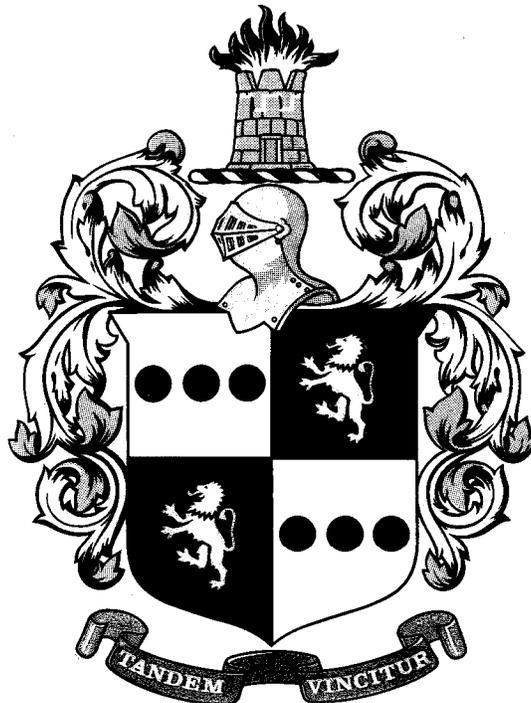


MORRIS COUNTY

COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

JANUARY 2012 – DECEMBER 2014



Presented by:

Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders
Morris County Department of Human Services
Morris County Youth Services Advisory Committee

**Morris County
Department of Human Services
We are here to help!**

The mission of the Morris County Department of Human Services is to provide help and assistance to residents in need, from children to families to seniors.

Services provided by the Department include financial and emergency assistance, access to mental health and substance abuse services, job training and support, prevention services for youth, support for veterans, transportation for elderly and disabled, meals on wheels and adult protective services for vulnerable adults at risk of abuse.

The Department also provides residential care for seniors and the disabled at Morris View Healthcare Center, as well as for juveniles and youth at risk at the Juvenile Detention Center and Youth Shelter.

For more information, visit the Morris County website at <http://www.co.morris.nj.us> and follow the County on Facebook and Twitter.



For more information on this Plan, please call
973-285-6850

INTRODUCTION

The Morris County Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan guides the development of a model of care which ensures the identification and implementation of community-based sanctions and services for juveniles charged or adjudicated as delinquent and delinquency prevention programs.

The Plan highlights the County's continuum of services, the planning process, and statewide categories for funding as well as Morris County specific priorities which guides the annual funding allocation process for New Jersey State Community Partnership Grant funds, Family Court Grant funds, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant funding. The plan also serves as a public resource directory and a monitoring tool to gauge progress in realizing the County's ongoing and future goals and objectives to develop sanctions and services that protect the public, ensure accountability, foster rehabilitation reduce recidivism and provide greater access to community based services.

PLANNING PROCESS

In 2011, the Morris County Department of Human Services completed a Needs Assessment Process to assess the holistic needs of youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System. Many key community stakeholders were asked to participate: Morris County Youth Shelter, Morris County Juvenile Detention Center, Juvenile Probation, Caring Partners of Morris and Sussex (CMO), Youth Case Management, Mobile Response and Stabilization Services, Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) and the Division of Youth and Family Services.

The Juvenile Justice Coordinator designed and implemented surveys which agencies were asked to administer with every youth on their caseload in the Month of February 2011. 171 completed surveys were returned. In 2011, Morris County also implemented a Family/Youth Survey. It was distributed to each of the agencies mentioned above. We requested that they distribute the survey to each family/youth that they worked with during February 2011. We received 130 Family/Youth Surveys.

Quantitative and qualitative data were included in the analysis of need. The Youth Services Advisory Committee Planning Subcommittee was responsible for meeting twice a month to work on developing the continuum of services. Each point on the continuum was addressed: Delinquency Prevention, Dispositional Options and Re-entry programming. Each point on the continuum addressed Disproportionate Minority Confinement Issues to ensure coordination and consistency across the system. The nine (9) month process to complete this planning document ensured that the local voice was represented to truly reflect the strengths and weaknesses of the Morris County Juvenile Justice System. Planning activities consisted of seven (7) Planning Subcommittee Meetings, two (2) Youth Services Advisory Committee Meetings and one (1) Quality Assurance Meeting.

Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) Funding Sources
Local Level Funding Administered by the JJC

1. **State/Community Partnership Program**

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

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

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

2. **Family Court Services Program**

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

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

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

**3a. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
(OJJDP)**

Formula Grant Program

The Federal JJDP Act of 2002, is comprised of five major Titles (I through V). Title IIB specifically focuses on the requirements for implementation of the Formula Grants Program.

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

The Act requires that states, through their State Advisory Group (SAG) submit a comprehensive plan for juvenile justice every three years and updates to that plan annually. The Plan includes an overview of the state's juvenile justice system, an analysis of juvenile crime statistics and an assessment of the needs of its juveniles. Based on the plan, funding is then prioritized and allocated among thirty-four Standard Program Areas:

Appendix E: Standard Program Areas

1. **Aftercare/Reentry.** Programs to prepare targeted juvenile offenders to successfully return to their communities after serving a period of secure confinement in a training school, juvenile correctional facility, or other secure institution. Aftercare programs focus on preparing juvenile offenders for release and providing a continuum of supervision and services after release.
2. **Alternatives to Detention.** Alternative services provided to a juvenile offender in the community as an alternative to confinement.
3. **Child Abuse and Neglect Programs.** Programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect and to their families to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law.
4. **Children of Incarcerated Parents.** Services designed to prevent delinquency or treat delinquent juveniles who are the children of incarcerated parents.
5. **Community Assessment Centers (CACs).** Centers that lead to more integrated and effective cross-system services for juveniles and their families. CACs are designed to positively affect the lives of youth and divert them from a path of serious, violent, and chronic delinquency. Using a collaborative approach, CACs serve the community in a timely, cost efficient and comprehensive manner.
6. **Compliance Monitoring.** Programs, research, staff support, or other activities designed primarily to enhance or maintain a state's ability to adequately monitor jails, detention facilities, and other facilities to assure compliance with Sections 223(a)(11), (12), (13), and (14) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
7. **Court Services.** Programs designed to encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre- and postadjudication restraints that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting. Services include expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, translation services and similar programs, and secure, community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services.

8. **Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to eliminate or prevent the placement of accused or adjudicated status offenders and nonoffenders in secure facilities, pursuant to Section 223(a)(11) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
9. **Delinquency Prevention.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to reduce the incidence of delinquent acts and directed to the general youth population thought to be at risk of becoming delinquent. This category includes what is commonly referred to as "primary prevention" (e.g., parent education, peer counseling). This program area excludes programs targeted at youth already adjudicated delinquent and those programs designed specifically to prevent gang-related or substance abuse activities undertaken as part of program areas 12 and 32.
10. **Disproportionate Minority Contact.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address the disproportionate number of juvenile members of minority groups who come into contact with the juvenile justice system, pursuant to Section 223(a)(22) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
11. **Diversions.** Programs to divert juveniles from entering the juvenile justice system.
12. **Gangs.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed primarily to address issues related to juvenile gang activity. This program area includes prevention and intervention efforts directed at reducing gang-related activities.
13. **Gender-Specific Services.** Services designed to address the needs of female offenders in the juvenile justice system.
14. **Graduated Sanctions.** A system of sanctions that escalate in intensity with each subsequent, more serious delinquent offense.
15. **Gun Programs.** Programs (excluding programs to purchase from juveniles) designed to reduce the unlawful acquisition and illegal use of guns by juveniles.
16. **Hate Crimes.** Programs designed to prevent and reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles.
17. **Jail Removal.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to eliminate or prevent the placement of juveniles in adult jails and lockups, as defined in Section 223(a)(13) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
18. **Job Training.** Projects to enhance the employability of juveniles or prepare them for future employment. Such programs may include job readiness training, apprenticeships, and job referrals.
19. **Juvenile Justice System Improvement.** Programs, research, and other initiatives designed to examine issues or improve practices, policies, or procedures on a systemwide basis (e.g., examining problems affecting decisions from arrest to disposition and detention to corrections).
20. **Mental Health Services.** Services include, but are not limited to, the development and/or enhancement of diagnostic, treatment, and prevention instruments; psychological and psychiatric evaluations; counseling services; and/or family support services.
21. **Mentoring.** Programs designed to develop and sustain a one-to-one supportive relationship between a responsible adult age 18 or older (mentor) and an at-risk juvenile (mentee) that takes place on a regular basis.

