

The State of New Jersey



**JUVENILE JUSTICE AND
DELINQUENCY PREVENTION**

1988-90 STATE PLAN

**SYSTEM DESCRIPTION AND
PROBLEM ANALYSIS**

131279

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INTRODUCTION

The State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) was created by an Executive Order of the Governor in August 1968 in order to comply with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Thus, SLEPA is completing its 21st year of operation. Amendments to the Federal legislation required that the Agency be established by State law and this was accomplished in 1978 by NJ SA 52:17B-142 et seq.

One of the objectives of SLEPA is the efficient administration of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 1974, as amended. To maintain eligibility to receive funding under the JJDP Act, New Jersey must continue to comply with the mandates of the Act: deinstitutionalization (removal) of status offenders from secure facilities; separation of juveniles from adult inmates; and removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups.

New Jersey has participated in the Act since 1975 and has received over \$20 million in JJDP Act funds. The funds are used at both the State and local level to develop services which will prevent youth from being removed from their homes and from becoming involved in the juvenile justice system, to maintain the family unit, to improve treatment services for youth who are involved in the system, and to improve treatment services to those youth who are in out-of-home placement, incarcerated or returning from out-of-home placement.

All 21 counties have benefited from the JJDP Act funds either through direct funding or through the funding of regional efforts. The types of projects funded have varied tremendously from residential to non-residential services, educational and vocational services, therapeutic counseling activities, truancy prevention activities, primary prevention initiatives, programs in detention and shelters, to various types of family support/maintenance efforts. Youth with all types of problems which have contributed to their involvement in the juvenile justice system or attitudes and actions which indicate potential for involvement have been served. The projects funded have addressed youth who are substance abusers, incorrigible, disruptive in school, the home or the community and youth who are serious delinquent offenders. The funds under the JJDP act have allowed communities to initiate projects/services which were needed to address the delinquency problem at the local level.

One of the purposes of the JJDP Act is to provide seed monies to communities for the establishment of innovative services to help youth and their families. New Jersey has used the funds for this purpose. Many agencies and municipalities have come to us over the years with suggestions for new program concepts to benefit our youth. The Family Crisis Intervention Units were funded with JJDP Act funds in Passaic, Bergen, Gloucester, Mercer, Ocean and Union

Counties. These units are now required by the Juvenile Code to be in existence in all counties. The JJDP Act funded projects were used as models for the statewide system.

The Teaching Parent Project which operates out of the Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services, received start-up funding in August 1980 with JJDP Act funds. That project is still in existence and has been expanded.

In addition to all of the direct treatment projects that have been funded, the JJDP Act funds have also served a beneficial purpose by allowing for the training of juvenile justice, education and social service staff and volunteers. Funds have been used to provide a multitude of training programs around the State which have reached thousands of people and have upgraded the performance of personnel and enhanced their ability to work more effectively with families and youth with special problems.

SLEPA publishes an Applicants Guide which outlines the process for applying for funding under the JJDP Act and the other projects administered by SLEPA. In addition, the Applicants Guide outlines the JJDP Program Areas under which funds are available for projects for juveniles and their families. Copies of the Applicants Guide are available through the SLEPA office.

Each year program announcements and requests for proposals are issued statewide through the County Youth Services Commissions, the Human Services Advisory Councils, Family Part Case Managers and public and private juvenile justice agencies. The requests for proposals outline the types of projects to be considered and any special criteria to be met in order to apply for funding.

The JJDP Act requires that an Advisory Committee be appointed by the Governor to oversee the implementation of the Act and to provide advice to the Governing Board and the State on juvenile justice issues. Four meetings of the full Advisory Committee and numerous sub-committee meetings are held annually.

The JJDP Advisory Committee reviews and comments on juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grant applications submitted to SLEPA, oversees monitoring of the State's compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act, assists in the development of requests for proposals and the development of the comprehensive State Juvenile Justice Plan. The Committee also annually submits to the Governor and the Legislature a report which describes its activities as well as recommendations relative to the improvement of New Jersey's juvenile justice system and services to youth.

The Advisory Committee has three standing subcommittees: Steering, Program and Legislative. In addition, two ad hoc

subcommittees are currently in existence. One ad hoc subcommittee is working to develop a primary prevention plan that will stress positive youth development and that will be adopted statewide. The second ad hoc subcommittee is examining the disproportionate incarceration of minority youth in an effort to develop recommendations for consideration by the State in attempting to address this problem.

The JJDP Act requires the submission of a three-year Plan which describes the State's juvenile justice and social service systems, statistical data on juveniles being processed through the systems as well as other service providers and advocacy groups which operate in the State. The Act requires that there be an annual update of the JJDP Plan submitted to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in order to apply for the funds available under the JJDP Act. The information included in this document is the section of the three year plan which describes New Jersey's juvenile justice system and analyzes its problems and needs. As stated previously, the JJDP Program Areas are included in the SLEPA Applicants Guide (Dissemination Document No. 34) and are not included in this document.

SLEPA and the JJDP Advisory Committee realize that the funds available under the JJDP Act are limited and the needs of children and families are many and varied. It will take the collective efforts of all those involved in or concerned with the affairs of children to provide the best possible child care and juvenile justice system. In addition to maintaining compliance with the mandates of the JJDP Act, it is our goal to promote the coordination of juvenile justice services, to provide resources and assistance in the development of effective juvenile justice programs which maintain the family unit and to provide training and technical assistance to the juvenile justice community.

The JJDP Advisory Committee believes that the youth of this State represent our most valuable resource and that every effort must be made to protect and assist them. The Committee is dedicated to the concept of appropriate, timely and effective responses to juvenile offenders, non-offenders and "at risk" youth. It will continue to fulfill its responsibilities under the Act in order to see that New Jersey's youth are a continued priority.

1988-90 JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN
ANALYSIS OF JUVENILE CRIME PROBLEMS AND JUVENILE JUSTICE NEEDS

Structure and Function of Juvenile Justice System

New Jersey's system of juvenile justice evolved during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Prior to 1850 juveniles and adults were handled in an identical manner, subject to the same judicial proceedings and dispositions including execution. In 1850 legislation was developed which provided for the separate confinement of juveniles from adults. The Training School for Boys at Jamesburg opened in 1867 and a similar facility for girls was created shortly thereafter.

Comprehensive legislation was passed in 1929 establishing special juvenile court proceedings in every county and setting forth an overall philosophical frame-work within which judicial decisions and practices should be developed. The basis of the 1929 legislation affecting juveniles who came before the judge of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court was "...to secure for each child... such care, guidance and control ... as will conduce to the child's welfare and the best interests of the state." (N.J.S.A. 2A:4-3)

When revised legislation went into effect in 1974, these same goals were continued and supplemented by additional ones which strive to achieve similar purposes. These included the preservation of "the unity of the family whenever possible and to provide for the care, protection and wholesome mental and physical development of juveniles coming within the provisions of this Act..." (N.J.S.A. 24:4-42(a)). The Juvenile Court had taken upon itself the role of "parens patriae" or of assuming parental responsibility toward the child when he or she engages in anti-social behavior. Its goal was not to punish or reprimand but to analyze the nature and cause of the child's behavior and to devise a means of rehabilitating the child.

Because of the protective and informal nature of juvenile court jurisdiction, juveniles for the most part were not granted procedural and substantive rights

of due process until the mid 1960s. It was felt that these would interfere with the parental and rehabilitative role of the Juvenile Court. Proceedings in Juvenile Court were actually considered to be civil in nature and, therefore, not automatically subject to the adult criminal justice system protections.

This has changed substantially in the last 15 years, however, primarily because of the rulings in a number of United States Supreme Court decisions. The justices recognized that in many instances the system was not fulfilling its goals. At the same time they also recognized that juveniles did not have access to the procedures and rights available to adults which could protect them from abuses within the system. New Jersey's statutes and Rules of Court extend to juveniles all constitutional protections set out by the U.S. Supreme Court.

During the summer of 1981 legislation which evolved from the State's Assembly's Judiciary, Law, Public Safety and Defense Committee was aired for comment by representatives of the juvenile justice arena, child welfare agencies and other groups concerned with children and their families. The legislation reflected a national trend to "get tough" with serious and violent juvenile offenders while at the same time to decriminalize and deinstitutionalize the status offender.

On July 23, 1982, Governor Thomas Kean approved the legislation which became effective December 31, 1983. The legislation, which consisted of five separate bills, consolidates court jurisdictions and establishes county level Family Parts to the Superior Court. The new Family Part/Court handles functions previously under the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court and the County District Courts and extends the jurisdiction of the court to the parents, guardians or a family member found to be contributing to the family crisis. The new Juvenile Code also requires counties to create juvenile-family crisis intervention units. The emphasis is to forestall actual court processing of status offenders (now referred to as juvenile-family crisis cases) and minor delinquent offenders.

The legislation expands the dissemination of information about juveniles adjudicated for delinquent offenses, broadens the ability of the court to waive juveniles to the adult system and sets different terms for incarceration according to offenses committed. It prohibits the commitment to a State correctional facility of juveniles age 11 or under unless adjudicated delinquent for the crime of arson or a crime which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime of the first or second degree. The code also requires county level plans for the provision of community services and programs to meet the needs of children under the jurisdiction of the Family Part of the Superior Court. The code creates a Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission to study and review all aspects of the juvenile justice system relating to the disposition of persons adjudged delinquent.

Organizational Overview

The implementation of the juvenile justice "system" in New Jersey consists of the various approaches taken by the 21 counties in the handling of juveniles who enter into the system. During the last several years, there has been a concerted effort on both the county and municipal levels to create some uniformity in the juvenile justice process. For example, as of September 1978, every county was required to implement an intake screening unit whose responsibilities were established on a statewide basis by the Supreme Court. Guidelines have been developed by the Division of Criminal Justice to give police officers assistance in making decisions on what course to follow in the handling of juveniles with whom they have contact. Since the new Juvenile Code was signed into law, several training programs have been conducted regarding the provisions of the new code and the changes in the court rules. Sessions have been conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Department of Law and Public Safety's Division of Criminal Justice and the Department of Public Advocate.

The following narrative attempts to present an overall statewide system which is a composite of the many mini-systems which encompass juveniles who

come into contact with law enforcement agencies. The description draws upon common practices authorized by court rule and New Jersey statutory law. A flow chart of New Jersey's juvenile justice system is depicted in Table 1. Not all counties provide as comprehensive a system as is described in this discussion.

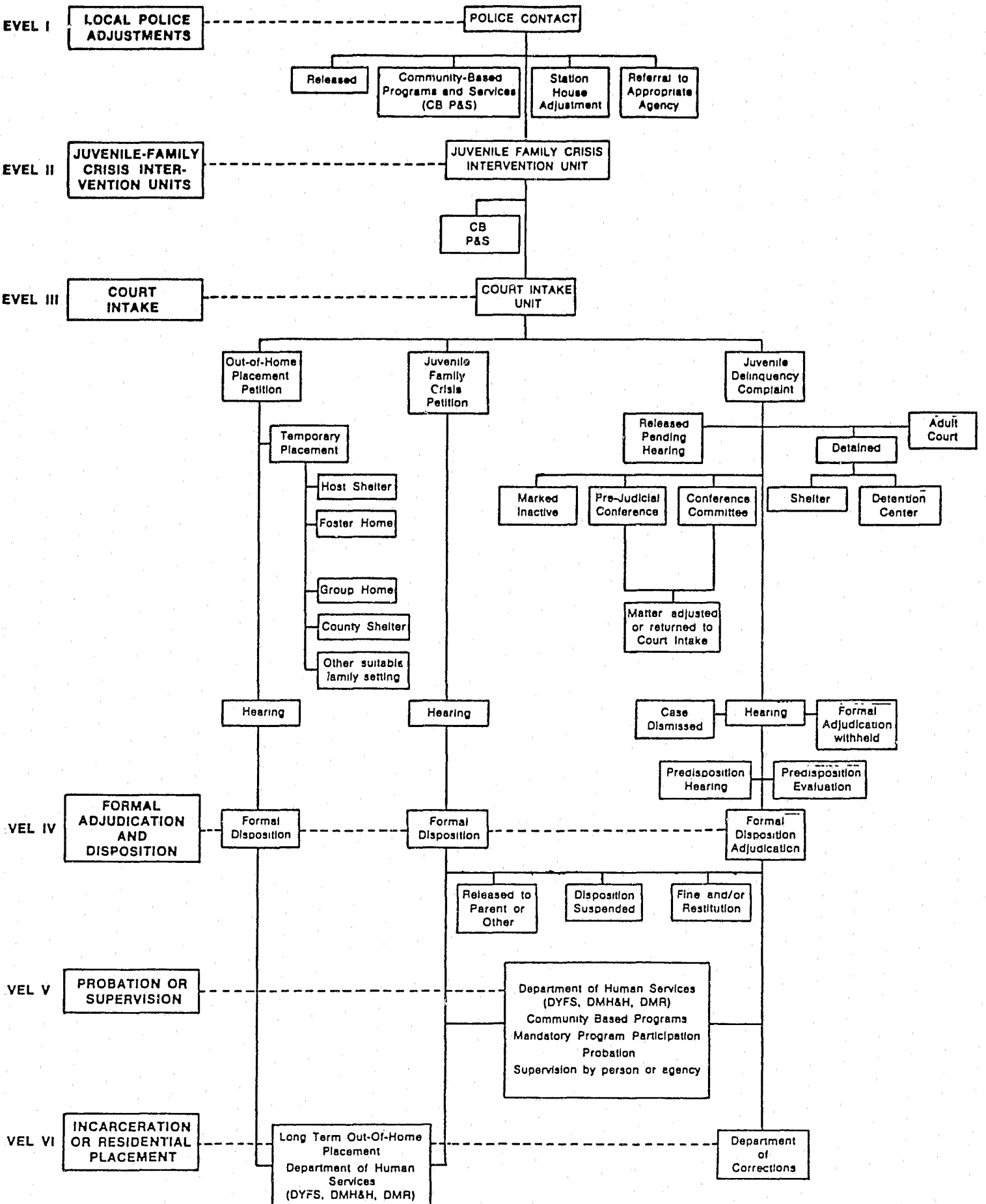
Most of the available resources and services for juveniles are supported by governmental funds other than those provided through this Agency. Where an activity or service is financed through State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funding, it will be so noted.

Funds available under the federal Social Service Block Grant are administered by the Department of Human Services and are available for the development and improvement of the delivery of social services to juveniles on both State and local levels. These include projects which provide counseling, tutoring, recreation and vocational training as well as projects for a particular segment of the population such as mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, Hispanic youth or those with specific problems such as alcohol and drug abuse. Funds also provide assistance to residential treatment facilities which are community based.

The statistics which supplement the description of the system's components are obtained from various sources. However, statewide figures on juveniles in the system are collected at only two points. Arrest data is gathered from 578 law enforcement agencies by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) section of the New Jersey State Police. The term "arrest" is used by the Uniform Crime Reporting Program in reference to juveniles whenever "a person under 18 years of age commits an offense and the circumstances are such that if the offender were an adult an arrest would be made..." (Crime in New Jersey, 1977 UCR p. 52). In general, the UCR states that an arrest is counted "each time a person is taken into custody, notified or cited" (p. 52).

However, not all juveniles who are "arrested" within the UCR meaning are "taken into custody" as spelled out under New Jersey Rules of Court (5:9-2). Therefore, when discussed in this narrative, "arrest" means a police contact

NEW JERSEY'S JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM: SIX MAJOR LEVELS OF ORGANIZATION AND PROCESS



which may or may not result in a court referral. "Taken into custody" refers to a situation where a complaint is actually signed against a juvenile and that juvenile is referred for court processing. Arrest data is compiled under the UCR on a calendar year basis and includes offense, age, sex and race of alleged offenders.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) Statistical and Research section compiles on a court calendar year basis (July 1 to June 30) the status of all juvenile cases as reported monthly by the 21 county Family Parts of Superior Court. These reports do not include a characteristic breakdown of youths or offenses.

It must be noted that statewide arrest data as well as complaint statistics are reported by numbers of contacts or cases and are not a true reflection of the number of individual juveniles in the system. Thus a juvenile arrested more than once would have his or her characteristics noted more than one time. Similarly two or more dispositions made by the Family Court judge may be attributable to one youth who enters the court system several times.

Because the juvenile justice system in New Jersey operates substantially on a county basis, most other statistical information of juveniles in the justice system is kept either internally by each respective unit in the county or by one unit within the county maintaining records on several related units, e.g., the juvenile intake unit in the county will compile information on detention, shelter and possibly the juvenile conference committees. Information on a statewide basis for juveniles in the justice system at this time is therefore available at the police and court levels. Some statewide statistics are also compiled by the units in the Department of Human Services and the Department of Corrections which monitor and evaluate county shelters and juvenile detention centers, respectively.

As some means for comparison, however, the following statistics on New Jersey's overall population are provided:

	1980 New Jersey Juvenile Population (17 and under)	1980 New Jersey Adult Population (18 and above)	Total New Jersey Population
Number	1,990,861	5,373,962	7,364,823
As Percentage of the total	27%	73%	100%
	1986 Estimated New Jersey Population (17 and under)	1986 Estimated New Jersey Population (18 and above)	Total Estimated New Jersey Population
Number	1,831,000	5,789,000	7,620,000
	25%	75%	100%

Source: Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research

Please refer to Table 2 for more specific county population figures.

System Flow and Description

Initial Contact and Police Involvement

Referrals are made into the system by various sources in addition to direct police contact (e.g. social agencies, probation, parole, parents, schools, etc.) and juveniles are diverted at several points. Diversion occurs at initial police contact, referral to court and at court disposition. In 1986 a total of 95,429 arrests of juveniles were made. This accounted for 25% of all arrests made. The arrests do not necessarily represent the actual number of different juveniles arrested. As mentioned previously, one arrest may involve more than one charge and one juvenile may be arrested more than once during the year. More precise breakdowns and comparisons can be found in Tables 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Many juveniles who come into contact with the police are either handled within the department or on the street and released. The contact may or may not be recorded by the police officer, depending on how informal the contact. This occurs to a large proportion of juveniles, although it can vary drastically depending on the county. The other alternatives available to the police are referral to a Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit or to the Court Intake Unit (which happens to most juveniles who are not released), referral to a community-based program or other appropriate agency. If you examine Table 8 you

TABLE 2

POPULATION FIGURES BY COUNTY

New Jersey Counties	1980 Census of Population:				
	Total Residents	Persons Under 5	Persons 5 - 17	Persons 18 - 64	Persons 65+
STATE TOTAL	7,364,823	463,289	1,527,572	4,514,191	859,771
Atlantic County	194,119	11,774	39,288	112,270	30,787
Bergen County	845,385	41,969	157,166	540,974	105,276
Burlington County	362,542	24,781	82,561	226,518	28,682
Camden County	471,650	34,081	103,356	284,981	49,232
Cape May County	82,266	4,736	14,595	46,202	16,733
Cumberland County	132,866	9,573	30,858	76,919	15,516
Essex County	851,116	57,355	183,117	511,883	98,761
Gloucester County	199,917	15,161	45,039	121,994	17,723
Hudson County	556,972	37,306	107,517	342,217	69,932
Hunterdon County	87,361	5,485	20,250	53,522	8,104
Mercer County	307,863	18,273	60,143	194,247	35,200
Middlesex County	595,893	34,797	119,539	388,825	52,732
Monmouth County	503,173	31,423	112,498	299,716	59,536
Morris County	407,630	24,081	91,628	256,125	35,796
Ocean County	346,038	23,282	67,884	183,063	71,809
Passaic County	447,585	30,261	92,735	271,448	53,141
Salem County	64,676	4,669	14,482	37,987	7,538
Somerset County	203,129	11,088	43,224	130,535	18,282
Sussex County	116,119	9,500	27,753	68,731	10,135
Union County	504,094	28,083	95,794	315,550	64,667
Warren County	84,429	5,611	18,145	50,484	10,189

Source: N.J. Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Population Estimates for New Jersey, July 1, 1986.

TABLE 3

JUVENILE ARRESTS

<u>OFFENSES</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Murder	28	43	30
Rape	304	269	281
Robbery	2,733	2,793	2,128
Aggravated Assault	2,416	2,397	2,300
Burglary	6,096	5,977	5,077
Larceny-Theft	15,533	15,094	14,310
Motor Vehicle Theft	<u>1,138</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>1,728</u>
Subtotal Index Offenses	28,248	28,047	25,854
Manslaughter	3	8	7
Simple Assault	8,591	8,613	8,136
Arson	354	311	328
Forgery and Counterfeiting	76	110	95
Fraud	184	350	461
Embezzlement	11	8	20
Stolen Property: Buying, Receiving Possessing, etc.	2,884	3,621	4,320
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	9,058	8,660	7,975
Weapons: Carrying, Possessing, etc.	2,199	2,193	1,995
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	55	63	60
Sex Offenses (Except rape and prostitution)	642	554	537
Drug Abuse Violations	6,154	6,319	6,275
Gambling	22	9	24
Offenses Again Family & Children	10	36	26
Driving Under the Influence	381	335	386
Liquor Laws	4,580	5,288	5,993
Disorderly Conduct	11,280	11,370	11,833
Vagrancy	37	39	28
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	14,041	13,863	12,570
Curfew & Loitering Law Violations	2,073	1,725	2,100
Runaways	<u>5,897</u>	<u>6,461</u>	<u>6,406</u>
 GRAND TOTAL	 <u>96,780*</u>	 <u>97,983*</u>	 <u>95,429*</u>

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Reports, 1984, 1985, 1986

*Not an unduplicated count. One juvenile may be arrested more than once.

TABLE 4

JUVENILE ARREST BY COUNTY/BY SEX

COUNTY	1984		1985		1986	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEM.
ATLANTIC	2,431	457	2,693	540	2,411	5
BERGEN	8,259	2,031	8,050	2,003	7,402	1,9
BURLINGTON	2,581	548	2,841	565	2,801	5
CAMDEN	3,801	937	3,936	819	4,152	8
CAPE MAY	962	255	1,281	293	1,454	3
CUMBERLAND	1,410	343	1,662	364	1,777	3
ESSEX	11,904	2,237	12,165	2,603	12,254	2,4
GLOUCESTER	2,018	447	1,677	367	1,640	4
HUDSON	6,559	1,151	6,344	1,093	5,467	9
HUNTERDON	341	74	419	99	464	1
MERCER	4,426	1,265	4,181	1,195	4,129	1,4
MIDDLESEX	4,957	1,399	4,994	1,347	4,803	1,2
MONMOUTH	5,360	1,567	5,429	1,512	5,144	1,4
MORRIS	3,450	1,015	2,938	966	2,887	8
OCEAN	4,202	1,307	4,258	1,379	4,066	1,1
PASSAIC	5,048	1,017	4,973	1,072	5,091	1,0
SALEM	434	100	526	104	567	1
SOMERSET	1,959	556	1,794	490	1,894	5
SUSSEX	759	206	815	182	864	1
UNION	6,089	1,354	6,686	1,603	6,277	1,5
WARREN	826	221	876	248	1,024	2
TOTALS:	77,776	18,487	78,538	18,844	76,568	18,

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Reports, 1984, 1985, 1986

Juvenile Arrests By Race	1984				1985				WHITE	1986 BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER				
Murder	4	24	-	-	9	34	-	-	8	22	-	-
Rape	106	198	-	-	93	175	-	1	83	198	-	-
Robbery	545	2,184	-	4	592	2,201	-	-	491	1,634	-	3
Aggravated Assault	1,045	1,363	2	6	1,083	1,306	1	7	1,017	1,273	3	7
Burglary	3,851	2,233	-	12	3,555	2,404	3	15	3,108	1,951	2	16
Larceny-Theft	8,666	6,809	6	52	8,148	6,876	5	65	7,576	6,643	3	88
Motor Vehicle Theft	655	476	-	7	738	733	-	3	869	855	-	4
Subtotal of Index Offenses	14,872	13,287	8	81	14,218	13,729	9	91	13,152	12,576	8	118
Manslaughter	-	3	-	-	4	4	-	-	4	3	-	-
Simple Assault	4,931	3,643	3	14	4,779	3,811	1	22	4,565	3,557	-	14
Arson	273	81	-	-	218	92	-	1	253	71	-	4
Forgery and Counterfeiting	53	23	-	-	89	21	-	-	70	25	-	-
Fraud	122	62	-	-	265	85	-	-	363	92	-	6
Embezzlement	9	2	-	-	5	3	-	-	9	11	-	-
Stolen Property; Buying, Receiving, Possessing, etc.	1,391	1,490	1	2	1,727	1,882	-	12	1,802	2,507	-	11
Criminal/Malicious Mischief	6,997	2,037	1	23	6,534	2,102	3	21	6,151	1,801	8	15
Weapons; Carrying, Possessing, etc.	1,435	756	-	8	1,492	690	2	9	1,272	706	6	11
Prostitution and Commercialized Vice	29	26	-	-	19	44	-	-	20	40	-	-
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	327	314	-	1	301	253	-	-	302	234	-	1
Drug Abuse Violations	4,163	1,977	2	12	4,019	2,286	-	14	3,135	3,130	4	6
Gambling	22	-	-	-	3	6	-	-	10	14	-	-
Offenses Against Family and Children	6	4	-	-	31	5	-	-	13	13	-	-
Driving Under the Influence	366	15	-	-	315	17	-	3	376	8	-	2
Liquor Laws	4,420	153	-	7	5,072	200	-	16	5,770	212	-	11
Disorderly Conduct	8,639	2,623	1	17	8,618	2,729	2	21	8,473	3,337	2	21
Vagrancy	26	11	-	-	30	9	-	-	23	5	-	-
All Other Offenses (Except Traffic)	10,708	3,296	3	34	10,325	3,490	1	47	9,252	3,269	3	46
Curfew and Loitering Law Violations	1,620	451	-	2	1,390	335	-	-	1,556	541	1	2
Buntings	4,419	1,463	2	13	4,686	1,756	1	18	4,316	2,060	2	28
GRAND TOTAL	64,828	31,717	21	214	64,140	33,549	19	275	60,887	34,212	34	296

COUNTY	1984				1985				1986			
	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	WHITE	BLACK	AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER
ATLANTIC	1,372	1,513	-	3	1,475	1,752	1	5	1,380	1,539	-	2
BERGEN	8,784	1,436	-	70	8,356	1,626	2	69	7,737	1,536	-	71
BURLINGTON	2,264	846	-	19	2,386	1,007	-	13	2,332	1,004	2	19
CAMDEN	3,109	1,620	2	7	3,054	1,689	3	9	3,167	1,775	1	14
CAPE MAY	1,084	131	-	2	1,428	145	-	1	1,667	177	-	2
CUMBERLAND	1,201	549	1	2	1,457	566	2	1	1,563	593	-	1
ESSEX	5,001	9,124	1	15	5,385	9,352	3	28	4,737	9,875	13	30
GLOUCESTER	2,190	273	1	1	1,733	308	1	2	1,684	360	2	1
HUDSON	5,315	2,374	-	21	4,825	2,584	-	28	4,187	2,198	1	19
HUNTERDON	412	3	-	-	506	8	-	4	588	8	-	1
MERCER	2,150	3,538	-	3	2,152	3,220	-	4	2,007	3,539	-	8
MIDDLESEX	5,108	1,205	7	36	4,990	1,303	2	46	4,571	1,411	-	38
MORMOUTH	5,135	1,779	2	11	5,054	1,873	-	14	4,693	1,837	9	19
MORRIS	4,189	268	1	7	3,660	238	-	6	3,521	244	2	15
OCEAN	4,559	945	2	3	4,513	1,114	-	10	4,174	1,040	-	13
PASSAIC	3,960	2,102	2	1	4,047	1,995	1	2	3,696	2,459	-	10
SALEM	367	177	-	-	436	193	-	1	446	259	-	-
SOMERSET	2,032	481	-	2	1,765	517	-	2	1,896	511	-	6
SUSSEX	958	5	-	2	978	19	-	-	998	15	-	-
UNION	4,236	3,196	2	9	4,488	3,770	4	27	4,298	3,518	4	26
WARREN	1,001	46	-	-	1,021	100	-	3	1,264	44	-	-
TOTALS:	64,427	31,611	21	214	63,709	33,379	19	275	60,606	33,942	34	295

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Report 1984, 1985, 1986

TABLE 7

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN—BY COUNTY—1984

COUNTY	TOTAL		ADULTS		JUVENILES	
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
ATLANTIC	1,244	17,452	1,061	14,747	183	2,705
BERGEN	2,127	29,400	1,651	19,586	476	9,814
BURLINGTON	411	15,083	353	12,012	58	3,071
CAMDEN	1,908	20,729	1,386	16,513	522	4,216
CAPE MAY	110	7,354	90	6,157	20	1,197
CUMBERLAND	1,211	6,262	977	4,743	234	1,519
ESSEX	4,376	42,208	3,464	28,979	912	13,229
GLOUCESTER	211	9,672	178	7,240	33	2,432
HUDSON	8,416	17,882	5,914	12,674	2,502	5,208
HUNTERDON	29	2,270	29	1,855		415
MERCER	1,434	17,923	996	12,670	438	5,253
MIDDLESEX	2,192	21,224	1,621	15,439	571	5,785
MONMOUTH	945	26,142	697	19,463	248	6,679
MORRIS	609	15,188	518	10,814	91	4,374
OCEAN	581	17,865	414	12,523	167	5,342
PASSAIC	4,654	15,144	3,255	10,478	1,399	4,666
SALEM	281	3,829	265	3,311	16	518
SOMERSET	254	7,341	175	4,905	79	2,436
SUSSEX	35	3,951	32	2,989	3	962
UNION	2,024	20,065	1,527	13,119	497	6,946
WARREN	82	3,881	64	2,852	18	1,029
TOTALS:	33,134	320,865	24,667	233,069	8,467	87,796

