

COMPREHENSIVE COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES PLAN

JANUARY 2018 – DECEMBER 2020

GUIDELINES



*NEW JERSEY
JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION*

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

Kevin M. Brown, Executive Director

2018-2020 Comprehensive County Youth Services Planning Guidelines

General Instructions

- All forms within the guidelines are required. The enclosed forms cannot be re-typed or re-formatted in any way.
- Counties may use additional data to support their plans. If a County chooses to use additional data, this data must be appended to Section 11.
- The Comprehensive County Youth Services (CCYS) Plan is to be submitted to the Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) no later than September 1, 2017.
- Counties are to submit one original (in the binder provided) and six copies of the CCYS Plan.
- The one original (in the binder provided) and all six copies of the CCYS Plan must follow the same order as the planning guideline Table of Contents (Section by Section).

**JUVENILE JUSTICE COMMISSION
FUNDING SOURCES**

**COUNTY MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE &
PLANNING BODIES**

3	PLANNING PROCESS
4	EXISTING CONTINUUM OF PROGRAMS & SERVICES
5	DELINQUENCY PREVENTION
6	DIVERSION (Law Enforcement, FCIU, & Family Court)
7	DETENTION
8	DISPOSITION
9	REENTRY
10	VISION
11	ATTACHMENTS (e.g, Additional data, copy of survey, etc.)
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Juvenile Justice Commission (JJC) Funding Sources
Local Level Funding Administered by the JJC

1. State/Community Partnership Program

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

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

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

2. Family Court Services Program

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

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

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

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

Formula Grant Program

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

Formula grants are awarded to states on the basis of relative population under the age of 18 for the purpose of meeting the Act's mandates and to improve the State's juvenile justice

system. It is required that two-thirds of Formula Grant funds be passed through to the locals, with one-third available for State level initiatives.

The Act requires that states, through their State Advisory Group (SAG) submit a comprehensive plan for juvenile justice every three years and updates to that plan annually. The Plan includes an summary of the state's juvenile justice system, an analysis of juvenile crime statistics and an assessment of the needs of its juveniles. Based on the plan, funding is then prioritized and allocated among thirty-four Standard Program Areas. Formula Grants Program Areas are located at <https://www.nttac.org/index.cfm?event=fgaps>.

4. Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Innovations

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

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

1. Collaboration

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

2. Data Driven Decisions

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

3. Objectives Admissions Criteria and Instruments

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

4. Non-Secure Alternatives to Detention

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

5. Case Processing Reforms

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

6. Special Detention Cases

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

7. Reducing Racial Disparities

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

8. Conditions of Confinement

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

The Causes and Correlates of Delinquency

While planning for their local juvenile justice continuum, counties must consider the programs and services within their local continuum with regard to how they address the causes and correlates of delinquency. The causes and correlates of delinquency include characteristics, circumstances, and behaviors that research and experience have shown to be associated with continued involvement in delinquent activity. A description of factors commonly known to have the strongest association with delinquent behavior follows.

Family/Household. Parenting skills- including the ability to supervise and monitor behavior, and to control and respond to negative behavior through the use of consistent rules and discipline – are typically lacking or ineffective in families of delinquent youth. Additionally, youth from homes characterized by a lack of support, communication and cohesiveness are more likely to engage in ongoing antisocial behavior; so are adolescents from families where interpersonal relationships are abusive or otherwise dysfunctional, or where parents are experiencing their own legal, substance use or mental health problems. Finally, housing and family instability are also associated with continued behavioral problems.

Education/Vocation. Poor academic performance, a lack of interest in and commitment to school, and negative behavior in the educational setting are each associated with ongoing involvement in delinquent activity. For adolescents beginning the transition into adulthood, employment and vocational problems- including a lack of experience, training and interest are similarly influential. Additionally, learning disabilities and other intellectual challenges can impair intervention efforts in other areas.

Substance Abuse. Substance use disorders are highly prevalent among juvenile delinquents. In some cases, substance abuse might lead to or facilitate delinquency; in others, substance abuse might stem from the same causal factors as delinquency. Either way, there is an undeniable association between substance abuse and delinquent activity.

Peers/Role Models. Without a doubt, young people are influenced by their peers. As youth enter the adolescent years, the peer group typically replaces the parent as the most relevant source of information and behavioral reinforcement. Whether a juvenile is introduced to delinquent activity via delinquent peers, or whether an already delinquent juvenile seeks out like-minded companions, there is a clear association between negative peer relationships and antisocial behavior.

Attitudes/Behaviors. Delinquent youth often present with attitudes and perceptions that support or justify their negative behavior. These attitudes allow a youth to rationalize delinquency by assigning blame to external sources or by minimizing the harm caused to others. Often these youth do not see a need for change or, believe change is not possible, or feel changes is pointless because 'what will be, will be.' Additionally, many

juveniles with assaultive histories lack anger management and conflict resolution skills, responding to frustration or aggravation with angry outbursts, or relying on aggression to settle disagreements.

Use of Time/Leisure Activity. Youth who participate in constructive recreational activities or who have pro-social hobbies or interests are less likely to engage in delinquency and other antisocial behavior than youth who do not. The association between a lack of involvement in pro-social activities and delinquency is two-pronged. First, involvement in pro-social activities increases the youth's interaction with and exposure to positive peers and adults and promotes feelings of confidence and self-efficacy. Second, the more unstructured and unsupervised time a youth has, the more time the youth has to engage in negative behaviors.

County Management Structure

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

Instructions

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

County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	
Barbara Ziobro*	YSC Administrator	X	X	X	To provide staff support to the Union County YSC including but not limited to: the implementation of a 3 year comprehensive plan; completion of annual funding application(s); annual monitoring of all programs; draft funding notices under Local Public Contract Law as required; provide oversight for all contracts and maintain relationships with service providers. Oversees all fiscal administration of JJC grants; handles reimbursements to vendors under contract.
Ivette Anzelone*	Program Development Aide	X	X	X	Assist YSC Administrator with the implementation of a 3 year comprehensive plan; completion of annual funding application(s); annual monitoring of all programs; draft funding notices under Local Public Contract Law as required; provide oversight for all contracts and maintain relationships with service providers. Responsible for all fiscal administration of JJC grants; handles reimbursements to vendors under contract.
Alicja Baszak*	Clerk Transcriber	X	X	X	Enters Fiscal Report in JAMS and submits vouchers for payment upon approval by YSC Administrator and designated Finance Supervisor.
Shelly Morgan	Accountant	X	X	X	Approves Fiscal Reports in JAMS and all budget modification submission to the finance division and ensure that sufficiency of funds for all State Community Partnership, Family Court Services. Salary is not funded by UC YSC grant funds.
Hawa Bonds	Director, Youth Services	X	X	X	The Department of Human Services, Division of Youth Services is responsible for the overall management of the Union County Youth Services Commission and the implementation of youth activities in Union County. Oversees programmatic and fiscal activities pertaining to the UC Youth Services Commission in Conjunction with the YSC Administrator relating to all JJC funded programs. Director's salary is not funded by the UC YSC grant funds.

