committee (YSAC). The subcommittee is charged with analyzing data and current trends to ensure that each youth entering the juvenile justice system receives the same services and opportunities based solely

on current charges and past history regardless of their race and/or ethnicity. Also, the DMC is in the process of establishing a working relationship with the Morris County Office of the Prosecutor.

COUNTY VISION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CONTINUUM

Introduction

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

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

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

Process

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

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

VISION

Morris County

The types of programs listed, should represent what your County's ideal Continuum of Care would look like, regardless of funding limitations.

PREVENTION

Delinquency Prevention Programs are strategies and services designed to increase the likelihood that youth will remain free from initial involvement with the formal or informal juvenile justice system. The goal of delinquency prevention is to prevent youth from engaging in anti-social and delinquent behavior and from taking part in other problem behaviors that are pathways to delinquency. Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population without regard to risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system than the general population. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs developed through the comprehensive planning process should clearly focus on providing services that address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Substance Abuse prevention/education programs	Yes	No	Yes
2	Parenting component to JBWS program	No	No	Yes
3	Independent living skills program	Yes	No	Yes
4	TAG – Interactive program that allows students to work through typical problematic life scenarios that teens face. They research solutions through resources from community providers at the schools.	Yes	No	Yes
5	Assemblies during school hours that address the consequences that come with getting involved with the juvenile and/or criminal system.	Yes	No	Yes
6	Parent forums that addresses the above to help the parents prevent their children from entering either of the systems.	No	No	Yes
7	Bullying programs in schools.	Yes	No	Yes
8	Gang awareness education and intervention programs	No	No	Yes
9	Community run afterschool programs	No	No	No
10	Big Brothers Big Sisters – School Based Mentoring Programs	Yes	Yes	No
11	Morristown Neighborhood House – KO Boxing Club	Yes	Yes	No
12	Morristown Neighborhood House - Rites of Passage	Yes	Yes	No
13	Morristown Neighborhood House - Social and Afterschool Program	Yes	Yes	No

14	The Educational Center - ESCUCHA! Youth Mentorship Program	Yes	Yes	No
15	NewBridge Services, Inc. - Summer Employment for Youth	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Jersey Battered Women's Service - Choices	Yes	Yes	No
17	Child abuse program and follow up services	No	No	Yes
18	Arts Council of the Morris Area – Telling Our Stories	Yes	Yes	No
19	Educational programs addressing "sexting"	No	No	Yes
20	Personal Boundary Education	No	No	Yes

DIVERSION

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Program that includes bracelets and education regarding anger management, life skills, treatment connections, etc (CAP Program)	No	No	Yes
2	Station House Adjustment Programs	No	No	Yes
3	More involved Juvenile Officers and School Resource Officers	Yes	No	Yes
4	Using Juvenile Conference Committees	Yes	No	Yes
5	Cultural diversity training for police departments	No	No	Yes

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Family Crisis Intervention Services – Family Crisis Intervention Unit	Yes	Yes	No
2	Groups that address crisis trends for youth and families involved in the Family Crisis Intervention Unit.	Yes	Yes	No

FAMILY COURT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Adolescent partial care programs	No	No	Yes
2	Obtaining Evaluations (Substance Abuse, Psychiatric, Bio Psych Social)	Yes	No	Yes
3	Child Adolescent Psychiatrists	Yes	No	Yes
4	Education of Judges on services available	Yes	No	Yes

DETENTION

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

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

DETENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1				

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

Detention Alternative Programs provide supervision to juveniles who would otherwise be placed in a secure detention facility while awaiting their adjudicatory hearing, expanding the array of pre-adjudication placement options available to the judiciary. Detention Alternative Programs/Services are not to be provided in the detention center. These programs are designed to provide short-term (45 – 60 days) supervision sufficient to safely maintain appropriate youth in the community while awaiting the final disposition of their case. As such, these programs help to reduce the overall detention population and relieve detention overcrowding and its related problems where it exists.

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Program that includes bracelets and education regarding anger management, life skills, treatment connections, etc.	No	No	Yes
2	Bracelet programs	No	No	Yes
3	Highly structured afterschool programming	No	No	Yes

DISPOSITION

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

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	CAP Program - CEC	Yes	No	Yes
2	Community Services programs	No	No	Yes
3	Evaluations – psychosexual, Firesetter, substance abuse, psychological and psychiatric.	No	No	Yes
4	Electronic media education	No	No	Yes
5	Sex offender programming	No	No	Yes
6	Electronic Monitoring Program	No	No	Yes
7	Expand on the existing drug and alcohol programs within Morris County.	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	The Educational Center – Career Way Mentorship Program	Yes	Yes	No
9	NewBridge Services – Jobs Plus	Yes	Yes	No
10	New Hope Foundation, Inc. – Adolescent Residential	Yes	Yes	No

REENTRY

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

REENTRY				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Aging Out Services	No	No	Yes
2	Life Skills Programming	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Juvenile Evaluation and Treatment Services	Yes	No	Yes