22. **American Indian Programs.** Programs designed to address juvenile justice and delinquency prevention issues for American Indians and Alaska Natives.
23. **Planning and Administration.** Activities related to state plan development, other preawarded activities, and administration of the Formula Grant Program, including evaluation and monitoring, pursuant to Section 222 (c) of the JJDP Act of 2002 and the OJJDP Formula Grant Regulation.
24. **Probation.** Programs to permit juvenile offenders to remain in their communities under conditions that the juvenile court prescribes.
25. **Restitution/Community Service.** Programs to hold juveniles accountable for their offenses by requiring community service or repayment to the victim.
26. **Rural Area Juvenile Programs.** Prevention, intervention, and treatment services in an area located outside a metropolitan statistical area as designated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.
27. **School Programs.** Education programs and/or related services designed to prevent truancy, suspension, and expulsion. School safety programs may include support for school resource officers and law-related education.
28. **Separation of Juveniles From Adult Inmates.** Programs that ensure that juveniles will not be detained or confined in any institutions where they may come into contact with adult inmates, pursuant to Section 223(a)(12) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
29. **Serious Crime.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address serious and violent criminal-type behavior by youth. This program area includes intervention, treatment, and reintegration of serious and violent juvenile offenders.
30. **Sex Offender Programs.** Programs to support the assessment, treatment, rehabilitation, supervision, and accountability of juvenile sex offenders.
31. **State Advisory Group Allocation.** Activities related to carrying out the State Advisory Group's responsibilities under Section 223(a)(3) of the JJDP Act of 2002.
32. **Substance Abuse.** Programs, research, or other initiatives designed to address the use and abuse of illegal and other prescription and nonprescription drugs and the use and abuse of alcohol. Programs include control, prevention, and treatment.
33. **Youth Advocacy.** Projects designed to develop and implement advocacy activities focused on improving services for and protecting the rights of youth affected by the juvenile justice system.
34. **Youth or Teen Courts.** Juvenile justice programs in which peers play an active role in the disposition of the juvenile offender. Most communities use youth courts as a sentencing option for first-time offenders charged with misdemeanor or nonviolent offenses who acknowledge their guilt. The youth court serves as an alternative to the traditional juvenile court.
35. **Strategic Community Action Planning (new program area).** Programs and activities that bring together committed community leaders and residents to identify and access existing local resources for the development of a multifaceted response to juvenile justice issues.

3b.

OJJDP cont.

Title V Program

Title V is authorized by the Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended in 2002. Title V established the Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention Programs in 1994 designed to encourage communities to perform multidisciplinary assessments and develop plans to prevent delinquency.

The goal of the Title V Program is to reduce delinquency and youth violence by supporting communities in providing their children, families, neighborhoods, and institutions with the knowledge, skills, and opportunities necessary to foster a healthy and nurturing environment which supports the growth and development of productive and responsible citizens.

Title V is implemented through a risk and protective factor process. The risk and protective factor approach is a comprehensive approach based on the premise that, in order to prevent a problem, the factors that predict or contribute to the development of that problem must be identified and addressed. The Title V planning process assesses existing resources to address the identified risk factors and then develops programs based on gaps in the resources/services.

4.

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program
(JABG)

The Juvenile Accountability Block Grant, administered by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), is designed to promote greater accountability among juveniles who are involved in the juvenile justice system.

The funds are allocated to Counties and municipalities through the Juvenile Justice Commission based on a formula.

JABG funds may be used in the following **17 JABG Purpose Areas**:

1. **Graduated Sanctions:** Developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders.
2. **Corrections/Detention Facilities:** Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction, detention, or community corrections facilities.
3. **Court Staffing and Pretrial Services:** Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, and court-appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.
4. **Prosecutors (staffing):** Hiring additional prosecutors so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlogs reduced.
5. **Prosecutors (funding):** Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively and for technology, equipment, and training to help prosecutors identify and expedite the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders.
6. **Training for law Enforcement and Court Personnel:** Establishing and maintaining training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel with respect to preventing and controlling juvenile crime.
7. **Juvenile Gun Courts:** Establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders.
8. **Juvenile Drug Courts:** Establishing drug court programs for juvenile offenders that provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and integrate administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders.
9. **Juvenile Records System:** Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety.
10. **Information Sharing:** Establishing and maintaining interagency information sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts.
11. **Accountability:** Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies.
12. **Risk and Needs Assessment:** Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments that facilitate effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment, to juvenile offenders.

13. **School Safety:** Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety, which programs may include research-based bullying, cyberbullying, and gang prevention programs.
14. **Restorative Justice:** Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs.
15. **Juvenile Courts and Probation:** Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing recidivism.
16. **Retention/Corrections Personnel:** Hiring detention and corrections personnel, and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel, to improve facility practices and programming.
17. **Reentry:** Establishing, improving, and coordinating pre-release and post-release systems and programs to facilitate the successful re-entry of juvenile offenders from state and local custody in the community.

5. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations

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

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

1. Collaboration

Key juvenile justice stakeholders coordinate detention reform activities and conduct joint planning and policymaking under a formal governance structure. They work together to identify detention bottlenecks and problems; to develop common understandings and solutions; to generate support for proposed reforms and routinely monitor reform progress.

2. Data Driven Decisions

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

3. Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments

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

4. Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention

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

5. Case Processing Reforms

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

6. Special Detention Cases

Special strategies are necessary for handling difficult populations of youth who are detained unnecessarily. The data analysis directs the site to the cases or cluster of cases in need of special attention. They may include children detained on warrants, children detained for probation violations, or children detained pending dispositional placement. Addressing these cases can have immediate and significant impact on reducing detention populations.

7. Reducing Racial Disparities

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

8. Conditions of Confinement

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

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Analysis Questions

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 2006 and 2009.

Based on the data in Table 2, the male youth population decreased slightly by 0.8% (237 youth), the female youth population decreased by 0% (7 youth) which is statistically insignificant to represent a percentage change and the total youth population decreased by 0.4% (244 youth).

2. The chart below shows the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of youth in the year 2009.

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2009		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	48,007
2	Other	4,666
3	Black	2,284

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	48,859
2	Hispanic	6,098

3. The chart below shows the youth population by race and ethnicity beginning with the group with the highest % change between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-1.1%	-541
2	Black	1.2%	27
3	Other	6.1%	270

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	9.5%	531
2	Non-Hispanic	-1.6%	-775

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 2009? How has population changed since 2006?

In 2009, there were slightly more males than females, 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 decreased, however, by race all but the White youth population increased 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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, there was an overall decrease of 19.9% (306) juvenile arrests.

6. The chart below shows juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the category that has the greatest number of arrests in 2009.

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2009		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	687
2	Property Offenses	479
3	Public Order & Status Offenses	348
4	Violent Offenses	155
5	Weapons Offenses	37
6	Special Needs Offenses	34
7	All Other Offenses	14

7. The chart below shows juvenile arrests offense categories beginning with the highest % change between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	All Other Offenses	-95.1%	-269
2	Weapons Offenses	-36.2%	-21
3	Violent Offenses	-23.6%	-48
4	Property Offenses	-10.8%	-58
5	Public Order & Status Offenses	7.4%	24
6	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	9.6%	60
7	Special Needs Offenses	21.4%	6

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 2009? How has juvenile arrests changed since 2006?

The highest number arrests was for Drug and Alcohol Offenses followed by Property Offenses and Public Order and Status Offense. The number of Special Needs Offense arrests had the highest percent change (21.4%); however, it only increased by six (6) arrests while Drug/Alcohol offenses only increased by 9.6% but it increased by sixty (60) arrests. Also significant are the percent decreases for property, violent and weapons offenses.

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 2009 (Column F) by Race and Ethnicity.

In 2009, there were 1,461 White youth arrested, 268 Black youth arrested and 25 Other youth arrested. 260 of these youth were Hispanic while 1,494 were Non-Hispanic.

