

WARREN COUNTY

Comprehensive Youth Services Plan

January 2018 – December 2020

**JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
FUNDING SOURCES**

**PLANNING BODIES &
COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE**

PLANNING PROCESS

**EXISTING CONTINUUM OF
PROGRAMS & SERVICES**

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

**DIVERSION
(Law Enforcement, FCIU, &
Family Court)**

DETENTION

DISPOSITION

REENTRY

VISION

**ATTACHMENTS
(e.g, Additional data, copy of survey,
etc.)**

Section 1

Section 2

County Management Structure

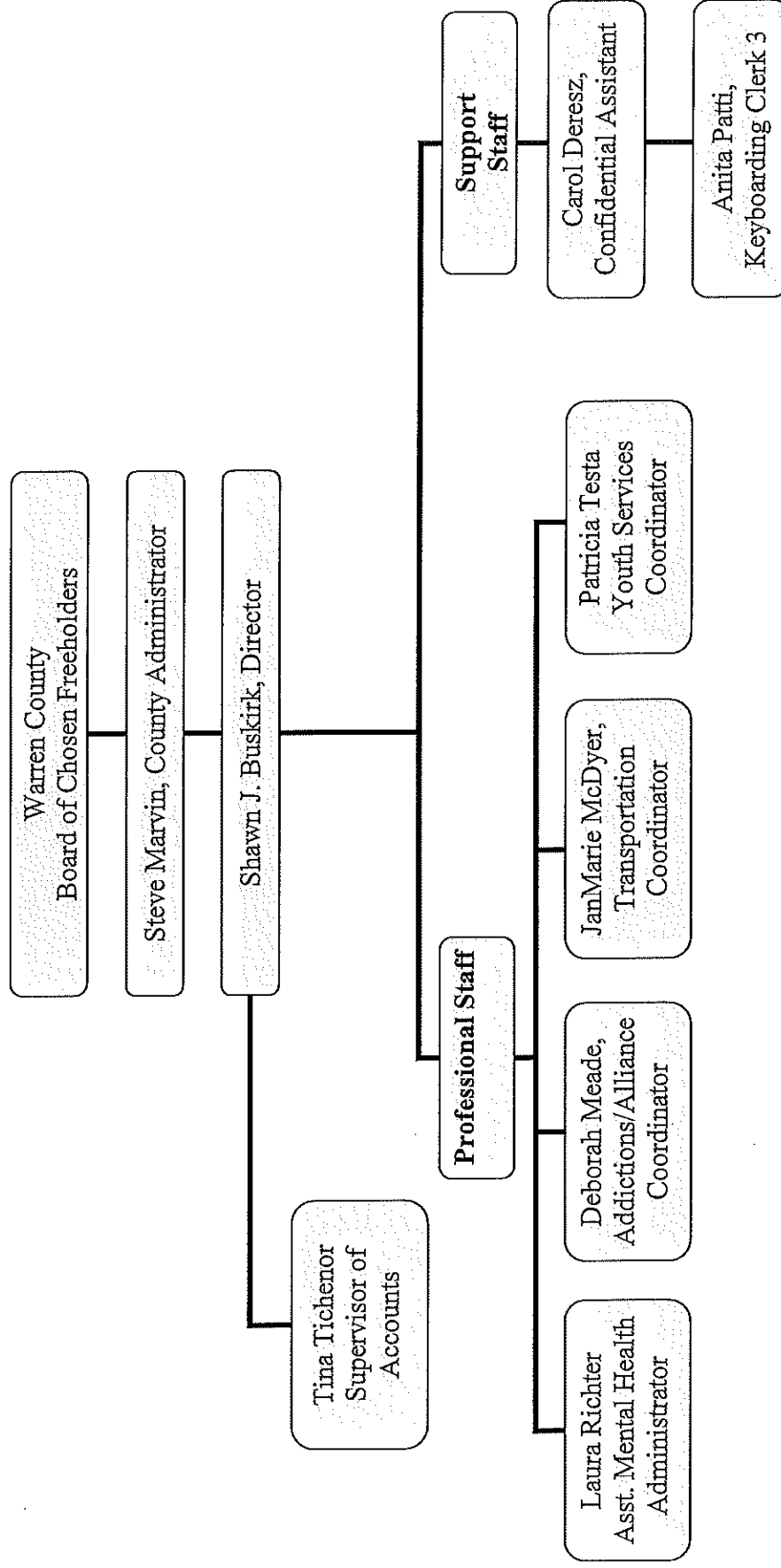
Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Pat Testa*	Youth Services Administrator	X	X	X	The YSC Administrator is responsible for the administration of the JJC State Community Partnership Grant Program, Family Court Services Program, and the JDAI Innovations Grant. The YSC Administrator convenes the YSC, completes the Grant Application, completes the YSC Plan, and monitors programs.
Carol Deresz*	Confidential Assistant	X	X	X	The Confidential Assistant is responsible for administrative assistance with the JJC State Community Partnership Grant Program, Family Court Services Program, and the JDAI Innovations Grant.
Tina Tichenor*	Supervisor of Accounts	X	X	X	The Supervisor of Accounts is responsible for review and approval of all fiscal reports related to the grant programs.
Shawn Buskirk*	Director	X	X	X	The YSC Administrator reports to the Director.

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative
FC – Family Court

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

Warren County Department of Human Services
Division of Administration
2017



Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
1	White	Pat Testa	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	White	Judge Kimarie Rahill	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
3	White	Joseph Bolles	Family Division Manager (or Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	
4	White	Ronald Kirk	Chief Probation Officer	X	X
5	White	Richard Gardner	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6	White	Richard T. Burke	County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	Neil Gillespie	County Public Defender	X	X
8	White	Kim Harhart	County DCP&P District Manager	X	X
9	White	Shawn Buskirk	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	White	Dr. Rosalie S. Lamonte, Interim (Mary Jane Tanner)	County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11	White	Robert Glowacky	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	White	Shawn Buskirk	County Human Services Department Director	X	
13	White	Jill Cerullo	Youth Shelter Director	X	
14	White	Thomas Pollio	Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15	White	Darrell Buckner	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16	White	Richard T. Burke	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17	White	Debi Meade	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
18	Black	Samantha Polanco	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
19			Business Representative	X	
20	White	Kristen Williams	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	
23	White	Hon. Bruce Jones	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
24	White	Ariana Calderon	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
25	White	Joseph Bolles	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
26	White	Erica Hein	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	White	Neil Gillespie	County Public Defender's Office		X
28	White	Matthew Tallia	County Prosecutor's Office		X
29	White	Sharon Emery	Probation Division		X
30	White	Gary Hrynoveski	Private/ Non-profit organization		X
31			Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system or youth member		
32			Juvenile Justice		
			Parent/Family/Youth Association		
34					
35					
36					

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
Total Number of Members					

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

Section 3

PLANNING PROCESS

WARREN County

Instructions

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

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

The Warren County Youth Services Coordinating Council held regular meetings on 02/02/17, 04/06/17, 06/08/17 and 08/10/17. Remaining regular meetings to be held on 10/05/17 and 12/07/17.

Education Partnership Committee meetings were held on 03/03/17, 05/30/17, and 07/25/17. Remaining Education Partnership meetings to be held on 09/06/17 and we have a Warren County Teachers In-service Presentation on "Creating Trauma Sensitive Schools" planned for 10/09/17.

Two Planning Committee meetings were held (08/01/17 and 08/02/17) to review the data and system changes. Representatives from various systems participated and shared information related to their area of expertise.

Allocation Committee meetings will be held in mid-October, 2017.

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

Prevention: The Youth Services Coordinating Council discusses Warren County data and current trends at each meeting. The CJJSI Education Subcommittee held a 2-day Workshop in March for Warren County teachers on Classroom Behavior Management to reach and teach students who display resistant and defiant behaviors.

Diversion: The Youth Services Coordinating Council discusses Warren County data and current trends at each meeting. Station House Adjustments were discussed and are continuing to expand in the county.

Detention: The Youth Services Coordinating Council discusses Warren County data and current trends at each meeting. High need, low risk youth and unaffordable fines have been discussed.

Disposition: The Youth Services Coordinating Council discusses Warren County data and current trends at each meeting. JDAI data is reviewed regularly. Through the planning process, the recommendation was made to discontinue the Community Service Program at The Highlands Project due to low referrals.

Reentry: Aftercare: The number of releases are very small in Warren County. These transitions are planned for on a case-by-case basis.

Comments:

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

Point of Continuum	Description	Source	Timeframe/ Year(s)	How was the data used?
<i>Diversion</i>	<i>Ex: Municipal Arrest</i>	<i>State Police, Uniform Crime Report</i>	<i>Jan – Dec 2015</i>	<i>To focus on municipalities that had high arrest for youth.</i>
<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Survey</i>	<i>YSC funded programs</i>	<i>February 2016</i>	<i>To understand from youth perspective what services they need to be successful.</i>

Comments: No additional data was used.

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

The Youth Services Coordinating Council and the Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement coordinate together to maximize efficient and effective use of Partnership and JDAI Innovation Funds to lead Warren County's youth services efforts. These overlapping councils strengthen the collaboration between the education system, the juvenile justice system and community agency professionals.