Legend

SCP – State Community Partnership
FC – Family Court

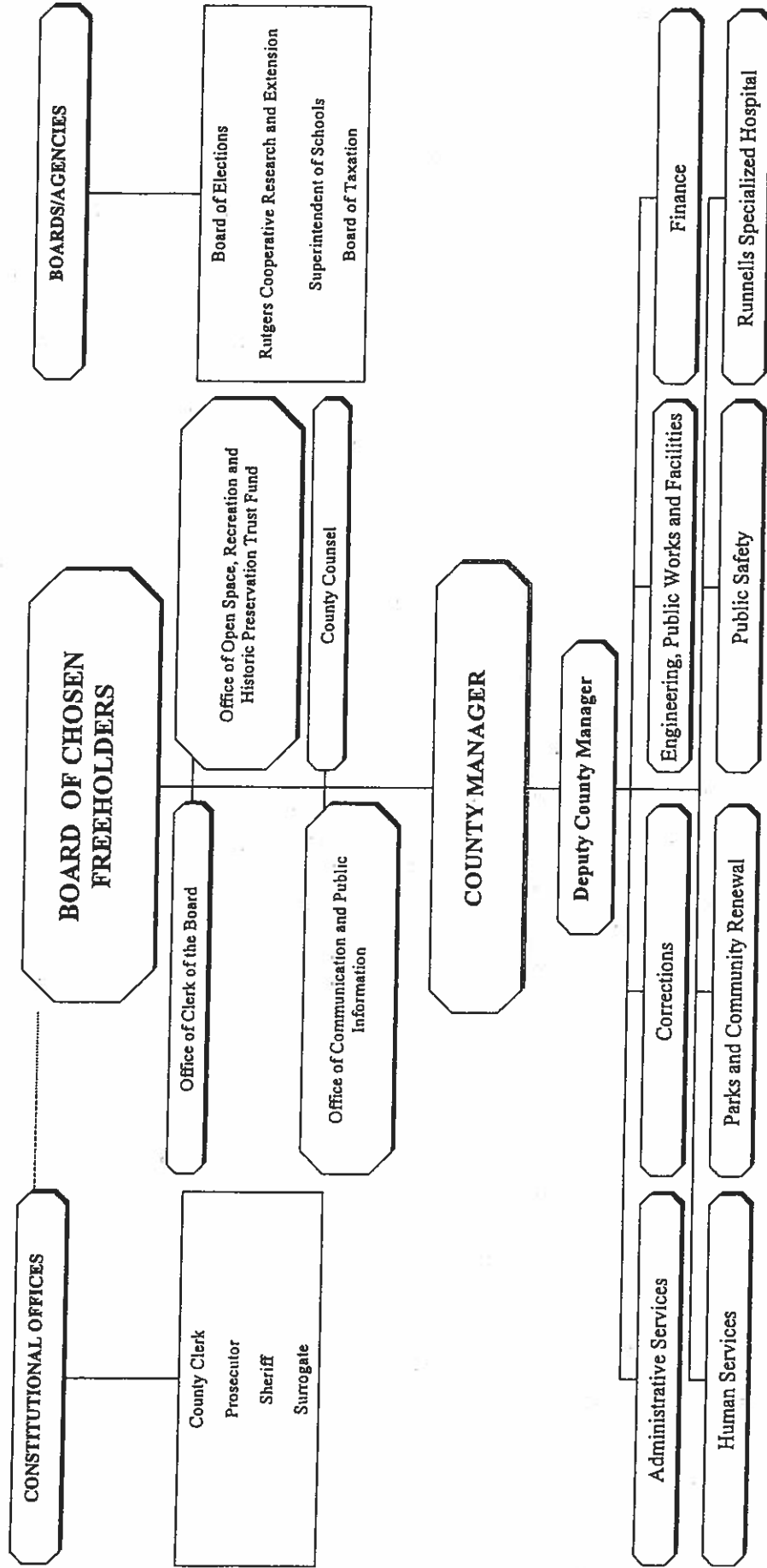
JDAI – Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative

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

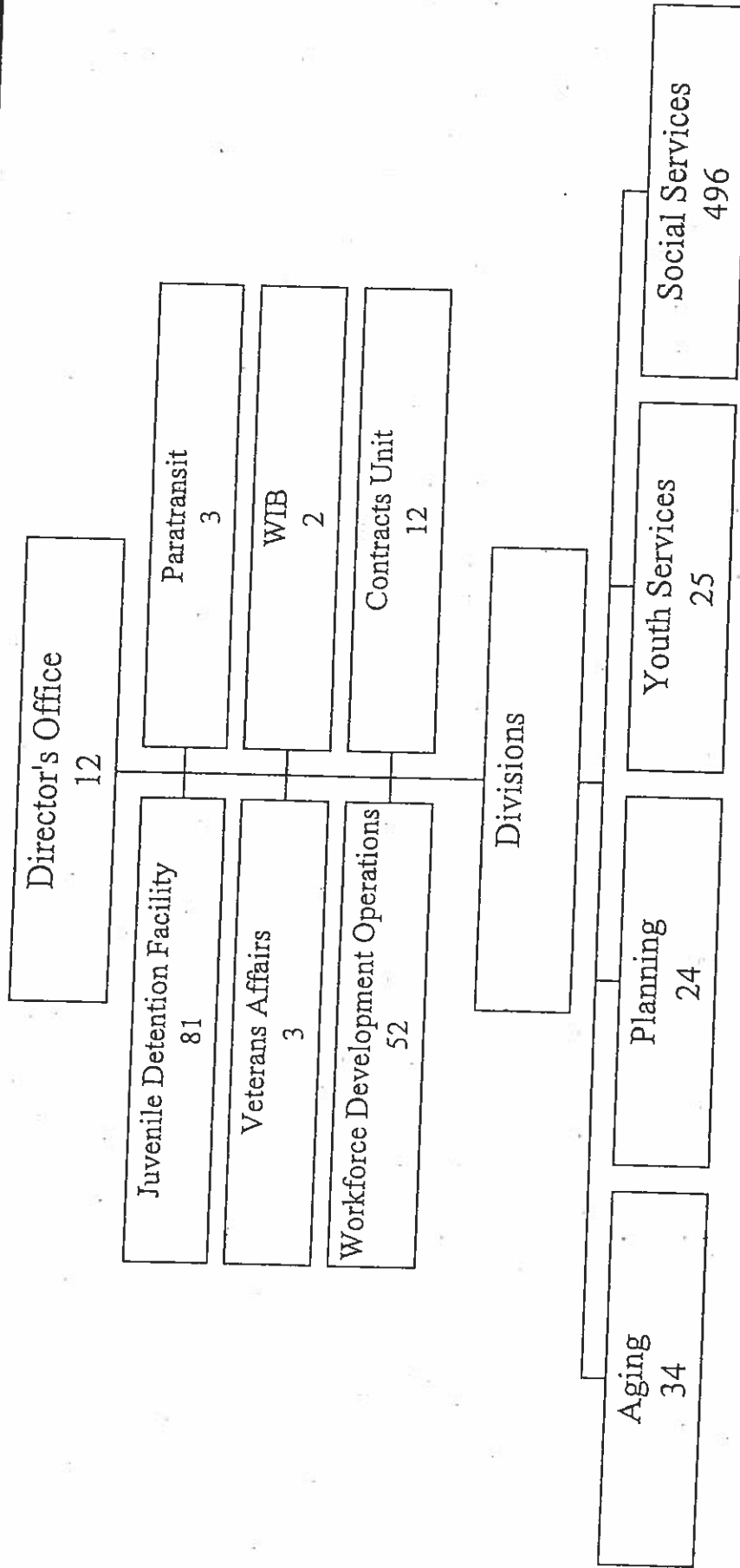
County Management Structure

Name	Title	JJC Grants			Duties
		SCP	FC	JDAI	

RESIDENTS OF THE COUNTY OF UNION



DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES AUTHORIZED POSITIONS



TOTAL COUNTY FUNDED POSITIONS: 115
TOTAL GRANT FUNDED POSITIONS: 130
TOTAL COUNTY & GRANT FUNDED POSITIONS: 10
TOTAL COUNTY FUNDED REIMBURSEABLE POSITIONS: 489
TOTAL POSITIONS: 744