10. The chart below shows Juvenile Arrests in 2009 by race and ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of arrests.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2009		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	1,461
2	Black	268
3	Other	25

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	1,494
2	Hispanic	260

11. The charts below shows Juvenile Arrests between 2006 and 2009 by Race and Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	-24.2%	-8
2	Black	-20.0%	-87
3	White	-13.7%	-231

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	-18.9%	-348
2	Hispanic	19.3%	42

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 2009? How have juvenile arrests by race and ethnicity changed since 2006?

In 2009, there were 1,461 White youth arrested, 268 Black youth arrested and 25 Other youth arrested. 260 of these youth were Hispanic while 1,494 were Non-Hispanic. Between 2006 and 2009, juvenile arrests by race decreased in all categories. Based on ethnicity, there was an increase of 19.3% (42 arrests) of Hispanic youth and a decrease of 18.9% (348 arrests) of Non-Hispanic youth.

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, 2005-2006 to 2008-2009.

Based on the information provided in Table 8, there was an increase of 2.8% (23) school based incidents over the academic years of 2005-2006 through 2008-2009.

14. The chart below shows school incidences beginning with the category that has the greatest number of incidences.

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2008-2009		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	482
2	Incidents of Vandalism	178
3	Incidents of Substances	155
4	Incidents of Weapons	38

15. The chart below shows school incidences beginning with the highest % change between the academic periods 2005-2006 to 2008-2009.

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2005-2006 and 2008-2009			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Incidents of Weapons	-26.9%	-14
2	Incidents of Substances	-5.5%	-9
3	Incidents of Vandalism	-1.7%	-3
4	Incidents of Violence	11.3%	49

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 2008-2009. How has school based incidents changed since the academic period 2005-2006?

In 2008-2009, the highest number of incidents were incidents of violence (482), followed by vandalism (178) and substances (155). Since the 2005-2006 academic period there was an increase in the incidents of violence by 11.3% (49 incidents) and a decrease in all other incidents especially incidents of weapons, which decreased by 26.9% (14 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 2005-2006 to 2008-2009.

Between the academic periods of 2005-2006 to 2008-2009, both enrollment and drop outs have decreased. Enrollments decreased by 0.2% (190) and Dropouts decreased by 22.3% (33.5).

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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

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

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Children Receiving Food Stamps	83%	1,484
2	Proven Cases of Child Abuse and/or Neglect	51%	149
3	Birth to Teens (ages 10-19)	10%	159
4	Children Receiving Welfare	6%	29

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

Overall, the community indicators have increased. Children receiving food stamps increased by 83% (1,484) followed by Proven Cases of Child Abuse and/or Neglect (51%/149) and Birth to Teens (ages 10-19) (10%/159).

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?

The most recent Municipal Alliance plan is from 2009. For Community Environment, twenty seven (27) municipalities identified Availability of ATOD as a risk factor, Peer/Individual Behaviors had nineteen (19) municipalities identify Favorable Attitudes toward Drug Use as a risk factor, Family Environment had thirty one (31) municipalities identify Family Management Problems as a risk factor and in School Environment, twenty (20) municipalities identified School Transitions as a risk factor. In regards to Protective Factors, each of these factors is taken into account during the planning process. The Municipal Alliance plan is consistent with the identification of gaps and needs identified in the Youth Services plan. The development of prevention programs are based on most of the protective factors identified in the Municipal Alliance.

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 will address violence prevention.

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 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 2009, there were 1,461 White youth arrested, 268 Black youth arrested and 55 Other youth arrested. 260 of these youth were Hispanic while 1,494 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. In addition , the need to address sexual offending/reactive youth. These services may include boundary groups and/or educations. Morris County Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Programs were at an all time high with thirty nine (39) referrals for 2010. The post-education surveys and the number of referrals indicated the need for a Firesetter Prevention Program/Services within the County. Municipal Alliance data coincides with risk factors and needs/gaps addressed in the overall Youth Services Plan. The Annual Provider survey shows the need to provide programs/services that address youth behavior and/or skill building. Annual Family/Youth Survey shows the need to provide family counseling, After School Programming, Anger Management training and Role Models/Mentors.

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 detention plan?

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Prevention plan
Lack of substance abuse prevention/education programs	According to the most recent Municipal Alliance plan and the data regarding Offense Categories for youth 2006-2009, Drug/Alcohol Offenses account for the 2nd highest number of offenses for youth.	Drug and Alcohol Education/Prevention Programs
Unstructured time	In 2009, 1,754 youth were arrested for non-index and index crimes.	Before/After School Programming
Lack of youth employment skills	In 2009, 1,754 youth were arrested for non-index and index crimes.	Employment Skills Training/Programs
Lack of a positive role model	In 2009, 1,754 youth were arrested for non-index and index crimes. According to supplied data, School Based Incidents of Violence increased.	Mentoring/Anger Management /Violence Prevention Programming
Lack of family support	In 2009, 517 youth were receiving welfare, 3,279 were receiving food stamps and there were 444 proven cases of child abuse and/or neglect.	Family Support and Asset Development and Parenting Classes
Lack of firesetter prevention programs	in 2010, there were thirty nine (39) youth referred to the Morris County Juvenile Firesetter Prevention Program. This was an increase from the twenty eight (28) referrals in 2009..	Additional Firesetter Prevention Programming

Comments:

Please see additional pages with further recommendations.

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

- Definition & Rationale
- Analysis Questions

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 2006 and 2009.

According to Table 1, there was a decrease of 14.9% (306 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 2006 and 2009.

Overall, there was a 10.0% decrease (77 juveniles) in cases handled with department and released. It is also note worthy to mention that the percentages and numbers are consisten between 2006 and 2009.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

- For Questions 3-7, use Table 2 (FCIU Caseload by Category, 2006 and 2009).

3. Look at the FCIU Total Caseload (Row 7) and describe the overall change in the FCIU caseload between 2006 and 2009.

Overall, between 2006 and 2009, there was a decrease of 29.1% (48 cases) in the FCIU caseload.

4. The Chart below shows the FCIU caseloads beginning with the category that has the greatest number of cases.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2009		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	100
2	Truancy	6
3	Other	5
4	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	4
5	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	2
6	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0

5. The chart below shows the % Change in Number of Cases column (Column G), between 2006 and 2009, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Other	-78.3%	-18
2	Truancy	-76.0%	-19
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	-75.0%	-12
4	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	-1.0%	-1
5	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	0.0%	2
6	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0.0%	0

6. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about your county's overall FCIU caseload in 2009? How has FCIU caseloads changed since 2006?

The above information indicates that the top referrals for FCIU caseloads are serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile, truancy and other categories. Since 2006, serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile did not indicate a percent change, however, truancy and other both decreased dramatically in percentages by 78.0% (18 cases) and 76.0% (19 cases) respectively. Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours also decreased dramatically by 75.0% (12 cases).

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

7. Look at the Total Petitions Filed (Row 3), and describe the overall change in FCIU filings between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009 there was a decrease of 66.7%. It should be noted that while there was a significant percentage decrease, the number of petitions filed only decreased from three (3) to one (1).

➤ **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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009 there was a small decrease of 2.0% (3 referrals) in FCIU referrals. Although there was a percentage decrease the numbers remain consistent between 2006 and 2009.

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

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2009		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals made to other outside agencies	147
2	Referrals made to substance abuse program	2
3	Referrals made to DYFS	1

10. The chart below shows the FCIU referral types between 2006 and 2009, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to DYFS	-66.7%	-2
2	Referrals made to other outside agencies	-0.7%	-1
3	Referrals made to substance abuse program	0.0%	0
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 2006 and 2009? How has FCIU Referral change since 2006?

The charts above indicate that the majority of referrals were made to other outside agencies (147), followed by referrals to substance abuse programs (2) and referrals to DYFS (1). Since 2006, there has been a decrease of 66.7% of referrals to DYFS (2), 0.7% decrease in referrals to other outside agencies (1) and no change in referrals made to substance abuse referrals. It must be noted that although there was a significant decrease in the number of referrals to DYFS, it only accounts for a decrease of two (2) referrals.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS

12. Using the data in Table 5, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased for both Black juveniles (7.4%/10 juveniles) and other juveniles (90.1%/308 juveniles). Total referrals increased for white juveniles (26.8%/186 juveniles) and Hispanic juveniles (38.2%/34 juveniles). There is a need to point out the drastic decrease in referrals for other juveniles. In 2006 there were 342 referrals and in 2009 there were thirty four (34) referrals. More information is needed to fully understand this intense decrease.