Working closely together facilitates communication with both groups and includes sharing of data, patterns and trends emerge, and recommendations to coordinate services for youth are discussed and planned.

This year's topics included: reaching and teaching students who display resistant/defiant behaviors, adverse childhood experiences (ACES), creating trauma sensitive schools, the nurtured heart approach, and high need, low risk juvenile offenders. Best practices are identified and efforts to strengthen family engagement and the need to support families have been discussed and we plan to implement identified resource support opportunities for youth and their families in the court system.

Based on teacher survey results, The CJJSI Education Subcommittee's Classroom Behavior Management Workshop for educators provided teachers with tools for Classroom Behavior Management.

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

Youth Services Administrator has subscribed to the email notification list at grants.gov. Grant notifications are reviewed regularly for possible funding opportunities.

Additional Comments:

Section 4

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

Delinquency Prevention Programs	Law Enforcement Diversion Programs	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
<i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i> 1. <u>Community Prevention Resources/(unknown)/(no JJC or county funding)</u> 2. <u>Phillipsburg School-Based Youth Services/(unknown)/(no JJC or county funding)</u> 3. <u>Warren Hills Second Step/(unknown)/(no JJC or county funding)</u> 4. <u>Big Brothers Big Sisters/(128 youth)/(county funding)</u> 5. <u>12 Municipal Alliances/(unknown)/(GCADA (DEDR) funding)</u> 6. <u>In-home Individual/Family Counseling/(16 families)/(county funded)</u>	<i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i> 1. <u>Station House and Curbside Programs with local police/(unknown)/(no JJC or county funding)</u> 2. <u>Community Service Program/(30 youth)/(JJC SCP funding)</u> 3. <u>LEADER Station House Adjustment Program/(40 youth)/(JJC SCP funding)</u> 4. _____	<i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i> 1. <u>FCIU/(85 families)/(JJC SCP funding)</u> 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____
Least Restrictive ↔ Most Restrictive		
<i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i> 1. <u>Morris County Youth Shelter/(1 youth slot)/(county funding)</u> 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	Detention Alternative Programs <i>(Pre-Adjudicated Youth)</i> <i>Name/LOS/Funding Source</i> 1. <u>Home Detention/(6 slots)/(JJC SCP funding)</u> 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____	

**Community Based Disposition Options
(Post-Adjudicated Youth)**

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. Community Service Program/(30 slots)/(JJC SCP funding)
2. Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment/(27 slots)/(JJC SCP funding)
3. Supported Employment, Coaching/(27 slots)/(JDAI funding)
4. _____

← Least Restrictive ↔ Most Restrictive →

Re-Entry Programs

Name/LOS/Funding Source

1. NJ Youth Corps of Phillipsburg/(unknown)/(no JJC or county funding)
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Comments:

Section 5

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

	2012		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males	52,409	48.7%	52,037	48.7%	52,070	48.7%	-0.6%
Females	55,244	51.4%	54,818	51.3%	54,799	51.3%	-0.8%
TOTAL POPULATION	107,538	100%	106,855	100%	106,869	100%	-0.6%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

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

	2012		2014		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Males (ages 10-17)	6,188	51.6%	5,878	50.8%	5,679	50.3%	-8.2%
Females (ages 10-17)	5,809	48.4%	5,692	49.2%	5,610	49.7%	-3.4%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	11,997	100%	11,570	100%	11,289	100%	-5.9%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

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

Race	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
White	10,847	90.4%	10,012	88.7%	-7.7%
Black	681	5.7%	783	6.9%	15.0%
Other*	469	3.9%	494	4.4%	5.3%
Total Youth Population	11,997	100.0%	11,289	100.0%	-5.9%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

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

Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Population	Number	% of Total Population	
Hispanic	1,167	9.7%	1,305	11.6%	11.8%
Non -Hispanic	10,830	90.3%	9,984	88.4%	-7.8%
Total Youth Population	11,997	100.0%	11,289	100.0%	-5.9%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

NATURE AND EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

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

Offense Categories*	2012			2014			2015			% Change in Number of Arrests 2012-2015
	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	% of All Juvenile Arrests	Rate per 1,000 youth	
Violent Offenses	27	12.2%	2.25	19	10.4%	1.6	26	14.9%	2.3	-3.7%
Weapons Offenses	9	4.1%	0.8	8	4.4%	0.7	5	2.9%	0.4	-44.4%
Property Offenses	62	28.1%	5.2	57	31.3%	4.9	52	29.9%	4.6	-16.1%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	67	30.3%	5.6	51	28.0%	4.4	46	26.4%	4.1	-31.3%
Special Needs Offenses	7	3.2%	0.6	4	2.2%	0.3	5	2.9%	0.4	-28.6%
Public Order & Status Offenses	8	3.6%	0.7	11	6.0%	1.0	19	10.9%	1.7	137.5%
All Other Offenses	41	18.6%	3.4	32	17.6%	2.8	21	12.1%	1.9	-48.8%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	221	100%	18.4	182	100%	15.7	174	100%	15.4	-21.3%

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

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

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

Race	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested		Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested		Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
White	10,847	178	1.6%		5,679	129	2.3%		-47.6%	-27.5%
Black	681	40	5.9%		783	44	5.6%		15.0%	10.0%
Other*	469	3	0.6%		494	1	0.2%		5.3%	-66.7%
Total	11,997	221	1.8%		11,289	174	1.5%		-5.9%	-21.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

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

*See Required Data and Methodology Section

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

Ethnicity	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested		Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests	% of Youth Population Arrested		Youth Population	Juvenile Arrests
Hispanic	1,153	31	2.7%		329	12	3.6%		-71.5%	-61.3%
Non-Hispanic	11,073	190	1.7%		3,164	162	5.1%		-71.4%	-14.7%
Total Youth Population	11,997	221	1.8%		11,289	174	1.5%		-5.9%	-21.3%

Source: Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015

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

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

School Based Incidences	2012-2013		2015-2016		% Change in School Based Incidents
	Number	% of Total Incidences	Number	% of Total Incidences	
Incidents of Violence	74	43.5%	83	67.5%	12.2%
Incidents of Vandalism	11	6.5%	11	8.9%	0.0%
Incidents of Weapons	21	12.4%	8	6.5%	-61.9%
Incidents of Substances	64	37.6%	21	17.1%	-67.2%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENTS	170	100%	123	100%	-27.6%

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

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

Academic Indicators	2012-2013	2014-2015	2015-2016	% Change Over Years
Total Enrollment		17027.5	16753	-0.02
Total Dropouts	74	47		-0.364864865

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

Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk

Community Indicators	2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)			552	584	343	-38%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)			3321	3355	3261	-2%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations		409	102	173		-58%
Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	51	35	36			-29%

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

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

DEMOGRAPHICS

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

The total youth population decreased by 5.9%. Males decreased by 8.2% and females decreased by 3.4%.

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

Ranking of Youth Population by Race, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	10,012
2	Black	783
3	Other	494

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	9,984
2	Hispanic	1,305

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

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	15	783
2	White	-7.7	10,012
3	Other	5.3	494

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	11.8	1,305
2	Non-Hispanic	-7.8	9,984

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

The total population of youth in Warren County has decreased from 2012 to 2015 with a higher decrease in males. The population of black youth has increased 15%. There was a 7.7% decrease in the population of White youth. Other youth increased by 5.3% and Hispanic youth increased by 11.8%. The county is becoming more diverse..

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

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

The number of arrests decreased 21.3% from 2012 to 2015.

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

Ranking of Offense Categories, 2015		
Rank	Offense Category	Number
1	Property	52
2	Drug/Alcohol	46
3	Violent	26
4	All Other	21
5	Public Order & Status	19
6	Weapons	5
7	Special Needs	5

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

Ranking of Offense Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Category	% Change	Number
1	Public Order & Status	137.5	19
2	All Other	-48.8%	21
3	Weapons	-44.4	5
4	Drug/Alcohol	-31.3	46
5	Special Needs	-28.6	5
6	Property	-16.1	52
7	Violent	-3.7	26

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

Overall, juvenile arrests decreased 21.3% from 2012 to 2015. The largest percentage change was an increase in Public Order & Status from eight in 2012 to nineteen in 2015. Weapons offenses had the second lowest percentage change, from nine in 2012 to five in 2015.

Even though Property and Drug Arrests have decreased, they still remain the top two reasons that juveniles are arrested.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

In 2015, 2.3% of the White population of youth were arrested, 5.6% of the Black youth population were arrested, and 3.6% of the Hispanic youth population were arrested.

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

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	White	129
2	Black	44
3	Other	1

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	162
2	Hispanic	12

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

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Other	-66.7	1
2	White	-27.5	129
3	Black	10	44

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	-61.3	12
2	Non-Hispanic	-14.7	162

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

Arrests of White youth decreased by 27.5%. Arrests of Black youth increased by 10%. Arrests of Hispanic youth decreased by 61.3%.

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

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

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

Overall, school incidents decreased by 27.6% from the 2012-2013 to 2015-2016 school years. Incidents of violence increased 12.2%. Incidents of weapons decreased by 61.9% and incidents of substances decreased 67.2%.