PLANNING BODIES

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

Instructions

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

Planning Bodies

CYSC – County Youth Services Commission

CJJSI – County Council on Juvenile Justice System Improvement

No	Race/ Ethnicity*	Name & Designee	Position/Representative	CYSC	CJJSI
1	White	Barbara Ziobro	Youth Services Commission Administrator	X	X
2	Hispanic	Lisa F. Chrystal, J.S.C. (Candido Rodriguez, J.C.S)	Presiding Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court (Juvenile Judge, Family Part of the Superior Court)	X	
3	Black	Agnes Ekama (GeorgeAnn Reyes)	Family Division Manager (Assistant Family Division Manager)	X	
4	White	Jennifer Edwards	Chief Probation Officer	X	
5	Black	Vernell Wright	Highest elected official of County government (e.g., Freeholder/ County Executive)	X	
6	White	Susan Gleason, Esq.	County Prosecutor	X	
7	White	Peter Liguori, Esq.	County Public Defender	X	
8	Black	Haydee-Samora-Dalton/Aida Velasco	County DCP&P District Manager	X	
9	White	Sara Thode	County Mental Health Administrator	X	
10	Hispanic	Juan Torres – Interim County Superintendent	County Superintendent of Schools	X	
11	White	Peter Capodice	Superintendent of the County Vocational School	X	
12	White	Debbie Ann Anderson/Karen Dinsmore/ (Hawa Bonds co-chair CYSC)	County Human Services Department Director, (Director, Youth Services)	X	
13	Black	Tanya Johnson/Marie Guillume	Youth Shelter Director	X	
14	White	Diana Youst	Youth Detention Center Director	X	
15	White	Karen Robinson	Juvenile Family Crisis Intervention Unit - Director	X	
16	White	Detective Michael Hand	President – Juvenile Officers Association or other law enforcement representative who works primarily with youth/Police	X	
17	Hispanic	Brenda Cruz	County Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Director	X	
	Hispanic	Antonio Rivera	Workforce Investment Board Representative	X	

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	Black	Marie Thelusma-Chase	Business Representative	X	
20	Hispanic	Evelyn Shimazu	Court Liaison - Juvenile Justice Commission	X	X
23	Hispanic	Candido Rodriguez co-chair (CYSC)	Juvenile Judge – Family Part of the Superior Court	X	X
24	White	James Argo	Trial Court Administrator – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
25	Black	Agnes Ekama/GeorgeAnn Reyes	Family Division Manager – Family Part of the Superior Court		X
26	Black	Gerri Sheppard	JJC JDAI Detention Specialist		X
27	White	Peter Liguori, Esq./John Lohse Esq.	County Public Defender's Office		X
28	White	Susan Gleason	County Prosecutor's Office		X
	Black	Jennifer Edwards/Aida Johnson	Chief Probation Officer/Probation Officer		X
30	White	Pamela Capaci	Private/ Non-profit organization		X
31	Black	Jahiyrah Evens	Parents of youth in the juvenile justice system or youth member	X	
32	Black	John N. Thomas	Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program	X	X
33	Black	Kishon Dubose	Parent/Family/Youth Association	X	
34	Black	John Downs, Sr.	Member	X	
35	Black	Jeffrey Jackson	Member	X	
36	White	Ellen Grod, Esq.	Member	X	

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	Black	Lori Mendoza/Shamirah Briddle	DCPP Team Lead/DCPP Liaison		X
38	White	Diana Youst	UC Juvenile Detention Superintendent		X
39	White	Richard Hlavacek/Jo Ponticello	Executive Director/Care Management Organization		X
40	White	Marlyse Benson	Director, Behavioral Health & Psychiatry	X	X
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
Total Number of Members					

PLANNING PROCESS

UNION 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:

When the new Union County Youth Services Commission Administrator and staff member attended their first Statewide County Youth Services Commission meeting on November 4th they discovered that in previous years the scheduled UC YSC meetings were not in compliance regarding the less than nine (9) week span between each monthly meeting. In order to be in compliance the monthly meetings were changed to the following dates below for the year 2017.

The County of Union Youth Services Commission meetings were held on the following dates for calendar year 2017: February 7th, March 7th, May 2nd, and July 11th. Our next YSC Meetings will be held on September 12th, October 10th, and December 5th. There are no meetings held in January, April, June, August and November.

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: In the area of prevention, anti-social and inappropriate sexual behaviors have been on the rise in young children and the needs have been brought to our attention regarding referrals being made to the local hospital for children under the age of ten years old. In order to address the problem, Trinitas Regional Medical Center developed an Early Intervention Basic Boundaries program component to teach young children about healthy touching and boundaries as an intervention strategy. There were no extra costs to the county for the additional support services in their existing contract.

Diversion: In the area of diversion category, one agency worked collaboratively with the county to develop a sexting program component to ensure compliance with new statutes pertaining to sexting to be able to divert youth who are using social media inappropriately as part of diverting them from the court system. There were no extra costs to the county for the additional support services in their existing contract.

Detention: In the area of detention, there were some challenges. Staff changes occurred and in order to ensure that there were no service gaps the case management and monitoring of pre-adjudicated youth awaiting their disposition, those services were transferred to the Division of Youth Services (DYS) and the Union County Juvenile Detention Center continued to do the intakes to ensure that 24/7 services were maintained. Additionally, the DHS were also 24/7 with two additional staff members being assigned to maintain the program. One additional staff in a supervisory role was assigned to complete the narrative JAMS report.

Disposition: In the area of disposition there were no changes in recommendations. However, the county in collaboration with the courts, internal and external stakeholders continued conversations/discussions in a working group format dealing with family engagement, disproportionate minority contact and participating in Division Child Protection & Permanency quality review team to ensure similar outcomes for similarly situated youth in Union County. The creation of the Union County Educational Achievement Center is part of the strategy to address to education, college prep, occupational, social and life skills development as a mechanism to reduce recidivism, especially for chronic repeat offenders. In addition, the DMC Subcommittee has been actively meeting, which is chaired by the Juvenile Judge and Probation; the group meets on average every other month.

Reentry: In the area of disposition, there were no changes in recommendations. However, the collaborations with the county and agencies, we have developed a database, which is in the finalization stages to ensure that we can capture the service needs and develop a template and case profile as part of the targeting strategy to help to improve the service needs prior and post release. The ability to track reentry youth, especially with the increase number of youth who are now coming out of residential placements that are over 18 years old without a place to live; we are seeing many "couch" type living taking place in recent months, because there is no stable home for them. Efforts are being made to develop male housing; there is one location in Plainfield that has been established by one of our agencies for female housing.