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Report

TABLE 7
(continued)

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY—1985

COUNTY	TOTAL		ADULTS		JUVENILES	
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
ATLANTIC	1,390	17,408	1,188	14,377	202	3,031
BERGEN	2,239	29,738	1,794	20,130	445	9,608
BURLINGTON	485	16,246	408	12,917	77	3,329
CAMDEN	2,153	22,624	1,618	18,404	535	4,220
CAPE MAY	102	8,711	83	7,156	19	1,555
CUMBERLAND	1,425	6,432	1,119	4,712	306	1,720
ESSEX	5,091	43,044	3,979	29,388	1,112	13,656
GLOUCESTER	194	9,240	177	7,213	17	2,027
HUDSON	7,977	18,394	5,665	13,269	2,312	5,125
HUNTERDON	54	2,647	50	2,133	4	514
MERCER	1,471	17,757	1,112	12,740	359	5,017
MIDDLESEX	2,327	21,861	1,651	16,196	676	5,665
MONMOUTH	1,046	27,122	775	20,452	271	6,670
MORRIS	528	14,590	434	10,780	94	3,810
OCEAN	678	17,923	455	12,509	223	5,414
PASSAIC	4,706	15,422	3,316	10,767	1,390	4,655
SALEM	302	3,895	270	3,297	32	598
SOMERSET	238	7,318	163	5,109	75	2,209
SUSSEX	47	4,201	37	3,214	10	987
UNION	2,500	20,730	1,767	13,174	733	7,556
WARREN	70	4,123	44	3,025	26	1,097
TOTALS:	35,023	329,426	26,105	240,962	8,918	88,466

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Report

TABLE 7
(continued)

ARRESTS BY ETHNIC ORIGIN BY COUNTY--1986

COUNTY	TOTAL		ADULTS		JUVENILES	
	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Not Hispanic	Hispanic	Not Hispanic
ATLANTIC	1,609	16,816	1,424	14,080	185	2,736
BERGEN	2,102	28,509	1,684	19,583	418	8,926
BURLINGTON	577	16,536	481	13,275	96	3,261
CAMDEN	2,472	23,955	1,884	19,586	588	4,369
CAPE MAY	132	9,994	107	8,173	25	1,821
CUMBERLAND	1,563	6,863	1,238	5,031	325	1,832
ESSEX	5,530	43,858	4,382	30,351	1,148	13,507
GLOUCESTER	221	9,628	156	7,646	65	1,982
HUDSON	7,935	17,438	5,837	13,131	2,098	4,307
HUNTERDON	42	2,763	42	2,166	-	597
MERCER	1,495	17,942	1,070	12,813	425	5,129
MIDDLESEX	2,701	22,205	2,007	16,879	694	5,326
MONMOUTH	1,214	27,523	873	21,306	341	6,217
MORRIS	602	14,301	504	10,617	98	3,684
OCEAN	671	17,738	476	12,706	195	5,032
PASSAIC	5,522	17,753	4,005	13,105	1,517	4,648
SALEM	286	4,220	268	3,533	18	687
SOMERSET	219	7,629	136	5,299	83	2,330
SUSSEX	39	3,937	36	2,927	3	1,010
UNION	2,113	20,382	1,385	13,264	728	7,118
WARREN	98	4,769	74	3,485	24	1,284
TOTALS:	37,143	334,759	28,069	248,956	9,074	85,803

Source: Crime in New Jersey; Uniform Crime Report

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COUNTY—1984

COUNTY	HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT	REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
ATLANTIC						
Number	525	2,318	19	13	13	2,888
Percent Distribution	18.2	80.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	100.0
BERGEN						
Number	5,883	4,116	67	187	37	10,290
Percent Distribution	57.2	40.0	0.7	1.8	0.4	100.0
BURLINGTON						
Number	1,410	1,444	32	30	13	3,129
Percent Distribution	45.1	52.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	100.0
CAMDEN						
Number	1,589	3,148	1	12	10	4,738
Percent Distribution	33.1	66.4	-	0.3	0.2	100.0
CAPE MAY						
Number	360	847	4	-	6	1,217
Percent Distribution	29.6	69.6	0.3	-	0.5	100.0
CUMBERLAND						
Number	286	1,479	-	4	4	1,753
Percent Distribution	15.2	84.4	-	0.2	0.2	100.0
ESSEX						
Number	4,619	9,309	145	53	15	14,141
Percent Distribution	32.7	65.8	1.0	0.4	0.1	100.0
GLOUCESTER						
Number	1,081	1,368	2	3	11	2,465
Percent Distribution	43.9	55.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0
HUDSON						
Number	3,285	4,335	105	1	4	7,710
Percent Distribution	42.3	56.2	1.4	-	0.1	100.0
HUNTERDON						
Number	219	189	3	2	3	415
Percent Distribution	52.5	45.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	100.0
MERCER						
Number	2,537	2,843	443	58	12	5,891
Percent Distribution	44.8	48.4	7.8	1.0	0.2	100.0

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COUNTY—1984

COUNTY	HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT	REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
MIDDLESEX						
Number	2,900	3,341	43	46	26	6,358
Percent Distribution	45.6	52.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	100.0
MONMOUTH						
Number	2,714	4,071	35	33	74	6,927
Percent Distribution	39.2	58.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	100.0
MORRIS						
Number	1,939	2,418	38	43	29	4,465
Percent Distribution	43.4	54.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	100.0
OCEAN						
Number	3,852	1,628	4	8	17	5,509
Percent Distribution	69.9	29.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0
PASSAIC						
Number	2,955	3,032	14	39	15	6,065
Percent Distribution	48.9	50.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	100.0
SALEM						
Number	112	409	5	5	3	534
Percent Distribution	21.0	76.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	100.0
SOMERSET						
Number	1,223	1,200	40	38	14	2,515
Percent Distribution	48.6	47.7	1.6	1.5	0.6	100.0
SUSSEX						
Number	470	474	-	6	15	965
Percent Distribution	49.7	49.1	-	0.6	1.6	100.0
UNION						
Number	4,155	3,103	101	52	32	7,443
Percent Distribution	55.8	41.7	1.4	0.7	0.4	100.0
WARREN						
Number	460	566	1	13	7	1,047
Percent Distribution	43.9	54.1	0.1	1.2	0.7	100.0
TOTAL						
Number	42,523	51,634	1,102	644	360	96,263
Percent Distribution	44.2	53.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	100.0

TABLE 8

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Report

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COUNTY--1985

COUNTY	HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT	REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
ATLANTIC						
Number	783	2,393	15	33	9	3,233
Percent Distribution	24.2	74.0	0.5	1.0	0.3	100.0
BERGEN						
Number	5,631	4,191	37	174	20	10,053
Percent Distribution	56.0	41.7	0.4	1.7	0.2	100.0
BURLINGTON						
Number	1,163	2,170	22	41	10	3,406
Percent Distribution	34.1	63.7	0.6	1.2	0.3	100.0
CAMDEN						
Number	1,606	3,127	7	5	10	4,755
Percent Distribution	33.8	65.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0
CAPE MAY						
Number	566	1,002	1	-	5	1,574
Percent Distribution	36.0	63.7	0.1	-	0.3	100.0
CUMBERLAND						
Number	274	1,745	1	3	3	2,026
Percent Distribution	13.5	86.1	-	0.1	0.1	100.0
ESSEX						
Number	5,030	9,561	122	43	12	14,768
Percent Distribution	34.1	64.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0
GLOUCESTER						
Number	740	1,273	1	15	15	2,044
Percent Distribution	36.2	62.3	-	0.7	0.7	100.0
HUDSON						
Number	2,910	4,436	84	2	5	7,437
Percent Distribution	39.1	59.6	1.1	-	0.1	100.0
HUNTERDON						
Number	202	304	6	2	4	518
Percent Distribution	39.0	56.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	100.0
MERCER						
Number	2,586	2,660	8	116	6	5,376
Percent Distribution	48.1	49.5	0.1	2.2	0.1	100.0

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COUNTY--1985

COUNTY	HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT	REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
MIDDLESEX						
Number	2,568	3,685	30	34	24	6,341
Percent Distribution	40.5	59.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	100.0
MONMOUTH						
Number	2,691	4,185	21	17	27	6,941
Percent Distribution	38.8	60.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	100.0
MORRIS						
Number	1,740	1,961	103	78	22	3,904
Percent Distribution	44.6	50.2	2.6	2.0	0.6	100.0
OCEAN						
Number	4,024	1,578	5	12	18	5,637
Percent Distribution	71.4	28.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	100.0
PASSAIC						
Number	3,260	2,715	16	44	10	6,045
Percent Distribution	53.9	44.9	0.3	0.7	0.2	100.0
SALEM						
Number	108	517	1	-	4	630
Percent Distribution	17.1	82.1	0.2	-	0.6	100.0
SOMERSET						
Number	1,008	1,181	50	35	10	2,284
Percent Distribution	44.1	51.7	2.2	1.5	0.4	100.0
SUSSEX						
Number	506	484	6	8	13	997
Percent Distribution	50.8	48.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	100.0
UNION						
Number	4,167	3,902	158	27	15	8,289
Percent Distribution	50.5	47.1	1.9	0.3	0.2	100.0
WARREN						
Number	427	677	5	5	10	1,124
Percent Distribution	38.0	60.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	100.0
TOTAL						
Number	42,010	53,727	699	694	252	97,382
Percent Distribution	43.1	55.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	100.0

TABLE 8
(cont inued)

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Report

TABLE 8
(continued)

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COUNTY—1986

COUNTY	HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT	REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
ATLANTIC						
Number	651	2,215	14	17	24	2,921
Percent Distribution	22.3	75.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	100.0
BERGEN						
Number	5,469	3,720	38	86	31	9,344
Percent Distribution	59.5	39.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	100.0
BURLINGTON						
Number	1,228	2,040	10	29	12	3,357
Percent Distribution	36.5	62.0	0.3	0.9	0.4	100.0
CAMDEN						
Number	1,537	3,398	2	4	18	4,957
Percent Distribution	31.0	68.5	-	0.1	0.4	100.0
CAPE MAY						
Number	612	1,214	-	12	8	1,846
Percent Distribution	33.2	65.8	-	0.7	0.4	100.0
CUMBERLAND						
Number	485	1,667	-	-	5	2,157
Percent Distribution	22.5	77.3	-	-	0.2	100.0
ESSEX						
Number	4,724	8,845	52	24	10	14,655
Percent Distribution	32.2	67.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	100.0
GLOUCESTER						
Number	691	1,334	13	4	5	2,047
Percent Distribution	33.8	65.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	100.0
HUDSON						
Number	2,430	3,874	98	-	3	6,405
Percent Distribution	37.9	60.5	1.5	-	-	100.0
HUNTERDON						
Number	240	348	-	2	9	597
Percent Distribution	40.2	58.0	-	0.3	1.5	100.0
MERCER						
Number	2,637	2,644	227	41	5	5,554
Percent Distribution	47.5	47.5	4.1	0.7	0.1	100.0

POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY COUNTY—1986

COUNTY	HANDLED WITHIN DEPARTMENT AND RELEASED	REFERRED TO JUVENILE COURT OR PROBATION DEPARTMENT	REFERRED TO WELFARE AGENCY	REFERRED TO OTHER POLICE AGENCY	REFERRED TO CRIMINAL OR ADULT COURT	TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES
MIDDLESEX						
Number	2,218	3,700	27	50	24	6,020
Percent Distribution	36.9	61.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	100.0
MONMOUTH						
Number	2,479	3,982	21	29	47	6,558
Percent Distribution	37.8	60.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	100.0
MORRIS						
Number	1,782	1,863	63	54	20	3,782
Percent Distribution	47.1	49.3	1.7	1.4	0.5	100.0
OCEAN						
Number	3,757	1,434	4	6	28	5,227
Percent Distribution	71.9	27.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0
PASSAIC						
Number	3,319	2,794	19	22	11	6,165
Percent Distribution	53.8	45.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0
SALEM						
Number	73	625	3	1	3	705
Percent Distribution	10.4	88.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	100.0
SOMERSET						
Number	1,249	1,082	12	52	18	2,413
Percent Distribution	51.8	44.8	0.5	2.2	0.7	100.0
SUSSEX						
Number	449	549	-	5	11	1,013
Percent Distribution	44.3	54.1	-	0.5	1.1	100.0
UNION						
Number	3,910	3,826	83	22	5	7,846
Percent Distribution	49.8	48.8	1.1	0.3	0.1	100.0
WARREN						
Number	819	684	-	1	4	1,308
Percent Distribution	47.3	52.3	-	0.1	0.3	100.0
TOTAL						
Number	40,558	52,873	688	481	299	94,877
Percent Distribution	42.7	55.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	100.0

Source: Crime in New Jersey, Uniform Crime Report

can get a good idea of the variations in counties as to the dispositions of juveniles taken into custody.

In many departments in the State, social workers work in conjunction with police officers to offer counseling to juveniles who have police contact and their families. This has been supported financially in the past by the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency. The social worker often establishes relationships with teachers and counselors in the school system to be able to provide a more supportive network for juveniles participating in counseling services.

In many cases, juveniles may be referred by the police directly to youth services bureaus or other community youth agencies. The police social services unit may also refer a youth to an outside agency/project for additional services or services the counselor cannot provide directly.

For those juveniles who are not handled at the police level, a complaint is initiated and referral is made for family court processing. In 1986 the percentage of referrals to family court or probation's intake unit varied from 27.4% in Ocean County to 88.7% in Salem County. Juveniles referred to court will usually be released to their parents, guardian or other responsible adult pending case disposition unless the adult is unwilling or unavailable to accept the child or unless such release would be harmful to the juvenile or the community. If the latter is the case, then a decision must be made whether detention or shelter care is warranted.

Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Units

The new Juvenile Code abolished the category of JINS (Juvenile in Need of Supervision) and created the category of Juvenile-Family Crisis. The new Code requires that there be established in each county one or more juvenile-family crisis intervention units to attend and stabilize juvenile and family problems. The units shall provide continuous 24 hours on call service. The purpose of the unit is to provide an emphasis upon the voluntary exhaustion of community services prior to court involvement. The units must make all reasonable efforts

to keep the family intact.

The following types of problems are legally allowed for referrals to crisis intervention units (CIU): unauthorized absence from home for more than 24 hours (runaway), repeated unauthorized absences from school (truancy), serious juvenile family conflict, serious threat to the physical safety and/or well-being of a juvenile. In addition, petty disorderly offenses and in some instances other delinquency acts may also be referred to the CIU.

If the situation cannot be stabilized after crisis intervention or community services are exhausted, or in any case where a juvenile must be placed outside of his/her home, intake must file a petition for a court hearing. Upon the filing of the petition, the jurisdiction of the court shall extend to the juveniles, parent or guardian, or other family member contributing to the crisis.

SLEPA funds were provided to four counties to establish family crisis intervention units prior to the passage of the new Juvenile Justice Code. The units located in Passaic, Gloucester, Mercer and Union Counties served as models for this component of the new legislation. Juvenile-family crisis intervention units are now in existence in every county. Units are generally located in the intake unit or in the probation department. However, in some counties, the units are located in community mental health centers. Although the level of operation varies from county to county, many of the units have indicated some success in diverting juveniles and their families from the court process. Please refer to Table 9 for court data on petitions filed for families in crisis cases and Table 10 which provides more specific data for 1986 for the individual counties.

A total of 14,795 new juvenile-family crisis cases were handled by the CIUs in 1986. Of the almost 15,000 cases handled, only 1,030 resulted in petitions to Family Court. Furthermore, only 571 cases resulted in placement of juveniles out of their homes.

Court Intake

Most court processes and decisions surrounding such areas as detention and

CASE FLOW SUMMARY
 JUVENILES IN NEED OF SUPERVISION
 JULY, 1983 - JUNE, 1984

		ADDED	DISPOSED	CLEARED	INVENTORY*	PENDING**
					# Z	
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
THE STATE	cp	4,742	5,359	617	0 100 %	0
	%c	-59 %	-54 %		%-100 %	%-1C
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ATLANTIC	cp	310	324	14	0 100 %	0
	%c	-58 %	-56 %		%-100 %	%-1C
BERGEN	cp	287	384	97	0 100 %	0
	%c	-57 %	-47 %		%-100 %	%-1C
BURLINGTON	cp	130	135	5	0 100 %	0
	%c	-50 %	-49 %		%-100 %	%-1C
CAMDEN	cp	121	126	5	0 100 %	0
	%c	-73 %	-72 %		%-100 %	%-1C
CAPE MAY	cp	161	165	4	0 100 %	0
	%c	-48 %	-48 %		%-100 %	%-1C
CUMBERLAND	cp	162	173	11	0 100 %	0
	%c	-61 %	-58 %		%-100 %	%-1C
ESSEX	cp	468	508	40	0 100 %	0
	%c	-57 %	-55 %		%-100 %	%-1C
GLOUCESTER	cp	95	111	16	0 100 %	0
	%c	-61 %	-56 %		%-100 %	%-1C
HUDSON	cp	573	791	218	0 100 %	0
	%c	-57 %	-37 %		%-100 %	%-1C
HUNTERDON	cp	88	110	22	0 100 %	0
	%c	-28 %	-23 %		%-100 %	%-1C
MERCER	cp	204	237	33	0 100 %	0
	%c	-65 %	-60 %		%-100 %	%-1C
MIDDLESEX	cp	189	203	14	0 100 %	0
	%c	-66 %	-64 %		%-100 %	%-1C
HONMOUTH	cp	315	348	33	0 100 %	0
	%c	-64 %	-61 %		%-100 %	%-1C
MORRIS	cp	264	279	15	0 100 %	0
	%c	-58 %	-57 %		%-100 %	%-1C
OCEAN	cp	136	147	11	0 100 %	0
	%c	-64 %	-62 %		%-100 %	%-1C
PASSAIC	cp	570	582	12	0 100 %	0
	%c	-50. %	-48 %		%-100 %	%-1C
SALEM	cp	78	80	2	0 100 %	0
	%c	-45 %	-55 %		%-100 %	%-1C
SOMERSET	cp	43	52	9	0 100 %	0
	%c	-76 %	-73 %		%-100 %	%-1C
SUSSEX	cp	56	73	17	0 100 %	0
	%c	-44 %	-19 %		%-100 %	%-1C
UNION	cp	426	456	30	0 100 %	0
	%c	-62 %	-61 %		%-100 %	%-1C

TABLE 9
(continued)

CALENDAR STATUS SUMMARY
JUVENILE/FAMILY CRISIS PETITIONS
JULY, 1984 - JUNE, 1985

		ADDED #	DISPOSED #	CLEARED #	PENDING #
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====
THE STATE	cp	1,978	1,982	4	146
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====
ATLANTIC	cp	16	16	0	0
BERGEN	cp	175	175	0	0
BURLINGTON	cp	100	100	0	8
CAMDEN	cp	65	75	10	2
CAPE MAY	cp	182	186	4	0
CUMBERLAND	cp	74	65	-9	10
ESSEX	cp	131	115	-16	41
GLOUCESTER	cp	46	38	-8	10
HUDSON	cp	174	172	-2	31
HUNTERDON	cp	27	27	0	5
MERCER	cp	10	10	0	3
MIDDLESEX	cp	224	235	11	11
MONMOUTH	cp	117	117	0	4
MORRIS	cp	76	76	0	8
OCEAN	cp	29	26	-3	3
PASSAIC	cp	51	68	17	0
SALEM	cp	6	4	-2	2
SOMERSET	cp	9	8	-1	0
SUSSEX	cp	45	45	0	0
UNION	cp	404	405	1	8
WARREN	cp	17	19	2	0

cp refers to the 'current period'
%c is the 'percentage change' from the previous year

FAMILY IN CRISIS
FAMILY DIVISION CASE SUMMARY (PART I)

JULY, 1985 - JUNE, 1986

		added	dis- posed	cleared	under 3 mos.	3-6 mos.	6+ mos.	total pending
THE STATE	cp	1,670	1,676	6	100	21	19	140
ATLANTIC	cp	93	93	0	0	0	0	0
BERGEN	cp	164	164	0	0	0	0	0
BURLINGTON	cp	69	66	-3	7	3	1	11
CAMDEN	cp	97	86	-11	12	0	0	12
CAPE MAY	cp	65	65	0	0	0	0	0
CUMBERLAND	cp	73	76	3	6	1	0	7
ESSEX	cp	111	142	31	9	1	0	10
GLOUCESTER	cp	33	35	2	7	1	0	8
HUDSON	cp	155	159	4	14	5	8	27
HUNTERDON	cp	12	16	4	1	0	0	1
MERCER	cp	11	9	-2	5	0	0	5
MIDDLESEX	cp	201	210	9	2	0	0	2
MONMOUTH	cp	117	119	2	2	0	0	2
MORRIS	cp	96	92	-4	7	4	1	12
OCEAN	cp	15	9	-6	5	4	0	9
UNION	cp	48	48	0	0	0	0	0
SALEM	cp	18	4	-14	7	1	9	17
SOMERSET	cp	4	3	-1	1	0	0	1
SUSSEX	cp	39	39	0	0	0	0	0
UNION	cp	233	227	-6	13	1	0	14
WARREN	cp	16	14	-2	2	0	0	2

TABLE 10
 CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS
 January 1986 to December 1986

	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon	Mercer	Middlesex	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren
Pending from previous month	38	81	38	3	8	2	0	55	156	6	55	60	4	198	65	84	18	105	79	0	21
New cases added	581	546	730	1,587	258	353	3,002	662	775	118	835	830	1,202	430	357	700	349	400	370	541	169
Cases disposed without referral	312	314	445	1,379	141	223	1,976	499	378	40	742	505	657	127	312	303	294	352	154	206	110
Cases disposed by petition	84	59	67	75	31	52	118	25	68	0	16	124	71	57	6	30	13	0	16	105	13
Cases referred to DYFS	127	86	98	160	50	58	113	47	99	18	23	118	194	4	29	173	45	11	10	140	9
Cases referred to private agency	46	45	86	45	60	18	134	27	78	24	14	63	18	101	24	60	11	8	2	90	8
Parent referred for substance abuse	7	3	5	0	2	6	69	0	4	3	0	4	0	0	4	53	4	1	7	3	3
Juvenile referred for substance abuse	26	50	82	95	10	20	172	27	47	18	46	70	19	1	20	123	24	7	25	58	11
Delinquency cases referred to CIU	2	0	10	0	6	3	535	10	83	1	12	11	8	1	2	14	20	2	25	0	3
Out of home placement	30	31	35	32	27	21	40	20	35	5	3	59	59	14	5	4	17	1	28	97	8

Source: N. J. Department of Human Services, Office of Community Relations, July 1987

TABLE 10

shelter placement, calendaring and complaint screening and adjustment is centralized and coordinated through juvenile intake units which operate on a 24-hour basis. These units have in most instances, developed out of county probation departments and are staffed largely by probation officers (now titled intake officers) who have most often achieved senior level status in the juvenile or domestic relations section of the probation department. Intake units are under the direct authority and supervision of the county Family Court judges. The Administrative Office of the Courts, which oversees the operations of the judiciary, has overall control of the intake units.

The intake process is initiated upon receipt of a complaint. This is most often received through the police or the Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit, but may also come from social agency referrals, probation and parole, schools, parents or individual complaints. Thus any party seeking to take legal action against a youth must go through intake prior to a court hearing.

At this stage, intake staff screen the complaint and recommend to the judge and the prosecutor whether or not additional court action is warranted. If the judge or prosecutor decides judicial attention is necessary, the complaint is docketed with the court (in some counties this may be done prior to intake referrals). It is also the responsibility of intake units to insure that complaints are worded properly and cited accurately according to law. The case is then placed on the counsel or no counsel calendar. Counsel is required by law when there is a possibility of institutional confinement as the result of an adjudication. R.5:9-1(b).

Where the judge determines court referral and disposition are not found to be in the best interests of the public or juveniles, alternative case dispositions are available at the intake level. It is at this decision making stage that the use of discretionary authority is again crucial in determining whether a youth will be diverted from further system processing. This diversion is one of the most important goals of intake services.

It must be remembered, however, that use of a diversion alternative is voluntary on the part of the juvenile where there is an admission of guilt. The juvenile may elect at any time to proceed with a court hearing.

Alternative methods of case disposition usually consist of pre-judicial conferences and juvenile conference committee referrals. Pre-judicial conferences are held by intake officers with the juvenile, family, complainant and any other involved parties to assess problems and determine a course of action. These often include referral to available community resources for counseling, restitution or community services. The case can also be dismissed. A follow-up is conducted on all matters referred to other agencies to determine compliance or problems with the agreed upon terms. Cases referred to pre-judicial conferences generally are those involving status offenses such as incorrigibility, truancy or runaway, where services to the juvenile and family are needed and the CIU was not successful in accomplishing participation by the juvenile/family.

Juvenile conference committees are appointed by the court under R.5:10-2 authorizing one or more committees for the county. These committees consist of between six and nine community members representative of the various socio-economic, social and ethnic characteristics of the community. Generally, minor complaints of the first offender including but not limited to vandalism, trespassing, malicious damage, creating a disturbance and driving without a license will be referred to juvenile conference committees. The function of the juvenile conference committee is to express community disapproval and recommend behavior limits to parents or guardians in an attempt to forestall future and possibly more serious misconduct by the juvenile. Please refer to Table 11 for data on cases handled by juvenile conference committees.

For both pre-judicial and conference committee dispositions, if a satisfactory adjustment is made within a certain period (usually six months) the intake staff recommends to the court that the matter be dismissed. If a satisfactory adjustment

TABLE 11

CASES HANDLED BY JUVENILE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

<u>County</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>
Atlantic	555	316
Bergen	1,001	796
Burlington	571	263
Camden	1,883	1,165
Cape May	335	206
Cumberland	422	263
Essex	1,321	881
Gloucester	400	316
Hudson	523	373
Hunterdon	57	53
Mercer	228	140
Middlesex	953	1,015
Monmouth	1,007	736
Morris	607	504
Ocean	227	189
Passaic	514	389
Salem	175	92
Somerset	14	0
Sussex	200	124
Union	416	390
Warren	<u>43</u>	<u>95</u>
TOTAL:	11,452	8,306

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts

is not reached and these alternatives prove unsuccessful, referral to court for a hearing is made.

Aside from intake's responsibility to handle all matters of complaints and diversion from court processing, these units also function to 1) supervise and coordinate the juvenile conference committees in each county; 2) maintain a comprehensive updated index file of all available community referral services and resources; 3) assist local law enforcement agencies in developing guidelines structuring the discretionary handling of juvenile matters and in cultivating referral resources.

Courts, through the intake unit components, are provided with comprehensive screening and review of all cases and those juveniles who do not warrant additional court attention are systematically diverted. Complaint screening not only identifies those juveniles who could best be helped by non-judicial settlement, but also those who are chronic or serious offenders and need court intervention and possible segregation from society.

Detention and Shelter Care

The initial decision to hold a juvenile in a detention center or shelter care facility pending court action is made by a staff member of the county Family Court intake unit. There is 24 hour coverage by staff for this purpose. No juvenile 11 years of age or under shall be placed in detention unless he/she is charged with an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a crime of the first or second degree or arson. The court shall only order pretrial detention of a juvenile over the age of 11 if it finds either that detention is necessary to secure the presence of the juvenile at the next hearing or that the physical safety of persons or property of the community would be seriously threatened if a juvenile charged with an offense were not detained, N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-37(

A detention or shelter care court hearing is required by the next morning after placement to determine if continued holding is necessary. If the youth is not represented by counsel at the first hearing, counsel must be provided at a second hearing, which must be held within two court days. An order continuing

detention or shelter care shall provide for review at intervals of no more than 14 days and a hearing shall be scheduled on the complaint within 30 days.

It is at this decision point in the system that a distinction in processing is made between the alleged delinquent and status offender (juvenile-family crisis case). Detention means the temporary care of juveniles in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition. Shelter care means the temporary placement of juveniles in facilities without physical restriction pending court disposition N.J.S.A. 2A:4-43 (c & d).

It is required that any juvenile charged with a delinquent offense and held in detention must have a probable cause hearing within a reasonable period of time. To sustain continued detention from the evidence introduced at the hearing there must be probable cause to believe that an act of delinquency has been committed and that the juvenile has committed it.

A juvenile may not be placed or detained in shelter care prior to disposition unless 1) there is no appropriate adult custodian to assume responsibility for the juvenile and release based only on a summons to the juvenile is inappropriate; 2) it is necessary to protect the health or safety of the juvenile; 3) it is necessary to secure his presence at the next hearing or 4) the physical or mental condition of the juvenile makes his immediate release impractical N.J.S.A. 2A:4-56(c).