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences, 2015-2016		
Rank	Incidences	Number
1	Violence	83
2	Substances	21
3	Vandalism	11
4	Weapons	8

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2012-2013 and 2015-2016			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Substances	-67.2	21
2	Weapons	-61.9	8
3	Violence	12.2	83
4	Vandalism	0	11

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

Incidents of Violence have increased. Incidents of Weapons and Substances have decreased. Incidents of Vandalism remained the same.

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

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

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

Total enrollment in county schools has decreased -0.02%. Dropout rate decreased 0.4%.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

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

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

Ranking of Community Indicators			
Rank	Community Indicator	% Change	Number
1	Child Abuse/Neglect Substantiations	-58	173
2	Children Receiving TANF	-38	343
3	Birth to Teens	-29	36
4	Children Receiving NJ SNAP	-2	3261

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

Community indicators of children at risk have all decreased.

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

The 2014-2019 GCADA driven needs assessment no longer identified risk/protective factors and domains to determine the local substance abuse prevention priorities. Municipal Alliances prioritized problems based on the level of need substantiated through strong data, as well as, the community readiness to take on the problem.

In Warren County, eight out of twelve Alliances chose Problem Drinking as the problem statement in their logic model and four alliances chose Illicit Drug Use.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

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

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

The total population of Warren County has decreased by -0.6% from 2012 to 2015. The youth population decreased by 5.9%. The number of arrests decrease 21.3% from 2012 to 2015. Overall, school incidents decreased by 27.6% from the 2012-2013 to 2015-2016 school years. Incidents of violence increased 12.2% while incidents of weapons decreased 61.9% and incidents of substances decreased by 67.2%. Assuming no difference in reporting policies, this data indicates that efforts toward prevention have been successful except for the small increase in incidents of violence.

Even though property and drug arrests have decreased, they still remain the top two reasons that juveniles are arrested.

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

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

Arrests of Black youth increased by 10%. School based incidences show violence has increased 12.2%. Community indicators of children at risk have all decreased.

It seems reasonable to address the increase of violence in schools, as well as, the disproportionate number of Black youth arrests through our delinquency prevention programs/services.

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

In 2015, 2.3% of the White population of youth were arrested, 5.6% of the Black youth population were arrested, and 3.6% of the Hispanic youth population were arrested.

This data indicates that there remains an overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system and seems reasonable to address this disparity through our delinquency prevention programs/services.

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

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

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

No additional data was used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Racial disparities in juvenile arrests for Black youth	The population of Black youth increased 15% from 2012 to 2015 in Warren County. Arrests of Black youth increased 10%.	The issue of racial disparities in the juvenile justice system is of great concern to the Warren County YSCC. A recommendation was made for cross systems training on Implicit Bias.
		The recommendation was made for an After School Recreation Program for at risk youth to be held between the hours of 3:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
		A recommendation was made to work with existing county programs to provide additional Adolescent Substance Abuse Education.
Substance Abuse/Property Damage Arrests	Arrest data and school incident data shows that substance abuse and property damage are the most frequent cause of arrest and school incidents.	The recommendation was made to continue funding Substance Abuse Assessments and Outpatient Treatment.

Comments:

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

Warren County must address the overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system through education and we must ensure that minority youth have the same opportunities for Station House Adjustments as White youth.

Comments:

Section 6

DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

Disposition Type	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	62	28.1%	40	22.0%	39	22.4%	-37.1%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	151	68.3%	139	76.4%	134	77.0%	-11.3%
Referred to Welfare Agency	1	0.5%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%	0.0%
Referred to Other Police Agency	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	7	3.2%	3	1.6%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	221	100%	182	100%	174	100%	-21.3%

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

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)

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

Categories	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Cases 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	Number	% of Total Caseload	
Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	21	22.3%	58	53.2%	49	65.3%	133.3%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	2	2.1%	1	0.9%	3	4.0%	50.0%
Truancy	59	62.8%	50	45.9%	23	30.7%	-61.0%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	11	11.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Other	1	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
TOTAL CASELOAD	94	100%	109	100%	75	100%	-20.2%

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

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

Petition Types	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	Number	% of Total Petitions Filed	
Juveniles/Family Crisis	3	75.0%	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	100.0%
Out-of-Home	1	25.0%	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	300.0%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	4	100%	10	100%	10	100%	150.0%

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

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

Referrals Types	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Petitions Filed 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	Number	% of Total Referrals Filed	
Referrals made to DYFS	48	43.6%	1	0.4%	5	3.8%	-89.6%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	6	5.5%	6	2.4%	17	13.0%	183.3%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	56	50.9%	245	97.2%	109	83.2%	94.6%
TOTAL REFERRALS	110	100%	252	100%	131	100%	19.1%

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

**multiple referrals for one case can be reported*

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Referrals	Number	% of Total Referrals	
White	117	69.6%	107	66.9%	-8.5%
Black	32	19.0%	32	20.0%	0.0%
Hispanic	18	10.7%	12	7.5%	-33.3%
Other*	1	0.6%	9	5.6%	800.0%
Total Referrals	168	100.0%	160	100.0%	-4.8%

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

*See required Data and Methodology

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015
	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	Juvenile Arrests**	Referrals to Court	% of Arrests Referred to Court	
White	178	117	65.7%	129	107	82.9%	-27.5%
Black	40	32	80.0%	44	32	72.7%	10.0%
Hispanic	31	18	58.1%	12	12	100.0%	-61.3%
Other*	2	1	50.0%	1	9	900.0%	-50.0%
Total	251	168	66.9%	186	160	86.0%	-25.9%

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

*** See required Data and Methodology

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	Number	% of Total Cases Diverted	
White	54	74.0%	67	64.4%	24.1%
Black	13	17.8%	20	19.2%	53.8%
Hispanic	6	8.2%	8	7.7%	33.3%
Other*	-	0.0%	9	8.7%	#DIV/0!
Total Cases	73	100.0%	104	100.0%	42.5%

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

*See required Data and Methodology

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	
White	178	54	30.3%	129	67	51.9%	-27.5%
Black	40	13	32.5%	44	20	45.5%	10.0%
Hispanic	31	6	19.4%	12	8	66.7%	-61.3%
Other*	2	-	0.0%	1	9	900.0%	-50.0%
Total	251	73	29.1%	186	104	55.9%	-25.9%

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

*** See required Data and Methodology

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

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

The number of juveniles taken into custody by police decreased 21.3% from 2012 to 2015.

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

The number of cases handled and released decreased 37.1% from 2012 to 2015.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

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

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

The FCIU caseload decreased 20.2% from 2012 to 2015.

***See Additional Data in Section 11**

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

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2015		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	49
2	Truancy	23
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	3
4	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0
5	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	0
6	Other	0

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

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	133.3	49
2	Truancy	-61	23
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	50	3
4	Other	0	0
5	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0	0
6	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0	0

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

Referrals to FCIU decreased by 20.2%. While overall referrals did decrease since 2012, numbers are still high in the Categories of Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile and Truancy.

***See Additional Data in Section 11**

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

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

The number of petitions filed by FCIU increased by 150% between 2012 and 2015.

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

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

From 2012 to 2015, FCIU referrals increased 19.1%.

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

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types for 2015		
Rank	Referral Type	Number
1	Referrals to other outside agencies	109
2	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	17
3	Referrals made to DCPD	5

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

Ranking of FCIU Referral Types between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Referral Type	% Change	Number
1	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	183.3	17
2	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	94.6	109
3	Referrals made to DCPD	-89.6	5
4			
5			
6			

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

There is a significant increase in the referrals from FCIU to Other Outside Agencies and to Substance Abuse Programs since 2012. There is a significant decrease in the referrals made to DCPD since 2012.

JUVENILE COURT REFERRALS (NEW FILINGS)

12. Using the data in Table 4b, describe the overall change in referral to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

There was a slight decrease of 4.8% in referrals to juvenile court by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015. White youth decreased 8.5%; Black youth remained the same and Hispanic youth decreased 33.3%.

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

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	107
2	Black	32
3	Hispanic	12
4	Other	9

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

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	800%
2	Hispanic	-33.3%
3	White	-8.5%
4	Black	0%

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

There has been an increase in the percentage of Other youth and a decrease in the percentage of Hispanic and White youth. The percentage of Black youth remained the same.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

16. Using the data in Table 4c (Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

There was an increase of 10% in the number of Black youth Arrests and Referrals to Court for Black youth remained the same from 2012 to 2015. There was a decrease of 27.5% of White youth Arrests and Referrals to Court for White youth decreased 8.5% from 2012 to 2015. There was a decrease of 61.3% of Hispanic youth Arrests and Referrals to Court for Hispanic youth decreased 33.3% from 2012 to 2015. Other Race/Ethnicity had a decrease of 50% for Juvenile Arrests and had an 800% increase (1 referral in 2012 to 9 referrals in 2015) in Referrals to Court from 2012 to 2015.

FAMILY COURT DIVERSIONS

- For Question 17, use data from Table 5a (Total Juveniles Diverted from Family Court).