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</i>

				<i>need to be successful.</i>
<i>Prevention</i>	<i>Child Support Services Distributions</i>	<i>State of NJ Department of Human Services –Current Program Statistics</i>	<i>January 2016</i>	<i>To understand the trends based on information provided about child support services as compared to the rest of the state</i>
<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Family Engagement</i>	<i>Harvard Family Research Project</i>	<i>July 2009</i>	<i>This data was used to see social changes, advocacy and address all points of the continuum: prevention, diversion, detention, disposition and reentry services</i>

Comments:

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

JDAI Local Council has a standing report that is shared on a monthly basis with the County Youth Services Commission relating to all activities and discussions that occur at the JDAI Local Council meetings. Discussions are held with individuals who sit on the Youth Services Commission and participate in the subcommittees of JDAI (Probation, Detention Alternative, and Case Processing) as well as Working Groups for the JDAI Innovations Funding Application process to identify service gaps in an effort to strengthen the continuum with the limited resources. The CYSC Administrator sits on all JDAI Subcommittees. Information sharing relating to the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan was shared with JDAI meetings and volunteers were solicited to participate in the planning process and program monitoring based on availability. As we continue to serve Union County youth, the CYSC will be an integral part of the JDAI process in order to strengthen collaboration and the continuum of care for Union County youth. In addition, detailed discussions continue to occur in the county on how best we can continue to strengthen the service needs for chronic repeat offenders who require intensive supervision and wraparound support services and require education assistance.

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

Possibly seeking to partner with Salem County to apply for a grant for Detecting and Preventing Behavior, Ideation and Self-harm in Youth in contact with the Juvenile Justice System through grants.gov.

Additional Comments: All information was presented to the County Youth Services Commission at the May 2, 2017 YSC Meeting. Also, a motion to endorse and approve the submission of the 2018-2020 Comprehensive Plan and Application to be presented to the Board of Chosen Freeholders was voted on and approved by a quorum of the Commission.

EXISTING CONTINUUM OF PROGRAM & SERVICES

Existing Continuum of Program & Services should include those funded through the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership & Family Court, JJDP and JDAI) and all other programs/services (**regardless of JJC funding source**) that are considered to be a part of the county's continuum.

Instructions

1. List the programs and/or services, not the Agency, your county considers a part of its Continuum regardless of its funding source.
2. Indicate the annual level of service in parenthesis.
3. Indicate the funding source in parenthesis.

CY 2018 Existing Services Continuum of Care (Points of Intervention) County of Union

Delinquency Prevention Programs

Name LOS Funding Source

1. Education Development, Early Intervention Life Skills and Mentoring Services/#1/P
2. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
3. Proceed Inc./private ins. Medicaid/state and county funded

Law Enforcement Diversion Programs

Name LOS Funding Source

1. Family Crisis Intervention Unit Services/#3/FC*
2. Union County Family Case Management & Community Service Initiatives and Intervention Strategy Services/#4/FC*
3. Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Services/#6/P*
4. Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*
5. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
6. Electronic Monitoring Case Management Supportive Services/#1/P*
7. Station House Adjustments/Union County Youth Services/county funded

Family Crisis Intervention Unit

Name LOS Funding Source

1. Family Crisis Intervention Unit Services/#3/FC*
2. Union County Family Case Management & Community Service Initiatives and Intervention Strategy Services/#4/FC*
3. Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*
4. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*

Family Court Diversion Programs

Name LOS Funding Source

Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)

Name LOS Funding Source

1. Family Crisis Intervention Unit Services/#3/FC*
2. Union County Family Case Management & Community Service Initiatives and Intervention Strategy Services/#4/FC*
3. Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*
4. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
5. Electronic Monitoring case Management Supportive Services/#1/P*

Least Restrictive

Most Restrictive

1. Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Program Services/#5/P
2. Specialized Performing Arts & Music Enrichment Services/#2/P*
3. Probation Electronic Monitoring/state funded
4. Union County Youth Shelter/county funded
5. Family Engagement/JDAI funded
6. Court house/house arrest call in program/court funded
7. Career Exploration and Job Readiness Program/JDAI funded

Community Based Disposition Options (Post-Adjudicated Youth)

Name/LOS Funding Source

Re-Entry Programs

Name/LOS Funding Source

<u>Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Services/#6/P*</u> <u>Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*</u> <u>Education Achievement Center Services/#8/P*</u> <u>Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Services/#9/P*</u> _____ _____ _____ _____	<u>Outpatient Early Intervention and Sex Offender Treatment Program Services/#6/P*</u> <u>Mental Health & Behavioral Counseling Services/#7/P*</u> <u>Education Achievement Center Services/#8/P*</u> <u>Adolescent Outpatient Substance Abuse Services/#9/P*</u> <u>Reentry Wellness, Mentoring, Case Management, Family Engagement & Educational Supportive Services/#10/P*</u>
Least Restrictive	Most Restrictive

Comments:

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

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. For the purposes of this Plan, Primary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at the entire juvenile population in a targeted area like a specific school, neighborhood or town/community where delinquency risk factors are prevalent. Secondary Delinquency Prevention programs are those directed at specific youth who are at higher risk of involvement in the juvenile justice system than the general population based on exhibited behaviors associated with delinquency. Given this goal, Delinquency Prevention programs that are developed annually through the comprehensive planning process must serve a clearly identified target population of at-risk youth and services must address the known causes and correlates of delinquency.

Delinquency Prevention data describe trends in juvenile delinquency and in factors that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of delinquent behavior and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, Counties can better identify the content and scope of prevention programs needed. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to delinquency prevention, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., Title II, State/Community Partnership, and Family Court Services).

The Delinquency Prevention data required for this Comprehensive Plan is meant to become the foundation for prevention program planning. However, it should be noted that the typical prevention planning process requires an in-depth analysis of community, family, peer, and education factors that identify problem areas in a specific school, neighborhood or town/community in the County.

This Comprehensive Plan requires only a small portion of the data that could potentially be collected at the County or municipal level. Counties are encouraged to examine all other data not provided by the JJC in its planning process.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DEMOGRAPHICS

Required Data	Total County population and County youth population (ages 10-17) by gender for calendar years 2012, 2014 and 2015. Total County youth population (ages 10 – 17) by race and ethnicity for calendar years 2012 and 2015.
Source	Puzzanchera, C., Sladky, A. and Kang, W. (2016). "Easy Access to Juvenile Populations: 1990-2015." Online. Available: http://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/ezapop/
Methods	<u>Table 1. Total County Population by Gender</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> Insert the number of males and females for each year. Insert the number of people that comprised the County's total population for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Population (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate the percent of the County's total population that was male and the percent that was female for each of the three years. To obtain the percent, divide the number of people of each gender by the total population and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County's population that was male in 2015. <u>Formula 1.</u> $\frac{\text{Number of Males in 2015 (A1)}}{\text{Total Population in 2015(A3)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \% \text{ Male in 2015 (B1)}$ ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County's total youth population between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2. <u>Formula 2.</u> $\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2015) - Prior Year \# (2012)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2012)}} = \text{___} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2012-2015}$ <u>Table 2. County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Gender</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, C, E).</i> For years 2012, 2014 and 2015 insert the number of male youth and the number of female youth ages 10-17.