Juveniles charged with status offenses shall not be placed in physically restricting facilities. Juveniles charged with delinquent offenses, however, may be placed in shelter care. Shelter facilities are specified and inspected by staff of the New Jersey Department of Human Services-Division of Youth and Family Services. The Juvenile Detention and Monitoring Unit which is directly responsible to the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections conducts extensive inspections of the detention facilities in order to evaluate programming and physical plan. Manuals of Standards have been prepared for detention and shelter care which are used by staff from both departments.

Juvenile detention facilities have had particular problems in meeting the standards and the Department of Corrections Unit has been very active in assisting counties in complying with them. These include meeting fire regulations, safety measures and other maintenance and building requirements. More serious has been the mistreatment of youths committed to the facilities. The Unit worked with the Division of Youth and Family Services to develop procedures so that incidents of child abuse could be more readily detected and reported in temporary holding facilities. The Unit has also been instrumental in providing training in understanding and working with the type of youth committed to detention centers.

Since the early 1970's State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds have initiated and expanded a variety of activities in detention and shelter facilities. These include the provision of teachers, social workers and coordinators of volunteer programs. Funds have also supported training workshops and seminars for teachers, line staff and administrators.

The new Juvenile Justice Code provides the court with a new dispositional alternative of sentencing a juvenile adjudicated delinquent to a maximum term of 60 days in an approved juvenile detention facility. The juvenile detention facility must be specifically approved for this purpose by the Department of Corrections. The new Code also requires the department to specify the number of sentenced juveniles that may be housed in the facility (no more than 50% of the approved capacity). Juveniles sentenced to detention must be adjudicated for a fourth degree or higher crime or a repetitive disorderly persons' offense. First time disorderly persons and all petty disorderly persons offenders are not eligible.

The Department of Corrections has promulgated minimum standards which must be met by those facilities receiving adjudicated delinquents under the new Juvenile Code commitment program. As of September 30, 1987, the following counties have been approved by the Department for the 60-day detention commitment program: Cumberland, Middlesex, Ocean, Sussex, Warren, Somerset, and Bergen. From July 1985

through June 1986, a total of 93 juveniles received detention center commitment sentences. Please refer to Tables 12, 13, and 14 for data on detention and shelter placements.

Assignment for Court Hearing (Formal Adjudication/Disposition)

Juveniles not diverted to conference committees, pre-judicial conferences or family crisis intervention units are referred to the court for a hearing before a judge. (Please refer to Tables 15 and 16) At the time of court assignment, juveniles may also be referred to other counties having jurisdiction or after a hearing, may be transferred to another court to be tried as an adult. The latter referral may occur when a juvenile, 14 years of age or older at the time of the alleged delinquent act, elects to have the case heard in adult court.

N.J.S.A. 2A:4-4-49.

However, the court may, on its own, waive jurisdiction of the case at a hearing with mandatory representation by counsel for the juvenile and his/her parents delinquent act if: 1) the juvenile was 14 years of age or older at the time of the alleged offence; 2) there is probable cause to believe that the juvenile committed a delinquent act or acts which if committed by an adult would constitute a crime of the first degree, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault, aggravated assault which would constitute a crime of the second degree, kidnapping or aggravated arson or an attempt to conspire to commit any of these crimes; 3) a crime committed at a time when the juvenile had previously been adjudicated delinquent, or convicted, on the basis of any of the offenses listed above; 4) an offense against a person committed in an aggressive, violent and willful manner or the unlawful possession of a firearm, destructive device or other prohibited weapon, or arson; 5) a violation of section 19 of the "Controlled Dangerous Substances Act" (distribution of drugs); 6) crimes which are part of a continuing criminal activity in concert with two or more persons and the circumstances of the crimes show the juvenile has knowingly devoted himself to criminal activity as a source of livelihood.

TABLE 12

JUVENILES IN DETENTION FACILITIES IN NEW JERSEY1984

COUNTY	ADMISSIONS			AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Atlantic	230	40	270	9.5	.9	10.4	15.1	8.5	14.1
Bergen	409	109	518	19.3	3.3	22.6	17.3	11.1	16.0
Burlington	226	13	239	11.1	.3	11.4	18.0	8.1	17.5
Camden	446	114	580	20.0	4.6	24.6	15.7	14.8	15.5
Cape May	42	7	49	1.3	.2	1.5	11.2	9.3	11.0
Cumberland	315	80	395	13.4	2.5	15.9	15.6	11.3	14.7
Essex	1,659	262	1,921	63.3	3.9	67.2	14.0	5.4	12.8
Gloucester	138	44	182	7.4	2.4	9.8	19.7	19.6	19.6
Hudson	1,237	150	1,387	37.3	4.3	41.5	11.0	10.4	11.0
Hunterdon	19	3	22	1.0	.1	1.0	18.6	10.0	17.4
Mercer	479	95	574	23.6	6.3	29.9	18.1	24.1	19.1
Middlesex	387	51	438	20.0	.7	20.7	19.0	4.7	17.3
Monmouth	269	50	319	14.7	2.1	16.8	20.0	15.6	19.3
Morris	236	84	320	10.9	3.2	14.1	16.9	14.0	16.2
Ocean	173	33	206	8.1	1.8	9.9	17.2	20.2	17.7
Passaic	600	72	672	49.8	4.5	54.3	30.4	22.7	29.6
Salem	39	19	58	2.4	1.7	4.1	22.4	32.4	25.7
Somerset	134	46	180	4.8	1.6	6.3	13.0	12.5	12.9
Sussex	85	44	129	3.2	.7	3.9	13.7	6.2	11.1
Union	582	57	639	21.8	1.6	23.4	13.7	10.2	13.4
Warren	79	36	115	4.0	1.2	5.2	18.5	12.5	16.6
TOTAL	7,804	1,409	9,213	346.9	47.7	394.7	16.3	12.4	15.7

TABLE 12
(continued)

JUVENILES IN DETENTION FACILITIES IN NEW JERSEY

1985

COUNTY	ADMISSIONS			AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Atlantic	243	24	267	8.8	1.0	9.8	13.2	14.7	13.4
Bergen	399	112	511	18.1	3.3	21.5	16.6	10.8	15.3
Burlington	250	38	288	12.1	.8	12.9	17.6	7.7	16.3
Camden	503	100	603	19.8	3.3	23.1	14.4	12.2	14.0
Cape May	64	5	69	2.5	.3	2.8	14.5	22.0	15.0
Cumberland	228	41	269	14.7	1.8	16.4	23.5	15.9	22.3
Essex	1,647	151	1,798	75.3	4.8	80.2	16.7	11.7	16.3
Hudson	122	37	159	6.9	1.9	8.8	20.6	18.9	20.2
Madison	1,158	122	1,280	30.0	2.7	32.7	9.4	8.0	9.3
Monterdon	17	0	17	.8	0	.8	17.1	0	17.1
Mercer	468	79	547	25.9	3.6	29.5	20.2	16.5	19.7
Middlesex	378	71	449	22.2	1.3	23.5	21.4	6.7	19.1
Monmouth	322	49	371	19.6	2.1	21.7	22.2	15.7	21.3
Morris	202	78	280	8.6	2.9	11.6	15.6	13.7	15.1
Ocean	187	28	215	10.7	1.1	11.8	20.9	14.4	20.0
Passaic	689	54	743	51.4	3.2	54.6	27.2	21.9	26.8
Palmer	35	16	51	2.7	1.2	3.9	28.1	28.1	28.1
Somerset	169	45	214	6.6	2.3	8.9	14.3	18.3	15.1
Sussex	100	26	126	4.9	.6	5.5	17.7	8.6	15.8
Union	740	103	843	47.0	2.5	49.5	23.2	8.9	21.4
Warren	74	14	88	2.0	.2	2.2	9.8	4.9	9.0
TOTAL	7,995	1,193	9,188	390.5	41.0	431.5	17.8	12.5	17.1

JUVENILES IN DETENTION FACILITIES IN NEW JERSEY

1986

COUNTY	ADMISSIONS			AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION			AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Atlantic	250	34	284	21.6	2.3	24.0	31.6	24.7	30.8
Bergen	412	60	472	20.9	1.8	22.7	18.5	10.8	17.5
Burlington	193	26	219	12.1	.5	12.6	22.9	7.5	21.0
Camden	590	103	693	26.7	4.4	31.0	16.5	15.5	16.3
Cape May	70	7	77	3.7	.5	4.2	19.2	27.4	19.9
Cumberland	200	67	267	12.0	3.1	15.1	21.9	17.0	20.7
Essex	1,973	170	2,143	138.4	7.0	145.4	25.6	15.0	24.8
Gloucester	126	30	156	5.0	.6	5.7	14.6	7.8	13.3
Hudson	863	95	958	37.3	2.1	39.5	15.8	8.2	15.0
Hunterdon	38	7	45	1.9	.1	2.0	18.5	2.9	16.1
Mercer	546	60	606	29.2	2.3	31.5	19.5	13.9	19.0
Middlesex	466	72	538	24.6	1.6	26.1	19.2	8.0	17.7
Monmouth	392	81	473	21.1	3.6	24.7	19.6	16.4	19.1
Morris	234	79	313	10.8	3.6	14.4	16.8	16.7	16.8
Ocean	172	25	197	13.4	1.4	14.8	28.5	20.1	27.4
Passaic	699	88	787	55.7	3.7	59.4	29.1	15.2	27.5
Salem	35	11	46	3.3	.4	3.8	34.9	13.7	29.8
Somerset	86	19	105	7.1	1.6	8.7	30.3	29.8	30.2
Sussex	108	12	120	7.1	.2	7.3	23.9	7.2	22.2
Union	936	110	1,046	53.4	5.6	59.1	20.8	18.7	20.6
Warren	53	32	85	1.9	1.9	3.8	13.0	22.2	16.5
TOTAL	8,442	1,188	9,630	507.4	48.4	555.8	21.9	14.9	21.1

TABLE 13

ADMISSIONS TO JUVENILE DETENTION FACILITIES IN NEW JERSEY

1982 - 1986

COUNTY	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	CHANGE 1982 - 1986
Atlantic	348	270	270	267	284	- 18.4
Bergen	497	474	518	511	472	- 5.0
Burlington	229	212	239	288	219	- 4.4
Camden	521	589	580	603	693	+ 33.0
Cape May	70	66	49	69	77	+ 10.0
Cumberland	313	281	395	269	267	- 14.7
Essex	2,118	1,823	1,921	1,798	2,143	+ 1.2
Gloucester	181	144	182	159	156	- 13.8
Hudson	1,143	1,143	1,387	1,280	958	- 16.2
Hunterdon	31	33	22	17	45	+ 45.2
Mercer	574	539	574	547	606	+ 5.6
Middlesex	741	658	438	449	538	- 27.4
Monmouth	395	392	319	371	473	+ 19.7
Morris	358	315	320	280	313	- 12.6
Ocean	231	223	206	215	197	- 14.7
Passaic	641	637	672	743	787	+ 22.8
Salem	51	53	58	51	46	- 9.8
Somerset	164	125	180	214	105	- 36.0
Sussex	161	211	129	126	120	- 25.5
Union	798	771	639	843	1,046	+ 31.1
Warren	171	117	115	88	85	- 50.3
TOTAL	9,736	9,076	9,213	9,188	9,630	- 1.1
CHANGE		-6.8	+1.5	-.3	+4.8	—

1984 - JUVENILE-FAMILY IN CRISIS SHELTERS

COUNTY	ADMISSIONS			CHILD CARE DAYS			% OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED		AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION	RUNAWAY			RACE				RECIDIVISM		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	30 Days	60 Days		M	F	Total	B	W	H	O	M	F	Total
Atlantic	90	49	139	1279	800	2079	82	97	5.7	6	3	9	49	69	4	17	10	7	17
Bergen	115	96	211	2179	2000	4179	79	83	11.4	26	61	87	56	139	16	0	15	15	30
Burlington	97	66	163	1493	693	2186	87	96	6.0	38	16	54	42	116	3	2	10	7	17
Camden	7	22	29	10	27	37	100	100	.1	0	0	0	9	15	4	1	0	0	0
Cape May	91	93	184	1265	1511	2776	87	96	7.6	1	5	6	138	37	8	1	18	16	34
Cumberland*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	158	162	320	3557	2540	6097	80	92	16.7	1131	810	1941	83	140	97	0	29	24	53
Hunterdon	26	28	54	281	441	722	85	100	1.9	3	1	4	0	53	0	1	8	3	11
Mercer	63	45	108	1011	587	1598	69	90	4.4	5	6	11	60	40	6	2	11	12	23
Middlesex	96	116	212	880	1086	1966	92	99	5.4	4	28	32	49	155	8	0	12	13	25
Monmouth	47	51	98	138	236	374	71	86	1.0	11	42	53	16	72	1	9	16	61	77
Morris	52	107	159	1070	1874	2944	82	92	8.0	15	32	47	10	143	4	2	18	63	81
Ocean	69	68	137	1154	1062	2216	88	97	6.0	5	12	17	12	117	8	0	13	14	27
Passaic	53	76	129	682	736	1418	90	98	3.9	11	20	31	46	56	24	3	6	13	19
Salem	77	57	134	924	345	1269	96	99	3.5	3	8	11	48	79	5	2	14	13	27
Somerset	7	2	9	135	86	221	67	100	0.6	5	4	9	2	6	1	0	17	8	25
Sussex	25	36	61	772	958	1730	67	84	4.7	3	11	14	0	60	1	0	5	14	19
Union	152	99	251	1361	870	2231	96	100	6.1	48	71	119	125	104	22	0	36	17	53
Warren	30	28	58	989	454	1443	74	86	4.0	8	11	19	2	56	0	0	2	3	5
Total	1255	1201	2456	19180	16306	35486	83	94	97.0	1323	1141	2464	747	1457	212	40	240	303	543

* Cumberland County juveniles in need of supervision are housed by Cape May County; Cape May figures are for both counties.

** Essex County statistics unavailable for 1984.

*** Gloucester County juveniles in need of supervision are housed by Salem County; Salem figures are for both counties.

Source: Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services

TABLE 14
(continued)

1985 - Juvenile-Family In Crisis Shelters

	Admissions			Child Care Days			% of Children Discharged		Average Daily Population	Runaway			Race			Recidivism			
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	30 Days	60 Days		M	F	Total	B	W	H	O	M	F	Total
Atlantic	97	49	146	1530	613	2143	83	96	5.9	11	11	22	56	82	7	1	13	9	22
Bergen	119	97	216	1754	1119	2873	77	90	7.9	19	20	39	75	126	15	0	11	13	24
Burlington	105	118	223	1386	828	2214	94	99	6.1	33	43	76	55	155	12	1	20	26	46
Camden	7	24	31	25	81	106	100	100	0.3	0	0	0	13	16	2	0	0	0	0
Cape May	99	96	195	1433	1177	2610	89	96	7.2	2	9	11	26	158	9	2	11	12	23
Cumberland (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Essex (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	179	140	319	4571	2819	7390	82	90	20.2	2132	1422	3554	109	108	102	0	21	16	37
Hunterdon	38	31	69	1352	1154	2506	68	77	6.9	2	4	6	8	60	1	0	6	5	11
Mercer	47	52	99	604	892	1496	85	96	4.1	11	10	21	47	42	8	2	1	4	5
Middlesex	139	128	267	2319	2162	4481	78	95	12.3	6	16	22	71	161	27	8	17	14	31
Monmouth	97	131	228	1819	1692	3511	84	91	9.6	16	27	43	45	177	6	0	34	52	86
Morris	69	90	159	1093	1517	2610	86	94	7.2	19	33	52	13	135	9	2	25	45	70
Ocean	84	54	138	1185	604	1789	86	96	4.9	4	6	10	21	108	9	0	13	6	19
Passaic	66	82	148	902	736	1638	89	99	4.5	13	9	22	61	58	29	0	11	20	31
Salem	84	52	136	803	323	1126	91	98	3.1	10	8	18	38	95	3	0	12	16	28
Somerset	2	2	4	23	6	29	100	100	0.1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0
Sussex	35	30	65	830	650	1480	75	91	4.1	0	1	1	1	64	0	0	5	5	10
Union	109	103	212	1212	1045	2257	94	100	6.2	56	80	136	99	96	16	1	17	22	39
Warren	62	35	97	2114	826	2940	63	84	8.1	5	1	6	3	91	3	0	7	2	9
Totals	1438	1314	2752	24955	18244	43199	85	94	118.7	2339	1700	4039	741	1735	259	17	224	267	491

(1) Cumberland County juvenile-family in crisis children are housed by Cape May County; Cape May figures are for both counties.

(2) Essex County statistics unavailable for 1985.

(3) Gloucester County juvenile-family in crisis children are housed by Salem County; Salem figures are for both counties.

Source: Department of Human Services, Division of Youth and Family Services

CASE FLOW SUMMARY
 JUVENILE DELINQUENCY
 JULY, 1983 - JUNE, 1984

TABLE 15

		ADDED	DISPOSED	CLEARED	INVENTORY#		PENDING##
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	#	%	=====
THE STATE	cp	88,068	90,135	2,067	5,042	66 %	5,858
	%c	-6 %	-5 %		-20 %		-25 %
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ATLANTIC	cp	4,555	4,645	90	111	99 %	112
	%c	-21 %	-21 %		-43 %		-45 %
BERGEN	cp	7,389	7,922	533	451	94 %	478
	%c	8 %	16 %		-45 %		-49 %
BURLINGTON	cp	3,594	3,524	-70	167	95 %	175
	%c	-20 %	-25 %		59 %		67 %
CAMDEN	cp	6,799	6,907	108	402	100 %	402
	%c	-6 %	-7 %		-11 %		-21 %
CAPE MAY	cp	1,833	1,898	65	20	100 %	20
	%c	-4 %	-4 %		-69 %		-76 %
CUMBERLAND	cp	1,902	1,930	28	50	83 %	60
	%c	-1 %	4 %		-42 %		-32 %
ESSEX	cp	12,829	13,014	185	704	80 %	872
	%c	2 %	3 %		-14 %		-18 %
GLOUCESTER	cp	2,055	2,063	8	197	85 %	230
	%c	-13 %	-15 %		15 %		-4 %
HUDSON	cp	6,303	6,670	367	678	78 %	862
	%c	3 %	5 %		-10 %		-30 %
HUNTERDON	cp	618	721	103	20	83 %	24
	%c	-22 %	-14 %		-82 %		-81 %
MERCER	cp	5,308	5,264	-44	421	82 %	509
	%c	-13 %	-16 %		9 %		9 %
MIDDLESEX	cp	4,957	4,983	26	279	63 %	437
	%c	-13 %	-16 %		-14 %		-6 %
MONMOUTH	cp	6,289	6,518	229	265	94 %	281
	%c	-15 %	-13 %		-43 %		-45 %
MORRIS	cp	2,625	2,524	-101	181	97 %	186
	%c	-6 %	-12 %		115 %		119 %
OCEAN	cp	3,494	3,541	47	191	86 %	222
	%c	-6 %	-6 %		-20 %		-14 %
PASSAIC	cp	7,042	7,254	212	142	90 %	157
	%c	5 %	10 %		-57 %		-60 %
SALEM	cp	784	793	9	48	82 %	58
	%c	-18 %	-22 %		-20 %		-13 %
SOMERSET	cp	1,440	1,462	22	118	100 %	118
	%c	-9 %	-19 %		-13 %		-16 %
SUSSEX	cp	941	1,031	90	49	72 %	68
	%c	6 %	30 %		-57 %		-57 %
UNION	cp	6,094	6,183	89	419	94 %	445
	%c	-4 %	-4 %		-5 %		-17 %

TABLE 15 (continued)

CASE FLOW SUMMARY						
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY						
JULY, 1984 - JUNE, 1985						
		ADDED	DISPOSED	CLEARED	INVENTORY*	PENDING**
					#	%
THE STATE	cp	93,968	94,204	236	4,903	87 %
	%c	7 %	5 %		-3 %	-4 %
ATLANTIC	cp	5,328	5,295	-33	145	100 %
	%c	17 %	14 %		31 %	29 %
BERGEN	cp	7,638	7,758	120	357	100 %
	%c	3 %	-2 %		-21 %	-23 %
BURLINGTON	cp	3,665	3,499	-166	332	97 %
	%c	2 %	-1 %		99 %	95 %
CAMDEN	cp	7,088	7,052	-36	325	89 %
	%c	4 %	2 %		-2 %	11 %
CAPE MAY	cp	1,536	1,501	-35	52	95 %
	%c	-16 %	-21 %		160 %	*175 %
CUMBERLAND	cp	4,358	4,236	-122	162	89 %
	%c	129 %	119 %		224 %	202 %
ESSEX	cp	13,867	14,082	215	633	96 %
	%c	8 %	8 %		-10 %	-25 %
GLOUCESTER	cp	2,855	2,905	50	172	97 %
	%c	39 %	41 %		-12 %	-22 %
HUDSON	cp	6,770	6,713	-57	704	77 %
	%c	7 %	1 %		4 %	7 %
HUNTERDON	cp	411	406	-5	20	91 %
	%c	-33 %	-44 %		33 %	29 %
MERCER	cp	5,824	5,796	-28	455	76 %
	%c	10 %	10 %		-4 %	5 %
MIDDLESEX	cp	4,499	4,504	5	246	57 %
	%c	-9 %	-10 %		-12 %	-1 %
MONMOUTH	cp	5,830	5,918	88	231	96 %
	%c	-7 %	-9 %		-25 %	-27 %
MORRIS	cp	2,642	2,703	61	111	97 %
	%c	1 %	7 %		-35 %	-35 %
OCEAN	cp	3,445	3,465	20	199	99 %
	%c	-1 %	-2 %		4 %	-9 %
PASSAIC	cp	8,019	8,015	-4	145	90 %
	%c	14 %	10 %		2 %	3 %
SALEM	cp	866	866	0	44	76 %
	%c	10 %	9 %		-8 %	0 %
SOMERSET	cp	1,323	1,394	71	42	89 %
	%c	-8 %	-5 %		-64 %	-60 %
SUSSEX	cp	717	752	35	27	82 %
	%c	-24 %	-27 %		-45 %	-51 %
UNION	cp	6,281	6,288	7	424	96 %
	%c	3 %	2 %		0 %	-2 %
WARREN	cp	1,006	1,056	50	79	88 %
	%c	-17 %	-18 %		-38 %	-36 %

TABLE 15 (continued)

FAMILY DIVISION						
DELINQUENCY						
JULY, 1985 - JUNE, 1986						
		new cases		Rec'd county	reinst.	total
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
THE STATE	cp	78,317		2,182	19,581	100,080
	%	78 %		2 %	20 %	
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ATLANTIC	cp	5,100		104	1,227	6,431
	%	79 %		2 %	19 %	
BERGEN	cp	5,744		0	3,361	9,105
	%	63 %		0 %	37 %	
BURLINGTON	cp	4,144		0	0	4,144
	%	100 %		0 %	0 %	
CAMDEN	cp	6,013		293	1,644	7,950
	%	76 %		4 %	21 %	
CAPE MAY	cp	1,079		22	282	1,383
	%	78 %		2 %	20 %	
CUMBERLAND	cp	3,060		135	774	3,969
	%	77 %		3 %	20 %	
ESSEX	cp	13,165		0	2,688	15,853
	%	83 %		0 %	17 %	
GLOUCESTER	cp	2,309		108	178	2,595
	%	89 %		4 %	7 %	
HUDSON	cp	5,161		104	1,365	6,630
	%	78 %		2 %	21 %	
HUNTERDON	cp	417		38	35	490
	%	85 %		8 %	7 %	
MERCER	cp	4,754		135	946	5,835
	%	81 %		2 %	16 %	
MIDDLESEX	cp	4,824		163	635	5,622
	%	86 %		3 %	11 %	
MONMOUTH	cp	5,419		116	451	5,986
	%	91 %		2 %	8 %	
MORRIS	cp	2,145		145	158	2,448
	%	88 %		6 %	6 %	
OCEAN	cp	3,114		192	368	3,674
	%	85 %		5 %	10 %	
PASSAIC	cp	4,188		0	3,478	7,666
	%	55 %		0 %	45 %	
SALEM	cp	907		0	82	989
	%	92 %		0 %	8 %	
SOMERSET	cp	975		164	41	1,180
	%	83 %		14 %	3 %	
SUSSEX	cp	627		36	52	715
	%	88 %		5 %	7 %	
UNION	cp	4,297		420	1,732	6,449
	%	67 %		7 %	27 %	
WARREN	cp	875		7	84	966
	%	91 %		1 %	9 %	

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

TABLE 16

JULY, 1983 - JUNE, 1984

		REFERRAL/ TRANSFER		COUNSEL NOT MANDATORY, L.		COUNSEL MANDATORY		TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
THE STATE	cp	32,406	36 %	13,791	15 %	36,457	40 %	90,135
	%c		-12 %		-6 %		0 %	-5 %
=====	==	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
ATLANTIC	cp	2,406	52 %	75	2 %	1,653	36 %	4,645
BERGEN	cp	2,463	31 %	1,069	13 %	3,771	48 %	7,922
BURLINGTON	cp	1,514	43 %	1,008	29 %	669	19 %	3,524
CAMDEN	cp	2,869	42 %	890	13 %	2,515	36 %	6,907
CAPE MAY	cp	666	35 %	702	37 %	435	23 %	1,898
CUMBERLAND	cp	834	43 %	406	21 %	424	22 %	1,930
ESSEX	cp	4,008	31 %	384	3 %	6,971	54 %	13,014
GLOUCESTER	cp	1,182	57 %	479	23 %	354	17 %	2,063
HUDSON	cp	1,942	29 %	855	13 %	3,104	47 %	6,670
HUNTERDON	cp	232	32 %	143	20 %	331	46 %	721
MERCER	cp	1,516	29 %	1,265	24 %	1,804	34 %	5,264
MIDDLESEX	cp	2,055	41 %	1,287	26 %	1,223	25 %	4,983
MONMOUTH	cp	2,834	43 %	1,192	18 %	2,348	36 %	6,518
MORRIS	cp	1,640	65 %	613	24 %	200	8 %	2,524
OCEAN	cp	1,205	34 %	1,046	30 %	1,256	35 %	3,541
PASSAIC	cp	1,315	18 %	729	10 %	4,438	61 %	7,254
SALEM	cp	302	38 %	44	6 %	415	52 %	793
SOMERSET	cp	624	43 %	136	9 %	652	45 %	1,462
SUSSEX	cp	323	31 %	326	32 %	334	32 %	1,031
UNION	cp	1,969	32 %	971	16 %	2,987	48 %	6,183
WARREN	cp	507	39 %	171	13 %	573	44 %	1,288

TABLE 16 (continued)

DISPOSITION SUMMARY

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

JULY, 1984 - JUNE, 1985

		REFERRAL/ TRANSFER		COUNSEL NOT MANDATORY		COUNSEL MANDATORY		TOTAL DISPOSITIONS
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#
THE STATE	cp	34,005	36 %	14,404	15 %	37,393	40 %	94,204
	Xc		5 %		4 %		3 %	5 %
ATLANTIC	cp	2,601	49 %	95	2 %	1,846	35 %	5,298
BERGEN	cp	2,802	36 %	1,349	17 %	2,917	38 %	7,758
BURLINGTON	cp	1,445	41 %	899	26 %	857	24 %	3,457
CAMDEN	cp	2,671	38 %	956	14 %	2,846	40 %	7,012
CAPE MAY	cp	749	50 %	411	27 %	263	18 %	1,501
CUMBERLAND	cp	1,613	39 %	1,137	27 %	1,040	25 %	4,150
ESSEX	cp	4,229	30 %	82	1 %	8,093	57 %	14,002
GLOUCESTER	cp	1,491	51 %	847	29 %	540	19 %	2,905
HUDSON	cp	2,120	32 %	713	11 %	3,072	46 %	6,712
HUNTERDON	cp	169	42 %	92	23 %	131	32 %	406
MERCER	cp	1,438	25 %	1,498	26 %	2,192	38 %	5,796
MIDDLESEX	cp	2,000	44 %	1,061	24 %	970	22 %	4,504
MONMOUTH	cp	2,674	45 %	971	16 %	2,122	36 %	6,916
MORRIS	cp	1,735	64 %	683	25 %	239	9 %	3,703
OCEAN	cp	1,401	40 %	1,219	35 %	779	22 %	3,455
PASSAIC	cp	1,217	15 %	862	11 %	4,940	62 %	8,015
SALEM	cp	329	38 %	91	11 %	441	51 %	1,000
SOMERSET	cp	385	42 %	97	7 %	668	48 %	1,394
SUSSEX	cp	284	38 %	218	29 %	196	26 %	752
UNION	cp	2,077	33 %	958	15 %	2,797	44 %	6,299
WARREN	cp	375	36 %	166	16 %	444	42 %	1,115

In addition to the above, the judge must be satisfied that the nature and circumstances of the charge or the prior record of the juvenile are sufficiently serious that the interests of the public require waiver and the juvenile has failed to show that the probability of his rehabilitation prior to his reaching the age of 19 by the use of the procedures, services and facilities available to the court substantially outweighs the reason for waiver.