13. The chart below shows 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, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	881
2	Black	125
3	Hispanic	123
4	Other	34

14. The chart below shows the % change in Referrals to Juvenile Court between 2006 and 2009 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2006 and 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-90.1%
2	Black	-7.4%
3	White	26.8%
4	Hispanic	38.2%

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 2006 and 2009? How have referrals to juvenile court changed since 2006?

Between 2006 and 2009, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased for both Black juveniles (7.4%/10 juveniles) and other juveniles (90.1%/308 juveniles). Total referrals increased for white juveniles (26.8%/186 juveniles) and hispanic juveniles (38.2%/34 juveniles). There is a need to point out the drastic decrease in referrals for other juveniles. In 2006 there were 342 referrals and in 2009 there were thirty four (34) referrals. More information is needed to fully understand this intense decrease.

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 2006 and 2009.

Based on the data in Table 6, there were more arrests and referrals in 2006 than in 2009. In 2006, there were 2,278 arrests and 1,261 referrals to juvenile court. The referrals made up 55.4% of juvenile arrests. In 2009, there were 2,014 arrests and 1,163 referrals to court. The referrals made up 57.7% of juvenile arrests. It is also worth noting the dramatic decrease in referrals to court for other juveniles. In 2006 there were 342 referrals and in 2009 there were thirty four (34).

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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009 there was an overall decrease of 14.8% (114 diversions).

18. Using the data in Table 7, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009 cases diverted for hispanic juveniles increased by 38.2% (22 juveniles) and White juveniles increased by 27.7% (112 juveniles). Between 2006 and 2009 cases diverted for Black juveniles decreased by 19.6% (10 juveniles) and other juveniles decreased by 91.2% (237 juveniles). It must be noted that there was a dramatic decrease for other juveniles. Additional information is necessary to truly understand the decrease.

19. The chart below shows the number of cases diverted by Race/Ethnicity in 2009, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of cases diverted.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	517
2	Hispanic	76
3	Black	41
4	Other	23

20. The chart below shows the % change in Juvenile Cases Diverted between 2006 and 2009 by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change.

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-91.2%
2	Black	-19.6%
3	White	27.7%
4	Hispanic	38.2%

21. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about juvenile case diverted by race and ethnicity between 2006 and 2009? How has Juvenile Cases Diverted changed since 2006?

Between 2006 and 2009, cases diverted for both Other and Black juveniles decreased. Other juveniles decreased by 91.2% and black juveniles decreased by 19.6%. Cases diverted for both White and Hispanic juveniles increased. White juveniles increased by 27.7% and hispanic juveniles increased by 38.2%.

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 2004 and 2006.

Between 2006 and 2009, arrests for White youth decreased by 13.7% while diversions increased 27.7%. Both arrests and diversions for Hispanic youth increased. Arrests increased by 19.3% and diversions increased by 38.2%. For Black and Other youth, both arrests and diversions decreased. Between 2006 and 2009, arrests for Black youth decreased by 20.0% and diversions decreased by 19.6%. Arrests for Other youth decreased by 24.2% and diversions decreased by 91.2%. It must be noted that there was a dramatic decrease for other juveniles. Additional information is necessary to truly understand the decrease.

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 other, truancy, unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours, and serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile. Therefore, it would be reasonable to continue to address these crises in order to further decrease these types of crises. There was no decrease in Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU or Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile therefore it would be reasonable to address these crises in an effort to decrease the occurrences. Also, referrals to DYFS and other outside agencies decreased. This indicates a need to continue the programs to continue the decrease in referrals. There were no 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?

In early 2011, a Priorities Need survey was conducted. Based on the data obtained, the top 10 problem areas for youth and most serious problem areas for youth are reasonable to address through the FCIU. Currently, there is no additional data to address DMC, however, Morris County's DMC subcommittee is reviewing Detention Center data and will begin to review information pertaining to the FCIU.

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, however, Morris County's DMC subcommittee is currently collecting data to review the racial and ethnic disparities within the system.

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 2006 and 2009, total referrals to the juvenile court decreased for both black juveniles (7.4%/10 juveniles) and other juveniles (90.1%/308 juveniles). Total referrals increased for white juveniles (26.8%/186 juveniles) and hispanic juveniles (38.2%/34 juveniles). There is a need to point out the drastic decrease in referrals for other juveniles. In 2006 there were 342 referrals and in 2009 there were thirty four (34) referrals. More information is needed to fully understand this significant decrease. Between 2006 and 2009 cases diverted for hispanic juveniles increased by 38.2% (22 juveniles) and white juveniles increased by 27.7% (112 juveniles). Between 2006 and 2009 cases diverted for black juveniles decreased by 19.6% (10 juveniles) and other juveniles decreased by 91.2% (237 juveniles). It must be noted that there was a dramatic decrease for other juveniles. Additional information is necessary to truly understand the decrease.

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?

Currently, there is no additional data, however, Morris County's DMC subcommittee is currently collecting additional data to review.

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 supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Law Enforcement plan
* See comments below.		

Comments:

The data provided regarding Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments is inconclusive at this time. Additional, specific information regarding Station House Adjustment youth and programs is necessary to provide a competent and complete list of recommendations.

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 supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for FCIU plan
Family Crisis Intervention Services	The number of petitions filed with the family court has dropped in past years.	Continue funding the Morris County Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) through Family Court dollars.
Lack of family support/structure	Anecdotal data and meeting discussions with the system of care partners indicate a connection between children's acting out behavior and family conflict, such as divorce or separation.	Conflict resolution support groups for youth from broken homes.

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 supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Family Court Diversion plan
Lack of family support/structure	Trends within the system of care show a connection between children's acting out behavior and their parent's divorce or separation.	Conflict resolution/support groups and programs for youth with divorcing/separating parents
Lack of family support/structure	Parents do not know how to communicate with their kids to prevent acting out, which leads to the use of the FCIU.	Family strengthening programs and parenting skills

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:

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.

DETENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Analysis Questions

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

- For Questions 1-4, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).

1. Using the data in Table 1, describe the overall change in juvenile detention admission by race/ethnicity between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, all youth experienced a decrease in admissions. White youth decreased by 37.6% (32), Hispanic youth decreased by 34.5% (10), Other youth decreased by 25.0% (1) and Black youth decreased by 24.0% (12).

2. The chart below shows the detention admission (Column I), by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions for 2009.

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	53
2	Black	38
3	Hispanic	19
4	Other	3

3. The chart below shows the Total Admissions for males and females for detention admission (Cells G5 & H5), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2009.

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2009		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	92
2	Female	21

4. The chart below shows the % Change in Admissions by race and ethnicity (Column L), beginning with the groups that had the greatest number of detention admissions between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	-37.6%	-32
2	Hispanic	-34.5%	-10
3	Other	-25.0%	-1
4	Black	-24.0%	-12

5. Using the information in the ranking charts above, what does this information tell you about county's overall juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2009? How has juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender changed since 2006?

Based on the charts above, the majority of youth admitted to the Detention Center were white (53), followed by black juveniles (38), Hispanic juveniles (19) and other juveniles (3). The majority of these youth were male (92) and the minority were female (21). Between 2006 and 2009, all youth experienced a decrease in admissions. White youth decreased by 37.6% (32), Hispanic youth decreased by 34.5% (10), Other youth decreased by 25.0% (1) and Black youth decreased by 24.0% (12).

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

6. Using the data in Table 2 (Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court to the number of Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2006 and 2009.