17. Using the data in Table 5a (Cell E5) describes the overall change in Family Court Diversions between 2012 and 2015.

The total number of Family Court Diversions increased 42.5% from 2012 to 2015.

18. Using the data in Table 5a, describe the overall change in Juvenile Cases diverted by race and ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

The total number of White youth diverted increased 24.1% from 2012 to 2015. The number of Black youth diverted increased 53.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of Hispanic youth diverted increased 33.3% from 2012 to 2015.

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

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	67
2	Black	20
3	Other	9
4	Hispanic	8

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

Ranking of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity, 2012		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Black	53.8
2	Hispanic	33.3
3	White	24.1
4	Other	

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

The total number of diversions has increased from 2012 to 2015. Diversions of Black youth increased 53.8%. Diversions for Hispanic youth increased 33.3%. Diversions of White youth increased 24.1%.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

22. Using the data in Table 5b (Total Juvenile Cases Diverted compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity), compare and describe the number of Juvenile Arrests to the number of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015.

The total number of diversions has increased 42.5% from 2012 to 2015. The total number of Juvenile Arrests has decreased 25.9% from 2012 to 2015. Diversions of White youth increased 24.1% while Juvenile Arrests of White youth decreased 27.5% from 2012 to 2015. Diversions of Black youth increased 53.8% and Juvenile Arrests for Black youth increased 10% from 2012 to 2015. Diversions of Hispanic youth increased 33.3% while Juvenile Arrests for Hispanic youth decreased 61.3% from 2012 to 2015.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

The number of juveniles taken into custody by police decreased 21.3% from 2012 to 2015. The number of cases handled and released decreased 37.1% from 2012 to 2015. Warren County is interested in working to establish Station House Adjustments for youth throughout the county.

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

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

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

No additional data was used.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

The FCIU Caseload decreased 20.2% from 2012 to 2015. The number of Petitions Filed by FCIU increased 150% from 2012 to 2015. The number of FCIU Referral increased 19.1% from 2012 to 2015. Referrals to DCPD decreased 89.6%; Referrals to Substance Abuse Programs increased 183.3% and Referral to Outside Agencies increased 94.6%.

***See Additional Data in Section 11**

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

Numbers are still high in the Categories of Serious Conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile and Truancy. There is a significant increase in the referrals from FCIU to Other Outside Agencies and to Substance Abuse Programs since 2012.

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

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

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

***See Additional Data in Section 11**

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

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

The total number of Family Court Diversions increased 42.5% from 2012 to 2015.

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

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

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

No additional data was used.

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

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

There was a slight decrease of 4.8% in Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race and Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015. White youth decreased 8.5%; Black youth remained the same and Hispanic youth decreased 33.3%.

There was a 42.5% increase in the total of Juvenile Cases Diverted by Race/Ethnicity from 2012 to 2015. The number of White youth diverted increased 24.1% from 2012 to 2015. The number of

Black youth diverted increased 53.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of Hispanic youth diverted increased 33.3% from 2012 to 2015.

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

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

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

No additional data was used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Racial disparities in the juvenile justice system	Arrest data shows an overrepresentation of Black youth in the juvenile justice system. From 2012 to 2015, arrests of Black youth increased 10%.	Warren County must ensure that minority youth have the same opportunities for Station House Adjustments as White youth. The recommendation was made for Warren County to expand the Station House Adjustment Program into Northern Warren County and to work toward a Centralized Station House Adjustment Program.
Education/Training on Implicit Bias for Warren County Law Enforcement	Arrest data shows an overrepresentation of Black youth in the juvenile justice system. From 2012 to 2015, arrests of Black youth increased 10%.	Warren County needs cross systems training on Implicit Bias and how it impacts on decision making with the goal of improving outcomes for minority youth. Bias in child welfare practice occurs incrementally through "micro-actions" that are barely visible and are rarely challenged because they are practiced consistently with society and agencies. It is hard to detect bias in a single act but accumulatively bias can contribute to patterns of disproportionality. Bias as it results in differences, however slight in the application of policies and procedures can influence perceptions of risk or delinquency.

Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
FCIU Referrals for Substance Abuse	The number of FCIU Referrals to Substance Abuse Programs increased 183.3%.	The recommendation was made to continue and increase outreach and make appropriate referrals for substance abuse assessments and treatment.
FCIU Caseload Categories: Serious Conflict between parent/guardian and Truancy	While overall referrals did decrease since 2012, numbers are still high in the categories of Serious Conflict and Truancy	The recommendation was made to continue and increase outreach and make appropriate referrals to county agencies to strengthen families.

Comments:

Family Court Diversions

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
No recommendations		Current Family Court to be commended

Comments:

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

Warren County must continue to focus on servicing minority youth with the goal of preventing court involvement.

Comments:

Section 7

DETENTION DATA WORKSHEETS

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

Race	2012			2014			2015			% Change in Admissions by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	12	-	12	8	-	8	2	-	2	-83.3%	#DIV/0!	-83.3%
Black	9	-	9	4	-	4	14	-	14	55.6%	#DIV/0!	55.6%
Hispanic	7	1	8	2	-	2	6	-	6	-14.3%	-100.0%	-25.0%
Other	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Admissions	29	1	30	14	-	14	22	-	22	-24.1%	-100.0%	-26.7%

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

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions	% of Referrals Admitted to Detention	Referrals To Court	Detention Admissions
White	117	12	10.3%	107	2	1.9%	-8.5%	-83.3%
Black	32	9	28.1%	32	14	43.8%	0.0%	55.6%
Hispanic	18	8	44.4%	12	6	50.0%	-33.3%	-25.0%
Other*	1	1	100.0%	9	-	0.0%	800.0%	-100.0%
Total	168	30	17.9%	160	22	13.8%	-4.8%	-26.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

*See required Data and Methodology

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

Categories	2012	2014	2015	% Change 2012-2015
Average Length of Stay	33.2	33.2	26.6	-19.9%
Average Daily Population	3.2	1.4	1.4	-56.3%
Approved Capacity	43	43	43	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	45.4		23.7	-47.8%

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

DETENTION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DETAINED POPULATION

JUVENILE DETENTION ADMISSIONS & AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION

- For Questions 1-5, use Table 1 (Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender).

1. Using the data in Table 1 (Cell I5), describe the overall change in juvenile detention admissions between 2012 and 2015.

There was a 26.7 decrease in detention admissions from 2012 to 2015. The population of White youth decreased 83.3%. The population of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. The population of Black youth increased 55.6%.

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

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	14
2	Hispanic	6
3	White	2
4	Other	0

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

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Gender for 2015		
Rank	Gender	Number
1	Male	22
2	Female	0

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

Ranking of % Change in Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Black	55.6	14
2	Hispanic	-25	6
3	White	-83.3	2
4	Other	-100%	0

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

The total number of youth detained in 2015 is 22 and male in gender. The number of White youth decreased 83.3%. The number of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. The number of Black youth increased 55.6% going from 9 youth in 2012 to 14 youth in 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact and Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

In 2012, 17.9% of youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2015, 13.8% of youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2012, 44.4% of Hispanic youth referred to court were admitted to detention, and in 2015, 50% of Hispanic youth referred to court were admitted to

detention. In 2012, 28.1% of Black youth referred to court were admitted to detention, and in 2015, 43.8% of Black youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2012, 10.3% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention, and in 2015, 1.9% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention.

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

The average length of stay decreased 19.9% from 2012 and 2015. The average daily population in detention decreased 56.3% from 2012 to 2015. The approved capacity remained the same at 43.

ADDITIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH IN DETENTION

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

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

Ranking of Municipality where Juveniles Resides, 2015			
Rank	Municipality	Frequency	Percent
1	Stewartsville	6	27.3
2	Phillipsburg	5	22.7
3	Washington	4	18.2

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

The average age of youth admitted to detention in 2015 was 16.7. There were a total of 22 youth detained.

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

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Type, 2015			
Rank	Category	Frequency	Percent
1	Robbery	9	40.9

2	Assault	3	13.6
3	FTA	3	13.6
4	Terroristic Threats	2	9.1
5	VOP	2	9.1
6	Violation of Court Order/Other Violation	2	9.1
7	Weapons	1	4.5
8			
9			
10			

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

Ranking of Most Serious Current Offense, by Degree, 2015			
Rank	Degree	Frequency	Percent
1	2 nd	11	
2	3 rd	3	
3	4 th	1	
4	N/A	7	
5			
6			

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

The total number of youth detained in 2015 was 22 and male in gender. From 2012 to 2015, the number of White youth decreased 83.3%. The number of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. The number of Black youth increased 55.6% going from 9 youth in 2012 to 14 youth in 2015. The average age of youth in detention was 16.7 and residents of Stewartsville, Phillipsburg and Washington. Robbery was ranked the most serious and most frequent offense.

CHARACTERISTICS OF YOUTH SERVED BY YSC-FUNDED DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

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

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

The numbers for the detention component of the plan remain low in 2015 as they were in 2012. In 2015, the total admission to alternative detention was 3.