The right to be represented by counsel accrues to a juvenile when there is a possibility of institutional confinement as the result of a court adjudication. Although a strict interpretation of institutional confinement has been a commitment to a State correctional institution, such as the Training School or the Juvenile Medium Security Unit, some judges have expanded it to mean any residential placement outside the home. Juveniles who would not receive institutional commitment may be represented by counsel, but representation will not be automatically provided by the State. Counsel is usually provided by the State Office of the Public Defender. When necessary, private attorneys are called in.

Disposition

At the time of the adjudicatory hearing there are three alternatives open to the court. The complaint can be dismissed immediately or where there is proof or admission of guilt, the judge can withhold formal adjudication for up to 12 months to determine whether the juvenile makes a satisfactory adjustment. If this is done by the juvenile during the continuance, the complaint is dismissed by the court.

The third alternative resulting from the adjudicatory hearing is a finding by the court that the juvenile is delinquent or in need of supervision. A dispositional hearing is then scheduled in order to administer the most suitable dispositional alternative for the juvenile and society.

Prior to the dispositional hearing, the judge will order a pre-disposition investigation to be conducted by probation on the juvenile to assist in the determination of disposition. This will include the youth's background, prior record and any other pertinent information. The judge may also request that diagnostic testing be done (inpatient only when counsel present, R 5:9-8) or ask that other involved agencies submit reports to assist in making the most appropriate decision. This often includes the Division of Youth and Family Services or local school child study teams.

If a juvenile is adjudged delinquent, the court may order incarceration, adjourn formal entry of disposition for a period not to exceed 12 months for the purpose of determining whether the juvenile makes a satisfactory adjustment, release the juvenile to the supervision of his or her parent or guardian, place the juvenile on probation for a period not to exceed three years, transfer custody of the juvenile to any relative or other person determined by the court to be qualified to care for the juvenile, place the juvenile under the care of the Department of Human Services for the purpose of receiving services under the Division of Youth and Family Services, the Division of Mental Retardation

or the Division of Mental Health and Hospitals.

In addition, the judge has the option of fining the juvenile an amount not to exceed the maximum provided by law for such a crime or offense if committed by an adult, order the juvenile to make restitution to a person or entity who has suffered losses resulting from personal injuries or damage to property as a result of the offense for which the juvenile has been adjudicated, order that the juvenile perform community services under the supervision of the probation department or other agency or individual deemed appropriate by the court, order the juvenile to participate in work programs which are designed to provide job skills and specific employment training to enhance the employability of job participants, order that the juvenile participate in programs emphasizing self reliance such as intensive outdoor programs teaching survival skills, order the juvenile to participate in a program of academic or vocational education or counseling, place the juvenile in a suitable residential or nonresidential program for the treatment of alcohol or narcotic abuse, order the parents or guardian of the juvenile to participate in appropriate programs or services when the court has found either that such person's omission or conduct was a significant contributing factor towards the commission of the delinquency act.

Under the new Juvenile Code, disposition options to the court have been substantially increased. One of the new disposition alternatives is the detention commitment. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent by the court may be incarcerated in a youth detention facility for a term not to exceed 60 consecutive days. The Department of Corrections is responsible for rules and regulations governing 60 day detention commitment programs.

Data on dispositions of juveniles going through Family Court have not been routinely collected. The new Juvenile Code created a Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission to provide oversight and monitoring of Code implementation and to study all aspects of the juvenile justice system relating to dispositions. The primary problem faced by the Commission was that the information required

was not readily available. The lack of information required the Commission to focus considerable attention on developing good information systems. By necessity, much of the initial efforts of the Commission went into planning and implementating the new and comprehensive data collection system. The system is now operational and will in the future provide better data on the actual number of youth (as opposed to cases) processed through the juvenile court as well as race, ages, sex and dispositions of those juveniles. At this point, however, only one year of data on dispositions of juveniles is available. (See Tables 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27).

Probation

The concept of probation was developed approximately 100 years ago as an alternative to incarceration. The imposition of a term of probation by the court allows the adjudicated juvenile to continue, within the community, under the supervision of a probation officer.

In New Jersey, probation supervision is the most widely utilized disposition by the judge of the Family Court. As of June 30, 1987 10,325 delinquent youth were on probation, an increase of 13.99% from the prior period. Probationers frequently have family and personal problems which could further contribute to the difficulties which initially brought them before the court. This compounds the complexity of the probation officer's role. Probation officers must supervise probationers and attempt to provide the individualized services to meet particular problems which juveniles may experience. They are also involved in preparing and writing disposition reports to assist juvenile court judges in making appropriate dispositions. During court year 1986-87, the number of pre-disposition reports completed was 4,581. This represents a 17.7% increase from court year 1985-86.

Because of the importance of probation many attempts have been made to make services readily available to probationers. These attempts have been concentrated both inside the probation departments themselves as well as in the

TABLE 17

CHARGES DOCKETED BY CATEGORY BY RACE
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST, 1986

<u>Offense</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Against Public Admin. & Motor Vehicle	5,560(11.6)	2,755(6.1)	739(7.8)	63(11.3)	1,719(8.4)	10,836
Against Public Order & Decency	5,200(10.8)	3,719(8.2)	796(8.4)	62(11.2)	1,990(9.7)	11,767
Aggravated Assaults	1,038(2.2)	2,202(4.5)	373(4.0)	15(2.7)	640(3.1)	4,086
Arson	181(.4)	95(.2)	18(.2)	3(1.0)	60(.3)	357
Burglary	3,854(8.0)	3,476(7.7)	882(9.4)	61(11.0)	1,460(7.1)	9,733
CDS & Alcohol	6,158(12.8)	5,142(11.3)	1,278(13.6)	44(7.9)	2,396(11.7)	15,018
Criminal Mischief	4,722(9.8)	2,445(5.4)	632(6.7)	49(8.8)	1,753(8.6)	9,601
Criminal Trespass & Burglary Related	2,757(5.7)	2,092(4.6)	488(5.2)	18(3.2)	957(4.7)	6,312
Homocides	19(.0)	56(.1)	21(.2)	0(.0)	23(.1)	119
Inchoate Offenses (2nd & 3rd degree)	392(.8)	618(1.4)	170(1.8)	4(.7)	299(1.0)	1,483
Inchoate Offenses (4th degree)	482(1.0)	396(.9)	74(.8)	3(1.0)	95(1.0)	1,050
Larceny/Theft	7,864(16.4)	8,702(19.2)	1,500(15.9)	143(25.7)	3,299(16.1)	21,508
Other Assaults	4,122(8.6)	4,548(10.0)	706(7.0)	44(7.9)	1,929(9.4)	11,349
Other Offenses	572(1.2)	198(.4)	60(.6)	2(.4)	147(.7)	979
Other Property Offenses	414(.9)	335(.7)	43(1.0)	10(1.8)	136(.7)	938
Other Theft Related	2,845(5.9)	4,360(9.6)	903(9.6)	23(4.1)	1,335(7.0)	9,466
Sex Offenses	394(.8)	485(1.1)	69(.7)	4(.7)	195(1.0)	1,147
Robbery	251(1.0)	2,054(4.5)	269(2.9)	6(1.1)	490(2.4)	3,070
Undefined	60(.1)	65(.1)	21(.2)	0(.0)	11(.1)	157
VOP	1,135(2.4)	1,789(3.9)	380(4.0)	2(.4)	1,519(7.4)	4,825
Total*	48,020(38.8)	45,350(36.6)	9,422(7.6)	556(.5)	20,453(16.5)	123,801

* Please note that only the total percents are row percents.

TABLE 18

RACE IN CASES DOCKETED BY COUNTY
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST, 1986

<u>County</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlantic	1,153(32.4)	2,095(58.0)	279(7.9)	10(.3)	17(.5)	3,554
Bergen	2,912(64.6)	1,038(23.0)	208(4.6)	63(1.4)	289(6.4)	4,510
Burlington	1,556(59.2)	889(33.8)	58(2.2)	20(.8)	107(4.1)	2,630
Camden	2,183(43.6)	2,088(41.7)	718(14.3)	16(.3)	7(.1)	5,012
Cape May	535(47.2)	126(11.1)	10(.9)	7(.6)	456(40.2)	1,134
Cumberland	831(38.1)	649(29.8)	195(8.9)	3(.1)	501(23.0)	2,179
Essex	1,837(13.6)	9,395(69.8)	1,226(9.1)	59(.4)	951(7.1)	13,468
Gloucester	1,315(73.4)	403(22.5)	26(1.5)	3(.2)	44(2.5)	1,791
Hudson	1,418(23.8)	1,630(27.4)	804(13.5)	32(.5)	2,062(34.7)	5,946
Hunterdon	367(80.7)	15(3.3)	1(.2)	4(.9)	68(14.9)	455
Mercer	1,106(34.3)	1,914(59.3)	177(5.5)	6(.2)	24(.7)	3,227
Middlesex	1,908(37.3)	1,033(20.2)	351(6.9)	22(.4)	1,804(35.2)	5,118
Monmouth	1,540(28.8)	996(18.6)	153(2.9)	20(.4)	2,647(49.4)	5,356
Morris	2,123(88.7)	161(6.7)	51(2.1)	26(1.1)	32(1.3)	2,393
Ocean	2,195(75.3)	340(11.7)	152(5.2)	3(.1)	225(7.7)	2,915
Passaic	586(14.0)	721(17.3)	584(14.0)	11(.3)	2,273(54.4)	4,175
Salem	380(52.4)	299(41.2)	14(1.9)	0(.0)	32(4.4)	725
Somerset	733(66.0)	321(28.9)	26(2.3)	11(1.0)	19(1.7)	1,110
Sussex	589(98.2)	8(1.3)	0(.0)	0(.0)	3(.5)	600
Union	2,026(32.3)	3,201(51.1)	437(7.0)	21(.3)	580(9.3)	6,265
Warren	577(70.3)	17(2.1)	18(2.2)	2(.2)	207(25.2)	821
Total	27,870(37.9)	27,339(37.3)	5,488(7.5)	339(.5)	12,348(16.8)	73,384

TABLE 19

RACE OF JUVENILES BY NUMBER OF TIMES DOCKETED
AUGUST 1985 - AUGUST 1986

<u>Race</u>	<u>Docketed Once</u>	<u>Docketed Twice</u>	<u>Docketed Three Times</u>	<u>Docketed Four or More Times</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	15,463 (77.4)	2,791 (14.0)	955 (4.8)	780 (3.9)	19,989
Black	9,502 (63.9)	2,664 (17.9)	1 127 (7.6)	1,586 (10.7)	14,879
Hispanic	2,151 (67.2)	515 (16.1)	253 (7.9)	284 (8.9)	3,203
Other	213 (81.0)	34 (12.9)	11 (4.2)	5 (1.9)	263
Unknown	6,711 (76.1)	1,379 (15.6)	409 (4.6)	315 (3.6)	8,814
TOTAL	34,040 (72.2)	7,383 (15.7)	2,755 (5.8)	2,970 (6.3)	47,148

TABLE 20

CHARGES ADJUDICATED BY CATEGORY BY RACE
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST, 1986

<u>Offense</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Against Public Admin. & Motor Vehicle	1,768(9.1)	793(4.7)	207(5.7)	11(6.9)	607(6.2)	3,386
Against Public Order & Decency	1,561(8.0)	1,104(6.6)	274(7.5)	26(16.3)	652(6.6)	3,617
Aggravated Assaults	542(2.8)	654(3.9)	147(4.0)	5(3.1)	392(4.0)	1,740
Arson	119(.6)	52(.3)	7(.2)	1(.6)	29(.3)	208
Burglary	2,756(14.1)	1,808(10.8)	480(13.1)	24(15.0)	1,087(11.0)	6,155
CDS & Alcohol	2,136(10.9)	1,949(11.7)	614(16.8)	20(12.5)	1,121(11.4)	5,840
Criminal Mischief	2,046(10.5)	735(4.4)	222(6.1)	17(10.6)	1,012(10.3)	4,032
Criminal Trespass & Burglary Related	872(4.5)	566(3.4)	120(3.3)	6(3.8)	374(3.8)	1,938
Homocides	17(.1)	10(.1)	1(.0)	0(.0)	6(.1)	34
Inchoate Offenses (2nd & 3rd degree)	162(.8)	238(1.4)	50(1.4)	5(3.1)	112(1.1)	567
Inchoate Offenses (4th degree)	206(1.1)	156(.9)	25(.7)	2(1.3)	51(.5)	440
Larceny/Theft	3,189(16.3)	2,923(17.5)	546(14.9)	22(13.8)	1,318(13.4)	7,998
Other Assaults	1,278(6.6)	1,355(8.1)	173(4.7)	6(3.8)	637(6.5)	3,449
Other Offenses	116(.6)	30(.2)	0(.0)	0(.0)	17(.2)	163
Other Property Offenses	256(1.3)	84(.5)	12(.3)	0(.0)	90(.9)	442
Other Theft Related	1,251(6.4)	1,540(9.2)	343(9.4)	7(4.4)	603(6.1)	3,744
Sex Offenses	169(.9)	230(1.4)	24(.7)	6(3.8)	192(2.0)	621
Robbery	129(.7)	935(5.6)	105(2.9)	0(.0)	373(3.8)	1,542
Undefined	64(.3)	84(.5)	23(.6)	0(.0)	12(.1)	183
VOP	877(4.5)	1,468(8.8)	287(7.8)	2(1.3)	1,165(11.8)	3,799
Total	19,514(39.1)	16,714(33.5)	3,660(7.3)	160(.3)	9,850(19.7)	49,898

TABLE 21

RACE IN CASES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BY COUNTY
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST, 1986

<u>County</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlantic	184(27.3)	425(63.2)	63(9.4)	1(.1)	0(.0)	673
Bergen	851(66.3)	292(22.8)	40(3.1)	24(1.9)	76(5.9)	1,283
Burlington	459(63.0)	220(30.2)	8(1.1)	2(.3)	40(5.5)	729
Camden	498(37.9)	615(46.8)	198(15.1)	1(.1)	2(.2)	1,314
Cape May	33(23.4)	19(13.5)	0(.0)	0(.0)	89(63.1)	141
Cumberland	186(32.3)	153(26.6)	49(8.5)	2(.3)	185(32.2)	575
Essex	186(8.3)	1,591(70.6)	188(8.3)	6(.3)	281(12.5)	2,252
Gloucester	210(78.7)	42(15.7)	2(.7)	0(.0)	13(4.9)	267
Hudson	274(19.7)	366(26.3)	189(13.6)	6(.4)	559(40.1)	1,394
Hunterdon	93(86.1)	0(.0)	1(.9)	1(.9)	13(12.0)	108
Mercer	297(32.2)	562(61.0)	50(5.4)	0(.0)	13(1.4)	922
Middlesex	325(38.5)	114(13.5)	50(5.9)	10(1.2)	346(40.9)	845
Monmouth	235(19.7)	202(16.9)	28(2.3)	4(.3)	723(60.7)	1,192
Morris	365(82.0)	52(11.7)	15(3.4)	6(1.3)	7(1.6)	445
Ocean	634(74.0)	96(11.2)	32(3.7)	2(.2)	93(10.9)	857
Passaic	124(9.7)	147(11.5)	161(12.6)	2(.2)	840(65.9)	1,274
Salem	86(51.2)	69(41.1)	3(1.8)	0(.0)	10(6.0)	168
Somerset	319(79.6)	64(16.0)	9(2.2)	3(.7)	6(1.5)	401
Sussex	192(98.5)	2(1.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	1(.5)	195
Union	469(29.7)	786(49.7)	124(7.8)	6(.4)	195(12.3)	1,580
Warren	162(67.5)	6(2.5)	3(1.2)	0(.0)	69(28.7)	240
Total	6,182(36.7)	5,823(34.6)	1,213(7.2)	76(.1)	3,561(21.2)	16,855

TABLE 22

RACE OF JUVENILES BY NUMBER OF TIMES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT
AUGUST 1985 - AUGUST 1986

<u>Race</u>	<u>Adjudicated Once</u>	<u>Adjudicated Twice</u>	<u>Adjudicated Three Times</u>	<u>Adjudicated Four or More Times</u>	<u>Total</u>
White	4,385 (84.3)	670 (12.9)	125 (2.4)	19 (.4)	5,199
Black	3,489 (76.9)	837 (18.5)	179 (3.9)	30 (.7)	4,535
Hispanic	792 (81.0)	145 (14.8)	36 (3.7)	5 (.5)	978
Other	59 (88.1)	7 (10.4)	1 (1.5)	0 (.0)	67
Unknown	2,729 (87.6)	335 (10.8)	41 (1.3)	9 (.3)	3,114
TOTAL	11,454 (82.4)	1,994 (14.4)	382 (2.8)	63 (.5)	13,893

TABLE 23

**RACE IN CASES WAIVED TO CRIMINAL COURT
OCTOBER, 1984 - AUGUST, 1986**

<u>Group</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
White	18 (11%)
Black	72 (45%)
Hispanic	20 (13%)
Unknown	49 (31%)
TOTAL	159

TABLE 24

CHARGES DIVERTED BY CATEGORY BY RACE
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST 1986

<u>Offense</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Against Public Admin. & Motor Vehicle	2,344(14.2)	603(6.1)	156(7.4)	27(13.9)	586(11.2)	3,716
Against Public Order & Decency	2,122(12.9)	897(9.1)	262(12.4)	29(14.9)	741(14.1)	4,051
Aggravated Assaults	138(.1)	203(2.1)	29(1.4)	4(2.1)	68(1.3)	442
Arson	25(.0)	7(.1)	3(.1)	0(.0)	10(.2)	45
Burglary	583(3.5)	509(5.1)	122(5.8)	10(5.1)	152(2.9)	1,376
CDS & Alcohol	2,658(16.1)	664(6.7)	160(7.6)	13(6.7)	699(13.3)	4,191
Criminal Mischief	1,801(10.9)	744(7.5)	174(8.2)	13(6.7)	481(9.2)	3,213
Criminal Trespass & Burglary Related	1,280(7.8)	645(6.5)	178(8.4)	5(2.6)	373(7.1)	2,481
Homocides	0(.0)	2(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	2
Inchoate Offenses (2nd & 3rd degree)	44(.0)	110(1.1)	24(1.1)	0(.0)	42(.8)	220
Inchoate Offenses (4th degree)	99(.1)	53(.5)	11(.5)	0(.0)	19(.4)	182
Larceny/Theft	2,657(16.1)	2,671(27.0)	457(21.6)	67(34.4)	986(18.8)	6,838
Other Assaults	1,562(9.5)	1,498(15.1)	250(11.8)	18(9.2)	679(12.9)	4,007
Other Offenses	261(1.6)	68(.7)	31(1.5)	1(.5)	87(1.7)	448
Other Property Offenses	61(.0)	43(.4)	10(.5)	3(1.5)	22(.4)	139
Other Theft Related	835(5.1)	1,098(11.1)	228(10.8)	5(2.6)	275(5.2)	2,441
Sex Offenses	16(.0)	16(.2)	8(.4)	0(.0)	7(.1)	47
Robbery	8(.0)	63(.6)	13(.6)	0(.0)	20(.4)	104
Undefined	10(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	2(.0)	12
VOP	3(.0)	0(.0)	1(.0)	0(.0)	3(.1)	7
Total*	16,507(48.6)	9,894(29.1)	2,117(6.2)	195(.6)	5,252(15.5)	33,965

* Please note that only the total percents are row percents.

TABLE 25

RACE IN CASES DIVERTED BY COUNTY
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST, 1986

<u>County</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlantic	634(47.2)	600(44.7)	83(6.2)	9(.7)	16(1.2)	1,342
Bergen	1,063(75.1)	180(12.7)	44(3.1)	30(2.1)	98(6.9)	1,415
Burlington	646(65.1)	282(28.4)	18(1.8)	16(1.6)	31(3.1)	993
Camden	1,141(53.0)	739(34.3)	262(12.2)	10(1.0)	2(.1)	2,154
Cape May	174(38.9)	23(5.1)	5(1.1)	4(.9)	241(53.9)	447
Cumberland	312(44.1)	219(30.9)	63(8.9)	0(.0)	114(16.1)	708
Essex	1,100(20.5)	3,366(62.7)	539(10.0)	33(.6)	329(6.1)	5,367
Gloucester	638(75.8)	168(19.9)	12(1.4)	2(.2)	24(2.8)	844
Hudson	495(30.9)	355(22.1)	211(13.2)	14(.9)	529(33.0)	1,604
Hunterdon	148(82.7)	2(1.1)	0(.0)	0(.0)	29(16.2)	179
Mercer	436(48.4)	413(45.8)	45(5.0)	2(.2)	5(.6)	901
Middlesex	838(41.9)	254(12.7)	74(3.7)	8(.4)	825(41.3)	1,999
Monmouth	630(30.5)	326(15.8)	51(2.5)	8(.4)	1,049(50.8)	2,064
Morris	1,236(91.7)	53(3.9)	24(1.8)	12(.9)	23(1.7)	1,348
Ocean	742(77.8)	77(8.1)	44(4.6)	1(.1)	90(9.4)	954
Passaic	157(24.2)	106(16.6)	77(11.8)	2(.3)	306(47.1)	650
Salem	125(53.2)	91(38.7)	5(2.1)	0(.0)	14(6.0)	235
Somerset	175(84.5)	30(14.5)	0(.0)	0(.0)	2(1.0)	207
Sussex	129(100.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	129
Union	672(47.3)	564(39.7)	68(4.8)	6(.4)	112(7.9)	1,422
Warren	218(62.8)	6(1.7)	4(1.2)	0(.0)	119(34.3)	347
Total	11,709(46.3)	7,856(31.0)	1,629(6.4)	157(.6)	3,958(15.7)	25,309

TABLE 26

RACE IN CASES INCARCERATED BY COUNTY
AUGUST, 1985 - AUGUST, 1986

<u>County</u>	<u>White(%)</u>	<u>Black(%)</u>	<u>Hispanic(%)</u>	<u>Other(%)</u>	<u>Unknown(%)</u>	<u>Total</u>
Atlantic	15(20.5)	49(67.1)	9(12.3)	0(.0)	0(.0)	73
Bergen	12(38.7)	13(41.9)	0(.0)	0(.0)	6(19.4)	31
Burlington	14(40.0)	19(54.3)	0(.0)	0(.0)	2(5.7)	35
Camden	50(24.0)	115(55.3)	43(20.7)	0(.0)	0(.0)	208
Cape May	1(12.5)	1(12.5)	0(.0)	0(.0)	6(75.0)	8
Cumberland	5(14.7)	14(41.2)	3(8.8)	0(.0)	12(35.3)	34
Essex	7(4.0)	119(67.6)	10(5.7)	0(.0)	40(22.7)	176
Gloucester	4(66.7)	2(33.3)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	6
Hudson	5(8.3)	21(35.0)	5(8.3)	0(.0)	29(48.3)	60
Hunterdon	2(50.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	2(50.0)	4
Mercer	3(10.3)	23(79.3)	3(10.3)	0(.0)	0(.0)	29
Middlesex	7(12.3)	17(29.8)	10(17.5)	0(.0)	23(40.4)	57
Monmouth	9(16.1)	7(12.5)	0(.0)	0(.0)	40(71.4)	56
Morris	3(42.9)	4(57.1)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	7
Ocean	19(65.5)	6(20.7)	3(10.3)	0(.0)	1(3.4)	29
Passaic	2(1.3)	21(14.0)	22(14.7)	0(.0)	105(70.0)	150
Salem	1(16.7)	5(83.3)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	6
Somerset	29(60.4)	15(31.3)	1(2.1)	2(4.2)	1(2.1)	48
Sussex	2(100.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	0(.0)	2
Union	12(11.0)	82(75.2)	4(3.7)	0(.0)	11(10.1)	109
Warren	4(66.7)	0(.0)	1(16.7)	0(.0)	1(16.7)	6
Total	206(18.2)	533(47.0)	114(10.1)	2(.0)	279(24.6)	1,134

TABLE 27

LEAD OFFENSE BY LEAD DISPOSITION FOR WHITE JUVENILES
 ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED
 AUGUST 1985 - AUGUST 1986

	Incarceration DOC	Short-Term Detention Facility	Residential Program DOC	DYFS Residential	DMH/Commitment	Other Residential	Remedial/ Non-Residential	Suspended DOC	Probation	Conditional	Formal Continuance	Other	Total
Homocides	2(67)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(0)
Sex Offenses	6(6)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	0(0)	2(2)	35(37)	9(9)	31(33)	2(2)	8(8)	1(1)	95(1)
Aggravated Assault	18(5)	5(1)	5(1)	4(1)	1(0)	7(2)	62(18)	8(2)	130(38)	28(8)	71(21)	5(1)	344(6)
Robbery	7(10)	0(0)	1(1)	1(1)	0(0)	2(3)	11(16)	9(13)	25(37)	2(3)	9(13)	0(0)	67(1)
Burglary	68(6)	20(2)	17(2)	6(1)	1(0)	22(2)	183(17)	51(5)	470(43)	89(8)	153(14)	7(1)	1087(18)
Larceny/Theft	20(3)	14(2)	4(1)	9(1)	1(0)	17(2)	122(15)	10(1)	347(44)	80(10)	156(20)	9(1)	789(13)
Other Assaults	8(1)	2(0)	4(1)	8(1)	2(0)	15(2)	89(14)	9(1)	223(34)	78(12)	200(31)	11(2)	649(11)
Arson	2(4)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	12(23)	3(6)	16(30)	5(9)	14(26)	0(0)	53(1)
Criminal Tresspass & Burglary Relates	4(1)	1(0)	2(1)	0(0)	0(0)	3(1)	32(9)	1(0)	120(32)	64(17)	142(38)	2(1)	371(6)
Other Theft Related Offenses	8(2)	4(1)	3(1)	1(0)	0(0)	4(1)	65(17)	3(1)	142(38)	51(14)	92(25)	3(1)	376(6)
CDS & Alcohol Offenses	18(2)	10(1)	4(1)	2(0)	0(0)	13(2)	150(18)	12(1)	271(33)	88(11)	244(30)	10(1)	822(13)
Criminal Mischief	1(0)	3(1)	0(0)	4(1)	1(0)	8(2)	42(10)	2(1)	143(35)	81(20)	115(29)	3(1)	403(7)
Other Property Offenses	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(5)	1(5)	0(0)	8(42)	1(5)	8(42)	0(0)	19(0)
Offenses Against Public Administration & Motor Vehicle	17(6)	2(1)	3(1)	0(0)	1(0)	3(1)	35(12)	1(0)	85(29)	68(23)	82(27)	1(0)	298(5)
Offenses Against Public Order & Decency	1(0)	4(1)	1(0)	4(1)	0(0)	3(1)	39(10)	2(1)	113(30)	40(11)	167(44)	6(2)	380(6)
Inchoate Offenses (2nd & 3rd degree)	2(9)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	5(22)	0(0)	10(43)	0(0)	6(26)	0(0)	23(0)
Inchoate Offenses (4th degree)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(5)	1(5)	0(0)	6(30)	2(10)	10(50)	0(0)	20(0)
VOP	24(7)	4(1)	10(3)	7(2)	0(0)	29(9)	47(14)	5(1)	117(36)	46(14)	5(1)	32(10)	326(5)
TOTAL	206(3)	69(1)	54(1)	47(1)	7(0)	132(2)	931(15)	125(2)	2257(37)	725(12)	1482(24)	90(1)	6125(100)

TABLE 27 (continued)

LEAD OFFENSE BY LEAD DISPOSITION FOR BLACK JUVENILES
 ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED
 AUGUST 1985 - AUGUST 1986

	Incarceration DOC	Short-Term Detention Facility	Residential Program DOC	DYFS Residential	DMH/Commitment	Other Residential	Remedial/ Non-Residential	Suspended DOC	Probation	Conditional	Formal Continuance	Other	Total
Homocides	4(50)	0(0)	2(25)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	2(25)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	8(0)
Sex Offenses	19(13)	0(0)	9(6)	2(1)	0(0)	2(1)	43(29)	11(7)	44(30)	0(0)	18(12)	0(0)	148(3)
Aggravated Assault	89(17)	2(0)	25(5)	4(1)	1(0)	9(2)	83(16)	29(6)	165(32)	18(3)	89(17)	3(1)	517(9)
Robbery	80(15)	2(0)	48(9)	6(1)	0(0)	5(1)	72(14)	54(10)	185(35)	16(3)	55(11)	3(1)	526(9)
Burglary	114(13)	4(1)	55(7)	7(1)	1(0)	18(2)	115(13)	47(6)	347(41)	36(4)	94(11)	9(1)	842(15)
Larceny/Theft	75(8)	4(0)	28(3)	3(0)	0(0)	18(2)	121(12)	36(4)	447(45)	44(5)	195(20)	15(1)	986(17)
Other Assaults	28(5)	2(0)	16(3)	6(1)	0(0)	6(1)	56(9)	15(2)	244(39)	38(6)	201(32)	9(1)	621(17)
Arson	2(9)	0(0)	0(0)	1(4)	0(0)	1(4)	0(0)	3(13)	9(39)	0(0)	7(30)	0(0)	23(0)
Criminal Trespass & Burglary Relates	7(4)	1(1)	3(2)	1(1)	1(1)	5(3)	22(11)	4(2)	73(38)	16(8)	55(29)	4(2)	192(3)
Other Theft Related Offenses	30(7)	2(1)	9(2)	2(1)	0(0)	3(1)	64(16)	18(5)	174(43)	24(6)	77(19)	1(0)	404(7)
CDS & Alcohol Offenses	32(5)	0(0)	21(3)	2(0)	0(0)	17(3)	142(23)	26(4)	186(31)	33(5)	147(24)	3(1)	609(11)
Criminal Mischief	4(3)	0(0)	0(0)	2(1)	0(0)	1(1)	12(9)	2(1)	57(42)	19(14)	39(29)	0(0)	136(2)
Other Property Offenses	1(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(6)	8(47)	2(12)	5(29)	0(0)	17(0)
Offenses Against Public Administration & Motor Vehicle	3(2)	0(0)	3(2)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	9(7)	1(1)	45(37)	7(6)	49(40)	6(5)	123(2)
Offenses Against Public Order & Decency	9(4)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(0)	20(8)	7(3)	93(37)	27(11)	82(33)	9(4)	248(4)
Inchoate Offenses (2nd & 3rd degree)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(7)	3(21)	2(14)	6(43)	1(7)	1(7)	0(0)	14(0)
Inchoate Offenses (4th degree)	2(11)	0(0)	0(0)	2(11)	0(0)	0(0)	2(11)	0(0)	9(47)	1(5)	2(11)	1(5)	19(1)
VOP	32(9)	0(0)	11(3)	3(1)	0(0)	6(2)	39(11)	10(3)	136(40)	24(7)	8(2)	73(21)	342(6)
TOTAL	531(9)	17(0)	230(4)	41(1)	3(0)	93(2)	800(14)	266(5)	2228(39)	306(5)	1124(19)	136(2)	5775(10)