Overall, both referrals to court and detention admissions decreased. Referrals to court decreased by 7.8% and detention admissions decreased by 32.7%. White youth experienced an increase in referrals to court (695 in 2006 to 881 in 2009). Hispanic youth also experienced an increase in referrals to court from 2006 to 2009 (89/123). Both black and other youth experienced decreases in referrals to court from 2006 to 2009. Black youth referrals decreased from 135 to 125 and other youth referrals decreased from 342 to 34. All youth experienced decreases in detention admissions from 2006 to 2009. White youth admissions decreased from 85 to 53, black youth admissions decreased from 50 to 38, Hispanic youth decreased from 29 to 19 and other youth decreased from 4 to 3 youth. It must be noted that other youth showed a significant decrease that warrants a need for further information in order to fully understand the admissions change.

JUVENILE DETENTION POPULATION

- **For Question 7, use Table 3 (Juvenile Detention Population).**

7. Using the % Change in Detention Population (Cells D1, D2 & D4), describe how the juvenile detention population changed between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, Average length of stay increased by 82.5%, average daily population increased by 4.5%, approved capacity has not changed and percent of approved capacity has increased by 4.2%. The noted increases can be attributed to the increase of Counties that utilize the Morris County Juvenile Detention to house their juveniles. In 2008, Morris County began accepting Warren and Hunterdon youth. In December 2009, Morris County began accepting Sussex county youth. Morris County also housed overflow for Union County through April 2008 and Bergen County through March 2010.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

- **For Questions 8-15, use data from the One-Day Detention Snapshot Analysis.**

8. The chart below shows the frequency and percent from the table where “Town of Residence” is reported, the top three municipalities in juvenile detention placements begin with the municipality with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Denville*	1	11.1%

2	Dover*	1	11.1%
3	Flanders* *All nine (9) youth were from different municipalities, therefore, all had the same frequency and percent. The ranking is based on alphabetical order of municipalities.	1	11.1%

9. Looking at the table where “Age at Admissions” is reported, describe the age of youth in secure detention, noting the age category with the most youth, and the average age.

Juveniles in the MC Juvenile Detention Center were between the ages of 13 and 18. One juvenile was 13, two juveniles were 15, four juveniles were 17 and two juveniles were 18. The age category with the most juveniles was 17 years old and the average age was 16.

10. The chart below shows the frequency and percent from the table where “Court Status on Snapshot Date” is reported, the status categories of youth in detention begin with the category with the highest frequency.

Ranking of Status Categories			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Pre-adjudication	7	77.8%
2	Adjudicated/awaiting disposition	1	11.1%
3	Waiver pending/granted	1	11.1%
4			
5			
6			

11. The chart below shows the frequency and percent from the table where “Most Serious Current Offense (MSCO) Type” is reported, the offense categories begin with the category with the highest frequency.

Ranking of MSCO Type Categories			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Violation of Probation	4	44.4%
2	1-Murder, Attempted Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Murder	1	11.1%
3	1-Sexual Assault-Aggravated	1	11.1%
4	2-Manslaughter	1	11.1%

5	3-Burglary	1	11.1%
6	3-Theft Offenses	1	11.1%

12. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “Prior Detention Admissions” is reported, describe the number of prior detention admissions for youth in detention, noting the percent that have never been in detention before, the percent that have had at least one prior placement in detention, and the overall range of prior placements.

Based on the table, five (5) of the youth (55.6%), did not have any prior admissions. Four of the youth (44.4%) had at least one prior admission. One youth had only one prior admission while one youth had six prior admissions.

13. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “DYFS History” is reported, describe the DYFS involvement of youth in detention.

Of the nine youth, seven youth (77.8%) had no known history with DYFS while two youth (22.2%) had open DYFS cases.

14. Using the frequency and percent in the table where “Supervision Status at Time of Admission” is reported, describe the supervision status of youth admission at the time of detention.

Of the nine youth, five youth (55.6%) were on probation supervision while four youth (44.4%) were not under probation supervision.

15. Describe the typical youth in detention by discussing the most common characteristics of the population by drawing on your answers for questions 4 and for questions 9 through 14 (please use the information for all seven answers in your response).

The "typical" youth in detention is a 16 year old pre-adjudicated white male who violated probation with no prior admissions and no known DYFS history. However, it should be noted that the census of the JDC at the time of the snap shot was too low to form a true statistical "stereotype".

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

- **For Questions 16- 24, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

16. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2009), the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2009) and the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2009), and comparing this information with your answer to Question 5 (Juvenile Detention Admissions, 2009), describe any differences or similarities between

juvenile detention admissions and admissions to detention alternative programs, in terms of overall number of admissions and the gender and race of youth admitted.

N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.

17. Looking at Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2009) and comparing this information with your answer to Question 9 (Age at Admissions), 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 - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.

18. Looking at Table 5* (Intervention History by Program, 2009) and comparing this information with your answers to Question 13 (DYFS History) and Question 14 (Supervision status at time of Admission), describe any differences or similarities between youth placed in detention and youth placed in detention alternative programs in terms of their DYFS and probation involvement.

***Please Note:** If Table 5 has more than one column, add across each row in the table to get the total number of youth who are involved with Detention, DYFS and Probation.

N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.

19. The chart below shows the “Total” column of Table 6 (Problem Areas by Program), the top ten problem areas for detained youth as identified by the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), from largest to smallest for calendar years 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2006			2009		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		

6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

20. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2006 and 2009? Describe in terms of those Problem Areas that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.

21. The chart below shows the “Total” column of Table 8 (Service Intervention Needed, But Not Available), the top ten detention alternative program service areas that were identified as unavailable by the JAMS, from largest to smallest for calendar years 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2006			2009		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

22. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2006 and 2009? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.

23. The chart below shows the “Total” column of Table 7 (Service Interventions Provided), the top ten service interventions provided to youth in detention alternatives, as identified by the JAMS for calendar years 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2006			2009		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.		1		
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

24. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Provided changed between 2006 and 2009? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Provided that have moved up in rank the most.

N/A - Morris County does not have any JAMS information pertaining to Detention.

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

Extent of Need

25. Taken collectively, what do the answers to Question 1 (overall change in detention admissions) and Question 7 (change in the juvenile detention population) 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, while at the same time, length of stay has increased significantly. While Morris County youth admissions decreased between 2006 to 2009, it should be noted that Morris County takes in youth from Sussex, Hunterdon and Warren Counties, therefore, the need for secure detention beds has not changed.

Nature of Need

26. Based on the answers to Question 5 (change in the nature of juvenile detention admissions), Question 15 (description of the typical detained youth), Question 16 (secure detention admissions as compared to admissions to detention alternative programs), Question 17 (age of youth in secure detention as compared to age of youth in detention alternative programs), Question 18 (DYFS and probation involvement of youth in detention as compared to youth in detention alternative programs), and Question 19 and 20. (top ten problem areas and change in program areas), what are the characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically through your County's juvenile detention plan?

Based on the answers to the above, programs should address adolescent males between the ages of 16 and 18 with little to no prior involvement with the juvenile justice system.

27. 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, both black and other juveniles experienced decreases in both referrals to court and detention admissions. It must be noted that other youth admissions had a significant decrease that warrants a need for further information in order to fully understand this change.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

28. 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 secure detention beds 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?

There was no additional data.

RECOMMENDATIONS

29. Looking at your answers to Questions 25, 26, and 28, 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 supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Juvenile Detention plan
Multiple admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center	Based on the One Day Snap Shot Data, half of the youth in the detention center had at least one prior admission.	Adding programs that address recidivism, to inform youth about the consequences of re-offending.
Lack of Firesetter, Psychosexual, Chemical Dependency and Psychiatric Evaluations	Data within the plan and one day snap shot information indicate a number of youth charged with various offenses. Discussions at the Morris County MDT meetings also involve the difficulty in finding and providing these evaluations.	By making the evaluations listed accessible, it would allow those working with the youth to provide appropriate services in a more time and cost efficient manner.
Cultural Competency Training	Based on the data provided there is a diverse group of youth that are housed in the detention center.	Providing the Detention Center staff with Cultural Competency training will allow them to interact with the youth more effectively.

Comments:

30. Looking at your answers to Questions 27 and 28, 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

- Definition & Rationale
- Analysis Questions

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 2009.

Based on Table 1, 270 youth were adjudicated delinquent in 2009; of which 236 (87.4%) were male and thirty four (34) (12.6%) were female. Based on Table 2, four (4) youth were committed to the JJC, zero (0) youth were given short-term commitments and 190 youth were put on probation.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2009

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 2009.