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

The total number of youth continues to be primarily male. The total number of youth detained in 2015 is 22 and male in gender. The number of White youth decreased 83.3%. The number of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. The number of Black youth increased 55.6% going from 9 youth in 2012 to 14 youth in 2015.

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

The average age of youth admitted to detention in 2015 was 16.7. The average age for youth in the alternative detention program was 15 in 2015.

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

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Education	9	1	Personality/Behavior	6
2	Personality/Behavior	3	2	Education	3

3	Substance Abuse	2	3	Family Circumstance/Parenting	3
4	Attitudes/Orientation	2	4	Peer Relations	3
5	Family Circumstance	1	5	Attitudes/Orientation	1
6	Vocational Skills/Employment	1	6	Substance Abuse	1
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

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

Personality/Behavior and Education remain the primary problems for youth. Peer Relations enters the ranking as a problem area.

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

Ranking of Service Intervention Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Needed	Total
1	Urine Monitoring	8	1	Vocational Training (specific)	5
2	Supervision	7	2	Life Skills Training	4
3	Electronic Monitoring	5	3	Interpersonal Skills Training	2
4	Role Model/Mentor	3	4	Role Model/Mentor	1
5	Substance abuse evaluation	2	5	Substance Abuse Evaluation	1
6	Counseling individual	2	6	Counseling/Individual	1
7	Counseling family	2	7	Counseling/Family	1
8			8	Anger Management	1
9			9	Decision Making Skills Training	1

10			10	Independent Living Program	1
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19. How has the ranking of Service Intervention Needed changed between 2012 and 2015? Describe in terms of those Service Interventions Needed that have moved up in rank the most.

The ranking of Service Interventions Needed changed from Monitoring in 2012 to Training in 2015. Vocational Training, Life Skills Training, and Interpersonal Skills Training were not ranked in 2012 and are the top 3 Service Interventions for 2015.

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

Ranking of Service Intervention Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total	Rank	Service Intervention Provided	Total
1	Counseling/Family	1	1	Vocational Training Specific	5
2	Counseling/Individual	1	2	Life Skills Training	4
3	Intensive In-home Services	1	3	Interpersonal Skills Training	2
4	Transportation	1	4	Role Model/Mentor	1
5			5	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	1
6			6	Counseling/Individual	1
7			7	Counseling/Family	1
8			8	Anger Management Training	1
9			9	Decision Making Skills Training	1
10			10	Independent Living Program	1

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

The Services Provided changed from Counseling in 2012 to Training in 2015. The Service Interventions Provided that moved up in rank to the top 3, all include Training.

IMPLICATIONS FOR JUVENILE DETENTION PLAN

Extent of Need

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

There was a 26.7 decrease in detention admissions from 2012 to 2015. The population of White youth decreased 83.3%. The population of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. The population of Black youth increased 55.6%. The average daily population decreased 56.3% from 2012 to 2015. The numbers for the detention component of the plan remain low in 2015 as they were in 2012. In 2015, the total admission to alternative detention was 3.

Nature of Need

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

The number of youth detained in 2015 is 22 and male in gender. The number of White youth decreased 83.3%. The number of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. The number of Black youth increased 55.6% going from 9 youth in 2012 to 14 youth in 2015. The average age of youth in detention was 16.7 and residents of Stewartsville, Phillipsburg, and Washington.

The average age of youth admitted to detention in 2015 was 16. The average age for youth in the alternative detention program was 15 in 2015. Education remains one of the primary problems for youth. Warren County has an Education Committee of the CJJSI, which is working to address issues related to schools and education.

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

In 2012, 17.9% of youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2015, 13.8% of youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2012, 44.4% of Hispanic youth referred to court were admitted to detention, and in 2015, 50% of Hispanic youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2012, 28.1% of Black youth referred to court were admitted to detention, and in 2015, 43.8% of Black youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2012, 10.3% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention, and in 2015, 1.9% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

25. Was additional data, not provided by the JJC, was used in your county's planning process? (If other data was used submit a copy in Chapter 13.) If so, what does that data Thalternative programs has changed in recent years and about the needs and characteristics of youth that should be addressed through your county's juvenile detention plan? Are there additional data that relates Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial and Ethnic Disparities?

No additional data was utilized.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system	In 2012, 28.1% of Black youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2015, 43.8% of Black youth referred to court were admitted to detention.	The recommendation was made to ensure that Warren County minority youth have the same opportunities for Station House Adjustments as White youth.
	In 2012, 44.4% of Hispanic youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2015, 50% of Hispanic youth referred to court were admitted to detention.	The recommendation was made for Warren County to have a centralized Station House Adjustment Program.
	In 2012, 10.3% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention. In 2015, 1.9% of White youth referred to court were admitted to detention.	The recommendation was made for Warren County to consider Home Detention (Electronic Monitoring/HomeGuard) more frequently as an alternative to detention.
		The recommendation was made for Home Detention to add a component of Case Management services.

Comments:

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

Comments:

The data continues to indicate disproportionality. The recommendation was made to ensure that Warren County minority youth have the same opportunities for Station House Adjustments as White youth.

Section 8

DISPOSITION DATA WORKSHEETS

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

Gender	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Male	36	92.3%	41	80.4%	13.9%
Female	3	7.7%	10	19.6%	233.3%
Total Juveniles	39	100%	51	100%	30.8%

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

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

Disposition	2012		2015		% Change in Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number		Number		
01 - JJC Committed	3		1		-66.7%
02 - Short-Term Commitment					#DIV/0!
03 - 14 - Probation*					#DIV/0!
Total	3		1		-66.7%

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

** See Required Data & Methodology Section*

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

Race	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
White	27	69.2%	37	71.2%	37.0%
Black	8	20.5%	11	21.2%	37.5%
Hispanic	4	10.3%	3	5.8%	-25.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	1	1.9%	#DIV/0!
Total	39	100.0%	52	100.0%	33.3%

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	% of Arrest Adjudicated Delinquent	Juvenile Arrests**	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent
White	178	27	15.2%	129	37	28.7%	-27.5%	37.0%
Black	40	8	20.0%	44	11	25.0%	10.0%	37.5%
Hispanic	31	4	12.9%	12	3	25.0%	-61.3%	-25.0%
Other*	3	-	0.0%	1	1	100.0%	-66.7%	#DIV/0!
Total	221	39	17.6%	174	52	29.9%	-21.3%	33.3%

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

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

* / ** See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Age Group	2012		2015		% Change in Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
6 - 10	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
11 - 12	1	2.6%	1	1.9%	0.0%
13 - 14	5	12.8%	5	9.6%	0.0%
15 - 16	17	43.5%	27	51.9%	58.8%
17	16	41.0%	19	36.5%	18.8%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	39	100%	52	100%	33.3%

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Probation Placements, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	27	69.2%	37	72.5%	37.0%
Black	8	20.5%	10	19.6%	25.0%
Hispanic	4	10.3%	3	5.9%	-25.0%
Other *	0	0.0%	1	2.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	39	100.0%	51	100.0%	30.8%

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements	% of Adjudications placed on Probation	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Probation Placements
White	27	27	100.0%	37	37	100.0%	37.0%	37.0%
Black	8	8	100.0%	11	10	90.9%	37.5%	25.0%
Hispanic	4	4	100.0%	3	3	100.0%	-25.0%	-25.0%
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	1	1	100.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	39	39	100.0%	52	51	98.1%	33.3%	30.8%

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

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

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Placements	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Placements	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements
White	27	-	0.0%	37	-	0.0%	37.0%	#DIV/0!
Black	8	2	25.0%	11	1	9.1%	37.5%	-50.0%
Hispanic	4	1	25.0%	3	-	0.0%	-25.0%	-100.0%
Other*	-	-	#DIV/0!	1	-	0.0%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total	39	3	7.7%	52	1	1.9%	33.3%	-66.7%

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

DISPOSITION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF THE DISPOSED POPULATION

JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT

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

The number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of male juveniles increased from 36 in 2012 to 41 in 2015 a 13.9% change. The number of females increased from 3 in 2012 to 10 in 2015 a 233.3% change. There were no short term commitments or Probation Dispositions in 2012 or 2015.

NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2015

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

There were 41 males Adjudicated Delinquent and 10 females Adjudicated Delinquent in 2015.

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

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race for 2015			
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number	Percent
1	White	37	71.2
2	Black	11	21.2

3	Hispanic	3	5.8
4	Other	1	1.9

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

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2015			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	27	51.9
2	17	19	36.5
3	13-14	5	9.6
4	11-12	1	1.9
5	6-10	0	0
6	18 and over	0	0

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT IN 2015

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

The number of White youth adjudicated delinquent increased 37%. The number of Black youth adjudicated delinquent increased 37.5%. The number of Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent decreased 25%. 88.4% of youth adjudicated delinquent are between the ages of 15-17.

CHANGE IN JUVENILES ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

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

The number of youth Adjudicated Delinquent by gender increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of females adjudicated delinquent increased 233.3%. The number of males adjudicated delinquent increased 13.9%. There were no juveniles adjudicated delinquent and cases with probation and incarceration dispositions between 2012 and 2015.