Methods (cont.)	➤ <i>Percent of Total Population (Columns B, D, F).</i> Calculate the percent of the County's youth population that was male and the percent that was female. To obtain the percent, divide the number of youth of each gender by the total youth population (ages 10-17) and multiply by 100 using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column G).</i> Calculate the percent change in the male youth population, the female youth population, and the County's total youth population between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.
Data Checks	➤ In Tables 1 and 2, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the three years (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (number of males) + A2 (number of females) = A3 (total population), and B1 (% male) + B2 (% female) = 100% (total population).

Methods	<u>Table 3. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Race</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A and C).</i> Insert the number of youth by race for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian and American Indian then insert the total number of these youth for each year. Hispanic youth is not captured within each race category because Hispanic is identified as an ethnic origin not a Race. As a result, Hispanic is not a race category and will be analyzed independently unless otherwise indicated. ➤ <i>Percent of Total County Youth Population (Columns B and D).</i> Calculate the percent of the County's total youth population for each year using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column E).</i> Calculate the County's percent change in the youth population by Race, and the County's percent change in the total youth population between 2012 and 2015 for each race using Formula 2.
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Methods	<u>Table 4. Total County Youth Population (ages 10-17) by Ethnicity</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A and C).</i> Insert the number of youth by ethnicity for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total Population (Columns B and D).</i> Calculate the percent of the County's total youth population for each year using Formula 1. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column E).</i> Calculate the percent change in the youth population by Ethnicity and the County's total youth population between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.
Data Checks	➤ In Table 4, the figures in Rows 1 and 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the year (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (Hispanic) + A2 (Non Hispanic) = A3 (total youth population), and B1 (Hispanic) + B2 (Non Hispanic) = 100% (total youth population).

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

Required Data	Juvenile arrests by offense category for calendar years 2012, 2014 and 2015.																
Source	Uniform Crime Report 2012, 2014 and 2015, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).																
Methods	<u>Table 5. County Juvenile Arrests by Offense Category</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A, D, G).</i> Add the number of arrests in the UCR categories listed below to obtain the number of juvenile arrests in each offense category. Add and insert the results for each year. Insert your County's total number of juvenile arrests for 2012 (A8), 2014 (D8), and 2015 (G8). <table> <tr> <th><u>Offense Category</u></th><th><u>Add these UCR Categories</u></th></tr> <tr> <td>Violent</td><td>Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Weapons</td><td>Weapons only.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Property</td><td>Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drug/Alcohol</td><td>Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special Needs</td><td>Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Public Order & Status Offenses</td><td>Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.</td></tr> <tr> <td>All Other Offenses</td><td>All other offenses (except traffic).</td></tr> </table> ➤ <i>Percent of All Juvenile Arrests (Columns B, E, H).</i> Calculate the percentage of the County's total juvenile arrests for each offense category for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of arrests in each offense category by the total number of juvenile arrests and multiply by 100. Formula 3 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the County's total juvenile arrests for violent offenses in 2015. <u>Formula 3.</u> $\frac{\text{Number Violent Offense Arrests 2015 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Juvenile Arrests 2015 (A8)}} = \text{ } \times 100 = \% \text{Violent 2015 (B1)}$	<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Add these UCR Categories</u>	Violent	Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.	Weapons	Weapons only.	Property	Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.	Drug/Alcohol	Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.	Special Needs	Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.	Public Order & Status Offenses	Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.	All Other Offenses	All other offenses (except traffic).
<u>Offense Category</u>	<u>Add these UCR Categories</u>																
Violent	Murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, manslaughter, simple assault.																
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Property	Burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, forgery & counterfeiting, fraud, embezzlement, stolen property, criminal/malicious mischief.																
Drug/Alcohol	Drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, liquor laws.																
Special Needs	Arson, prostitution and commercialized vice, sex offenses (except forcible rape & prostitution), offenses against family and children.																
Public Order & Status Offenses	Gambling, disorderly conduct, vagrancy, curfew & loitering law violations, and runaways.																
All Other Offenses	All other offenses (except traffic).																

- *Rate Per 1,000 Youth (Columns C, F, I).* Calculate the arrest rate per 1,000 youth for each offense category and the County's total juvenile arrest rate for each year. To obtain the rate per 1,000 youth, divide the number of juvenile arrests by the total County youth population (ages 10-17) and multiply by 1,000. Formula 4 is an example of how to calculate the violent offenses arrest rate per 1,000 youth for 2015. For an arrest rate in any given offense category substitute the violent offenses arrests number used in Formula 4 with another offense category (e.g., weapons, property, etc.).

Formula 4.

$$\frac{\text{Number of Violent Offenses Arrests 2015 (A1)}}{\text{Grand Total Youth Population 2015 (Table 2, A3)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 1,000 = \text{Violent Arrest Rate 2015 (C1)}$$

- *Percent Change (Column J).* Calculate the percent change in each offense category and the County's total juvenile arrests between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Data Checks

- In Table 5, the figures in Rows 1 through 7 should add up to the figure in Row 8 (Grand Total of Juvenile Arrests) for each of the three years (but not for percent change). For example, A1 (#violent) + A2 (#weapons) + A3 (#property) + A4 (#drug/alcohol) + A5 (#special needs) + A6 (#public order & status) + A7 (#all other) = A8 (total juvenile arrests).

Required Data

Juvenile Arrests by Race and Ethnicity for calendar years 2012 and 2015.

Source

Uniform Crime Report 2012 and 2015, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods

Table 6. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race

- *Total County Youth Population (Columns A, and D).* Insert your County's total youth population by Race for 2012 and 2015. Note: For "OTHER", add American Indian and Asian, then enter the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of juvenile arrests by race for each year.
- *Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the total county youth population that were arrested by Race for each year. To obtain the percent for each race, divide the number of arrests by the youth population number for that race and multiply by 100. Formula 5 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the white youth population arrested in 2015.

Formula 5.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2015 (B1)}}{\quad} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ of White}$$

Methods
(cont.)

White Youth Population 2015 (A1)

Youth Arrested (C1)

- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for the County's total youth population by Race and the County's juvenile arrests between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 7. Total County Youth Population compared to Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity

- *Total County Youth Population (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total youth population by Ethnicity for 2012 and 2015.
- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of juvenile arrests by ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Youth Population Arrested (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the county total youth population that were arrested by Ethnicity for each year using Formula 5.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for the County's total youth population by Ethnicity and the County's juvenile arrests between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

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

Required Data

Total incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substance abuse 2012-2013 and 2015-2016.

Source

New Jersey Department of Education Violence, Vandalism, and Substance Abuse in New Jersey Schools Report (Appendix D District totals by county) 2012-2013 and 2015-2016 located at www.state.nj.us/education/data

Methods

Table 8. Violence, Vandalism, Weapons, and Substances in County Schools

- *Number (Columns A, C).* For *academic year* 2012-2013, enter the number of incidents under each category of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column A. For *academic year* 2015-2016, insert the total number of incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons, and substances in column C.
- *Percent of Total Incidences (Columns B, D).* Calculate the percent of the total incidences for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of incidents by the total school based incidences and multiply by 100 using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change using Formula 2.