Based on Table 1, 270 youth were adjudicated delinquent in 2009; of which 236 were male and thirty four (34) were female.

3. The chart below shows Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity (Table 3, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2009.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2009			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	87	68.0%
2	Black	22	17.2%
3	Hispanic	17	13.3%

4	Other	2	1.6%
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4. The chart below shows Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2009.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2009			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	112	41.5%
2	17	107	39.6%
3	13-14	32	11.9%
4	18 and Over	16	5.9%
5	11-12	3	1.1%
6	6-10	0	0%

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2009

5. Looking at your answers to Questions 2 through 4, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent in 2009.

Based on the answers to questions 2 thorough 4, the majority of youth adjudicated delinquent in 2009 were white, male and between the ages of 15 and 17.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2006 and 2009

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 2006 and 2009.

Looking at Table 1, both male and females adjudicated delinquent decreased. Males decreased by 26.0% (83) and females decreased by 38.2% (21). According to Table 2, JJC Committed youth increased by 100%; however, it should be noted that the number increased from two (2) to four (4) youth. Short-term commitments remained the same with zero (0) commitments and Probation committed youth decreased by 19.1% (45).

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 2006 and 2009.

Looking at Table 1, both male and females adjudicated delinquent decreased. Males decreased by 26.0% (83) and females decreased by 38.2% (21).

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

8. The chart below shows the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race (Column E), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Other	-80.0%	-8
2	Black	-26.7%	-8
3	White	-19.4%	-21
4	Hispanic	21.4%	3

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

9. The chart below shows the % Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column E) from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	11-12	-57.1%	-4
2	18 and over	-52.9%	-18
3	13-14	-42.9%	-24
4	15-16	-24.8%	-37
5	17	-16.4%	-21
6	6-10	0%	0

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2006 and 2009

10. Using the answers from Questions 6-9, describe how the nature of juveniles adjudicated delinquent changed between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, both male and females adjudicated delinquent decreased. Males decreased by 26.0% (83) and females decreased by 38.2% (21). According to Table 2, JJC Committed youth increased by 100%; however, it should be noted that the number increased from two (2) to four (4) youth. Short-term commitments remained the same with zero (0) commitments and Probation committed youth decreased by 19.1% (45). Between 2006 and 2009, black, other and white juveniles adjudicated delinquent decreased. Black juveniles decreased 26.7% (8), other youth decreased by 80.0% (8) and white youth decreased by 19.4% (21). However, between 2006

and 2009, Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent increased by 21.4% (3). According to question 9, all age groups experienced a decrease in juveniles adjudicated delinquent. Youth between 11 and 12 decreased by 57.1% (4), 18 and over decreased by 52.9% (18), 13 to 14 year olds decreased by 42.9% (24), 15 to 16 year olds decreased by 24.8% (37) and 17 year olds decreased by 16.4% (21).

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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, black, white and other youth experienced decreases in both juvenile arrests and delinquent adjudications. Black youth arrests decreased by 20.0% and delinquent adjudications decreased by 26.7%, white youth arrests decreased by 13.7% and delinquent adjudications decreased by 19.4% and other youth arrests decreased by 24.2% and delinquent adjudications decreased by 80.0%. However, between 2006 and 2009, Hispanic youth experienced an increase in both juvenile arrests (19.3%) and delinquent adjudications (21.4%).

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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, probation placements for black youth and Hispanic youth remained the same. Black youth had one (1) probation placement and Hispanic youth had zero (0) probation placements. White youth experienced a 100% increase from zero (0) to one (1) placement and Other youth experienced a decrease of 100% from one (1) to zero (0) placements.

13. The chart below shows the number column (Table 6, Column C), Probation Placements by race/ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of placements in 2009.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	1
2	White	1
3	Hispanic	0
4	Other	0

14. The chart below shows the % change in Table 6 (Column E), Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2006 and 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-100%

2	Black	0%
3	Hispanic	0%
4	White	100%

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 2006 and 2009? How has Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2006?

Between 2006 and 2009, probation placements for black youth and Hispanic youth remained the same. Black youth had one (1) probation placement and Hispanic youth had zero (0) probation placements. White youth experienced a 100% increase from zero (0) youth to one (1) youth and Other youth youth experienced a decrease of 100% from one (1) 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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, white youth adjudications decreased by 19.4% (21), however, probation placements increased by 100% (1). Black youth adjudications decreased 26.7% (8) and there was no change in probation placements (1). Hispanic youth adjudications increased by 21.4% (3) and probation placements stayed the same (0 youth). Other youth adjudications decreased by 80.0% (8) and probation placements decreased by 100% (1).

- **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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, both black and Hispanic youth remained the same. Black youth had one (1) placement while Hispanic youth had zero (0) placements. White youth increased by 100% (1 youth). Other youth had a decrease in placements of 100% (1 youth).

18. The chart below shows the number of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity beginning with the group that had the greatest number of secure placements in 2009.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	1
2	White	1
3	Hispanic	0

4	Other	0
---	-------	---

19. The chart below shows the % change in Table 8 (Column E) Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	-100%
2	Black	0%
3	Hispanic	0%
4	White	100%

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 2006 and 2009? How has Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2006?

Between 2006 and 2009, both black and Hispanic youth secure placements remained the same. Black youth had one (1) placement while Hispanic youth had zero (0) placements. White youth placements increased by 100% (1 youth). Other youth placements decreased by 100% (1 youth). The numbers changed very little.

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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, white youth adjudications decreased by 19.4% (21), however, secure placements increased by 100% (1). Black youth adjudications decreased 26.7% (8) and there was no change in secure placements (1). Hispanic youth adjudications increased by 21.4% (3) and secure placements stayed the same (0 youth). Other youth adjudications decreased by 80.0% (8) and secure placements decreased by 100% (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, 2009) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 6: Total Intakes by Gender, 2009, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by gender.

For both Table 1 and Table 6, the majority of youth are male. However, there were more youth adjudicated delinquent than were admitted into the funded programs.

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, 2009 (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.

In 2009, 236 males were adjudicated delinquent. Forty one (41) were admitted into dispositional programs. Thirty four (34) females were adjudicated delinquent. Eight (8) females were admitted into dispositional programs.

24. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 3: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity, 2009 (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 3: Total Intakes by Race/Ethnicity, 2009, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by race/ethnicity.

The majority of the youth adjudicated delinquent and admitted were white. In delinquent adjudications, other youth has the lowest number (2), while in admissions to programs, hispanic youth has the lowest number (1). While comparing the numbers, only white youth have a significant number of youth entering the dispositional programs. Eight seven (87) youth were adjudicated delinquent and forty (40) youth were admitted into the programs.

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, 2009 (Total for Each Program), describe any differences or similarities between the race of youth adjudicated delinquent and the race/ethnicity of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

The majority of the youth adjudicated delinquent and admitted were white. In delinquent adjudications, other youth has the lowest number (2), while in admissions to programs, hispanic youth has the lowest number (1). While comparing the numbers, only white youth have a significant amount of youth entering the dispositional programs. Eight seven (87) youth were adjudicated delinquent and forty (40) youth were admitted into the programs.

26. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 5: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to JAMS Table 4: Average Age of Intake Population, 2009, describe any differences or similarities between juveniles adjudicated delinquent and juveniles in dispositional option programs by age.

The majority of youth adjudicated delinquent were between 15 and 17 years old, which coincides with the average ages of 16 and 17 indicated in JAMS data table 4.

27. Looking at Data Worksheet Table 4: Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Column C) and comparing this information to Table 4: Average Age, 2009, describe any differences or

similarities between the age of youth adjudicated delinquent and the age of youth served in any given dispositional option program.

The majority of youth adjudicated delinquent were between 15 and 17 years old, which coincides with the average ages of 16 and 17 indicated in JAMS data table 4.

28. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 6: Problem Areas by Program, 2009, 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					
2006			2009		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Substance Abuse	47	1	Personality/Behavior	53
2	Personality/Behavior	41	2	Family Circumstance/Parent	39
3	Family Circumstance/Parent	37	3	Education	16
4	Attitudes/Orientation	20	4	Peer Relations	12
5	Education	13	5	Other (Specify)	8
6	Peer Relations	13	6	Attitudes/Orientation	6
7	Vocational Skills/Employment	12	7	Substance Abuse	6
8	Other (Specify)	9	8	Vocational Skills	3
9			9		
10			10		

29. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 7: Service Interventions Provided, 2009, rank the top ten service interventions provided to youth in dispositional option programs, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2006			2009		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Other (Specify)	9	1	Other (Specify)	17
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 - More information must be provided to answer question completely and competently.

31. Looking at the “Total” column of Table 8: Service Intervention Needed, 2009, rank the top ten dispositional option program service areas that were identified, from largest to smallest.

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2006			2009		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	N/A - Morris County did not have data to compile a Table 8.		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 actual numbers of youth have changed. However the ratio of youth, based on gender and race/ethnicity, has not changed.

Nature of Need

33. Based on the answers to Question 5 (nature of disposed population, 2009), Question 10,15 and 20 (change in the nature of the disposed population between 2006 and 2009), 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 a white male, between the ages of 15 and 17, with probation supervision.

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, overall there has been a consistent decrease for all youth. The juvenile Hispanic population showed an increase in arrests and adjudication, however, it is proportionate with the growth of the Hispanic population as a whole.

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 supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Dispositional Options plan
Lack of evaluations - firesetter, psychosexual, chemical dependency and psychiatric	Discussions at the Morris County MDT regarding the lack of evaluations continue to indicate the need for these services.	Expand current services to include evaluations. These evaluation would expedite the youths placement after being adjudicated.

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

- Definition & Rationale
- Analysis Questions

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 2006 and 2009.

Overall, there was an increase of 100% for white, black and hispanic youth. However, each of the youth only increased from zero (0) to one (1) juvenile. Other youth did not experience a change.

2. The chart below shows the number column (Column C) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest number of admissions in 2009.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, 2009		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	1
2	Hispanic	1
3	White	1
4	Other	0

3. The chart below shows the % change in Table 1 (Column E) Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity, beginning with the group that had the greatest % change between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	100.0%	1
2	Hispanic	0.0%	1
3	White	0.0%	1
4	Other	0.0%	0

4. Using the ranking tables above, what does this information tell you about the Juvenile Probationers Admitted in the year 2009? How has Juvenile Probationers Admitted by Race/Ethnicity changed since 2006?

In 2009, there was one (1) black juvenile, one (1) white juvenile and one (1) Hispanic juvenile admitted. Overall, there was an increase of 100% for White, Black and Hispanic youth. However, each of the youth only increased from zero (0) to one (1) juvenile. Other youth did not experience a change.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2009

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 2009.

The overall number of youth released in 2009 was two (2) and both of these youth were released from a residential program.

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 2009 in terms of Race (Table 2, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 2, Cells D5 and E5) and Age (Table 3, Cells D1-D4).

In 2009, the youth were both male. One(1) youth was Black and one (1) youth was Hispanic. The youth were between the ages of 15 and 18.

7. The chart below shows Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2009.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2009			
Rank	MSCO Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	3	100%
2	CDS	0	0%
3	Property	0	0%
4	Public Order	0	0%
5	VOP	0	0%
6	Weapons	0	0%

8. The chart below shows Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree (Columns C and D), beginning with the degree that has the greatest number in 2009.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2009			
Rank	MSCO Degree	Number	Percent
1	2nd	3	100%
2	1st	0	0%
3	3rd	0	0%
4	4th	0	0%
5	DP/PDP	0	0%
6	VOP	0	0%

9. Looking at Table 7: Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs (Cells B1 and B2), describe the number of juveniles released from Pinelands and from Drug Treatment Programs in 2009.

In 2009, there were zero (0) youth released from Pinelands and one (1) youth released from Drug Treatment.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2009

10. Using the answers to Questions 5-9, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2009.

The overall number of youth released in 2009 was two (2) and both of these youth were released from a residential program. The youth were both male. One (1) youth was black and one (1) youth was Hispanic. The youth were between the ages of 15 and 18. There were zero (0) youth released from Pinelands and one (1) youth released from Drug Treatment.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2006 and 2009

11. Looking at Table 2: Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2006 and 2009 and the number of juvenile probationers released from each type of program between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, there was an increase of 100%, from one (1) youth to two (2) youths. Both of the youth were released from a residential program.

- **For Questions 12, use Table 3: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race and Gender.**

12. The chart below shows the % Change in Probationers Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	100.0%	1
2	Hispanic	0.0%	1
3	Other	0.0%	0
4	White	0.0%	0

- **For Questions 13, use Table 4: Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age.**

13. The chart below shows the % Change in Probationers Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	17-18	-50.0%	-1
2	14 and under	0.0%	0
3	15-16	0.0%	0
4	19 and over	0.0%	0

- For Questions 14, use Table 5: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type.

14. The chart below shows the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	MSCO Type	% Change	Number
1	CDS	0.0%	0
2	Persons	0.0%	3
3	Property	0.0%	0
4	Public Order	0.0%	0
5	VOP	0.0%	0
6	Weapons	0.0%	0

- For Questions 15, use Table 6: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Degree.

15. The chart below shows the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Probationers Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	MSCO Degree	% Change	Number
1	1st	0.0%	0

2	2nd	0.0%	3
3	3rd	0.0%	0
4	4th	0.0%	0
5	DP/PDP	0.0%	0
6	VOP	0.0%	0

16. Looking at Table 7: 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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, there was an increase of 100%, from zero (0) to one (1) youth. The one (1) youth was released from Drug Treatment and zero (0) youth were released from Pinelands.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2006 and 2009

17. Using the answers from Questions 11-16 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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, black youth released increased 100%, from zero (0) youth to one (1) youth, hispanic (1), white (0) and other (0) youth remained the same. Based on age, there was no increase in the number of youth released, however, in 2006 both youth were between 17 and 18. In 2009, one (1) youth was between 15 and 16 and one (1) youth was between 17 and 18. There was a 300% increase in persons offenses, from zero (0) to (3) three offenses, while all other categories did not increase and stayed at zero (0). There was a 300% increase in 2nd degree offenses, from zero (0) to three (3), and the other degrees stayed at zero (0).

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

18. Using the data in Table 8 (Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity), describe the overall change in commitments by Race/Ethnicity between 2006 and 2009.

Based on the data in Table 8, between 2006 and 2009, there was a 100% increase for white youth from zero (0) in 2006 to one (1) in 2009. There was a 100% decrease for Other youth, from one (1) in 2006 to zero (0) in 2009. Black youth remained at one (1) and hispanic youth remained at zero (0).

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2009

19. Looking at Table 9: 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 2009.

There was one (1) youth released to parole supervision and zero (0) youth recalled to probation.

20. Looking at Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender and Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age, describe the nature of committed juveniles released in 2009 in terms of Race (Table 9, Cells F1-F4), Gender (Table 9, Cells D5 and E5), and Age (Table 10, Cells D1-D4).

In 2009, there was one (1) black juvenile and one (1) other juvenile released. Both were 19 or over.

21. The chart below shows Table 13: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type (Columns C and D), beginning with the offense type that has the greatest number in 2009.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type for 2009			
Rank	MSCO Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	1	50.0%
2	VOP	1	50.0%
3	CDS	0	0%
4	Property	0	0%
5	Public Order	0	0%
6	Weapons	0	0%

22. The table below shows Table 14: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree (Columns C and D), beginning with the degree that has the greatest number in 2009.

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree for 2009			
Rank	MSCO Degree	Number	Percent
1	2nd	1	50.0%
2	VOP	1	50.0%
3	1st	0	0%
4	3rd	0	0%
5	4th	0	0%
6	DP/PDP	0	0%

23. Looking at Table 15: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2009.

There were zero (0) youth with sex offenses in their history.

24. Looking at Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell B1), describe the length of stay of committed juveniles released in 2009.

In 2009, the average length of stay was 24.95 months.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2009

25. Using the answers to Questions 20-24, summarize what this information tells you about the nature of juveniles released to Parole in 2009.