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

The number of females adjudicated delinquent increased 233.3% and males increased 13.9%. There were 3 females adjudicated delinquent in 2012, and 10 females adjudicated delinquent in

2015. There were 36 males adjudicated delinquent in 2012, and 41 males adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

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

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

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-37.5	11
2	Black	-37	37
3	Hispanic	-25	3
4	Other	0	1

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

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

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age Groups	% Change	Number
1	15-16	58.8	27
2	17	18.8	19
3	13-14	0	5
4	6-10	0	0
5	11-12	0	0
6	18 and over	0	0

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

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

The number of youth Adjudicated Delinquent by gender increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of females adjudicated delinquent increased 233.3%. The number of males adjudicated delinquent increased 13.9%. There were 3 females adjudicated delinquent in 2012, and 10 females

adjudicated delinquent in 2015. There were 36 males adjudicated delinquent in 2012, and 41 males adjudicated delinquent in 2015.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

The number of youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Race increased 33.3% from 2012 to 2015. The number of White youth adjudicated delinquent increased 37% from 27 to 37. The number of Black youth adjudicated delinquent increased 37.5% from 8 to 11. The number of Hispanic youth adjudicated delinquent decreased 25% from 4 to 3.

Probation Placements

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

The number of Probation Placements increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of White youth increased 37%. The number of Black youth increased 25%. The number of Hispanic youth decreased 25%.

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

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	White	37
2	Black	10
3	Hispanic	3
4	Other	1

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

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	White	37
2	Black	25
3	Hispanic	-25

4	Other	
---	-------	--

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

Probation Placements have increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. White youth increased 37%. Black youth increased 25%. Hispanic youth decreased 25%.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

There was an increase of 33.3% of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent between 2012 and 2015. There was a 30.8% increase in Probation Placements from 2012 to 2015. White youth Adjudicated Delinquent increased 37% with Probation Placements increasing 37%. Black youth Adjudicated Delinquent increased 37.5% with Probation Placements increasing 25%. Hispanic youth Adjudicated Delinquent decreased 25% and Probation Placements decreased 25%.

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

Secure Placements

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

Secure Placements decreased 66.7% from 2012 to 2015 from 3 placements in 2012 to 1 placement in 2015. In 2012, there were 2 Black youths and 1 Hispanic youth in Secure Placements. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth in Secure Placement.

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

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

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

Ranking of Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Hispanic	-100
2	Black	-50
3	White	0
4	Other	0

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

There are very few Secure Placements of Warren County youth. In 2012, there were 2 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth in Secure Placement. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth in Secure Placement.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

In 2012, there were 2 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth in Secure Placement. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth in Secure Placement.

In 2012, there were 27 White youth Adjudicated Delinquent compared to 37 White youth Adjudicated Delinquent in 2015. In 2012, there were 8 Black youth Adjudicated Delinquent compared to 11 Black youth Adjudicated Delinquent in 2015. In 2012, there were 4 Hispanic youth Adjudicated Delinquent compared to 3 Hispanic youth Adjudicated Delinquent in 2015.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

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

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

JAMS information not available.

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

JAMS information not available.

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

JAMS information not available.

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

JAMS information not available.

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

JAMS information not available.

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

In 2015, there were 27 youth in the 15-16 Age Group Adjudicated Delinquent and 19 youth in the 17 Age Group Adjudicated Delinquent. The Average Age Group was 17 in Supported Employment in 2015.

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

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	Family Circumstance/parenting	37	1		
2	Personality/Behavior	27	2		
3	Education	22	3		
4	Attitudes/Orientation	13	4		
5	Substance Abuse	6	5		
6	Medical	6	6		
7	Peer	6	7		
8	Vocation Skills/Employment`4		8		
9			9		
10			10		

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

Ranking of Service Interventions Provided					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Provided	Total
1	Counseling/Individual	13	1	Counseling/Individual	7
2	Counseling/Family	12	2	Job Placement/Referral Services	6
3	Advocacy	12	3	Life Skills Training	5
4	Case Management Services	12	4	Decision Making Skills Training	4
5	Academic Education	11	5	Role Model/Mentor	4
6	Crisis Intervention	11	6	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	4
7	Emergency Psychiatric Services	2	7	Urine Monitoring	4
8	Substance Abuse Services	2	8	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	4

9	In Home	1	9	Academic Education	1
10	Child Study Team/IEP	1	10	Advocacy	1

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

JAMS information unavailable for Question 28.

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

Ranking of Service Interventions Needed					
2012			2015		
Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total	Rank	Service Interventions Needed	Total
1	Counseling/Individual	13	1	Counseling/Individual	7
2	Counseling/Family	12	2	Job Placement/Referral Services	6
3	Advocacy	12	3	Life Skills Training	5
4	Case Management Services	12	4	Decision Making Skills	4
5	Academic Education	11	5	Role Model/Mentor	4
6	Crisis Intervention	11	6	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling	4
7	Emergency Psychiatric Services	2	7	Urine Monitoring	4
8	Substance Abuse Services	2	8	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	4
9	In Home	1	9	Academic Education	1
10	Child Study Team/IEP	1	10	Advocacy	1

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

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

The number of youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of females adjudicated delinquent increased 233.3%. The number of males adjudicated delinquent increased 13.9%. The number of Probation Placements increased 30.8% from 2012 to 2015. The number of White youth increased 37%. The number of Black youth increased 25%. The number of Hispanic youth decreased 25%. Secure Placements decreased 66.7% from 2012 to 2015. In 2012, there were 2 Black youths and 1 Hispanic youth in Secure Placement. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth in Secure Placement.

Nature of Need

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

The number of White and Black youth adjudicated delinquent increased. 88.4% of youth adjudicated delinquent are between the ages of 15-17. The number of females adjudicated delinquent increased 233.3%. The number of males adjudicated delinquent increased 13.9%. Probation Placements have increased for White and Black youth. There are very few Secure Placements of Warren County youth.

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

The number of White youth adjudicated delinquent increased 37% from 27 in 2012 to 37 in 2015. The number of Black youth adjudicated delinquent increased 37.5% from 8 in 2012 to 11 in 2015. The number of White juvenile arrests decreased 27.5% from 178 in 2012 to 129 in 2015. The number of Black juvenile arrests increased 10% from 40 in 2012 to 44 in 2015. There are very few secure placements in Warren County. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth in secure placement.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need - Disposition

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

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

No additional data was used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap					
Focus on reducing the number of minority youth involved with the juvenile justice system Service Interventions Needed: <table><tr><td>Counseling/Individual</td></tr><tr><td>Job Placement/Referral Services</td></tr><tr><td>Life Skills Training</td></tr><tr><td>Decision Making Skills</td></tr><tr><td>Role Model/Mentor</td></tr></table>	Counseling/Individual	Job Placement/Referral Services	Life Skills Training	Decision Making Skills	Role Model/Mentor	The number of Warren County youth Adjudicated Delinquent by Race increased 33.3% from 2012 to 2015. The number of White youth Adjudicated Delinquent increased 37% from 27 to 37 youth with Probation Placements increasing 37%. The number of Black youth Adjudicated Delinquent increased 37.5% from 8 to 11 youth with Probation Placements increasing 25%. The number of Hispanic youth Adjudicated Delinquent decreased 25% from 4 to 3 youth and Probation Placements decreased 25%. In 2012, there were 2 Black youths and 1 Hispanic youth in Secure Placements. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth in Secure Placement.	Assure that dispositional options are able to meet the needs of all youth, regardless of race, language, culture, and ethnicity.
Counseling/Individual							
Job Placement/Referral Services							
Life Skills Training							
Decision Making Skills							
Role Model/Mentor							
	JAMS Dispositional Service Areas Identified	Ensure that individuals in the system are educated on programs that are available in Warren County. Continue Supported Employment and Coaching Program (includes: Life Skills Training; Decision Making Skills; Vocational, Job Readiness, and Job Skills; Job Placement and Referrals)					

Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling			
Urine Monitoring			
Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills			
Academic Education			
Advocacy			

Comments:

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

Warren County is very interested in improving outcomes for minority youth. While our numbers are small, and at times difficult to draw conclusion from, we take the position that this is an issue worth serious focus in Warren County.

Comments:

Section 9

RE-ENTRY DATA WORKSHEETS

PROBATIONERS

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

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

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Program Type	2012		2015		% Change in Released by Program Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Day Program	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Residential	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	-66.7%
Total Releases	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	-66.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Probationers Released by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1	0	1	0	0	0	-100.0%	#DIV/0!	-100.0%
Black	2	0	2	1	0	1	-50.0%	#DIV/0!	-50.0%
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	3	0	3	1	0	1	-66.7%	#DIV/0!	-66.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Age	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
15 - 16	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	#DIV/0!
17 - 18	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
19 and over	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	3	100%	1	100%	-66.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Type	2012		2015		% Change in Offenses by Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	3	100.0%	1	50.0%	-66.7%
Weapons	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Property	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Public Order	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
VOP	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	-33.3%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

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

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

COMMITTED JUVENILES

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

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

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Departure Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Released to Parole Supervision*	1	33.3%	1	100.0%	0.0%
Recalled to Probation	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	-66.7%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

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

	2012	2015	% Change in Average Length of Stay 2012-2015
	Number	Number	
Average LOS in Months	4.91	5.16	5.1%

Sources: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Black	2	0	2	1	0	1	-50.0%	#DIV/0!	-50.0%
Hispanic	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	2	0	2	1	0	1	-50.0%	#DIV/0!	-50.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Age	2012		2015		% Change in Release by Age 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
14 and under	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
17 - 18	1	33.3%	1	100.0%	0.0%
19 and over	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	3	100.0%	1	100.0%	-66.7%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Type	2012		2015		% Change in MSCO by Type 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
Persons	3	100.0%	1	50.0%	-66.7%
Weapons	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Property	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
CDS	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Public Order	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
VOP	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	3	100.0%	2	100.0%	-33.3%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

	2012	2015	% Change in Sex Offense History 2012-2015
Sex Offense*	0	0	#DIV/0!