TABLE 27 (continued)

LEAD OFFENSE BY LEAD DISPOSITION FOR HISPANIC JUVENILES
 ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT AND SENTENCED
 AUGUST 1985 - AUGUST 1986

	Incarceration DOC	Short-Term Detention Facility	Residential Program DOC	DYFS Residential	DMH/Commitment	Other Residential	Remedial/ Non-Residential	Suspended DOC	Probation	Conditional	Formal Continuance	Other	Total
Homocides	1(33)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(33)	0(0)	0(0)	1(33)	0(0)	0(0)	3(0)
Sex Offenses	1(8)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	6(46)	0(0)	4(31)	0(0)	2(15)	0(0)	0(0)	13(1)
Aggravated Assault	17(14)	0(0)	4(3)	1(1)	0(0)	2(2)	20(17)	7(6)	43(36)	5(4)	20(17)	0(0)	119(10)
Robbery	11(20)	0(0)	2(3)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	10(17)	5(9)	19(33)	2(3)	7(12)	0(0)	57(5)
Burglary	29(14)	1(1)	7(3)	4(2)	0(0)	6(3)	31(15)	19(9)	84(40)	7(3)	22(11)	0(0)	210(17)
Larceny/Theft	6(4)	1(1)	4(3)	1(1)	0(0)	1(1)	40(25)	10(6)	56(35)	9(6)	32(20)	0(0)	160(13)
Other Assaults	4(5)	0(0)	3(4)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	11(13)	4(5)	39(46)	3(4)	19(23)	1(1)	84(7)
Arson	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(33)	0(0)	1(33)	0(0)	1(33)	0(0)	3(0)
Criminal Tresspass & Burglary Relates	2(6)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(3)	7(20)	0(0)	8(23)	0(0)	16(46)	1(3)	35(3)
Other Theft Related Offenses	7(7)	0(0)	4(4)	0(0)	0(0)	1(1)	14(14)	5(5)	52(53)	4(4)	10(10)	2(2)	99(8)
CDS & Alcohol Offenses	14(8)	0(0)	14(8)	1(1)	0(0)	5(3)	44(24)	10(5)	55(30)	6(3)	32(18)	1(1)	182(15)
Criminal Mischief	2(4)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	5(11)	23(50)	6(13)	8(17)	1(2)	46(4)
Other Property Offenses	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(50)	0(0)	1(50)	0(0)	2(0)
Offenses Against Public Administration & Motor Vehicle	4(14)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(4)	3(11)	0(0)	13(46)	2(7)	5(18)	0(0)	28(2)
Offenses Against Public Order & Decency	3(5)	0(0)	0(0)	1(2)	0(0)	0(0)	4(6)	3(5)	19(30)	6(9)	27(43)	0(0)	63(5)
Inchoate Offenses (2nd & 3rd degree)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	1(14)	1(14)	3(43)	0(0)	2(29)	0(0)	7(1)
Inchoate Offenses (4th degree)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	3(75)	1(25)	0(0)	0(0)	4(0)
VOP	3(16)	0(0)	2(2)	1(1)	0(0)	2(2)	8(10)	2(2)	27(33)	1(1)	1(1)	26(31)	83(7)
TOTAL	114(9)	2(0)	40(3)	9(1)	0(0)	20(2)	201(17)	72(6)	450(38)	52(4)	206(17)	32(3)	1198(100)

the community. Within the probation departments, probation officers are required to undergo a minimum of 90 hours training approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Compulsory training as it relates to juveniles, deals with basic interviewing skills, juvenile caseload management and counseling on a one-to-one basis.

In recent years, courts and probation departments have tried to measure the accomplishments of the supervision of probationers. Data is now being gathered based on the manner of discharge from probation. Six categories of discharge have been devised: discharge-completed term, discharge-other (both of which are considered "successful"), discharge-violation of probation, discharge-new offenses, discharge-absconder (all three considered unsuccessful), and deceased. From July 1986 to June 1987, 5,112 juvenile probationers had successful discharges (representing 86%), 796 were unsuccessful (representing 13%) and 36 deceased. (Please refer to Table 29).

Many departments have an established network of resources within their communities to which they may refer juveniles for additional or expanded services. Some of these include community mental health centers, youth service bureaus, family service associations, vocational training centers, YMCA's and YWCA's, police athletic leagues, 4-H clubs and Big Brother/Big Sister programs.

Each of the 21 counties in New Jersey maintains a county probation department. The overall administration of each department lies with the chief probation officer, who sets departmental policies, under the guidance of the county's assignment judge. The Administrative Office of the Courts, through its Probation Research and Development Section, centralizes information on probation personnel, caseloads and other work responsibilities. It also offers assistance to the counties to help improve probation work procedures. A model pre-disposition report has been prepared by the Probation Research Section and is now used by all county probation departments. This has assisted in standardizing the types of information included in pre-sentence reports. Also, monthly probation statistical summary reports are submitted by the counties and compiled by Probation Research

PROBATION
FAMILY COURT JUVENILE SUPERVISION
COURT YEAR 1986
JULY, 1985 - JUNE, 1986

TABLE 28

COUNTY	FAMILY COURT ADDED		TRANSFERRED RECEIVED		TOTAL TERMINATED		TOTAL REMAINING 6/30/86	
	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS*	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS
ATLANTIC	250	0	113	0	397	0	445	0
BERGEN	407	0	20	0	410	0	537	0
BURLINGTON	424	0	107	0	457	8	516	5
CAMDEN	438	0	35	0	401	2	622	7
CAPE MAY	95	0	0	0	75	4	99	0
CUMBERLAND	175	0	14	1	194	23	308	3
ESSEX	665	0	107	0	472	0	1,148	0
GLOUCESTER	95	0	47	0	210	2	159	0
HUDSON	455	0	8	0	503	0	697	3
HUNTERDON	60	0	1	0	51	0	93	0
MERCER	569	0	37	0	610	0	592	0
MIDDLESEX	331	0	434	0	738	4	485	0
MONMOUTH	335	0	49	0	358	0	456	0
MORRIS	307	0	113	1	336	54	417	0
OCEAN	260	0	54	0	281	0	323	0
PASSAIC	881	0	18	0	846	92	842	9
SALEM	66	0	2	0	74	0	83	0
SOMERSET	206	0	52	0	234	13	268	0
SUSSEX	134	0	8	0	138	0	257	0
UNION	463	0	24	0	472	0	588	0
WARREN	84	0	64	0	149	0	127	0
STATE TOTAL	6,700	0	1,307	2	7,406	202	9,062	27
TOTAL 1 YR AGO	6,899	0	1,494	5	8,651	645	8,267	182
PERCENT CHANGE	-2.9%	0%	-12.5%	-60.0%	-14.4%	-68.7%	+9.6%	-85.2%

* No new JINS cases have been added after January 1, 1984.

COURT YEAR 1987
JULY, 1986 - JUNE, 1987

COUNTY	FAMILY COURT ADDED		TRANSFERRED RECEIVED		TOTAL TERMINATED		TOTAL REMAINING 6/30/87	
	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS*	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS	Juvenile Delinquent	JINS
ATLANTIC	410	0	73	0	365	0	563	0
BERGEN	344	0	29	0	437	0	473	0
BURLINGTON	402	0	335	0	792	5	461	0
CAMDEN	498	0	31	2	436	6	715	3
CAPE MAY	105	0	4	0	63	0	145	0
CUMBERLAND	207	0	168	0	318	3	365	0
ESSEX	512	0	55	0	436	0	1279	0
GLOUCESTER	163	0	23	0	127	0	218	0
HUDSON	534	0	5	0	476	3	766	0
HUNTERDON	60	0	0	0	58	0	95	0
MERCER	587	0	32	0	563	0	648	0
MIDDLESEX	523	0	128	0	482	0	654	0
MONMOUTH	420	0	54	0	408	0	522	0
MORRIS	260	0	59	0	276	0	460	0
OCEAN	367	0	84	0	377	0	397	0
PASSAIC	861	0	7	0	627	9	1,123	0
SALEM	90	0	1	0	78	0	96	0
SOMERSET	174	0	6	0	215	0	233	0
SUSSEX	205	0	5	0	140	0	316	0
UNION	494	0	81	0	527	0	636	0
WARREN	109	0	72	0	148	0	160	0
STATE TOTAL	7,325	0	1,252	2	7,349	26	10,325	3
TOTAL 1 YR AGO	6,700	0	1,307	2	7,406	202	9,062	27
PERCENT CHANGE	+9.3	0	-4.2	0	-0.8	-87.1	+13.9	-88.8

* No new JINS cases have been added after January 1, 1984.

TABLE 29
 PROBATIONERS DISCHARGED
 COURT YEAR 1987
 JULY, 1986 - JUNE, 1987

	COMPLETED TERM		VIOLATION OF PROBATION		NEW OFFENSE		DECEASED		ABSCONDER DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED OTHER		TOTAL DISCHARGED	
	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***	ADULTS**	JUVENILES***
ATLANTIC	378	166	180	28	50	74	5	0	0	0	85	19	698	287
BERGEN	871	385	188	7	11	9	34	3	0	0	91	0	1,195	404
BURLINGTON	975	375	171	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	85	81	1,234	459
CAMDEN	1,137	294	298	26	76	43	17	0	21	1	611	37	2,160	401
CAPE MAY	349	47	44	2	16	3	4	0	1	0	4	0	418	52
CUMBERLAND	321	146	25	0	12	1	24	5	0	0	0	0	382	152
ESSEX	2,270	243	280	16	58	57	66	3	1,106	2	63	1	3,843	322
GLOUCESTER	456	82	78	8	6	0	6	0	15	0	16	8	577	98
HUDSON	2,224	433	515	10	92	0	29	1	170	5	3	10	3,033	459
HUNTERDON	46	58	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	58
MERCER	986	197	90	75	8	150	10	0	28	0	5	131	1,127	553
MIDDLESEX	1,500	295	55	2	15	5	7	0	62	5	507	9	2,146	316
MONMOUTH	579	302	110	15	15	28	13	0	45	6	12	1	774	352
MORRIS	426	206	24	0	24	0	4	0	16	0	11	0	505	206
OCEAN	611	234	105	15	10	4	8	23	21	2	74	5	829	283
PASSAIC	1,048	542	247	35	40	45	38	0	17	6	23	4	1,413	632
SALEM	224	51	16	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	247	61
SOMERSET	281	193	45	9	7	2	3	1	3	3	54	2	393	210
SUSSEX	105	127	21	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	133	127
UNION	1,341	347	160	37	67	36	29	0	51	19	107	3	1,755	442
WARREN	127	68	12	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	144	70
STATE TOTAL	16,255	4,801	2,664	287	511	458	306	36	1,566	51	1,751	311	23,053	5,944
TOTAL ONE YEAR AGO	15,968	5,090	2,064	267	518	467	261	38	1,391	156	1,862	343	22,064	6,361
PERCENT CHANGE	+1.8	-5.7	+29.1	+7.5	-1.4	-1.9	+17.2	-5.3	+12.6	-67.3	-6.0	-9.3	+4.5	-6.6

* Persons discharged for reasons not identified by the other categories.

** Includes adults from Criminal Court, Municipal Court and Family Court.

*** Includes juveniles, both delinquent and JINS, from Family Court.

A number of probation projects have been initiated through the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds, including volunteer supervision, specialized caseloads providing more intensive educational, vocational and counseling services, family crisis intervention units and mental health treatment units for juvenile probationers and their families developed as the result of cooperative ventures between probation departments and the local community mental health centers.

Recently SLEPA funds were provided to initiate a model program of intensive probation supervision for serious juvenile offenders in Middlesex County. The project is being closely monitored by the Administrative Office of the Courts. If the project is successful, it is expected that the project will be replicated in other counties.

Department of Corrections

This Department supervises all State correctional institutions and some community programs and provides parole supervision to all juveniles. The responsibility for all juvenile institutions and juvenile community programming rests with the Division of Juvenile Services.

Since the formation of the Division of Juvenile Services in 1978, there have been dramatic changes in the number of juvenile correctional programs in New Jersey. As a result of the JJDP Act mandate to separate juveniles from adult offenders, the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services expanded the number of types of facilities and programs for juvenile offenders. Between 1976 and 1982 a total of approximately \$3.9 million of JJDP Act funds were used to establish nine projects to achieve separation. The separation initiative funded with JJDP Act funds was assumed and expanded with State resources.

In addition to the development of alternatives to large institutional placement, the Juvenile Reception Unit was relocated from the Youth Correctional Institution Complex at Yardville to the Training School for Boys at Jamesburg. The Medium Security Unit which was established for more serious juvenile offenders

committed to the Yardville Correctional Institution has been relocated to the grounds of the Johnstone Training School. As a result separation of juveniles and adults in New Jersey correctional facilities has been achieved.

The development of alternatives to large juvenile institutions has continued to grow since 1982. The alternatives developed include residential and non-residential programs in the community. In July 1982, the Division of Juvenile Services administered 15 community and residential units. By June 1987, that number had grown to 39 (16 residential and 23 day programs).

When a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent and committed to a State facility, he or she is eventually placed in one of the institutions or smaller facilities. Generally a judge will commit such a juvenile to the Juvenile Reception Unit at the Jamesburg Training School or one of the three smaller programs for female delinquents (Cottage 6L Skillman, Turrell or Alpha House). Once committed, a juvenile is evaluated and a decision is made by the Juvenile Reception and Classification Committee as to which program the juvenile should be sent. A listing of Division of Juvenile Services programs is included. Tables 30 and 31, reflect admissions data for the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services.

An analysis of county admissions between 1984 and July 1987 shows that 69% of the admissions came from six counties: Atlantic, Camden, Essex, Monmouth, Passaic and Union. In 1986 these six counties accounted for 71% of the admissions to the Department of Corrections although they only accounted for 45% of the juvenile arrests.

As a result of the concern regarding the number of juveniles being committed to the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services in January 1984, JJDP Act funding was provided to the Department to establish a pilot program, Youth Advocacy Project (YAP). YAP involves ten counties: Atlantic, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Mercer, Morris, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren. These counties are involved because, although they show low school age populations and low juvenile arrest statistics in comparison to other counties, they commit

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES
FACILITY LISTING

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TRAINING SCHOOLS

JAMESBURG TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Jamesburg offers differential cottage treatment approaches in ten cottage settings to youngsters ranging in years from late thirteen to eighteen. There are two special treatment programs as well. The characteristics of youngsters are generally those juveniles who would otherwise be excluded from Community and Residential programs, some of whom are more serious type offenders. The population is approximately 360 residents.

SKILLMAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Through differential cottage treatment, Skillman's program offers education/counseling, together with meaningful experiences of social living. It is geared to the youngest group of youngsters, all of whom are on committed status, for all offenses. Juveniles committed to Skillman are normally excluded from community placements. Population is approximately 205 residents.

JUVENILE MEDIUM SECURITY FACILITY

A Medium Security Program for a total of no more than 110 juveniles is available for youngsters who represent the most serious offenders, or highest security risks within the Juvenile System. They must be over fifteen years and many times are acting out, emotionally disturbed youngsters who require an extensive treatment program.

RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS

ALLAIRE GROUP HOME

The major problem encountered in the programming of youngster 14 years and under is to find placement within a non-correctional institution and a program which offers alternatives to traditional incarceration. Youngsters under the age of 14 do not need a strict regimented environment, under care and custody of officers. The program answers the needs by providing a small community based alternative to the traditional incarceration in a large institution. Special treatment modification are also activated in the program to meet the distinct and special needs of these children, who probably would have been under the placement of DYFS should they have been able to effect placement in non-correctional surroundings. The program services youngsters who have extremely low perception and performance levels and through a small, nurturing environment, self-concepts are broadened and voids in both fundamental and socialization skills are filled. The methodology utilized at the program to attain these goals is a combination of heavily guided peer interaction and frequent successful experiences which are community based.

CAMDEN COMMUNITY SERVICE

Residential program for 25 youngsters, aged 16-18. Participants are admitted as condition of their probation or assignment by Juvenile Classification Committee at Jamesburg. Program is composed of work, school, group and community contact components, with a four to six month average length of stay in the program.

CEDAR RUN GROUP CENTER

This is a small environmental group living program for eight of the youngest group of boys in the Division, ages ranging from 8 to 14 years. They are all inner-city youngsters who get placed in the Division because of a lack of available placements. The Program's intent is to have youngsters interface with wilderness environment to facilitate their coping skills and increase their ability to deal with the myriad of problems inherent in inner-city deterioration.

ESSEX RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

This program has a rate of capacity for fifteen juveniles serving male youths committed from the Essex County area. There are three components to this program, the educational and the work experience and group counseling. The average length of stay in program is six months.

GREEN RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

This residential group center, which is a revised adaption of the Highfields Group Center Model, has been in operation since March, 1980. It had operated previously in Paterson as the Paterson Boys Community from 1974 until the relocation to Ringwood. This relocation offers improved accommodations as well as an increase in participants.

Green Residential Group Center serves as a residential resource to the juvenile courts for making alternate residential placement of 14-17 year old males in lieu of institutional commitment. It focuses on the reduction of delinquent behavior and further involvement in the justice system through the use of Guided Group Interaction sessions, educational instruction, residential living experience, work experience, and continuing contact with family and the community.

HOME ENVIRONMENTAL LEARNING PROGRAM

Located in the home formerly reserved for the Superintendent of Jamesburg Training School. HELP has a rated capacity of eight residents. A Community Release Program, consisting of group, school, work, behavior modification training within a family like setting, focuses on Educable Mentally Retarded and/or Emotionally Disturbed committed juveniles. Primary staff consists of two live-in houseparents and a teacher of the handicapped.

HIGHFIELDS RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

This Project provides a short-term for youngsters ranging in age from sixteen to eighteen who are delinquent youngsters, and who must successfully complete the program as a condition of their program. Severe psychological, psychiatric and physical handicaps are excluded.

MANOR WOODS RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

Located in Atlantic County on property known as Estell Manor, the program provides residential group treatment services for a maximum of 25 court referred or committed adolescents, aged 14-16. The program is based on Guided Group Interaction model and involves group sessions, school, community contacts and work program established in cooperation with the Atlantic County Park.

OCEAN RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

A short term treatment program for thirty-six youngsters from the middle to southern region of the State committed for offenses of a less serious nature from both the Youth Complex and Training Schools with ages ranging from fourteen to eighteen years. The Program consists of work, school and group counseling and is a project designed to separate juveniles from adult offenders.

PINELANDS SEX OFFENDERS PROGRAM

It has been recognized that the needs of juveniles, who have been charged with sexual related offenses, will require specialized treatment. However, since some juveniles with sex-related charges may not be appropriate for programming as sex offenders, it is the intent of this interagency to assess the appropriateness of each juvenile for treatment or other disposition. The Pinelands Residential Group Center is the first of such programs that attempts to deal with a small group of youngsters who have sex-related problems.

SANDY HOOK Residential Group Center

A community program which has facilities for 30 juvenile offenders which provide them with a half day of school, work experience and program behavior change through group counseling. They have a joint program with the Brookdale Community College and JTPA/Pick of Monmouth County. They also have a joint effort with the National Park Service along the Sandy Hook State Park.

SOUTHERN RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

This program was recently taken over by the Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services for the RCA/Harborfields Private Contract with Atlantic County and the Federal Government. This program consists of 20 residential participants that are involved in academic, including college participation, culinary arts, and other areas of study. The age group is 16-18 year committed youths. Participants are also involved in group and individual counseling and vocational experience.

ST. JOE'S PROGRAM

A program providing alternatives to incarceration for 25 juveniles from either Yardville or Jamesburg. There is also a Probation component of youngsters who participate during the day and return to their own home during the evening from the Mercer County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. The population is composed of first offenders with property oriented offenses of a less serious nature. Their ages range from fourteen to eighteen without serious emotional disturbance, sex offenses, arson or assaultive history or chronic runaway or escape propensities.

VOORHEES RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

This program is a residential community based program for twenty-one juvenile offenders, ages sixteen to eighteen, from sundry counties that have an alcohol and drug dependency. It is located at the Voorhees State Park and provides work, school and group therapy for juvenile delinquents that meet the program's criteria. The program is considered an alternative to incarceration for probationers.

WARREN RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

The Warren Residential Group Center is a humanitarian non-custodial residential experience for twenty 16-18 year old youthful male offenders with its total emphasis upon the prevention of inappropriate institutionalization through a program of guided group interaction sessions, work experience, education program, residential living experience and contacts with family and the community.

522 PROGRAM

A cooperative program with the Division of Mental Retardation, using a facility owned by the Department of Environmental Protection to separate retarded youngsters from Training School facilities. It is a second such program modeled on the original HELP Project at Jamesburg. It represents a non-institutional, but completely plausible way of working with youngsters who might otherwise be abused in a correctional facility.

RESIDENTIAL FEMALEALPHA HOUSE

A community based treatment program in the City of Camden for female delinquents, of 15, ages fourteen - eighteen years on probation status with a suspended sentence, who can function in a structured open community setting. Characteristics of the population is the less serious offender, without severe psychiatric, psychological handicaps, who can benefit from a behavioral theory treatment program of school and work, supplemented with individual and group counseling. Psychiatric and psychological consultation is available.

SKILLMAN - COTTAGE 6L

A structured and relatively more secure setting for up to twelve rated-capacity juvenile female offenders committed by the courts. The program of school/work/group and individual counseling, services females from age twelve to eighteen years, having more serious offenses who cannot be contained in a less structured open environment. Psychiatric and psychological consultation available.

TURRELL RESIDENTIAL GROUP CENTER

Capacity of twelve committed female offenders, located on the grounds of the Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center, within rural Monmouth County. The program is a combination of work/school/group and individual counseling for youngsters ranging in years from twelve to eighteen years. The behavioral theory approach program accommodates the relatively less aggressive female offender without serious psychological and psychiatric handicaps with self-control sufficient to function in a group and open community setting. Individual and group counseling available with psychiatric and psychological consultation.

DAY PROGRAMS

ASBURY PARK DAY

The Asbury Park Day Program will begin FY1988. It will be located in a building previously utilized by the Department of Human Services Medicaid Program.

This program has a capacity of eight to ten juveniles. The program's intent is to provide the youth with an educational component and vocational training. Group sessions will be held on a daily basis.

ATLANTIC DAY

This program started in December 1984, for probationers from the Atlantic County. Program participants now also includes school child study team referrals, D.Y.F.S. clients as well as Family Court clients. The participants are involved in academic instruction at the Vocational School, on hands vocational instruction at the work site and group therapy, family counseling, and supportative out reach services in the County. Maximum of ten probationers with expansion to twenty.

BURLINGTON DAY

A program for probationers from the Burlington County area, their present work site is at the White Bogs Village (Historical Village). The juveniles are involved in schooling, working, and group counseling. They are presently in the process of reconstruction of this Historical Village. This program has a maximum of 15 probationers and has presently ten participants.

CAMDEN PROBATION PROGRAM

This program will continue in Camden County at the present home of the Battered Spouse Program - (Lakeland Facility).

This program will accommodate approximately twenty to twenty-four youth, ages sixteen to eighteen years. These youth will be primarily property offenders who have been waiting for placement in Detention Centers throughout New Jersey as well as a group of kids who will be on extended aftercare and possibly participate in collect activities at Glassboro College. A continuum of services will be provided, such as a group experience, work experience, culinary arts and an outward bound experience.

CAPE MAY DAY

The Cape May Day Program for juvenile offenders will be a differentiated approach to meeting the distinct needs of youngsters within the county while by-passing the correctional setting of a structured correctional institution. This program consists of the following areas education, vocational, and guided group interaction. Capacity of ten, at present time there are eight participants.

CUMBERLAND DAY

This is a community based alternative for clients of the Cumberland County Family Court, Probation Department and the youth and Family Services. It is a day program for twenty youngsters involved in rehabilitating sub-standard housing in the Bridgeton area through the Bridgeton Housing Authority under the auspices of the Cumberland County Vocational School.

DOUBLE TROUBLE

This community program is for approximately 30 delinquent and pre-delinquent youths on a day basis. During the latter portion of 1981, the Division established a program for probationers from the Ocean County area which provides work, school and counseling to Ocean County residents. It is a day program involved in vocational trades instruction and reconstruction of facilities at the Double Trouble State Park.

ELIZABETH DAY

This is community based program for youths from the Union County area. This program is working with the local school district regarding the potential drop outs. Total population at any given time will be 18 youths. This program intent is to involve the youth in academic and educational/vocational programs in stressing basic skills to lead a more positive productive life within the community. Group therapy sessions will be conducted on a daily basis.

ESSEXFIELDS

In February of 1981, the Division established a day program for twenty juveniles from Essex County. The goal of this project is to provide local resources for fifteen juveniles who are in danger of being committed. It is the division's hope that this initial attempt can be developed at a future date into a residential, vocational and job placement recourse fro Essex County juveniles.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY DAY

This alternate day treatment program serves both males and females, aged 14-17, at risk of out-of-home placement in either a correctional setting of DYFS approved facility. There are four key program elements to this program: and educational component, vocational training, guided group instruction (peer pressure), and family involvement. Currently this program can serve ten youths at a time with an average program involvement of 26 weeks.

HUDSON COUNTY

A special education program funded through SLEPA and sponsored by the Education Sub committee of the Youth Services Commission. The Sub committee is made up of local and state youth servicing agencies interested in education. It is an attempt to develop a special program for younger learning disabled youngsters at risk of entering the correctional system. It links the learning disabled youngsters in an apprenticeship to retired persons with various skills who want to teach youngsters something new. It will utilize computer programming in a non-traditional classroom approach geared to success and increased status for the participants.

LIBERTY PARK

The Division of Juvenile Services in cooperation with the Hudson County Juvenile Court implemented a near-to-home project for twenty juvenile participants as an alternative to commitment to Jamesburg and the Youth Reception and Correction Center. The Project will consist of work, educational and guided group approach. Initially, twenty juveniles participate in this Project. The program is located on the grounds of the Liberty State Park, which is being developed as an urban residential facility.

MIDDLESEX DOC CORP

The Middlesex County Day Program, also known as DOC Corps is administered at the community level by The Division of Juvenile Services in cooperation with The Middlesex County Family Court Judges, Probation Department, and The Division of Youth and Family Services.

The target group of this program encompasses an exceptionally large number of troubled youth and families in crisis.

Youngsters enrolled in the program are those who require disposition more structured and meaningful than traditional modes

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of supervision while less counter-productive than incarceration or institutionalization.

The program consists of school, work, vocational and job placement services, group individual and family counseling, cultural/recreational experiences, wilderness experiences and adventure Education.

The program is funded by The Department of Corrections with partial funding provided through The Division of Youth and Family Services.

MONMOUTH DAY

The Monmouth Day Program is a community program for delinquent and pre-delinquent youths from the Monmouth County area. Early in 1982 the Project established itself in the County to provide work, school and counseling on a day basis to the youths who are placed on probation status by the County Court. The project is in direct concert with the facilities and programming provided by the Y.M.C.A.'s of Monmouth County.

MORRIS DAY

A day program serving 14-16 year old Morris County youth involved in delinquent and/or substance abuse behavior. Located in Morristown National Historic Park, we offer a state certified educational program, a vocational training component and a substance abuse component. Capacity 15. A Culinary Arts program for twelve juveniles at Waterloo Village worksight.

MERCER COUNTY WEE CARE PROGRAM

This program, a model project in FY86 was partially funded by the U.S. National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. The participants are adolescent females in conflict with the law and who are pregnant or have children which they bring to the program. The goal is not only the educational and social development of the adolescent but also to teach parenting, childcare and child development skills to the young mothers in order to more adequately care for their children so they the children are not eventually in our system.