NATURE & EXTENT OF COMMUNITY FACTORS

THAT PUT YOUTH AT RISK

ENROLLMENT IN AND DROPOUTS FROM COUNTY SCHOOLS

Required Data*	Total Enrollment, 2014-2015 and 2015-2016. Total Dropouts, 2012-2013 and 2014-2015. <i>* Years for all data represent the last two years for which data are available.</i>
Source	New Jersey Department of Education, Education Statistics located at www.state.nj.us/education/ .
Methods	<u>Table 9. Enrollment in and Dropouts from County Schools</u> ➤ Insert the total enrollment in and the total dropouts from County schools for each academic year listed. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column E).</i> Calculate the percent change for which data are available using Formula 2.

COMMUNITY INDICATORS OF CHILDREN AT RISK

Required Data*	Number of County children receiving TANF in 2012, 2014 and 2015. Number of County children receiving NJ SNAP (formally Food Stamps) in 2012, 2014 and 2015. Number of substantiated child abuse cases in the County in 2010, 2012 and 2014. Number of County teens (ages 10-19) who gave birth in 2009, 2010 and 2012. <i>* Years for all data represent the last three years for which data are available.</i>
Source	Advocates for Children of New Jersey through the KIDS COUNT Data Center located at http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data#NJ/2/0/char/0
Methods	<u>Table 10. Community Indicators of Children At Risk</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A-G).</i> Insert the number of County children receiving Welfare; the number receiving Food Stamps; the number of proven cases of child abuse and/or neglect; and the number of births to teens for each year indicated. ➤ <i>Percent Change (Column H).</i> Calculate the percent change over for which data are available for each indicator using Formula 2.

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.

In Table 2, the overall county youth population increased by 0.7% between the years 2012-2017. During the period of 2012-2015, the percentage change of both male and female populations increased. Slightly. During 2012-2015 the male population increase was 0.3% and the female increase was 1.1%. The data showed an overall increase in the total county youth population for both genders.

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	39,946
2	Black	15,511
3	Other	3,667

Ranking of Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	40,154
2	Hispanic	18,970

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

Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Race, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	White	67.6%	733
2	Black	26.2%	566

3	Other*	6.2%	256
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Ranking of Total County Youth Population by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	67.9%	22,395
2	Hispanic	32.1%	22,818

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?

*Between the years 2012-2015, the total county's population by race increased from 58,701 to 59,124 reflecting a 0.7% change. White showed an increase of 1.9% and black showed a decrease of -3.5%. In race *Other also showed a larger increase of 7.5%. During 2012-2015, the breakdown of the total county's youth population by race, White=66.8% in 2012 vs. White+67.6% in 2015; Black 27.4% in 2012 vs. 26.2% in 2015; *Other, was 5.8% in 2012 and *Other was 6.2% in 2015. In terms of ethnicity, Hispanic showed a decrease of -54.1% between the years 2012-2015 and Non-Hispanic showed an increase of 131.6%. In 2012 the county's total county youth population by ethnicity accounted for 41,365 Hispanic and 17,336 and in 2015 there were 18,970 Hispanics and 40,154 Non-Hispanics. In 2012, the county's youth population by gender accounted for 30,022 and in 2015 the number males were at 30,119. Showing an increase of 0.3%. In 2012 the county youth's population for females was 28,679 and in 2015 the number was 29,005 which show an increase of 1.1% females in the total county population. The overall breakdown by race, gender and ethnicity percentage change for 2012-2015 reflected an increase in all categories, with the exception of Hispanic. The information showed that the Hispanic population had a decrease from 2012 to 2015 by -54.1%. While Non-Hispanic showed a large increase by 131.6%. In 2012 Hispanic was at 70.5% of the population and in 2015 was at 32.1% of the population showing a -54.1% change. Additionally, between the years 2012-2015 the total county population for males showed a slight increase of 0.3% and also a larger increase of 1.1% for the county population of females. In 2012 & 2015, White youth accounted for the largest number of youth in Union County as compared to Black and *Other races. According to the data the Hispanic population accounted for the largest number of youth in 2012 and the Non- Hispanic number accounted for the largest number in 2015 based on the county's total youth population.*

NATURE & EXTENT OF DELINQUENCY

JUVENILE ARRESTS

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

Between the years 2012 - 2015, the percentage change in the total of juvenile arrests decreased—12.2%. The rate per 1000 youth for 2012 was 21.7, decreased in 2014 to 17.3 but then increased slightly to 18.9 per rate per 1000 youth. Property Offenses were down by 120 number of arrest. Drug/alcohol arrests also went down, by 90. Public Order and status offenses went up by 89 and all other offenses were also up by 256 numbers of youth.

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	All Other Offenses	426
2	Public Order & Status Offenses	276
3	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	243
4	Property Offenses	222
5	Violent Offenses	161
6	Weapons Offenses	44
7	Special Needs Offenses	21

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	Special Needs Offenses	320.0%	16
2	All Other Offenses	150.6%	256
3	Weapons Offenses	76.0%	19
4	Public Order & Status Offenses	47.6%	89
5	Property Offenses	-35.1%	-120
6	Drug/Alcohol Offenses	-27.0%	-90
7	Violent Offenses	-23.3%	-49

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?

Ranking juvenile arrests showed that in 2012 property offenses=26.9%; drug/alcohol offenses=26.2%; violent offenses=16.5%; public order and status offenses=14.7%; all other offenses=13.4%; weapons offenses=2.0%; and 0.4% accounted for special needs offenses. In 2015, property offenses=19.9% which was a decrease; drug/alcohol offenses=21.8% showing a slight decrease; violent offenses=14.4% showing a decrease; public order and status offenses=24.7% an increase; all other offenses=38.1% a very large increase; weapons offenses=3.9% also showing an increase; and 1.9% accounted for special needs offenses an increase. However overall there was a decrease in arrests from 2012 a total number of 1,272 to a decrease of 1,117 in 2015.

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.

Based on the Tables, the percentage changes in youth population compared to juvenile arrests by race decreased for Whites and Black however slightly increased for other. Increased by 5 arrests for Other. Black arrests went down by 1.9% between 2012 and 2015. White arrests also went down -3.5% Other went up by 7.5%.

In numbers 55 fewer black were arrested and 105 less white were arrested, and other category had 5 more arrests. White accounted for the largest number of youth 39,213 in 2012 and 39,946 in 2015. Black was 16,077 in 2012 and 15,511 in 2015. Although white number of youth increased the arrests did show a decrease in arrests. Black showed a decrease in county population of youth but also a decrease in arrests. The number of arrests for Non-Hispanic youth 826 arrests as well as Hispanic youth 291 arrests in 2012 has also showed an increase in 2015 Hispanic 268 and Non-Hispanic 1,004.

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	Black	618
2	White	490
3	Other	9

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Group	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	826
2	Hispanic	291

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	7.5%	5
2	White	1.9%	105
3	Black	-3.5%	55

Ranking of Juvenile Arrests by Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015			
Rank	Group	% Change	Number
1	Non-Hispanic	131.6%	-22,818
2	Hispanic	-54.1%	22,395

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?

Based on the information, the county's overall county population by race and ethnicity was represented mostly by White and Non-Hispanic in Union County. White accounted for the largest population group followed by Hispanic and black and other in 2015. Blacks had the highest number of juvenile arrests in 2015 as well as in 2012 even with the total population decreasing. Based on Ethnicity, Non-Hispanic had the higher number of arrests in 2015 being 40,154 as compared to 18,970 of Hispanic. However without having a more detailed breakdown of the youth population it is difficult to distinguish which group or groups represent the most by race, ethnicity of juvenile arrests. i.e. White/Non-Hispanic, Black non-Hispanic, White Hispanic, and/or Black Hispanic. There is no definition or meaning of who constitutes the category. "Other."