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

REENTRY ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF REENTRY POPULATION

JUVENILE PROBATIONER ADMITTED TO JJC RESIDENTIAL & DAY PROGRAMS

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

There were 3 admissions in 2012 and 1 admission in 2015. In 2012, there were 2 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth admitted. In 2015, there was 1 Black youth admitted.

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

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

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

Ranking of Releases by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Hispanic	-100	0
2	Black	-50	1
3	White	0	0
4	Other	0	0

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

In 2015, 1 Black youth was admitted. This was a decrease from 2 Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth admitted in 2012. There were no White or Other youth admitted in 2012 or 2015.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

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

In 2015, there was 1 youth released from a Residential Program and zero youth released from a Day Program.

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

In 2015, there was 1 Black male youth age 15-16 released from Residential.

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

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

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	1	50%
2	VOP	1	50%
3	Weapons	0	0
4	Property	0	0
5	CDS	0	0
6	Public Order	0	0

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

In 2015, there were zero youth released from Pinelands or Drug Treatment.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

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

In 2015, there was 1 Black male youth age 15-16 released from a Residential Program.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2015 and 2015

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

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

There were 3 Probationers released from a Residential Program in 2012. There was 1 Probationer released from a Residential Program in 2015. There was a 66.7% decrease in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2012 and 2015. There were zero Day Program releases in 2012 and in 2015.

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

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

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Race Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	White	-100	0
2	Black	-50	1
3	Hispanic	0	0
4	Other	0	0

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

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

Ranking of Juvenile Probationers Released by Age Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Age	% Change	Number
1	19 AND OVER	-100	0
2	15-16	100	1
3	17-18	-100	0
4	14 and under	0	0

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

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

Probationers Ranking of Offenses by Type Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	Persons	-66.7	1
2	VOP		1
3	Weapons	0	0
4	Property	0	0
5	CDS	0	0
6	Public Order	0	0

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

There were zero juvenile probationers released from Pinelands or Drug Treatment in 2012 and there were zero juvenile probationers released from Pinelands or Drug Treatment in 2015.

SUMMARY OF THE CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

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

In 2012, there were 3 male youth Probationers released from JJC Residential; 1 youth was white and 2 youth were black. In 2015, there was 1 black male youth Probationer released from JJC Residential. There was a 66.7% decrease in the number of juvenile probationers released between 2012 and 2015. There were zero Day Program releases in 2012 and in 2015. There were zero juvenile probationers released from Pinelands or Drug Treatment in 2012 and in 2015.

JUVENILES COMMITTED TO JJC

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

There was 66.7% decrease from 2012 to 2015 in the number of Commitments from 2012 to 2015. The number decreased from 3 in 2012 to 1 in 2015. In 2012, there were 2 Committed Black youth and 1 Hispanic youth admitted to JJC. In 2015, there was 1 Committed Black youth admitted to JJC—a decrease of -50% and zero Hispanic youth—also a decrease of -50%. . There were zero White youth in 2012 and in 2015.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PAROLE SUPERVISION

COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2015

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

There was 1 youth released in 2015 to Parole Supervision.

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

In 2015, there was 1 Committed Black male youth age 17-18 released to Parole Supervision.

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

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type for 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	Number	Percent
1	Persons	1	-66.7
2	VOP	1	100
3	Weapons	0	0
4	Property	0	0
5	CDS	0	0

6	Public Order	0	0
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20. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell B1), describe the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge in 2015.

There were zero youth with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History in 2015.

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

The Average Length of Stay of Committed Juveniles Released in 2015 was 5.16.

SUMMARY OF THE NATURE OF COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED IN 2015

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

In 2015, there was 1 Committed Black male youth released to Parole Supervision with an average Length of Stay of 5.16 months.

CHANGE IN COMMITTED JUVENILES RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 and 2015

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

*In 2012, there was 1 youth Released to Parole Supervision and two youths Recalled to Probation.
In 2015, there was 1 youth Released to Parole Supervision and zero youth Recalled to Probation.
In 2015, there was a 100% decrease for youth Recalled to Probation.*

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

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

Ranking of Committed Juveniles Released by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Race	% Change	Number
1	Black	-50	1
2	White	0	0
3	Hispanic	0	0
4	Other	0	0

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

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

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

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

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

Committed Juveniles Ranking of Offenses by Type: Offenses Experiencing an Increase Between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Offense Type	% Change	Number
1	VOP		1
2	Persons	-66.7	1
3	Weapons	0	0
4	Property	0	0
5	CDS	0	0

6	Public Order	0	0
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27. Looking at Table 13: Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History (Cell C1), describe the change in the number of juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2012 and 2015.

There were zero youth in 2012 or 2015 with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History.

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

The Length of Stay increased by 5.1% from 4.91 months in 2012 to 5.16 months in 2015.

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

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

*The length of stay increased by 5.1% from 4.91 months in 2012 to 5.16 months in 2015.
There were no youth in 2012 or 2015 with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History.
In 2012, there was 1 youth Released to Parole Supervision and two youths Recalled to Probation.
In 2015, there was 1 youth Released to Parole Supervision and zero youth Recalled to Probation.
In 2015, there was a 100% decrease for youth Recalled to Probation.*

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

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

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

There is no JAMS data related to reentry for Warren County.

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

There is no JAMS data related to reentry for Warren County.

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

Ranking of Problem Areas by Program					
2012			2015		
Rank	Problem Areas	Total	Rank	Problem Areas	Total
1	N/A		1	N/A	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		
5			5		
6			6		
7			7		
8			8		
9			9		
10			10		

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

There is no JAMS data related to reentry for Warren County.

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

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

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

There is no JAMS data related to reentry for Warren County.

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

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

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

There is no JAMS data related to reentry for Warren County.

IMPLICATIONS FOR REENTRY PLAN

Extent of Need

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

The number of Probationers and Parole releases are very small in Warren County. These juveniles are planned for on a case-by-case basis.

Nature of Need

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

The number of Probationers and Parole releases are very small in Warren County. These juveniles are planned for on a case-by-case basis.

Other Data Reviewed for Extent and Nature of Need – Reentry

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

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

The number of Probationers and Parole Releases are very small in Warren County. These juveniles are planned for on a case-by-case basis.

RECOMMENDATIONS

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
For reentry in Warren County, individual case planning is more appropriate than the establishment of a specific program.	Warren County had 3 youth released in 2012 and 1 youth released in 2015.	Plan for youth on a case-by-case basis.

Comments:

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

Comments:

The number of probation and parole releases are very small in Warren County. These juveniles are planned for on a case-by-case basis.

Section 10

VISION

Warren County

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

PREVENTION

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

PREVENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Substance Abuse Assessments and Outpatient Treatment	Yes	Yes	Does Not Meet Need
2	Substance Abuse Education	Yes	Yes	Does Not Meet Need
3	Racial Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System (need training on Implicit Bias)	No	No	Does Not Meet Need
4	After School Programming for At-risk 15-17 year olds	No	No	Does Not Meet Need
5	Mentoring Program	No	No	Does Not Meet Need

DIVERSION

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Racial Disparities in the Juvenile Justice System (need training on Implicit Bias)	No	No	Does Not Meet Need
2	Expand Station House Adjustment Program	Yes	Yes	Does Not Meet Need
3				
4				
5				

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	FCIU continues to see younger youth in crisis	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
2				
3				
4				
5				

FAMILY COURT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	No recommendations	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
2				
3				
4				

5				
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DETENTION

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

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

DETENTION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Morris County Juvenile Detention Center	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
2				
3				
4				
5				

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES

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

DETENTION ALTERNATIVES				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Home Detention	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
2	Home Detention Case Management	No	No	Does Not Meet Need
3				
4				
5				

DISPOSITION

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

DISPOSITION				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Supported Work Opportunities	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
2	Life Coaching/Mentoring	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
3	Work Readiness	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
4	Financial Responsibility/Planning	Yes	Yes	Meets Need
5				

REENTRY

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

REENTRY				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Dealt with on a case-by-case basis	Yes	No	Meets Need
2				
3				
4				

5				
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Section 11

DIVERSION ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

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

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATION HOUSE ADJUSTMENTS

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

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

The number of juveniles taken into custody by police decreased 21.3% from 2012 to 2015.