NEWARK YMWCA - AFTERCARE

This contract concerns the safekeeping, care, supervision and subsistence of juvenile placed in the charge of YMWCA by the Division of Juvenile Services, Department of Corrections. These Juveniles will be known to the Division of Youth and Family Services, Department of Human Services, thus ensuing the continued relationship of dual responsibility for the provision of services.

The juveniles will be male up to 18 years old from the Northern part of New Jersey. Each juvenile will be screened by staff of the program before admission to determine suitability. Each juvenile will be under the auspices of the Division of Juvenile Services and the Division of Youth and Family Services.

PROBATIONFIELDS

This is a multiagency funded program including Division of Juvenile Services, the Division of Youth and Family Services, the Administrative office of the Courts, the local SDA as funding sources to the Passaic County Probation Department and the Passaic County Community College. Originally this was a demonstration project of the Youth Services Commission, to provide a coordinated day program run by regular probation officers. It was developed directly by the Division hand picking Passaic County Probation Officers to operate a similar model to our regular day programs using the college to enrich the regular components with vocational skills training.

RINGWOOD DAY

The ringwood Day Program serves juvenile delinquent residents in Paterson, between the ages of 12 and 16. The program is both an alternative to residential placement and a means of assisting youths back into the community after being incarcerated. At present the program operates out of Probationfields, Passaic, New Jersey, and is linked with "Life Support Program" and Paterson Youth Services. Components consist of educational classes, work experience, group, and family counseling.

SALEM DAY

This is a community based program servicing youths of the Salem County Family Court, Probation Department, Crisis Intervention and the Division of Youth and Family Services. The Program works with the local schools regarding potential dropouts and re-entry

of the youths back into their respective schools following completion of the program. Total population at any given time is a maximum of twenty youths. The Program's intent is to involve the youths in academic and educational/vocational programs in stressing basic skills which will better prepare them to lead a more positive and productive life within the community. The work program instills the work ethic, provide services to the community and give the youths outdoor laboratory of human relations, where they will learn to work as a team and depend upon one another. Group therapy sessions are conducted on a daily basis and is considered a major component of the Program.

UNION DAY

This community program is for 20 juveniles on a day basis. The programs intent is to involve the youth in academic and educational/vocational programs. The vocational programs consist of carpentry and culinary arts. Group therapy sessions will be conducted on a daily basis.

WARREN/SUSSEX DAY (WATERLOO VILLAGE)

This program is a cooperative project with the Waterloo Foundation for the Arts, the Sussex and Warren County Family Court, A JTPA Grant and the YM/YWCA of Essex County. It serves fourteen to eighteen year olds from Sussex and Warren Counties who otherwise might need commitment to the Department of Corrections. Its total emphasis is to prevent inappropriate institutionalization through a program utilizing peer-pairing, individual and group counseling, vocational training, job competency training, individualized education and contacts with the family and community.

TABLE 30

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

JUVENILE COMMITMENTS BY COUNTIES

	Atlantic	Bergen	Burlington	Camden	Cape May	Cumberland	Essex	Gloucester	Hudson	Hunterdon	Mercer	Middlesex	Monmouth	Morris	Ocean	Passaic	Salem	Somerset	Sussex	Union	Warren	Totals
1984	60	33	12	156	8	38	127	6	63	6	39	40	61	7	40	197	6	28	5	55	10	997
1985	47	26	16	123	6	36	116	7	28	3	21	29	62	4	29	125	3	42	0	65	6	794
1986	63	18	23	169	13	22	143	5	66	4	21	43	67	8	21	172	4	30	6	75	1	974
1987*	41	7	16	81	5	8	85	5	12	4	15	26	37	2	18	86	1	6	4	42	0	501
Total:	211	84	67	529	32	104	471	23	169	17	96	138	227	21	108	580	14	106	15	237	17	3,266

*January to July

Source: N. J. Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services

TABLE 31

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS, DIVISION OF JUVENILE SERVICES

PROGRAM COUNTS FOR FIRST WEEK OF JULY 1985, 1986, 1987

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Juvenile Reception	36	36	41	113
Medium Security Unit	71	115	115	301
Jamesburg	294	373	393	1,060
Skillman (males)	144	183	186	513
Community & Residential	428	530	607	1,565
Female Units	<u>38</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>41</u>	<u>124</u>
TOTALS:	1,011	1,282	1,383	3,676

Source: N. J. Department of Corrections, Division of Juvenile Services

a high percentage of youth to the Division of Juvenile Services. In 1983 admissions to the Division of Juvenile Services from these ten counties totalled 438 juveniles. In 1984, the first year of operation of the YAP project, the total admissions from the ten counties was 357. In 1986 total admissions from the ten counties was 337.

Youth Advocates identify youth who, through the pre-disposition report prepared by the Probation Department for the Family Part judge, are determined to be in danger of commitment to the Division of Juvenile Services. The youth is interviewed by the Youth Advocate to discuss family environment, educational background, psychological problems as well as the youth's perception of his or her delinquent behavior. This information is presented to the county pre-disposition team which develops and recommends an alternative case plan based upon an assessment of the youth's needs. The county teams consist of representatives of the Probation Department, public defender, prosecutor, Division of Youth and Family Services, Division of Juvenile Services, detention center staff, county intake, educational personnel and any other representative of public or private agencies with an interest in the youth or the Youth Advocacy Project. The team's recommendation is presented to the Family Part judge as an alternative to commitment for consideration at the time of disposition.

Each county pre-disposition team, by identifying the needs of youth who are in danger of being committed, is able to recommend programs or services to meet those needs and advocate for new programs and services. This advocacy effort ties into the County Youth Services Commissions which serve as mechanisms for coordinating, improving and developing services to delinquent youth. Such advocacy efforts also tie into the County Human Services Advisory Councils, established to administer Social Services Block Grant funds for human services programs, including those in the juvenile justice system.

Parole

The law establishing the New Jersey Parole System provides for an autonomous

authority housed for logistical purposes only within the Department of Corrections. The State Parole Board is composed of a chairman and six members appointed for six years by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board is exclusively charged with the responsibility for administering a parole system for all persons sentenced to any state training school, correctional facility, state prison, and for county correctional facility inmates serving terms greater than 60 days. The State Parole Board has responsibility for imposing and modifying conditions of parole to reduce the risk of failure and to support successful community reintegration.

The Bureau of Parole, located within the Department of Corrections, is responsible for ensuring community protection and offender reintegration through a system that provides vigorous screening and evaluation prior to release of inmates as well as supervision of parolees to ensure compliance with conditions of parole.

A juvenile inmate committed to an indeterminate term is immediately eligible for parole. A juvenile inmate is released on parole when there is sufficient evidence to show that the juvenile, if released, will not cause injury to persons or substantial injury to property.

An assigned member of the Parole Board juvenile panel or a designated hearing officer reviews periodically, but not less than quarterly, the case of each juvenile inmate to determine whether he or she should be released. Each review includes a personal interview with the juvenile by the assigned Board member or the designated hearing officer. Prior to such review all documents relevant to the case, except documents classified confidential, are explained to the juvenile. If the review is conducted by a hearing officer, at the conclusion of the review the hearing officer recommends, in writing, any appropriate action to an assigned member of the juvenile Board panel.

Following the review, the Board member either certifies a parole release date for the juvenile as soon as practicable or files with the Board a statement

setting forth the reasons for denial. A copy of the statement is served upon the juvenile, the juvenile's parents or guardians, the court and the prosecutor.

The Parole Board juvenile panel conducts yearly reviews to determine the reasons for the continued confinement of each juvenile. A copy of the report of such reviews is forwarded to the Commissioner of Corrections, the court, the prosecutor, the juvenile and the juvenile's parents or guardians.

On January 1, 1984 the New Jersey Code of Juvenile Justice (N.J.S.A. 2A:4A-20 et seq.) became effective. By statute, a juvenile inmate committed by the Family Court to a term of incarceration shall remain confined until released on parole by the Board. However, when a juvenile is approved for parole prior to serving one-third of any term imposed for any crime of the first, second or third degree, including any extended term imposed or one-fourth of any term imposed for any other crime, the granting of parole is subject to the approval of the sentencing court. Prior to approving parole, the court gives the prosecuting attorney notice and an opportunity to be heard. When the court denies a specific parole, it must state its reasons in writing and notify the Board, the juvenile and the juvenile's attorney. The court has thirty days from the date of notice of the pending parole to exercise the authority to review the parole release of the juvenile. If the court does not respond within that time period, the parole is deemed approved. To maintain a high level of motivation, the Board has developed a procedure to establish parole dates subject to further reduction based upon continued program participation.

If the Parole Board juvenile panel denies parole, the juvenile inmate may appeal the decision on grounds that the panel failed to consider material which indicated that no cause of injury to persons or substantial injury to property would occur, the decision was contrary to written Board policy, or because a Board member participating in the case had a personal interest in the case which affected the outcome.

Revocation proceedings may be initiated against parolees who seriously

or persistently violate the conditions of parole. Any parolee who is convicted of a crime committed while on parole shall have his or her parole revoked and shall be returned to custody, unless it is demonstrated at a final parole revocation hearing by clear and convincing evidence that good cause exists why parole status should be retained.

In January 1984 Governor Kean signed into law Assembly Bill No. 483 which requires that a term of imprisonment imposed for the commission of an offense while on parole and any period of reimprisonment that the Board may require upon revocation of parole shall run consecutively, unless the sentencing court specifically orders that the terms of imprisonment run concurrently. Prior to the amendment, sentences imposed for offenses committed while the defendant was on parole status and any parole violation term imposed by the Board were to run concurrently unless the sentencing court specifically ordered the terms to run consecutively.

Please refer to Tables 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 for data on parole.

Because of high parole caseloads, JJDP Act funding was provided to establish a pilot project of intensive parole supervision for juveniles from six designated target areas: City of Newark, Counties of Hudson, Mercer, Burlington, Somerset and Middlesex. The Juvenile Aftercare Program is open to male and female youth in juvenile correctional facilities who are being considered for release to one of the targeted areas. Under the supervision of Juvenile Aftercare Specialist, who carry a maximum caseload of 20 juvenile parolees at any one time, youth are provided with counseling, vocational, educational and employment assistance. The specialist work with the County Youth Services Commissions in order to provide necessary services to juvenile parolees which will maximize existing resources within the targeted areas for the delivery of services to youthful offenders and reduce incidences of parole violations.

From December 1, 1985 to February 28, 1987 a total of 210 youngsters were referred and accepted into the program. Of that number 159 were from Jamesburg

TABLE 32

JUVENILE PANEL PAROLE REVIEWS

Fiscal Year 1984

INSTITUTION	TIME GOAL REVIEWS	TIME GOALS ESTABLISHED	TIME GOALS DEFERRED	QUARTERLY REVIEWS	ANNUAL REVIEWS	CONTINUE CONFINEMENT	PAROLE APPROVED	SERVE MAXIMUM	CASE REVIEWS DEFERRED	REFER TO YOUNG ADULT PANEL	REFER TO ADULT PANEL	TOTAL
Jamesburg (Male)	853	779	74	1,669	42	1,122	503	26	57	2	1	5,128
Jamesburg (Female)	12	12	-	280	5	188	66	3	23	1	1	591
Annandale	10	10	-	229	2	131	76	5	8	7	1	479
Yardville	11	11	-	263	12	189	58	2	15	5	5	571
Bordentown	1	1	-	37	3	21	5	1	15	3	2	89
Clinton	1	1	-	8	1	2	5	1	1	-	-	20
Skillman	190	180	1	577	-	339	172	18	47	-	-	1,533
State Prison	-	-	-	8	7	5	4	1	5	-	1	31
County Institution	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	10
Other	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	6
TOTAL	1,078	1,003	75	3,079	72	1,998	893	58	173	18	11	8,458

TABLE 32 (continued)
JUVENILE PANEL PAROLE REVIEWS
 Fiscal Year 1985

INSTITUTION	TIME GOAL REVIEWS	TIME GOALS ESTABLISHED	TIME GOALS DEFERRED	QUARTERLY REVIEWS	ANNUAL REVIEWS	CONTINUE CONFINEMENT	PAROLE APPROVED	SERVE MAXIMUM	CASE REVIEWS DEFERRED	REFER TO YOUNG ADULT PANEL	REFER TO ADULT PANEL	
Jamesburg (Male)	755	699	56	1,521	40	1,047	442	21	48	2	1	4,63
Jamesburg (Female)	20	20	-	375	21	267	100	3	23	2	1	83
Annandale	6	5	1	162	-	88	60	7	3	4	-	33
Yardville	3	3	-	53	10	29	21	2	6	2	4	13
Bordentown	1	1	-	12	8	5	8	-	2	3	2	4
Clinton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skillman	69	69	-	583	6	409	133	12	35	-	-	1,31
State Prison	-	-	-	8	19	12	4	1	7	-	3	5
County Institution	6	6	-	14	-	4	9	-	1	-	-	4
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	860	803	57	2,728	104	1,861	777	46	125	13	11	7,38

TABLE 33
BASIS FOR PAROLE REVOCATION
Fiscal Years 1983-1985

FISCAL YEAR 1983			
ADULT PANEL			<u>AVERAGE ELIGIBILITY</u>
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TERM (MOS)</u>
Non Criminal	226	47.4%	13.6
Criminal	251	52.6%	22.6
TOTAL	477		
YOUNG ADULT PANEL			<u>AVERAGE ELIGIBILITY</u>
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TERM (MOS)</u>
Non Criminal	244	41.7%	11.2
Criminal	341	58.3%	13.6
TOTAL	585		
JUVENILE PANEL			
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
Nondelinquent	38	15.9%	--
Delinquent	200	84.0%	--
TOTAL	238		

FISCAL YEAR 1984			
ADULT PANEL			<u>AVERAGE ELIGIBILITY</u>
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TERM (MOS)</u>
Non-Criminal	275	47.4%	12.9
Criminal	305	52.6%	21.5
TOTAL	580		
YOUNG ADULT PANEL			<u>AVERAGE ELIGIBILITY</u>
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TERM (MOS)</u>
Non-Criminal	243	45.3%	10.7
Criminal	292	54.7%	13.7
TOTAL	535		
JUVENILE PANEL			
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
Non-delinquent	48	21.3%	--
Delinquent	177	78.7 %	--
TOTAL	225		

FISCAL YEAR 1985			
ADULT PANEL			<u>AVERAGE ELIGIBILITY</u>
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TERM (MOS)</u>
Non-Criminal	323	47.3	13.7
Criminal	360	52.7	32.5
TOTAL	683		
YOUNG ADULT PANEL			<u>AVERAGE ELIGIBILITY</u>
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	<u>TERM (MOS)</u>
Non-Criminal	336	44.5	10.0
Criminal	419	55.5	14.3
TOTAL	755		
JUVENILE PANEL			
BASIS FOR REVOCATION	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>	
Non-delinquent	92	29.0	--
Delinquent	215	71.0	--
TOTAL	307		

TABLE 34

PAROLE REVOCATION HEARING OUTCOMES

Fiscal Years 1983-1985

<u>Adult Panel</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>
Continued on Parole	51	70	143
Revoked-Eligibility Term	307	357	427
Revoked-Serve Maximum	163	223	256
Revoked-Rehear	<u>2</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	525	650	826
<u>Young Adult Panel</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>
Continued on Parole	58	65	89
Revoked-Eligibility Term	498	482	688
Revoked-Serve Maximum	71	53	67
Revoked-Rehear	1	--	1
Revoked-Other	<u>4</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>0</u>
TOTAL	640	600	845
<u>Juvenile Panel</u>	<u>FY 1983</u>	<u>FY 1984</u>	<u>FY 1985</u>
Continued on Parole	34	14	36
Revoked-Reparole	6	--	--
Revoked-Rehear	135	178	215
Revoked-Serve Maximum	5	9	29
Revoked-Other	<u>83</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>63</u>
TOTAL	263	238	343
TOTAL	1428	1488	2014

NEW JERSEY PAROLE BOARD
 QUARTERLY PAROLE RELEASE STATISTICS
 APRIL 1984 TO SEPTEMBER 1987

MAJOR CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS					
	STATE PRISON	YOUNG ADULT	JUVENILE	COUNTY/COUNTY	TOTAL
JUN 1984	550	297	185	686	1,718
SEP 1984	570	288	210	682	1,750
DEC 1984	634	280	240	675	1,829
MAR 1985	700	339	151	622	1,812
JUN 1985	755	331	212	759	2,057
SEP 1985	719	255	158	757	1,889
DEC 1985	897	322	171	828	2,218
MAR 1986	703	233	134	705	1,775
JUN 1986	857	259	110	675	1,901
SEP 1986	845	291	123	690	1,949
DEC 1986	744	242	135	799	1,920
MAR 1987	786	233	160	717	1,896
JUN 1987	839	278	168	849	2,134
SEP 1987	910	259	165	807	2,141
TOTAL:	10,509	3,907	2,322	10,251	26,989

AUG 07, 1985

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 DIVISION OF POLICY AND PLANNING
 BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION AND CLASSIFICATION SERVICES
 AGE GROUP REPORT FOR NEW JERSEY OFFENDERS ON PAROLE WITHIN DISTRICT OFFICE

	TOTAL INMATES	8-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	ACT CODEC
001-CLIFTON	944		5	16	46	61	146	243	181	105	103	22	12	4
	1000	.000	.520	1.690	4.870	6.460	15.460	25.740	19.170	11.120	10.910	2.330	1.270	.420
002-EAST ORANGE	1,644		1	10	28	70	272	431	339	224	170	88	31	2
	1000	.000	.060	.600	1.700	4.250	16.540	26.210	20.620	13.620	10.340	4.010	1.880	.120
003-RED BANK	1,069		1	8	24	51	195	324	204	121	86	32	14	3
	1000	.000	.090	.750	2.250	4.790	18.340	30.470	19.190	11.380	8.090	3.010	1.310	.280
004-JERSEY CITY	1,665		3	10	32	53	272	455	340	228	181	32	27	10
	1000	.000	.180	.600	1.920	3.180	16.350	27.360	20.440	13.710	10.880	3.120	1.620	.600
005-ELIZABETH	934			11	31	52	152	246	172	117	102	42	8	1
	1000	.000	.000	1.170	3.310	5.560	16.270	26.330	18.410	12.520	10.920	4.690	.850	.100
006-TRENTON	1,104		2	2	30	51	154	280	256	147	110	44	24	4
	1000	.000	.180	.180	2.710	4.610	13.940	25.360	23.180	13.310	9.960	3.980	2.170	.360
007-CAMDEN	1,035			5	21	41	168	261	219	137	122	39	18	4
	1000	.000	.000	.480	2.020	3.960	16.230	25.210	21.150	13.230	11.780	3.760	1.730	.380
008-ATLANTIC CITY	867		2	12	44	52	167	220	151	94	82	22	18	3
	1000	.000	.230	1.380	5.370	5.990	19.260	25.370	17.410	10.840	9.450	2.530	2.070	.340
009-NEWARK	1,224		1	6	14	53	185	327	284	178	110	38	20	8
	1000	.000	.080	.490	1.140	4.330	15.110	26.710	23.200	14.540	8.980	3.100	1.830	.650
0010-VINELAND	712			7	32	53	130	182	138	79	57	25	9	
	1000	.000	.000	.980	4.490	7.440	18.250	25.560	19.380	11.090	8.000	3.510	1.260	.000
0011-NEW BRUNSWICK	633			10	21	47	157	255	147	92	72	19	11	2
	1000	.000	.000	1.200	2.520	5.640	18.840	30.610	17.440	11.040	8.440	2.280	1.320	.240
0012-PATTERSON	937		1	17	61	94	188	256	122	86	74	21	12	3
	1000	.000	.100	1.810	6.510	10.030	20.060	27.320	13.020	9.390	7.890	2.240	1.280	.320
OUT OF STATE	962			2	12	18	121	264	220	124	131	40	26	2
	1000	.000	.000	.200	1.240	1.870	12.570	27.440	22.860	13.090	13.610	4.150	2.700	.260
00 UNSPFD OPC	10			1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1			
	1000	.000	.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	30.000	10.000	10.000	.000	.000	.000
	13,932		16	117	397	697	2,908	5,745	3,776	2,797	1,109	449	299	26
	1000	.000	.110	.830	2.840	5.000	16.360	26.880	19.790	12.480	10.000	3.520	1.700	.260

PAROLE POPULATION ON JUNE 19, 1986 BY AGE GROUP

	TOTAL INMATES	8-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	NOT CODED
001-CLIFTON	1,185 100%	.00%	.00%	.59%	1.94%	4.38%	14.17%	26.83%	21.77%	13.41%	11.72%	2.95%	1.77%	.42%
002-LUPANGE	1,708 100%	.00%	.00%	.35%	1.34%	2.86%	13.64%	27.69%	22.48%	14.28%	11.47%	3.68%	1.99%	.17%
003-REC-BANK	999 100%	.00%	.20%	.30%	1.70%	5.10%	14.91%	31.03%	20.62%	12.61%	9.10%	2.70%	1.40%	.30%
004-JPSY-CITY	1,147 100%	.00%	.00%	.00%	1.30%	2.96%	12.81%	27.55%	23.10%	14.55%	11.94%	3.92%	1.36%	.17%
005-ELIZABETH	916 100%	.00%	.00%	1.09%	1.74%	3.05%	12.99%	27.29%	20.96%	14.73%	11.89%	4.80%	1.31%	.10%
006-TRENTON	1,093 100%	.00%	.00%	1.09%	1.20%	3.11%	12.90%	26.89%	24.97%	12.35%	10.52%	4.57%	2.01%	.27%
007-CAMDEN	1,102 100%	.00%	.00%	.27%	.92%	3.90%	14.24%	24.22%	22.50%	15.33%	12.15%	3.81%	2.35%	.18%
008-ATLANTIC-CT	911 100%	.00%	.00%	.76%	2.85%	4.39%	17.67%	27.11%	20.19%	12.51%	8.89%	3.18%	2.19%	.21%
009-NEWARK	1,288 100%	.00%	.07%	.31%	1.70%	3.33%	14.28%	27.01%	22.20%	15.29%	10.94%	2.79%	1.70%	.31%
0010-VINELAND	704 100%	.00%	.00%	.28%	1.56%	5.11%	18.46%	26.13%	21.30%	12.35%	10.65%	3.40%	.71%	.00%
0011-NH-BRNSWK	891 100%	.00%	.00%	.70%	1.57%	4.15%	18.40%	29.06%	18.40%	13.58%	10.10%	2.46%	1.34%	.11%
0012-PATERSON	1,365 100%	.00%	.07%	.58%	4.83%	10.03%	19.26%	24.46%	16.70%	11.50%	8.64%	2.41%	1.17%	.29%
OUT OF STATE	1,040 100%	.00%	.09%	.00%	.96%	1.34%	9.71%	27.59%	21.34%	16.05%	15.57%	4.71%	2.40%	.19%
UNSPED-DC-OFC	18 100%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	11.11%	22.22%	11.11%	16.66%	16.66%	11.11%	.00%	5.55%	5.55%
TOTAL	14,767 100%	.00%	.01%	.48%	1.86%	4.17%	14.76%	27.06%	21.31%	13.78%	11.06%	3.47%	1.72%	.22%

Sixty-three percent of the total offenders on parole are aged 21-34, with the largest proportion of these offenders falling between the ages of 25-29 (43%)

Seven hundred and forty-seven or 5% of the total parole population are 50 years of age or older.

JUN 30, 1987

TABLE 36 (continued)

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
 DIVISION OF POLICY AND PLANNING
 BUREAU OF CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION AND CLASSIFICATION SERVICES
 AGE GROUP REPORT FOR NEW JERSEY OFFENDERS ON PAROLE WITHIN DISTRICT OFFICE

	TOTAL INMATES	8-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60+	NOT CODED
	16 100%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	31.25%	37.50%	12.50%	18.75%	.00%	.00%	.00%
D01-CLIFTON	1,238 100%	.00%	.00%	.16%	1.61%	3.55%	14.62%	27.94%	20.59%	13.40%	12.68%	3.15%	2.18%	.08%
D02-E.DRANGE	1,871 100%	.00%	.00%	.10%	1.92%	3.31%	14.75%	28.11%	21.32%	14.16%	10.90%	3.63%	1.71%	.05%
D03-RED-BANK	1,051 100%	.00%	.09%	1.23%	2.18%	3.52%	18.74%	25.97%	21.31%	12.36%	10.27%	2.47%	1.71%	.09%
D04-JRSY-CITY	1,192 100%	.00%	.00%	.25%	1.42%	3.02%	12.91%	27.18%	22.65%	15.10%	12.08%	3.80%	1.67%	.08%
D05-ELIZABETH	929 100%	.00%	.00%	.32%	2.69%	1.93%	15.82%	26.48%	20.23%	14.42%	11.62%	5.05%	1.39%	.00%
D06-TRENTON	1,191 100%	.00%	.08%	.33%	1.51%	2.60%	13.93%	26.12%	23.17%	13.18%	10.66%	4.03%	2.18%	.16%
D07-CAMDEN	1,214 100%	.00%	.16%	.24%	1.81%	3.45%	15.40%	24.38%	20.34%	16.30%	12.02%	3.37%	2.38%	.08%
D08-ATLNTIC-CY	954 100%	.00%	.10%	.52%	1.36%	4.19%	18.76%	28.30%	19.91%	11.11%	10.58%	3.24%	1.88%	.00%
D09-NEWARK	1,424 100%	.00%	.07%	.14%	2.38%	3.37%	13.97%	28.23%	19.87%	15.58%	11.58%	3.01%	1.68%	.07%
D010-VINELAND	684 100%	.00%	.00%	.29%	1.60%	3.65%	17.25%	27.92%	21.05%	12.71%	10.67%	13.94%	1.87%	.00%
D011-NW-BRNSWK	966 100%	.00%	.10%	.82%	2.17%	3.93%	17.28%	29.08%	19.15%	13.25%	10.24%	2.69%	1.24%	.00%
D012-PATERSON	1,366 100%	.00%	.07%	1.61%	5.19%	7.97%	18.52%	25.84%	16.61%	12.07%	8.27%	2.34%	2.31%	.14%
OUT OF STATE	1,275 100%	.00%	.00%	.07%	.62%	1.25%	10.19%	26.98%	21.88%	15.76%	16.39%	4.47%	2.27%	.07%
UNSPFD-DO-OFC	15 100%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	.00%	30.76%	33.84%	.00%	19.38%	.00%	.00%	.00%
	15,384 100%	.00%	.05%	.45%	2.07%	3.54%	15.30%	27.27%	20.67%	13.91%	11.43%	3.43%	1.76%	.07%

Training School, 35 were from Skillman Training School, 15 were from the Juvenile Medium Security Facility and 1 was from out of state. The 210 youngsters participating in the project were residents of Mercer (35), Burlington (3), Hudson (63), Somerset (34), Middlesex (20) and Newark (55). The racial makeup of the clients included 46 whites, 141 blacks and 23 hispanics. The ages ranged from 15 to 21 and all of the clients were males.

A total of 96 clients were terminated, 39 of whom no longer needed services and were transferred to regular caseloads. The parole term expired for 25 of the clients. The remaining 32 received negative termination. Of that number 19 were returned as parole violators and 13 were returned as new commitments.

Data Analysis

The above describes New Jersey's juvenile justice system and the flow of youth through the system. Data had been provided regarding the number of youth being processed at each step in the system. While New Jersey's juvenile justice system has gone through major changes over the past few years, there continues to be major problems which need to be addressed. Furthermore, there are many factors outside the formal juvenile justice system which impact on the problems of delinquency and delinquency prevention. New Jersey youth continue to be faced with high unemployment rates, teenage pregnancy, drug/alcohol abuse, child abuse and educational problems.

A survey of youth in community-based treatment programs and juvenile correctional facilities requested a response to what the youth felt would have prevented their involvement with the juvenile justice system. Over three quarters of the respondents indicated a job. While New Jersey has enjoyed remarkable job gains in the past several years with an overall unemployment rate of less than 4%, the problem of youth unemployment continues to be a major problem. In 1985, the unemployment rate for youth 16 to 19 years of age was 14.8%. However, the unemployment rate for Black youth 16 to 19 years of age was even more notable at 37.2%. While gains were made according to the 1986 employment figures, youth

unemployment is still an area for concern. In 1986 the youth unemployment rate for 16 to 19 year olds was down to 12.8%. The rate for Black youth 16 to 19 years of age had dropped to 30.7%

The causes and results of teenage pregnancy remains a concern for New Jersey. It is estimated that, on an annual basis, one in ten adolescent girls in New Jersey becomes pregnant. In 1984 there were 10,294 infants born to mothers 19 years of age or younger. Of the 10,294, 850 were born to mothers 15 years old or younger. Furthermore, a disproportionate number of teenage births were to non-white adolescents. While New Jersey's non-white population constituted about one-quarter of the total, minority adolescents accounted for 46% of the teenage births.

To date, New Jersey has not developed a comprehensive policy or service delivery system to address the issue of teenage pregnancy. In part this is due to the large complex of agencies and systems, both private and public, that currently provide or could provide needed services to these teenagers. The needs of pregnant and at-risk adolescents will not be effectively met without coordination and an integrated approach.