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

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

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

The information suggests that school based incidences are still prevalent among youth; incidents of violence and incidents of substance abuse are the most likely to occur as oppose to other types of incidents in county schools. Between the two school years compared 2012-2013 and 2015-2016 incidents for violence went up 17.9% in schools a difference of 61 more incidents. Incidents of Substances increased by one from 172 to 173. Incidents of vandalism is down by -25.0% 31 youth and incidents of weapons is down slightly from 85 reported to 76 reported a -10.6% change in school based incidents. The total number of incidents in 2012-2013 was 722 and was 744 in 2015-2016. In 2012-2013 Incidents of Violence in schools was 47.2%; Incidents of Substances was 23.8%; Incidents of Vandalism was 17.2%; and Incidents of weapons was 11.8%. In 2015-2016 Incidents of Violence in schools was 54.0%; Incidents of Substances was 23.3%; Incidents of Vandalism was 12.5%; and Incidents of weapons was 10.2%.

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	Incidents of Violence	402
2	Incidents of Substances	173
3	Incidents of Vandalism	93
4	Incidents of Weapons	76

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

Ranking of School Based Incidences between 2012-2013 and 2015-2016			
Rank	Incidents	% Change	Number
1	Incidents of Violence	17.9%	61
2	Incidents of Substances	0.6%	1
3	Incidents of Vandalism	-25.0%	-31
4	Incidents of Weapons	-10.6%	-9

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?

Overall the information suggests that school based incidences over the academic periods of 2012-2013 and 2015-2016 are still prevalent among youth; incidents of violence and incidents of substance abuse are the most likely to occur as oppose to other types of incidents in county schools. Both years Incidents of violence and incidents of substance abuse were the highest type of incidences. Between the two school years compared 2012-2013 and 2015-2016 incidents for violence went up 17.9% in schools a difference of 61 more incidents. Incidents of Substances increased by one from 172 to 173. Incidents of vandalism is down by -25.0% 31 youth and incidents of weapons is down slightly from 85 reported to 76 reported a -10.6% change in school based incidents. The total number of incidents in 2012-2013 was 722 and was 744 in 2015-2016. In 2012-2013 Incidents of Violence in schools was 47.2%; Incidents of Substances was 23.8%; Incidents of Vandalism was 17.2%; and Incidents of weapons was 11.8%. In 2015-2016 Incidents of Violence in schools was 54.0%; Incidents of Substances was 23.3%; Incidents of Vandalism was 12.5%; and Incidents of weapons was 10.2%.

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.

Over the academic Period, the total enrollment for 2014-2015 was 92339.0 and 2015-2016 the total enrollment was 92712.0. The percentage change over the years reflected an increase in the total enrollment i.e. -0.4%. Additionally the number of dropouts showed an increase over the academic period 2014-2015 it was 719 students when compared to 2012-2013 the dropout rate was 555 students.(data for enrollment for 2012-2013 was not available neither was 2015-2016 dropout rate). Additionally from 2014-2015 and 2015-2016 there was an increase in enrollment of 373, and an increase in the number of dropouts from 2012-2013 to 2014-2015 by 16 a 30% increase in dropouts for those two school years. The limited availability of data for certain academic periods does not give the total impact of the county schools enrollment and school dropouts, but it is evident that risk factors in the various communities/municipalities has affected school enrollment and school dropout rates.

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	304%	356
2	Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)	8%	1894
3	Children Receiving Welfare	-28%	-893
4	Birth to Teens (ages 10-19)	-27%	-113

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

For community indicators there was an increase in Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps) and child abuse/neglect substantiations. Children receiving TANF rose from 22,622 in 2012 to 24,111 in 2014 and again rose to 24,516 in 2015 showing a 8% change. Child abuse/neglect substantiations in 2010 were 117, 2014 was 452 and in 2014 was 473, the change in % there was 304%. The community indicators of children at risk, as a whole, showed a gradual decrease in children receiving TANF (welfare) from 2012 it was 3241 in 2014 it was 2868 and in 2015 it was 2348 the percentage change was noted as -28%. Births to Teens, (ages 10-19) has also showed a decrease from 2009 it was 426 in 2010 it was 408 and in 2012 it was 313. No data was available for 2014 and 2015 to compare to. The change was -27%. The nature of community indicators might be indicative of the continuous changes in abuse and neglect cases as well as the work being done by the Department of Children's and Families, DCF. Due to the lawsuit, the state separated issues of child abuse and neglect (DCP&P) to handle specific cases as well as the ability to deal with the economic and/or social service needs of the families in the State of New Jersey. The eligibility criteria are more stringent making it more difficult to obtain benefits for assistance from the social welfare system.

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 Municipal Alliance Plan does not utilize domains in their planning process. After meeting with the county's staff who attended the prevention subcommittee working group meeting to explain their new process, it was determined that they are currently using a "PRIORITY LIST" format to address the municipalities issues surrounding risk and protective factors. The priority areas are listed below:

- *Reduce Alcohol Misuse*
- *Reduce the Use of Illegal Substances*
- *Reduce Medication Misuse*
- *Reduce the Use of New Emerging Drugs of Abuse*

The results are as follows: 11 Municipalities priorities were Reduce Alcohol Misuse and 7 municipalities priorities were Reduce the Use of Illegal Substances. Based on the information, the working groups in all categories were notified of the Municipal Alliance's new process with regards to the continuum of care, in this case, emphasis was placed on prevention and intervention strategies for the two specific areas that was brought to the working group's attention in the planning process.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

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

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

Based on the answers, it is evident that the overall need for prevention should continue despite the slight decreases in both genders i.e. male and female population. The types of delinquency arrests by offenses and county population declined from 2012-2015. Additionally, there was a decline in school based incidents i.e. incidents of vandalism and weapons. But there was an increase in incidents of violence and substances. Violence increase 17.9% and substances 0.6%. Prevention programs must formulate strategies to address the issues of violence and substance abuse intervention, therefore Union County must continue to address violent behaviors and other types of delinquency behaviors. Primary and secondary prevention interventions strategies should be practical and realistic to deal with the current environmental concerns in the various communities by encouraging parents/caregivers through family engagement activities, performing arts to deter anti-social behaviors that seem to permeate high risk communities.

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?

There has been a significant decrease in certain types of school based offenses, yet incidents of violence and incidents of substances have seen an increase. Based on the information gathered in the offense categories listed, Union County should continue to provide early anti-social behavioral programs with an emphasis on family engagement to parents/caregivers and individual mentoring programs through the arts to promote resiliency and asset building. Additionally, agencies need to form partnerships with the Family Success Centers and/or Family Success Organizations to address cultural diversity, cultural competencies as well as disproportionate minority contact to address the specific program service needs of the diverse ethnic cultures in Union County. Young children need to develop better coping skills with the use of evidence based program models that have been proven to help reduce minor children from entering in the juvenile justice system, therefore addressing the use of violence and substance abuse with low-income families should be a priority moving forward in the area of prevention.

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?