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

The number of cases handled and released decreased 37.1% from 2012 to 2015.

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNITS

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

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

The FCIU caseload decreased 20.2% from 2012 to 2015.

Additional Data from FCIU Provider:

*The FCIU provider reports a discrepancy between this data and the provider's data that shows a 2% decrease in FCIU caseload during this period. A reconciliation of data is underway by FCIU.

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

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories for 2015		
Rank	Category	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	49
2	Truancy	23
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	3
4	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0
5	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	0
6	Other	0

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

Ranking of FCIU Caseload Categories between 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Category	% Change	Number
1	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	133.3	49
2	Truancy	-61	23
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	50	3
4	Other	0	0
5	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0	0
6	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	0	0

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

Referrals to FCIU decreased by 20.2%. While overall referrals did decrease since 2012, numbers are still high in the Categories of Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile and Truancy.

Additional Data from FCIU Provider:

The FCIU provider reports a discrepancy between this data and the provider's data that shows a 2% decrease in FCIU caseload during this period. A reconciliation of data is underway by FCIU.

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

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

The number of juveniles taken into custody by police decreased 21.3% from 2012 to 2015. The number of cases handled and released decreased 37.1% from 2012 to 2015. Warren County is interested in working to establish Station House Adjustments for youth throughout the county.

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

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

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

No additional data was used.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

The FCIU Caseload decreased 20.2% from 2012 to 2015. The number of Petitions Filed by FCIU increased 150% from 2012 to 2015. The number of FCIU Referral increased 19.1% from 2012 to 2015. Referrals to DCPD decreased 89.6%; Referrals to Substance Abuse Programs increased 183.3% and Referral to Outside Agencies increased 94.6%.

Additional Data from FCIU Provider:

The FCIU provider reports a discrepancy between this data and the provider's data that shows a 2% decrease in FCIU caseload during this period. A reconciliation of data is underway by FCIU.

Nature of Need- Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

Numbers are still high in the Categories of Serious Conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile and Truancy. There is a significant increase in the referrals from FCIU to Other Outside Agencies and to Substance Abuse Programs since 2012.

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

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

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

Additional Data from FCIU:

The FCIU provider reports a discrepancy between their data and data reported by AOC. The provider's data shows an unduplicated caseload of 124 in 2014 and 92 in 2015. In addition, the provider reports a projected unduplicated caseload of 116 for 2017 based on data from the first 6 months of 2017.

Extent of Need - Family Court Diversions

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

The total number of Family Court Diversions increased 42.5% from 2012 to 2015.

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

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

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

No additional data was used.

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

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



Crisis Intervention Unit Report

Warren County

January 1, 2014 - December 31, 2014

Program: ciu_ft_by_county
Rundate: 06/15/2017 at 16.43.48

I. Unit Caseload

1. Beginning Pending (Active Cases at Start of Time Period)

2/3. Cases Added

- (a) Serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of a juvenile
- (b) Serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile
- (c) Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours
- (d) Truancy
- (e) Prostitution or human trafficking
- (f) DP, PDP or other disorderly persons or other delinquency offense diverted to CIU
- (g) Mental/behavioral health issues
- (h) Substance abuse
- (i) None
- (j) Other
- (k) Total Cases Added {items (a) through (j) from above}

	Primary	25 Secondary
(a)	0	0
(b)	58	3
(c)	1	1
(d)	50	0
(e)	0	0
(f)	0	10
(g)		87
(h)		3
(i)		5
(j)	0	0
(k)	109	109

4. Cases Disposed

5. Total Active Pending [(1)+(2k)-(4)]

109
27

II. Information and/or Referral

- 1. Contacts resulting in information and/or referral ONLY!
(Cases were NOT counted in the Added or Disposed totals)

175

III. Cases Disposed

(Counseling sessions need not have been held during the time period)

1. Counseling sessions - Disposed cases only

- (a) Telephone contacts only
- (b) 1-2 Face to face counseling sessions
- (c) 3-5 Face to face counseling sessions
- (d) 6 or more face to face counseling sessions
- (e) Total cases Disposed {items III.1.a through III.1.d}

(a)	0	
(b)	40	
(c)	51	
(d)	18	
(e)		109

2. Referrals - Disposed cases only

- (a) Cases disposed where no family member was ever referred to other services
- (b) Cases disposed where a family member was referred to other services
- (c) Total cases Referred {items III.2.a and III.2.b}

(a)	9	
(b)	100	
(c)		109

3. Petitions - Disposed cases only

- (a) Cases closed where one or more Juvenile/Family Crisis or Out-of-Home Placement petitions were filed during the course of the case
- (b) Cases closed where no Juvenile/Family Crisis or Out-of-Home Placement petitions were filed during the course of the case
- (c) Total Placements {items III.3.a and III.3.b}

(a)	6	
(b)	103	
(c)		109

IV. Placements Made

1. Total placements

- (a) Number of Voluntary Placements by agreement of the family
- (b) Number of Involuntary Placements of juveniles outside of their home
- (c) Total Placements {items IV.1.a and IV.1.b}

(a)	1	
(b)	5	
(c)		6

2. Juveniles placed within the time period of this report

6

V. Petitions Filed

- 1. Juveniles/Family Crisis Petitions
- 2. Out-of-Home Petitions
- 3. Total Petitions {items V.1 and V.2}

1.	4	
2.	6	
3.		10

VI. Referrals Made

(Multiple referrals for a single case may be reported)

- 1. Number of referrals made to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency (formerly DYFS)
- 2. Number of referrals made to the Division of Children's System of Care (formerly DCBHS)
- 3. Number of referrals made to substance abuse programs
- 4. Number of referrals made to all other services
- 5. Total Referrals {items VI.1 through VI.4}

1.	1	
2.	17	
3.	6	
4.	228	
5.		252



Crisis Intervention Unit Report

Warren County

January 1, 2015 - December 31, 2015

Program: ciu_ft_by_county.fex
Rundate: 04/06/2017 at 11.42.40

I. Unit Caseload

1. Beginning Pending (Active Cases at Start of Time Period)

2/3. Cases Added

- | | Primary | Secondary |
|--|---------|-----------|
| (a) Serious threat to the well-being and physical safety of a juvenile | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Serious conflict between a parent or guardian and a juvenile | 49 | 1 |
| (c) Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours | 3 | 0 |
| (d) Truancy | 23 | 1 |
| (e) Prostitution or human trafficking | 0 | 0 |
| (f) DP, PDP or other disorderly persons or other delinquency offense diverted to CIU | 0 | 1 |
| (g) Mental/behavioral health issues | | 56 |
| (h) Substance abuse | | 10 |
| (i) None | | 6 |
| (j) Other | 0 | 0 |
| (k) Total Cases Added {items (a) through (j) from above} | 75 | 75 |

4. Cases Disposed

5. Total Active Pending [(1)+(2k)-(4)]

27

Secondary

75

75

27

II. Information and/or Referral

1. Contacts resulting in information and/or referral ONLY!

(Cases were NOT counted in the Added or Disposed totals)

203

III. Cases Disposed

(Counseling sessions need not have been held during the time period)

1. Counseling sessions - Disposed cases only

- | | | |
|--|----|----|
| (a) Telephone contacts only | 0 | |
| (b) 1-2 Face to face counseling sessions | 28 | |
| (c) 3-5 Face to face counseling sessions | 26 | |
| (d) 6 or more face to face counseling sessions | 21 | |
| (e) Total cases Disposed {items III.1.a through III.1.d} | | 75 |

2. Referrals - Disposed cases only

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| (a) Cases disposed where no family member was ever referred to other services | 0 | |
| (b) Cases disposed where a family member was referred to other services | 75 | |
| (c) Total cases Referred {items III.2.a and III.2.b} | | 75 |

3. Petitions - Disposed cases only

- | | | |
|---|----|----|
| (a) Cases closed where one or more Juvenile/Family Crisis or Out-of-Home Placement petitions were filed during the course of the case | 7 | |
| (b) Cases closed where no Juvenile/Family Crisis or Out-of-Home Placement petitions were filed during the course of the case | 68 | |
| (c) Total Placements {items III.3.a and III.3.b} | | 75 |

IV. Placements Made

1. Total placements

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (a) Number of Voluntary Placements by agreement of the family | 0 | |
| (b) Number of Involuntary Placements of juveniles outside of their home | 3 | |
| (c) Total Placements {items IV.1.a and IV.1.b} | | 3 |

2. Juveniles placed within the time period of this report

3

V. Petitions Filed

1. Juveniles/Family Crisis Petitions

2. Out-of-Home Petitions

3. Total Petitions {items V.1 and V.2}

6

4

10

VI. Referrals Made

(Multiple referrals for a single case may be reported)

- | | | |
|--|----|-----|
| 1. Number of referrals made to the Division of Child Protection and Permanency (formerly DYFS) | 5 | |
| 2. Number of referrals made to the Division of Children's System of Care (formerly DCBHS) | 23 | |
| 3. Number of referrals made to substance abuse programs | 17 | |
| 4. Number of referrals made to all other services | 86 | |
| 5. Total Referrals {items VI.1 through VI.4} | | 131 |