In an attempt to address this issue, a series of hearings were conducted by the New Jersey Task Force on Adolescent Pregnancy during the spring and fall of 1987. The task force was formed by the New Jersey Legislature to review policies and programs, compare and analyze needs and gaps in services and make recommendations for a comprehensive approach to adolescent pregnancy in New Jersey. The task force has a spring 1988 deadline for issuing recommendations for a state program for addressing the problem of teenage pregnancy.

The problem of youth substance abuse is nearing epidemic proportions in New Jersey. In 1986 juveniles accounted for 15% of the arrests for drug abuse violations. These violations include the unlawful sale/manufacture, possession/use of opium or cocaine and their derivatives; marijuana, hashish, etc., synthetic

narcotics; and other dangerous non-narcotic drugs such as barbiturates, amphetamines and hallucinogens. Furthermore, 5,993 juveniles were arrested for liquor law violations and 386 juveniles were arrested for driving under the influence. While there was a one percent decrease from 1985 to 1986 for juveniles arrested for drug abuse violations, juveniles arrested for driving under the influence increased by 15% and juvenile arrests for liquor law violations increased by 13%.

Through a cooperative effort of the Departments of Health, Education and Law and Public Safety, a survey was administered to over 2,000 tenth, eleventh and twelfth grade students in New Jersey in the fall of 1986. The results of that survey were issued in 1987 in a report entitled Drug and Alcohol Use Among New Jersey High School Students 1987. The survey was a follow up to a survey conducted in 1981 and 1983. The survey determined that nine in every ten students (89.2%) report use of alcohol at some time in their lives. A majority of the students (56%) report substance use other than alcohol at some time in their lives. Marijuana was clearly the most often used illicit drug with 49% reporting use at some time in their lives, 40% reporting use in the past year and 21.35% reporting use in the past month. The most widely used illicit drugs, other than marijuana, are cocaine (19.2%) and amphetamines (17.1%).

In terms of frequency of use, the survey determined that among those students reporting some use of alcohol in the past year, more than four of every five (83.2%) used it on three or more occasions. For marijuana, two in three students (67.8%) reported using on three or more occasions. Regarding those who had used in the past month, about three fifths (61.6%) of the students reported use on three or more occasions for alcohol and more than half (52.1%) report using marijuana on three or more occasions.

From 1983 to 1986 significant decreases were observed in the proportion of students reporting use of marijuana on ten or more occasions in the past year (22.6% to 16.2%). With regard to alcohol there was also a decrease

in reported use on ten or more occasions in the past year (54.3% in 1983, 49.5% in 1986). A slight increase is observed in the proportion of all students using cocaine on ten or more occasions during the past year (3.6% to 4.7%). Please refer to Tables 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 for more data on drug and alcohol use among New Jersey High School students.

New Jersey is one of the few remaining states which continues to differentiate between drug and alcohol abuse programs from an organizational perspective. Many have concluded that there is a relationship between the abuse of alcohol and other chemical substances, especially by our youth. New Jersey needs to integrate existing alcohol and drug abuse prevention, education, intervention, treatment and public information services/programs.

In an effort to devise a new and more enlightened and coordinated approach, Governor Kean requested the Attorney General to address New Jersey's substance abuse problem from a wider, multidisciplinary viewpoint--one which embraces not only a law enforcement perspective, but also comprehensive demand reduction perspective as well.

In response to the Governor's request, the Attorney General along with the Narcotics Task Force as well as staffs from the other departments and the Governor's office undertook an extensive information-gathering process, one which included the sponsoring of public hearings throughout the State. These hearings solicited input from experts in the fields of prevention, intervention, education and the treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

As a result of this effort and other information, Governor Kean in October 1986, released the Blueprint for a Drug-Free New Jersey, a document which took a critical look at the serious issue of drug and alcohol abuse in our State, particularly among young people. This document outlined a comprehensive plan to develop and implement a coordinated statewide strategy to combat the problem. The Governor aptly concluded in the Blueprint, "Only through a cooperative and coordinated effort by State and local agencies can we effectively mount a statewide effort to combat drug abuse."

TABLE 37

Prevalence and Recency of Use by
Substance Type (Percent)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>Ever Used</u>	<u>Past Month</u>	<u>Past Year, Not Past Month</u>	<u>Not Past Year</u>
Alcohol	89.2	61.9	21.0	6.3
Marijuana	49.0	21.3	18.7	9.0
Cocaine	19.2	7.4	7.5	4.3
Amphetamines	17.1	5.7	5.3	6.1
Hallucinogens	13.0	3.3	5.2	4.5
Tranquilizers	10.8	3.0	3.9	3.9
Barbiturates	7.6	2.6	1.9	3.1
Heroin	2.4	--	--	--
Inhalants	17.0	3.6	7.0	6.4
Glue	13.6	2.2	2.8	8.6
Cough Medicine	4.1	--	--	--

TABLE 38

Trends in Lifetime Prevalence* of
Eleven Substances (Percent)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>1983-1986</u>
Alcohol	91.2	91.8	89.2	(-2.6) ss
Marijuana	61.4	56.6	49.8	(-7.6) sss
Cocaine	16.6	17.8	19.2	(+1.4)
Amphetamines	--	--	17.1	--
Hallucinogens	15.8	14.6	13.8	(-1.6)
Tranquilizers	13.4	18.9	18.8	(-0.1)
Barbiturates	14.4	12.4	7.6	(-4.8) sss
Heroin	2.2	2.4	2.4	(0.0)
Inhalants	--	--	17.8	--
Glue	18.3	13.4	13.6	(+0.2)
Cough Medicine	5.7	4.5	4.1	(-0.4)

* Lifetime prevalence includes all students reporting use on one or more occasions during his or her lifetime.

Levels of significance: ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 39

Trends in Recency of Use(Percent of Students Ever Using Who
Have Used in the Past Month)

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Change 1983-1986</u>
Alcohol	77.0	71.8	69.4	(-2.4)
Marijuana	58.8	51.1	43.5	(-7.6)
Cocaine	38.6	42.1	38.5	(-3.6)
Amphetamines	--	--	33.3	--
Hallucinogens	39.9	34.2	25.4	(-8.8)
Tranquilizers	29.8	27.5	27.8	(+0.3)
Barbiturates	42.4	35.5	34.2	(-1.3)
Inhalants	--	--	21.2	--
Glue	--	--	16.2	--

TABLE 40

Frequency of Use - Nine Substances (Percent)Lifetime, Last Year, Last Month

<u>LIFETIME USE</u>	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Inh.</u>	<u>Glue</u>
None	10.8	51.1	80.9	82.9	87.0	89.2	92.3	83.0	86.4
1 - 2 occasions	8.5	11.5	7.7	6.7	5.5	5.3	2.7	8.0	8.8
3 - 9 occasions	15.5	13.1	4.6	5.2	3.3	2.8	2.2	4.7	3.0
10 -39 occasions	27.4	10.1	4.1	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	0.9
40 or more	37.8	14.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.9
<u>USE IN LAST 12 MONTHS</u>									
None	17.1	59.9	85.1	88.9	91.5	93.1	95.4	89.4	95.0
1 - 2 occasions	13.9	12.9	5.8	4.9	3.8	3.6	1.8	5.8	3.0
3 - 9 occasions	19.5	10.9	4.4	3.4	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.3
10 -39 occasions	28.1	8.3	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.3
40 or more	21.4	7.9	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
<u>USE IN LAST 30 DAYS</u>									
None	38.2	78.6	92.5	94.3	96.7	97.0	97.4	96.4	97.9
1 - 2 occasions	23.8	10.2	4.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.1
3 - 9 occasions	23.8	6.3	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7
10 -39 occasions	11.6	3.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
40 or more	2.7	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2

Trends in Frequency of UseOf all students. . . Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions in Past Year

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Change 1983-1986</u>
Alcohol	57.9	54.3	49.5	(-4.8) ss
Marijuana	29.5	22.6	16.2	(-6.4) sss
Cocaine	3.3	3.6	4.7	(+1.1)
Amphetamines	--	--	2.7	--
Hallucinogens	2.7	1.9	2.2	(+0.3)
Tranquilizers	2.1	1.5	1.7	(+0.2)
Barbiturates	3.3	2.0	1.4	(+0.6)
Inhalants	--	--	2.3	--
Glue	--	--	0.7	--

Of those who have used
in the past year. . .Percent Using on 10 or More Occasions

<u>SUBSTANCE</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>Change 1983-1986</u>
Alcohol	66.1	62.5	59.7	(-2.8)
Marijuana	56.9	47.9	40.5	(-7.4) ss
Cocaine	26.2	24.5	31.5	(+7.0)
Amphetamines	--	--	24.8	--
Hallucinogens	22.0	18.3	25.3	(+7.0)
Tranquilizers	25.3	24.2	24.8	(+0.6)
Barbiturates	32.4	27.0	31.7	(+4.7)
Inhalants	--	--	21.7	--
Glue	--	--	14.7	--

Levels of significance: ss<.01; sss<.001

TABLE 42

Lifetime Prevalence - Substance Type by Major Subgroups

(Percent)

	<u>Alc.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Coc.</u>	<u>Amph.</u>	<u>Hal.</u>	<u>Trq.</u>	<u>Barb.</u>	<u>Her.</u>	<u>Inh.</u>	<u>Glue</u>	<u>Cough</u>
Total	89.2	49.0	19.2	17.1	13.0	10.8	7.6	2.4	17.0	13.6	4.1
Grade:											
10	85.7	38.8	11.8	11.6	6.9	8.2	5.5	2.9	11.0	13.7	3.7
11	89.8	48.1	19.1	18.6	13.7	10.9	7.1	2.3	17.3	14.9	4.9
12	91.9	58.4	25.5	20.8	17.8	13.0	10.0	1.9	22.2	12.5	3.4
Sex:											
Male	89.1	49.8	21.3	17.4	15.4	10.5	8.9	3.5	21.2	15.4	4.2
Female	89.4	47.9	16.8	16.8	10.5	11.1	6.3	1.4	12.8	11.8	3.9
Race:											
White	93.0	51.3	20.0	20.8	15.5	13.3	8.8	2.6	21.7	16.2	4.4
Black	83.4	57.8	19.6	9.8	7.4	4.6	5.4	1.6	5.0	5.8	4.1
Hispanic	78.6	26.6	16.6	7.7	8.4	6.6	3.3	2.1	7.1	9.4	3.2
SES:											
High	90.8	45.6	16.7	14.8	13.1	11.3	6.6	1.8	19.8	14.3	3.7
Medium	93.7	54.5	20.4	22.5	16.2	13.6	9.6	3.1	22.5	16.4	5.6
Low	83.0	45.9	19.9	13.5	9.5	7.5	6.6	2.4	8.6	10.0	2.9
Region:											
North	86.0	44.4	17.8	14.8	13.3	9.8	6.7	1.9	17.0	13.5	3.9
Central	92.9	51.5	20.5	20.0	15.1	13.2	9.5	3.3	20.1	17.4	4.8
South	91.4	55.3	20.0	20.0	9.4	9.9	7.2	2.4	13.0	8.7	3.6

The Governor also called for the establishment of an Alliance for a Drug-Free New Jersey. The alliance is intended to garner the participation, support and cooperation of local communities, schools and citizen organizations in the battle against drug and alcohol abuse. Through the Alliance Program it is expected that a coalition of 567 municipalities, 611 school districts and 21 counties will all be engaged in a coordinated effort to combat the drug and alcohol abuse problem facing our State.

Child abuse and neglect is another condition which is relevant to addressing the juvenile justice and delinquency prevention problems. The volume of annual child abuse and neglect reports continue to increase as well as the number of substantiated reports. (Please refer to Table 43 for more specific data.) New Jersey's law requires anyone having information regarding possible child abuse to report immediately to the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS). DYFS accepts all reports of suspected abuse and neglect and other referrals in writing, by telephone and in person from all sources including identified sources, news media, anonymous sources, sources which have incomplete information, referrals from the child or parent.

In response to the increase in the number of child abuse and neglect cases, the Commissioner of Human Services and the Attorney General appointed a working group comprised of representatives of the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, County Prosecutors' offices and DYFS. The group was charged with the task of assessing the handling of child abuse and neglect cases in New Jersey, identifying problem areas and recommending ways to improve the investigation of cases. In June 1983, the group completed its work and recommended the establishment of a multi-disciplinary task force to promote public awareness of the problem and to increase community support and involvement in programs of prevention.

By Executive Order, Governor Kean created a 19 member Governor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect in November 1983. The Governor charged the Task

TABLE 43

Reported and Substantiated Abuse & Neglect Cases
by Counties

County	1982		1985	
	Reported	Substantiated	Reported	Substantiated
Atlantic	1,287	380	2,144	692
Bergen	434	148	1,468	470
Burlington	468	199	2,046	733
Camden	1,067	392	3,742	1,286
Cape May	366	134	902	405
Cumberland	720	165	1,297	443
Essex	3,052	1,452	9,396	3,642
Gloucester	397	121	764	290
Hudson	2,127	642	3,547	1,461
Hunterdon	121	41	358	124
Mercer	1,590	382	2,890	1,139
Middlesex	874	300	2,540	1,091
Monmouth	1,162	337	3,086	969
Morris	682	207	1,011	368
Ocean	1,237	389	2,348	795
Passaic	1,657	741	3,470	1,565
Salem	236	57	773	341
Somerset	246	60	771	229
Sussex	632	199	1,099	340
Union	1,053	338	2,679	1,312
Warren	273	153	663	283
	19,681	6,837	46,994	17,942

Force with studying the problem of child abuse in New Jersey and making recommendations for corrective action; mobilizing citizens and community agencies in a strong, prevention-oriented, proactive effort to address child abuse; developing mechanisms to facilitate early detection and appropriate services to the victims of child abuse and their families and foster cooperative working relationships among responsible agencies; and providing information on child abuse as the Governor might request.

The Task Force continues to carry out its responsibilities. Among its achievements is the establishment of a statewide Child Assault Prevention (CAP) Project, including a training video entirely in Spanish; development of two crisis nursery programs which offer temporary care for children at risk of abuse; development of model community support programs consisting of local networks of community-based services whose programs focus on services to families and children and build on family strength. The Task Force has also conducted public awareness and community education efforts throughout the State.

Another serious problem affecting juvenile delinquency and delinquency prevention is that of truancy, suspension and drop outs. While no statewide figures are available on the number of trancies and suspensions, drop out data indicate that students are not being sufficiently motivated to remain in school and graduate. As reflected in Table 44, while there has been a decrease in the number of dropouts between 1982-83 and 1986-87, of major concern is the fact that 37.9% of the students who dropped out in 1985-86 did so because of dissatisfaction with school/behavioral/academic problems. (Please refer to Tables 45, 46, 47).

TABLE 44

This introduction presents selected trend data characteristics of public elementary and secondary education in New Jersey between 1982-83 and 1986-87. The four sets of data show enrollments, dropouts and graduates over the past five years; and the schools that housed the public elementary and secondary pupils.

TRENDS IN NEW JERSEY EDUCATION
1982-83 TO 1986-87

Characteristics	Selected School Years					Percent Change for Period
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Enrollments						
Elementary	738,245	725,703	716,723	715,358	722,952	+ 2.1
Secondary	434,275	422,138	412,500	400,836	384,515	-11.5
Total	1,172,520	1,147,841	1,129,223	1,116,194	1,107,467	- 5.5
Schools						
Elementary	1,830	1,807	1,788	1,787	1,792	- 2.1
Secondary	412	412	405	397	386	- 6.3
Handicapped	76	69	62	71	73	- 3.9
Total	2,318	2,288	2,255	2,255	2,251	- 2.7
Dropouts*						
Minority	7,811	7,394	7,452	7,611	7,300	- 6.5
Other	11,071	9,212	9,067	9,115	8,433	-23.8
New Residence-School Status Unknown	2,016	1,886	1,844	1,842	2,275	+12.8
Total	20,898	18,492	18,363	18,568	18,008	-13.8
Graduates*						
Continuing Education	60,006	57,392	55,213	53,682	52,622	-12.3
Not Continuing Education	33,744	32,656	30,356	27,865	26,159	-22.5
Total	93,750	90,048	85,569	81,547	78,781	-15.9

* Dropout and Graduate Data (reported in the fall) are from the preceding school year.

TABLE

STUDENTS DROPPING OUT OF EACH GRADE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW JERSEY
BY COUNTY, GRADE AND SEX
SEPTEMBER 1985 TO AUGUST 1986

COUNTY	GRADE									TOTAL	SEX			
	Pre-K Thru 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Special Ed.	Un- graded		MALE		FEMALE	
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)		(11)	Number	%	Number
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Atlantic	22	23	15	230	164	147	100	9	5	715	400	55.9	315	44.1
Bergen			9	150	213	250	250	34		906	533	58.8	373	41.2
Burlington	31		6	143	149	171	151	86		737	469	63.6	268	36.4
Camden		16	50	270	226	244	179	118		1103	619	56.1	484	43.9
Cape May		1	8	44	54	45	41	32		225	131	58.2	94	41.8
Cumberland	13	6	20	77	166	133	107	60		582	324	55.7	258	44.3
Essex	54	28	43	618	468	507	355	152	110	2,335	1,377	59.0	958	41.0
Gloucester		2	13	78	118	115	91	55		472	281	59.5	191	40.5
Hudson	16	12	23	581	374	281	162	110	12	1,571	945	60.2	626	39.8
Hunterdon	1			39	40	56	60	2	10	208	114	54.8	94	45.2
Mercer	1	36	43	102	330	238	141	70		961	544	56.6	417	43.4
Middlesex	8	3	13	146	302	335	277	99		1,183	710	60.0	473	40.0
Monmouth	16	6	5	196	390	369	307	11	14	1,314	740	56.3	574	43.7
Morris			3	92	151	201	180	14		641	382	59.6	259	40.4
Ocean		3	14	194	301	344	258	15	4	1,133	681	60.1	452	39.9
Passaic	1	17	27	315	455	497	330	32		1,674	1,001	59.8	673	40.2
Salem	1	2	2	45	60	68	55	20		253	153	60.5	100	39.5
Somerset			1	36	71	71	78	20		277	166	59.9	111	40.1
Sussex	2	1	2	36	48	68	87	26		270	160	59.3	110	40.7
Union		7	47	299	287	294	240	42		1,216	744	61.2	472	38.8
Warren		3	1	31	61	59	46	31		232	146	62.9	86	37.1
TOTAL	166	166	345	3,722	4,428	4,493	3,495	1,038	155	18,008	10,620	59.0	7,388	41.0
Dropouts as a Percent Of Total State Enroll- ments in Each Grade	0.0	0.2	0.4	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.3	2.1	3.5					

TABLE 46

SUMMARY OF KNOWN AND UNKNOWN DROPOUT REASONS
BY COUNTY

September 1985 to August 1986

COUNTY	Physical, Mental, Social or Emotional Disability	Administrative Exclusion	Disatisfied with School/ Behavioral/ Academic	Economic/ Entered Employment	Married or Pregnant	Reason Unknown	New Residence School Status Unknown	TOTAL DROPOUTS	1985 Enrollment	Dropouts as a % of Enroll- ments
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Atlantic	41	17	419	74	28	61	75	715	30,882	2.3
Bergen	35	47	227	354	11	38	194	906	103,860	0.9
Burlington	18	135	222	172	21	83	86	737	61,279	1.2
Camden	26	40	372	294	104	163	104	1,103	79,772	1.4
Cape May	18	26	105	42	6	19	9	225	12,007	1.9
Cumberland	4		333	59	12	152	22	582	25,200	2.3
Essex	34	291	982	363	100	425	140	2,335	126,714	1.8
Gloucester	14	6	176	84	26	97	69	472	36,060	1.3
Hudson	4	70	231	771	37	252	206	1,571	69,744	2.3
Hunterdon		1	55	39	5	18	90	208	16,785	1.2
Mercer	32	38	455	89	17	124	206	961	44,165	2.2
Middlesex	16	163	493	263	32	66	150	1,183	84,996	1.4
Monmouth	84	70	557	207	23	150	223	1,314	83,356	1.6
Morris	38	9	286	129	11	15	153	641	65,599	1.0
Ocean	21	212	557	184	17	107	35	1,133	60,004	1.9
Passaic	32	446	429	482	7	121	157	1,674	67,224	2.5
Salem	4	38	153	20	14	9	15	253	12,052	2.1
Somerset	24	11	128	77	8	19	10	277	30,532	0.9
Sussex	19	4	137	87	9	7	7	270	23,886	1.1
Union	24	119	423	272	18	55	305	1,216	67,131	1.8
Warren	7	19	84	52	8	43	19	232	14,946	1.6
TOTAL	495	1,762	6,824	4,114	514	2,024	2,275	18,008	1,116,194	1.6
Percent of Total Dropouts	2.7	9.8	37.9	22.8	2.9	11.2	12.6			

**PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS
BY COUNTY AND RACIAL/ETHNIC ORIGIN
September 1985 to August 1986**

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK			HISPANIC			AMERICAN INDIAN/ ALASKAN NATIVE			ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER			TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENT DROPOUTS	PER- CENT TOTAL STATE DROPOUTS BY COUNTY	PER- CENT OF 9 THRU 12 GRADE DROPOUTS	PERCENT OF COUNTY MINORITY DROPOUTS
	Number	Percent of County		Number	Percent of County		Number	Percent of County		Number	Percent of County		Number	Percent of County					
		Drop- outs	Enroll- ment		Drop- outs	Enroll- ment		Drop- outs	Enroll- ment		Drop- outs	Enroll- ment		Drop- outs	Enroll- ment				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
Atlantic	358	50.1	1.8	258	36.1	3.1	96	13.4	3.6				3	0.4	0.8	715	4.0	7.1	49.9
Bergen	624	68.9	0.7	165	18.2	2.7	81	8.9	2.1	9	1.0	7.1	27	3.0	0.4	906	5.0	2.3	31.1
Burlington	588	79.8	1.2	112	15.2	1.0	27	3.7	1.7				10	1.4	0.8	737	4.1	3.1	20.2
Camden	634	57.5	1.2	285	25.8	1.6	181	16.4	2.4				3	0.3	0.2	1,103	6.1	4.0	42.5
Cape May	189	84.0	1.8	34	15.1	2.8	2	0.9	1.1							225	1.2	5.1	16.0
Cumberland	310	53.3	2.1	138	23.7	2.3	134	23.0	3.1							582	3.2	6.3	46.7
Essex	456	19.5	1.0	1,498	64.2	2.4	373	16.0	2.2				8	0.3	0.3	2,335	13.0	5.1	80.5
Gloucester	393	83.3	1.3	69	14.6	1.6	9	1.9	2.1				1	0.2	0.3	472	2.6	3.6	16.7
Hudson	572	36.4	2.5	339	21.6	2.3	635	40.4	2.2				25	1.6	0.7	1,571	8.7	7.2	63.6
Hunterdon	207	99.5	1.3	1	0.5	0.8										208	1.2	3.4	0.5
Mercer	330	34.3	1.2	486	50.6	3.8	140	14.6	4.6	1	0.1	4.2	4	0.4	0.3	961	5.3	5.9	65.7
Middlesex	732	61.9	1.1	209	17.7	2.5	218	18.4	2.8	1	0.1	1.1	23	1.9	0.5	1,183	6.6	3.6	38.1
Monmouth	954	72.6	1.4	265	20.2	2.5	75	5.7	2.7	2	0.2	3.8	18	1.4	0.9	1,314	7.3	4.5	27.4
Morris	556	86.7	0.9	24	3.7	1.1	40	6.2	2.1				21	3.3	0.9	641	3.6	2.6	13.3
Ocean	986	87.0	1.8	39	7.9	3.1	55	4.9	3.2				3	0.3	0.9	1,133	6.3	5.9	13.0
Passaic	445	26.6	1.3	625	37.3	4.3	583	34.8	3.6	9	0.5	5.3	12	0.7	0.9	1,674	9.3	7.8	73.4
Salem	172	68.0	1.9	71	28.1	2.8	9	3.6	2.9				1	0.4	1.4	253	1.4	6.1	32.0
Somerset	203	73.3	0.8	50	18.1	2.0	24	8.7	3.2							277	1.5	2.3	26.7
Sussex	267	98.9	1.1	2	0.7	1.3				1	0.4	8.3				270	1.5	3.1	1.1
Union	456	37.5	1.2	480	39.5	2.5	265	21.8	3.1				15	1.2	0.9	1,216	6.8	5.0	62.5
Warren	219	94.4	1.5	8	3.4	3.6	3	1.3	2.2				2	0.9	2.7	232	1.3	4.1	5.6
TOTAL	9,651	53.6	1.3	5,208	28.9	2.5	2,950	16.4	2.7	23	0.1	2.2	176	1.0	0.6	18,008	100.0	4.5	46.4

* COLUMNS 4, 7, 10, 13 AND 16 REPORT THE PERCENTS OF THOSE RACIAL/ETHNIC ENROLLMENTS IN THE COUNTY IN 1985

** COLUMN 18 IS THE PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE DROPOUTS BY COUNTY

*** COLUMN 19 IS THE PERCENT OF 9, 10, 11, 12TH GRADE DROPOUTS AGAINST 9, 10, 11, 12TH GRADE ENROLLMENTS OF 1985 BY COUNTY

Service Network

New Jersey has several State departments with responsibilities which impact directly on delinquency reduction, control or prevention. The following provides a brief description of some of those agencies, the services provided and some of the recent initiatives which have been undertaken to improve services to youth.

The Department of Education - This department is charged with the State's responsibility to provide a thorough and efficient education for the State's children by providing extensive financial, technical and administrative assistance to public schools and limited aid to non-public schools. The Department also provides a variety of social services through its Divisions.

One of its Divisions, that of Vocational Education, provides financial assistance to full and part-time vocational rehabilitation programs. It funds manpower training and skills centers for unskilled persons referred to public employment agencies, a residential program for disadvantaged males 16-20 years of age, and various programs for continuing education which help people to develop or acquire vocational skills. The Division of Field Services operates the Job Corps program which provides a job skills training on a residential basis to many youth who have dropped out of school and/or were involved in the justice system.

In 1979 the New Jersey State Facilities Education Act was passed to insure that people between 5 and 20 years of age living in State institutions received a free and "thorough and efficient" education. The Department of Human Services and Corrections are the two primary administrators of this Act's purposes with the Department of Education ensuring compliance and monitoring of institutional education programs.

The Bureau of State Facilities Education, within the Department of Education, coordinates the activities of a variety of other divisions and bureaus which have some connection to the implementation of education programs of Human Services

and Corrections institutions. As well, the Bureau prepares reports for the Legislature and various executive State agencies on the status of institutional education programs.

As the result of the legislation, additional teaching staff now exist within correctional facilities. Existing teacher's salaries were covered by the legislation thus assuming costs previously covered by SLEPA funds. Education programs have been instituted within the juvenile correctional residential group centers which, before the legislation, had none. Child Study Teams, which do educational and psychological assessments and make recommendations for individualized education plans have been added to the staff at the Medium Security, Jamesburg and Skillman juvenile correctional institutions.

A recent initiative of the Department of Education is a program entitled "10,000 Graduates--10,000 Jobs" which was announced in March 1987. The purposes of the program are to: motivate students to remain in school and graduate; enable students to see the correlation between education and work; adequately prepare students for full-time employment upon graduation from high school; enhance business and industry partnerships with education; and assist students in acquiring job-seeking and employability skills. The goal of the youth employment program is to place 10,000 urban high school graduates in full-time jobs by 1992. The program will coordinate among employers, schools and state agencies the placement of qualified high school graduates into existing positions available. Students who work successfully toward completing all requirements for a high school diploma will receive employability training in high school and assistance in finding and interviewing for entry level jobs upon graduation.

The Department of Education will provide a start-up grant of \$3,000 to urban school districts to plan and implement the coordination of the program. In addition to the planning grants, the Department of Education will award vocational funds, in grants of \$30,000 to \$50,000, to supplement urban school district

efforts to achieve the program's goal of placing 10,000 graduates in 10,000 jobs by 1992. The Department will continue to provide technical assistance to high schools for academic program improvement.

The Department of Education will work with business and industry to provide urban districts with prescribed descriptions of value employability skills training programs--essentially in the areas of job preparation, job seeking, career planning, assessment and job retention. The Department will provide planning assistance and training institutes to help districts set up simple, equitable procedures for identifying, screening and monitoring students.

Eighty-one public comprehensive high schools serving a predominantly urban student population are eligible and invited to participate in the program. Three to five school districts are being selected to initiate the program in the 1987-88 school year. A second group of 21 districts will be selected during the school year with the final group of up to 26 districts to be chosen in the fall of 1988.

The Department of Labor

This Department has primary responsibility for promoting harmonious employer-employee relations and guaranteeing safe and secure working conditions throughout the State. In pursuit of these goals, the Department administers various services through its subdivisions and bureaus.

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services includes correctional rehabilitation as one of its programs. Vocational rehabilitation services are available to individuals with a physical or mental condition that constitutes a vocational handicap. Rehabilitation counselors have been assigned to several prisons, correctional institutions and parole offices.

Vocational rehabilitation services may include medical and psychological evaluation counseling and guidance, physical restoration (rehabilitation medical services), vocational training at all levels and job placement assistance.