The two (2) youth were both male, one (1) was black, one (1) was other, with either a 2nd degree persons offense or a VOP. Neither of the youth had a sex offense history and their average length of stay was 24.95 months.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2006 and 2009

26. Looking at Table 9: Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type (Column E), describe the overall change in the number of committed juveniles released between 2006 and 2009

and in the number of committed juveniles released by departure type between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, there was a 50% decrease in youth released to Parole Supervision. In 2006, there were two (2) youth released and in 2009 there was one (1) youth released. There were no changes to the number of youth recalled to probation. This number remained at zero.

➤ **For Questions 27, use Table 11: Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender.**

27. The chart below show the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released (Cells I1-I4), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-50.0%	-1
2	Hispanic	0.0%	0
3	White	0.0%	0
4	Other	100.0%	1

➤ **For Questions 28, use Table 12: Committed Juveniles Released by Age.**

28. The chart below shows the % Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Age (Cells E1-E4), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Age, 2006 and 2009			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	17-18	-100%	-2
2	14 and under	0.0%	0
3	15-16	0.0%	0
4	19 and over	200%	2

➤ **For Questions 29, use Table 13: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Type.**

29. The chart below shows the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Committed Juveniles			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	MSCO Type	% Change	Number
1	Persons	-50.0%	-1
2	CDS	0.0%	0
3	Property	0.0%	0
4	Public Order	0.0%	0
5	Weapons	0.0%	0
6	VOP	100%	1

➤ For Questions 30, use Table 14: Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) of Committed Juveniles by Degree.

30. The chart below shows the % Change in Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree (Cells E1-E6), from largest to smallest between 2006 and 2009.

Committed Juveniles			
Ranking of Most Severe Current Offense (MSCO) by Degree Between 2006 and 2009			
Rank	MSCO Degree	% Change	Number
1	3rd	-100%	-1
2	2nd	0.0%	0
3	1st	0.0%	0
4	4th	0.0%	0
5	DP/PDP	0.0%	0
6	VOP	100%	1

31. Looking at Table 15: 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 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, there was no change. The numbers remain at zero (0).

32. Looking at Table 10: Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released (Cell C1), describe the change in length of stay of committed juveniles between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, the length of stay increased by 90.7% (11.87 months).

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2006 and 2009

33. Using the answers from Questions 26-32 and the information in Table 11, Cells G5 and H5 (which provides information on committed juveniles released by gender), describe how the nature of committed juvenile releases has changed between 2006 and 2009.

Between 2006 and 2009, there was a 50% decrease in youth released to Parole Supervision. In 2006, there were two (2) youth released and in 2009 there was one (1) youth released. There were no changes to the number of youth recalled to probation. This number remained at zero. The number of black youth released decreased by one and other youth released increased by one while white and hispanic youth remained the same. The average age increased to 19 and older from 17 to 18. VOPs increased by one while 3rd degrees decreased by one. Between 2006 and 2009, there was no change in number of juveniles with a sex offense history. The numbers remain at zero (0). Between 2006 and 2009, the length of stay increased by 90.7% (11.87 months).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

- **For Questions 34- 41, use JAMS data tables from the JAMS packet.**

34. Looking at the “Total” in Table 1 (Total Intakes by Program, 2009), 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.

35. Looking at the “Total” for each gender in Table 2 (Total Intakes by Gender, 2009), the “Total” column in Table 3 (Total Intakes by Race, 2009), and Table 4 (Average Age by Program, 2009) 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.

36. The chart below shows 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 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2006			2009		
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		

37. How has the ranking of Problem Areas changed between 2006 and 2009? 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.

38. The chart below shows 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 2006 and 2009

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2006			2009		
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		

39. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed between 2006 and 2009? 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.

40. The chart below shows 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 2006 and 2009.

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2006			2009		
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		

41. How has the ranking of Service Interventions Provided changed between 2006 and 2009?
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

42. Using information from your answers to Question 17 (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.

Between 2006 and 2009, black youth released increased 100%, from zero (0) youth to one (1) youth, hispanic (1), white (0) and other (0) youth remained the same. Based on age, there was no increase in the number of youth released, however, in 2006 both youth were between 17 and 18. In 2009, one (1) youth was between 15 and 16 and one (1) youth was between 17 and 18. There was a 300% increase in persons offenses, from zero (0) to (3) three offenses, while all other categories did not increase and stayed at zero (0). There was a 300% increase in 2nd degree offenses, from zero (0) to three (3), and the other degrees stayed at zero (0). Between 2006 and 2009, there was a 50% decrease in youth released to Parole Supervision. In 2006, there were two (2) youth released and in 2009 there was one (1) youth released. There were no changes to the number of youth recalled to probation. This number remained at zero. It should be noted that there were very low numbers of youth and the data is not statistically significant.

Nature of Need

43. Based on the answers to Question 10 (summary of the nature of probationers released to probation in 2009), Question 25 (summary of the nature of committed juveniles released to parole in 2009), Question 17 (summary of the change in probationers released between 2009 and 2009), Question 33 (summary of the changed in committed juveniles released between 2006 and 2009), Question 35 (characteristics of youth released to probation or parole vs. characteristics of youth admitted to reentry programs), and Question 36 and 37 (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 questions 10, 17, 25 and 33, it would seem reasonable to address diverse ethnicity and male youth, between the ages of 15 and 18, with 2nd degree offenses. However, it should be noted that the profile above was based on data for under five (5) youth and is not statistically significant.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

44. 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 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?

No additional data was used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

45. Looking at your answers to Questions 42, 43 and 44, 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 supports the need and/or service gap	Recommendations for Reentry plan
Lack of available substance abuse programs.	Information in Data Table 7 of the Re-Entry portion of the plan indicated that the one (1) youth released in 2009 was released from residential substance abuse program.	Substance Abuse Treatment Services for Youth
Lack of positive role models.	Youth are being released from JJC residential programs.	Mentoring Programs

Comments:

*Morris County did not feel that the data received allowed the committee to accurately answer the questions. The committee believed that data for the years 2007 and 2008 would have been helpful when having to describe changes "between the years of 2006 and 2009".

*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.

46. 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.

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	Independent living skills program	Yes	No	No
2	Parenting component to JBWS program	No	No	No
3	Substance Abuse prevention/education programs	Yes	No	No
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.	No	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.	No	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	No
16	Jersey Battered Women's Service - Choices	Yes	Yes	No
17	Personal Boundary Education	No	No	Yes
18	Child abuse program and follow up services	No	No	Yes
19	Educational programs addressing "sexting"	No	No	Yes
20	Arts Council of the Morris Area – Telling Our Stories	Yes	Yes	No

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	Station House Adjustment Programs	Yes	No	Yes
2	Introducing and encouraging Juvenile Officers, School Resource Officers and Bi-lingual Officers	No	No	Yes
3	Cultural diversity training for police departments	No	No	No
4	Using Juvenile Conference Committees	No	No	No

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	Strengthening Families Program	Yes	No	No
2	Diversions program addressing “sexting”.	No	No	Yes
3	Adolescent partial care programs	No	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	Bracelet programs	No	No	No
2	Afterschool Drop In Center that would be modeled after current JDAI County Programs.	No	No	No
3	Highly structured afterschool programming	No	No	No
4	Program that includes bracelets and education regarding anger management, life skills, treatment connections, etc.	No	No	No

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	Evaluations – psychosexual, Firesetter, substance abuse, psychological and psychiatric.	No	No	Yes
2	Boundary Education Group	No	No	Yes
3	Electronic media education	No	No	Yes
4	Sex offender programming	No	No	Yes
5	Bracelet Program	No	No	Yes

6	Afterschool Drop-In Center that would be modeled after current JDAI County Programs.	No	No	Yes
7	Highly structured after school programming	No	No	Yes
8	Expand on the existing drug and alcohol programs within Morris County.	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Alternative Educational Placements such as Day schools that run through regular school hours and when school ends, it becomes treatment hours to keep youth occupied all day.	No	No	Yes
10	The Educational Center – Career Way Mentorship Program	Yes	Yes	No
11	NewBridge Services – Project 70,001	Yes	Yes	No
12	Vantage Health System – Touchstone Hall	Yes	Yes	No
13	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	Life Skills Programming	NO	NO	NO
2	Education/GED Preparation	YES	YES	NO
3	Job Readiness Skills	YES	YES	NO
4	Morristown Memorial Hospital - Juvenile Evaluation and Treatment Services	YES	YES	NO