The Department also administers the JTPA funds. Through these monies a variety of programs have been established around the State for youth employment activities aimed at the "at-risk youth." Some of the types of services provided by the programs include training services to adjudicated, delinquent youth, assisting youth in obtaining GED's, special counseling and life skills activities. Some of the efforts are jointly funded with the Department of Corrections, the Division of Youth and Family Services and/or county or private funds. The programs are being provided through linkages developed with community colleges, probation, local private programs, boards of education, DYFS and/or the Department of Health.

The Department of Community Affairs

The Division of Community Resources is a sub-unit of the Department which provides assistance to local governments, model cities programs, non-profit groups, legal service agencies and other local organizations seeking to improve the quality of life for the state's indigent population. The Division gives financial, technical and programmatic aid to promote youth employment, to develop new and better ways of assisting the disadvantaged, to provide legal services, to establish community action agencies, model cities programs and to assist minority enterprise. Within the Division is the Office of Recreation which provides technical assistance to local and county recreation and park departments, provides in-service training and education to community recreation services for the handicapped and provides financial assistance to local units of governments for both special short-term and continuous recreation services for the handicapped. The Office also provides financial and technical assistance to the Special Olympics and Tournament of Champions in New Jersey.

The Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Health and Hospitals

This agency runs two inpatient units for juveniles. Trenton Psychiatric Hospital services youth 14 through 17 and has a capacity of 70. The Arthur Brisbane facility is for children 5 through 14 and has a capacity of 70. Over the last few years the other psychiatric units for children have been closed

down and the Division has contracted with smaller community programs, both residential and non-residential.

A continuum of community mental health services has evolved which includes emergency screening in each service area of the state's twenty-one counties. Six regional programs were developed to provide crisis intervention services and short-term acute care services up to 28 days for both committed and voluntary youth. Ten new partial care programs for children have been established to supplement already existing ones and outpatient programs at some community mental health centers have been upgraded.

The program elements in the Children's Mental Health Continuum include Consultation and Education, Emergency Screening, Outpatient Services, Partial Care, Interim Group Homes, Children's Crisis Intervention Service (CCIS) Units, and Clinical Case Management. Currently, there are two consultation and education initiatives for youth: Adolescent Suicide Prevention Project and Child and Adolescent Service System Program (CASSP).

The Adolescent Suicide Prevention Project is a joint effort between the Department of Human Services and the Department of Education. The project is aimed at improving collaboration between the mental health community and local schools in the assessment, prevention and treatment of suicide among youth. Three demonstration projects have been funded on a regional basis.

The CASSP initiative is federally funded by the National Institute of Mental Health. It seeks to identify gaps in services to severely emotionally disturbed (SED) youth; encourage increased collaboration among the various child serving agencies impacting upon the lives of SED youth at both the state and local level; remove systematic barriers to mental health care for underserved populations of youth (e.g., juvenile offenders and minority youth); and advocate for the increased prioritization of children's services on both the State and local levels. The improvement of relationships between the mental health, the child

welfare and the juvenile justice system are special inter-agency relationships which have been the focus of the CASSP effort in New Jersey.

Partial care provides a setting which gives a combination of structured therapeutic and educational services for emotionally disturbed children. The goals of this service are to prevent hospitalization and to maximize a child's community living skills. The 19 programs currently in existence have a capacity of 883.

Please refer to Tables 48, 49, 50 for additional data on children and youth served in New Jersey's Mental Health System.

While New Jersey has made strides in the provision of mental health services to children and youth, much remains to be done. In 1986 the Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning called together a broadly representative group of professionals and private citizens and representatives of such groups as the Governor's Juveniles Justice and Delinquency Prevention Advisory Committee and the Association for Children of New Jersey to address the problems of providing mental health services to emotionally disturbed youth and their families who are involved or at-risk of becoming involved with the Family Court, as well as those youth who are committed to the Department of Corrections.

This mental health forum was charged with accomplishing the following: developing a frame work to insure the provision of a continuum of mental health services to children and their families who are involved or at-risk of involvement with the courts and children who are committed to the Department of Corrections; establishing a broad based constituency to advocate for the implementation of necessary changes to insure access to a continuum of services for these children; providing a forum that would foster interagency and interdepartmental understanding and cooperation in order to enhance the provision of services through linkages and affiliation agreements; and serving as a communications and coordination mechanism for the various groups that are addressing these issues. In order

TABLE 48
 CHILDREN ADMITTED TO STATE/COUNTY PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS
 FY 1986

AGE	Region							
	Southern		Central		Northern		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-10 Years	14	23.7%	24	12.2%	33	12.7%	71	13.8%
11-13 Years	11	18.6	42	21.4	37	14.3	90	17.5
14-17 Years	34	57.6	130	66.3	189	73.0	353	68.7
TOTAL	59		196		259		514	100.0

CHILDREN SERVED IN PARTIAL CARE PROGRAMS
 FY 1986

AGE	Region							
	Southern		Central		Northern		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-10 Years	196	45.0%	187	37.6%	79	33.6%	462	39.6%
11-13 Years	86	19.7	102	20.5	52	22.1	240	20.5
14-17 Years	154	35.3	208	41.9	104	44.3	466	39.9
TOTAL	436		497		235		1168	100.0
QCMR* Totals	306		317		142		765	

* QCMR totals reflect cases served in partial care programs, excluding one large agency in the Central region. All other figures are from the USTF database reflecting all cases served in 1986 who at one time received partial care.

FROM OCS FY 87 SPENDING PLAN

COUNTY	AGENCY NAME	PROGRAM ELEMENT	COMMITTED CLIENTS
SSEX	NEWARK BETH ISRAEL CMHC	JUVENILE SCREENING	
SSEX	CMHC OF B, B, & N	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	30
SSEX	PROSPECT HOUSE	TJP	120
SSEX	YOUTH CONSULTATION SERVICE	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	38
SSEX	YDC OF NEWARK	OUTPATIENT	400
SSEX	UNIV OF MEDICINE & DENTISTRY	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	24
MERCER	COMM GUIDE CTR OF MERCER	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	42
MERCER	GREATER TRENTON CMHC	E/S-CHILD	303
MERCER	GREATER TRENTON CMHC	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	22
MIDDLESEX	UMDNJ CMHC RUTGERS	C&E/ADOL.SUICIDE PREVENT	78
MIDDLESEX	UMDNJ CMHC RUTGERS	CCIS	1390
MIDDLESEX	CATHOLIC CHARITIES	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	60
MIDDLESEX	RARITAN BAY MH CLINIC	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	33
MONMOUTH	CPC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	OUTPATIENT/CHILD	1175
MONMOUTH	CPC MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	145
OSSEAN	MH CLINIC OF OCEAN	CAFS (DYFS)	
OSSEAN	MH CLINIC OF OCEAN	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	33
UNION	ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL	OUTPATIENT/CHILD	561
UNION	ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	55
UNION	CHILDREN'S SPECIALIZED HOSP	CLINICAL CASEMANAGEMENT	60
UNION	FAMILY & CHILDREN'S TESTING CTR	OUTPATIENT/CHILD	
UNION	UNION CO. YOUTH SVCS BUREAU	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	
BERGEN	FAIR LAWN MHC	OUTPATIENT	500
BERGEN	SOUTH BERGEN MHC	C&E/ADOL.SUICIDE PREVENT	175
Hudson	YMCA-JERSEY CITY	CLINICAL CASEMANAGEMENT	60

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

REPORT OF CHILDREN'S SERVICES

June 12, 1987

TABLE 49
(continued)

FROM OCS FY 87 SPENDING PLAN

COUNTY	AGENCY NAME	PROGRAM ELEMENT	COMMITTED CLIENTS
HUDSON	JERSEY CITY YWCA	RESIDENTIAL/CHILD	
PASSAIC	BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	OUTPATIENT/CHILD	165
PASSAIC	BARNERT MEMORIAL HOSPITAL	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	53
PASSAIC	MH CLINIC OF PASSAIC	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	56
BURLINGTON	FAMILY SVCS OF BURLINGTON CO	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	70
BURLINGTON	FAMILY SVCS OF BURLINGTON CO	AGING OUT (DYFS)	125
CAMDEN	M. H. ASSOC OF SOUTHWESTERN NJ	C&E	
CAMDEN	T. R. I. S.	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	47
CAMDEN	T. R. I. S.	RESIDENTIAL	68
CAMDEN	T. R. I. S.	FOSTER CARE	
CAPE MAY	CAPE MAY CO. WELFARE BOARD	OUTPATIENT/CHILD	
CUMBERLAND	CUMBERLAND CO. GUIDANCE CENTER	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	55
GLOUCESTER	CMHC FOR GLOUCESTER COUNTY	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	36
GLOUCESTER	CMHC FOR GLOUCESTER COUNTY	C&E/ADOL. SUICIDE PREVENT	
REGIONAL	T. R. I. S. (Regional)	GINGER GROVE	8
REGIONAL	T. R. I. S. (Regional)	CCIS	170
REGIONAL	T. R. I. S. (Regional)	SPECIALIZED FOSTER CARE	45
SALEM	SALEM COUNTY COUNS SRVC	OUTPATIENT/CHILD	560
SALEM	SALEM COUNTY COUNS SRVC	PARTIAL CARE/CHILD	85
STATEWIDE	BRIDGEWAY HOUSE	ADOLESCENT PRGM	

TOTAL COMMITTED CLIENTS CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS: 6847

ESTIMATE OF CHILDREN SERVED IN OTHER PROGRAMS: 26806

T O T A L: 33653

CHILDREN'S SERVICES

FUNDING BY COUNTY

17-Apr-86

TABLE 50

COUNTY	FUNDING FOR ADULTS	FUNDING FOR CHILDREN	PERCENT OF TOTAL FUNDING FOR CHILDREN
ALANTIC	\$2,182,952	\$265,423	10.84%
ARGEN	\$5,625,649	\$532,392	8.65%
ARLINGTON	\$1,615,644	\$255,702	13.66%
ARMEN	\$3,771,385	\$592,849	13.58%
ARPE MAY	\$575,082	\$169,083	22.72%
ARBERLAND	\$854,375	\$236,309	21.67%
ARSEX	\$5,195,778	\$817,379	13.59%
ARUCESTER	\$679,667	\$287,631	29.74%
ARUSON	\$3,694,063	\$348,191	8.61%
ARNTERDON	\$330,451	\$20,852	5.94%
ARRCER	\$4,132,683	\$836,411	16.83%
ARDDLESEX	\$2,182,577	\$462,512	17.49%
ARNMOUTH	\$2,918,344	\$1,136,106	28.02%
ARRIS	\$2,758,240	\$266,056	8.80%
AREAN	\$1,275,161	\$366,601	22.33%
ARSSAIC	\$2,500,691	\$220,984	8.12%
ARLEM	\$351,897	\$80,496	18.62%
ARMERSET	\$744,353	\$79,222	9.62%
ARSSEX	\$238,470	\$27,646	10.39%
ARION	\$2,349,334	\$299,067	11.29%
ARRREN	\$347,696	\$24,727	6.64%
AR REGIONAL	\$412,488	\$55,260	11.81%
AR REGIONAL	\$237,105	\$914,199	79.41%
ARATEWIDE	\$1,795,230	\$702,202	28.12%
ARPECIAL CONTRIBUTION			
AR UMDNJ			
ARJGRAMS AT NEWARK			
AR D PISCATAWAY			
AR(OMBINED)	\$7,550,260	\$3,825,740	
ARTAL	\$54,319,574	\$12,823,040	19.10%

to facilitate the work, the forum was divided into five groups to work on the following topics: intake criteria and procedure; service needs of juvenile offenders; sex offenders/dually diagnosed; culturally-based treatment approaches; community-based services; and designing a continuum of care. The forum has completed its work and a draft copy of the report is currently under review. The final report is expected to be issued early in 1988.

Department of Human Services - Division of Youth and Family Services

Adjudicated youths can be placed by the court under the care and supervision of the Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS), an arm of the Department of Human Services.

DYFS is the primary State agency responsible for the delivery of social services to troubled children and families in New Jersey. Among the services it provides to these children and their families are adoption and foster care placement; residential and day treatment care; protective services for abused, abandoned and neglected children; casework, counseling and homemaker services for families in the home; day care services; special liaison personnel within the court to provide quicker and more suitable dispositions for DYFS placed youngsters. (Please refer to Table 51 for caseloads)

The Division delivers services directly through its 27 district offices divided among four regions and supervises a network of other providers, including the service arms of the 21 county welfare boards, more than 250 community-based child care centers, residential treatment facilities, both inside and outside the State, and a variety of public and private human services agencies with which the Division has contracted for selected services. Many of these services are funded with federal Social Services Block Grant funds.

The DYFS administers three residential treatment centers for juveniles as an alternative to incarceration. The Ewing Residential Center has a capacity of 44 females ages 13-18. The Vineland Residential Center has a capacity of

Active Caseload of Children & Youth

Served by DYFS by County

April 1986

	<u>Children & Youth</u>	<u>Families</u>
Atlantic	2,193	1,148
Bergen	1,770	1,044
Burlington	1,390	750
Camden	4,612	2,338
Cape May	790	421
Cumberland	1,120	612
Essex	11,237	5,112
Gloucester	736	412
Hudson	3,803	1,853
Hunterdon	387	200
Mercer	2,009	1,093
Middlesex	3,275	1,838
Monmouth	3,026	1,499
Morris	830	507
Ocean	1,946	951
Passaic	1,733	879
Salem	634	319
Somerset	567	332
Sussex	917	458
Union	3,392	1,750
Warren	<u>672</u>	<u>339</u>
TOTALS:	47,039	23,855

44 males and females ages 12-18. Cedar Grove has a capacity of 24 boys, 13-17 13-17 years of age. The centers follow similar programs of individual and family counseling and education. The average length of stay is from one to two years.

The Woodbridge Diagnostic Center is administered by DYFS and has a capacity of 42. It serves both males and females ages 11-17. It receives juveniles for 30-90 days for educational and psychological evaluation. A determination is then made as to the best course of treatment. The other DYFS operated residential programs include four group homes for emotionally disturbed youngsters. The four group homes are Vineland which services up to six males ages 13 to 18; Graewill which serves up to eight boys 4 to 8; Plainfield which serves up to six females 13 to 17; and Morristown which serves up to six boys 13 to 17.

During the past few years, the Division of Youth and Family Services has begun to shift from placing children in residential settings. Emphasis is on maintaining children within their family setting if at all possible or within the least restrictive residential environment such as a teaching parent family, specialized foster home or group home. Teaching parent families consist of "foster" parents who are very skilled in working with emotionally and/or physically handicapped youngsters. Nineteen homes presently exist with a capacity of 100 children. Seven are state operated, the remainder are private. Four of the seven state operated are for autistic children, each having a capacity of five youth between 10 to 18.

In addition to those programs administered by DYFS, the Division has contracted for selected services with approved residential treatment centers and group homes. Twelve of the homes were started with State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funds and provide services to juveniles primarily referred to DYFS by the Family Court after an adjudication. Since services to delinquent children and status offenders are not divorced from the Division's general child welfare services, information is not regularly compiled on the number of children who

are placed by the Division upon order of the court.

The Division utilizes about 110 residential facilities which include group homes, residential treatment centers, teaching family homes, youth shelters, transitional living programs and a maternity home. As of September, 1987, 1,702 juveniles were in residential child care facilities through DYFS placement. About 29% of the youngsters were in 25 facilities outside New Jersey as of September 1987. (Please refer to Table 52 for breakdown of placements.)

A recent initiative of the DYFS is the "Homebuilders Program" modeled after Washington State's model. This effort is an intensive short-term, in-home crisis intervention and family education program designed to prevent out-of-home placements. The program provides families in crisis with a trained therapist who provides a myriad of services in the family's home up to 24 hours a day. Families participate in the program for a duration of four to eight weeks, depending on the nature and severity of the family's presenting problem.

New Jersey will be implementing the program with very disturbed and chaotic multi-problem families where placement is imminent. Services will be available to families who are currently involved in any of the major social systems (i.e. family courts, mental health, etc.). It is anticipated that a great number of families participating in the program will be minorities.

A program will be implemented within each county of the state over the next three years. A request for proposals has been disseminated via the county Human Services Advisory Councils. The programs will be operated by local community-based organizations. Phase I of the program implementation commenced in Essex, Hudson, Cape May and Cumberland Counties in April 1987. These counties have been identified as having the greatest need based on established criteria. Phase II will set up the program in an additional six to nine counties and Phase III will set up the program in the remainder of the 21 counties. Funds of \$750,000 have been allocated in the State budget to set the program up in fiscal year 1987 and another \$1.5 million has been earmarked in the fiscal year 1988 budget.

From: DYFS Monthly Residential Facilities Summary:

TYPE OF PROGRAM	<u>CENSUS SUMMARY</u>				
	MAY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1987	AUGUST 1987	SEPTEMBER 1987
RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT (IN-STATE)	624	627	631	597	615
(OUT-OF-STATE)	506	516	505	498	493
GROUP HOMES	216	218	213	216	215
TEACHING FAMILY HOMES	—	—	—	—	62
JUVENILE - FAMILY IN CRISIS SHELTERS	229	214	226	250	223
CHILDREN'S SHELTERS	73	82	77	64	72
TRANSITIONAL LIVING HOMES	14	17	13	20	12
TREATMENT HOME PROGRAMS	10	11	11	10	10
TOTAL	1672	1685	1676	1655	1702

Department of Human Services - Intergovernmental Affairs

The Department of Human Services is establishing the nation's first statewide, school based comprehensive service program for teenagers. The School Based Youth Services Program will be locally designed and implemented to bring critically needed services to adolescents at or near their local schools. Each project will be expected to provide teenagers with a single entry point for a comprehensive range of services and a core service package. The core services include employment and training; health screening and referrals; and mental health and family counseling services. A project may address other local service needs such as economic and social supports to allow teen parents to complete school and outreach for school drop-outs.

The Departments of Health, Labor and Education will be working closely with the program. It is expected that the applicants will integrate existing employment, health and human service programs, whenever possible, and coordinate with programs offered by these Departments that are targeted to serve adolescents.

The maximum grant per site will be \$250,000 per year; however, it is expected that many grants will fill gaps in existing service systems, and therefore, require funding below that amount. - The Department of Human Services also will attempt to utilize its existing service programs and financing authorities to support this effort. Applicants must show close coordination among the school district and public and private agencies. A local advisory board must be established and its membership must represent the categories of services provided by the project.

The Department of Human Services plans to allocate \$6 million in state funds in the first year to establish approximately 30 school based programs. The Department expects to provide a similar level of funding in succeeding years to continue the projects. There will be at least one site per county. A 25% minimum contribution toward the total costs of the local project is required.

The community contribution may be in the form of direct financial participation or through the provision of in-kind services, facilities, staff or materials explicitly for the project.

The Department of Human Services, Division of Mental Retardation

This Division carries out the State's responsibility to provide residential and non-residential services for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded individual. Social services provided by the Division, some of which are supplemented through federal Social Services Block Grant funds, include a variety of community-based services. These services are aimed at preventing and reducing the incidence of institutionalization, referral and counseling services to help individuals and their families cope with the transition into and out of institutions, training services for children and adult day activities for the self-development and self-help of the severely developmentally disabled.

The Edward R. Johnstone Training and Research Center in Bordentown includes a unit for the treatment of juveniles. The Seguin Unit accepts patients of both sexes between the ages of 12 and 20 with moderate and mild retardation. The average length of stay at Johnstone is 3.2 years. The Moderate Security Unit on the grounds of the North Princeton Development Center serves males 16 years of age and up. The facility is for older juveniles and young persons who require a more intensive program of treatment and stricter security than other schools. Other Division facilities, with the exception of the Greenbrook Regional Center, also accepts juveniles who are mentally retarded and in need of residential services. However, these facilities are not specifically geared to the juvenile population.

Department of Health

The Division of Alcoholism and the Division of Narcotics and Drug Abuse Control in the Department of Health provide overall direction for alcohol, narcotics and drug abuse programs, including those for juveniles. There are not a great

number of programs which serve youth exclusively. Some will incorporate juveniles, young adults and older adults as recipients of services.

The Department of Health states that approximately \$1 to \$1.8 million was expended in 1986 for contracted prevention and treatment services for youth under the age of 18. The Department also reported that in 1986 approximately 700 juveniles were admitted to New Jersey alcohol treatment programs, which represented about 3% of the total admissions. It is further estimated that 600 juveniles were admitted to drug abuse treatment programs in New Jersey, which represented about 6% of the total drug abuse admissions.

Expenditures for prevention and treatment programs for juveniles have significantly increased as a result of the monies provided under the Alcohol Education, Rehabilitation and Enforcement Act, which was enacted January 1, 1984. These funds, available through an increased State tax on wholesale alcoholic beverage sales, are used for three purposes: 1) creation of a network of county resource centers; 2) prevention and treatment activities, a portion of which is dedicated to educational activities at the county level through school districts; and 3) expansion of alcohol treatment centers through the counties. Although the Act does not specify a specific amount to be used for juveniles, the target groups mentioned in the act include youth as well as people (both adult and juvenile) who are simultaneously involved with alcohol and crime. Counties are required to submit to the Department of Health a county plan as to how the funds will be expended. The plans are similar to the county youth services plans and the human service plans.

Child Placement Review

On February 27, 1978 the Child Placement Review Act was signed into law. It mandates an initial review of all children placed out of their homes by DYFS within 15 days of initial placement. It also mandates that a follow-up review "shall be completed within 45 days following the initial placement and at least

every 12 months thereafter." The reviews are conducted by child placement review boards whose members have training, experience or interest in issues concerning child placement and development. Each board consists of five members who represent the socioeconomic, racial and ethnic groups of the county served. The review boards must consider and evaluate the appropriateness of the placement plan and of the services provided to the child and his or her guardian or parent.

The review board also must determine whether the wishes of the child were considered in making the placement and whether the Division of Youth and Family Services, the parents, legal guardian and the temporary caretakers are fulfilling their respective responsibilities in accordance with the placement plan.

Within ten days after the review takes place the child placement review board must provide a written report to the Family Court and DYFS on the results of their findings. The report must offer one of the following findings: "a. that return of the child to his parent or legal guardian is in the child's best interest; b. that continued placement outside of the home is in the child's best interest and that the placement plan is appropriate for the child's needs; c. that continued placement outside the home is in the child's best interest, but that the placement plan is not-appropriate for the child's needs, or d. that the initiation of proceedings for the termination of parental rights in order to free the child for adoption is in the child's best interest."

The act also established a Child Placement Advisory Council to consist of one member from each of the child placement review boards which will receive administrative and support services from the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Child Placement Advisory Committee is responsible for the review of the policies, practices and procedures of the Division of Youth and Family Services with respect to the placement of children. This law is designed to prevent juveniles from remaining in inappropriate placements indefinitely until the age of 18.

CHILD PLACEMENT REVIEW
FAMILY DIVISION CASE SUMMARY (PART I)

JULY, 1986 - JUNE, 1987

		added	dis- posed	cleared	review meetings	# cases reviewed	number rec's	total pending
THE STATE	cp	4,879	4,385	-294	1,095	14,146	12,120	9,772
ATLANTIC	cp	201	210	9	43	246	148	204
BERGEN	cp	98	125	27	60	337	149	403
BURLINGTON	cp	266	178	-88	65	513	513	350
CAMDEN	cp	622	418	-204	72	996	690	878
CAPE MAY	cp	107	103	-4	17	248	248	137
CUMBERLAND	cp	164	97	-67	11	143	143	484
ESSEX	cp	966	1,008	42	322	4,292	4,292	2,782
GLOUCESTER	cp	146	136	-10	22	265	250	234
HUDSON	cp	419	393	-26	94	1,548	1,166	684
HUNTERDON	cp	45	29	-16	11	61	61	60
MERCER	cp	253	228	-25	32	683	658	461
MIDDLESEX	cp	265	260	-5	39	460	421	462
MONMOUTH	cp	325	311	-14	66	1,426	1,062	718
MORRIS	cp	108	94	-14	34	248	244	180
OCEAN	cp	155	168	13	38	401	400	302
PASSAIC	cp	205	273	68	36	682	497	361
SALEM	cp	92	107	15	12	168	168	126
SOMERSET	cp	81	76	-5	12	106	106	96
SUSSEX	cp	44	53	9	22	127	127	112
UNION	cp	270	267	-3	77	1,083	669	607
WARREN	cp	47	51	4	10	113	108	101

The Child Placement Advisory Council is also responsible for monitoring the effectiveness and functioning of the child placement review system, advising the Supreme Court in regard to the functioning of review boards and reporting procedures to be followed to permit evaluation of the act and making an annual report to the Supreme Court, the Governor and the Legislature.

Advocacy

There are several public and private groups specifically interested in advocacy on behalf of juveniles and their families. The State office designated for this purpose is within the Department of Public Advocate. This department represents the citizens of New Jersey in their dealings with the other departments and agencies of Federal, State and local government. Among its many services is the provision of legal services to specific groups normally disadvantaged in their use of the legal system, including neglected and abused children, residents of mental and correctional institutions and indigent individuals charged with crimes.

The Association for Children of New Jersey is the most active private children's advocacy group in New Jersey. Its members have done surveys and research on children's residential placement and review and family crisis intervention units, developed position papers and recommended legislative action on foster care and permanency planning, juvenile justice issues, including education of children in short-term facilities. County volunteer groups have been trained by ACNJ staff to identify and do something about what's needed to enhance the quality of life for families at the community level.

Other major New Jersey based groups which have advocated on behalf of children in the juvenile justice system include the National Council of Jewish Women, Junior League, League of Women Voters, and Education Law Center.

In March 1983 the Governor signed an executive order which created in the

and the New Jersey Association of Chiefs of Police. At-large members include individuals, agencies or organizations with an interest in improving services to youth and their families, private youth service providers, minority members, representatives of the academic community and chairpersons of county and community youth services commissions.

The goals of the Commission are to help strengthen existing county and community youth services commissions and assist in expanding the number of these commissions, foster greater coordination between schools and the juvenile justice system, promote recreational opportunities for youth, assist in developing public and private sector employment opportunities for youth, develop programs to find the most appropriate placement for adjudicated delinquents, evaluate the effectiveness of youth services programs in reducing or avoiding delinquency, develop a public information program, foster greater cooperation between public and private officials, institutions, or agencies that deal with, treat and process juvenile offenders and their families.

The Juvenile Delinquency Disposition Commission (JDDC) was created under the provisions of the new Juvenile Justice Code. The membership includes two members of the Senate, two members of the General Assembly, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the Public Advocate, the Chairman of the State Parole Board, the Commissioners of the Departments of Corrections, Human Services, and Health, the President of the County Prosecutor's Association, the President of the League of Municipalities and three public members. The Commission is mandated to study and review all aspects of the juvenile justice system relating to the disposition of persons adjudged delinquent; compile, on a county basis, individual case data on the age, sex and race of juveniles receiving dispositions; compile information on the availability and inter-relationship of dispositions between Corrections and Human Services; compile information on the reasons for utilization of various dispositions and incarceration as a disposition. The Commission must report its findings to the Governor and

the Legislature 18 months from the effective date of the establishment of the Commission. The Commission must also report to the Governor and the Legislature on the operation of the new sentencing option of incarceration in a youth detention facility for a term not to exceed 60 days. The Commission issued its initial report in September 1986.

As a result of recent legislation, the JDDC was renamed the Juvenile Delinquency Commission and its role was expanded. The new legislation requires the Commission to study and review the provisions of the Juvenile Code and all aspects of the juvenile justice system with particular reference to delinquency trends and dispositions. The Commission is also now required to examine the organization, availability and interrelationship of services for court involved youth with particular attention to non-judicial services; analyze the reasons for the effectiveness of outcomes and dispositions in delinquency and delinquency-related cases; and to act as a clearinghouse for improving coordination within the juvenile justice system and for disseminating information and data relating to its mandate.

Concentration of State Effort

The requirement calls for a three year plan for how State efforts in juvenile delinquency programs will be coordinated including overall policy, development of objectives and priorities.

Since 1982 a State level coordinating commission has been in existence. The State Youth Services Commission seeks to insure coordination of State youth services, to provide a forum for youth services policy development and resource allocation.

This State body was originally tied to county and municipal youth commissions in three counties: Burlington, Middlesex and Somerset. County commissions have now been established in all 21 counties to allow for statewide feedback to the State Commission. The local commissions identify problems in the delivery of services, service gaps and the existing needs of children and families; make recommendations for changes and program development and institute them where appropriate at the local levels; communicate with the State commission when

it is clear the authority needed to implement a recommendation should come from a State department or office.

The creation of this structure appears to be sufficient to meet the intent of the JJDP Act requirement. Members of the JJDP Advisory Committee and SLEPA staff serve as members of the Commission and assess its progress in meeting its specified goals.

The commission members represent the following: Commissioners of the Department of Corrections, Public Advocate, and Law and Public Safety; Counsel to the Governor; President of the Prosecutor's Association; Chief Justice; Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts; Chairperson of the Senate and Assembly's Judiciary Committee; State Law Enforcement Planning Agency; Association for Children of New Jersey; Governor's Committee on Children's Services Planning; juvenile court judges; private agencies.

NEW JERSEY

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