Based on the Tables, the percentage changes in youth population compared to juvenile arrests by race decreased in all categories, but in 2015 the percentage of youth population arrested was lower than in 2012. The programs must reflect the youth population and ensure that the program services meet the families with the greatest need, especially with the funding limitations and the resources. For example, Black and Non-Hispanic had a higher percentage rate of juvenile arrests in 2015. Black was lower than Non-Hispanic in 2015. But it was higher than Hispanic in 2015. It is evident that racial and ethnic disparities exist in juvenile arrests based on the data, so programs must address social and cultural competencies to reduce conflict among various ethnic groups and race. This issue is ongoing and systemic, but should not deter the work of agencies that provide intervention strategies in the area of prevention; programs must continue to implement creative ways to ensure that they develop alternative avenues for Union County.

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?

In examining the overall need in the delinquency prevention phase of the continuum the additional data that was reviewed was: State of New Jersey, Department of Human Services, Division of Family Development Current Program Statistics, December 2016, New Jersey Kids Count 2016 County Profiles, Advocates for Children of New Jersey 2016 New Jersey Kids County Pocket Guide and the Union County Youth Services Commission 2017 Survey.

In developing prevention program, the components should include, but not be limited to family engagement i.e. strengthening families, evidenced based curriculum, individual mentoring that emphasize social, cultural, ethnic competencies making sure that the service needs can be met to divert youth from entering the juvenile justice system. The Intervention strategies should focus on gender specific services (males and females) that will meet the needs of target population.

Additional data that relates to Disproportionate Minority Contact or Racial And Ethnic Disparities Models for Change, Innovation brief, reducing racial and ethnic disparities in Pennsylvania, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention-DMC Disproportionate Minority Contact-Reducing Disproportionate Minority Contact: Preparation at the Local Level September 2009, Coalition for Juvenile Justice/SOS Project-Safety Opportunity and Success, The Sentencing Project Disproportionate Minority Contact in the Juvenile Justice System.

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
There is a need for addressing early warning signs dealing with anti-social behavior for elementary and middle school age students and educating parents/caregivers as well as engaging the community.	Table 8: Incidents of violence and substances in schools. The data that indicates needs and service gaps shows an increase in the total number or school based incidences (incidents of violence, vandalism, weapons and substances).	Utilization of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) Strategies of education, communication and collaboration to develop early anti-social behavior (science based) prevention programs, to include but not limited to, peer to peer mentoring and family engagement program activities.
There is a need to address cultural/ethnic competencies & racial disparity programming to meet the social needs of Black and Hispanic youth.	Table 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, & 10 (total population-Hispanic Data/Ethnicity/Juvenile Arrest by offense categories and community indicators. The data in 2015 youth population of black youth is 15,511 and Hispanic youth is 18,970. Youth arrested in 2015 is 618 Black and 291 Hispanic shows a need to be addressed.	Conduct workshops, seminars and related activities that include social competencies, emotional intelligence, ethnic and cultural diversity.
There is a need to strengthen communities and families using evidence based curriculum, additional programming should include but not limited to, educational enrichment, performing arts, and theatre, music and sports activities. Encourage family engagement, ethnic and cultural diversity. Increase the amount of school based programs to address violent and anti-social behavior in high risk communities.	Table 8 & 10-Violent Offenses and community indicators Table 9 & 10-School Based Incidences & Drop Out Data. The total number of youth involved in school based incidences of violence, vandalism, weapons and substance abuse in Union County has increased from 2012-2013 to 2015-2016 showing a change of 3.0% indicating youth may benefit for continued efforts in the communities and family engagement to remain a priority. Community indicators show that there was an increase of 8% in children receiving food stamps and change in the eligibility which has gotten more stringent making it more challenging for struggling families who cannot afford to pay for enrichment activities. Table 9 shows an increase in total dropout rates of 30%.	Multi-program approach to service delivery to address anti-social behavior that impact targeted municipalities and potential municipalities that might start seeing signs of minor delinquent activities, also conduct workshops, seminars and related activities in conjunction with schools and recreation centers.

Comments:

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

Comments:

Union County will continue to utilize a collaborative approach that will ensure strong partnerships between system partners, agency providers and improve relationship with middle and elementary schools to minimize racial and ethnic barriers to ensure that similar outcomes for similar situated youth will not be an issue. Each child must be granted the same opportunity in all communities, not only high risk communities where there is extreme violence.

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	30,022	51.1%	30,139	51.1%	30,119	50.9%	0.3%
Females	28,679	48.9%	28,873	48.9%	29,005	49.1%	1.1%
TOTAL POPULATION	58,701	100%	59,012	100%	59,124	100%	0.7%

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)	30,022	51.1%	30,139	51.1%	30,119	50.9%	0.3%
Females (ages 10-17)	28,679	48.9%	28,873	48.9%	29,005	49.1%	1.1%
TOTAL YOUTH POPULATION (ages 10-17)	58,701	100%	59,012	100%	59,124	100%	0.7%

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	39,213	66.8%	39,946	67.6%	1.9%
Black	16,077	27.4%	15,511	26.2%	-3.5%
Other*	3,411	5.8%	3,667	6.2%	7.5%
Total Youth Population	58,701	100.0%	59,124	100.0%	0.7%

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	41,365	70.5%	18,970	32.1%	-54.1%
Non -Hispanic	17,336	29.5%	40,154	67.9%	131.6%
Total Youth Population	58,701	100.0%	59,124	100.0%	0.7%

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	210	16.5%	3.58	173	16.9%	2.9	161	14.4%	2.7		-23.3%
Weapons Offenses	25	2.0%	0.4	46	4.5%	0.8	44	3.9%	0.7		76.0%
Property Offenses	342	26.9%	5.8	217	21.3%	3.7	222	19.9%	3.8		-35.1%
Drug/Alcohol Offenses	333	26.2%	5.7	262	25.7%	4.4	243	21.8%	4.1		-27.0%
Special Needs Offenses	5	0.4%	0.1	2	0.2%	0.0	21	1.9%	0.4		320.0%
Public Order & Status Offenses	187	14.7%	3.2	141	13.8%	2.4	276	24.7%	4.7		47.6%
All Other Offenses	170	13.4%	2.9	180	17.6%	3.1	426	38.1%	7.2		150.6%
GRAND TOTAL OF JUVENILE ARRESTS	1,272	100%	21.7	1,021	100%	17.3	1,117	125%	18.9		-12.2%

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	39,213	595	1.5%	39,946	490	1.2%	1.9%	-17.6%
Black	16,077	673	4.2%	15,511	618	4.0%	-3.5%	-8.2%
Other*	3,411	4	0.1%	3,667	9	0.2%	7.5%	125.0%
Total	58,701	1,272	2.2%	59,124	1,117	1.9%	0.7%	-12.2%

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	41,365	268	0.6%	18,970	291	1.5%	-54.1%	8.6%
Non-Hispanic	17,336	1,004	5.8%	40,154	826	2.1%	131.6%	-17.7%
Total Youth Population	58,701	1,272	2.2%	59,124	1,117	1.9%	0.7%	-12.2%

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	341	47.2%	402	54.0%		17.9%
Incidents of Vandalism	124	17.2%	93	12.5%		-25.0%
Incidents of Weapons	85	11.8%	76	10.2%		-10.6%
Incidents of Substances	172	23.8%	173	23.3%		0.6%
TOTAL SCHOOL BASED INCIDENTS	722	100%	744	100%		3.0%

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		92339.0	92712.0	-0.4%
Total Dropouts	555	719		30%

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

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

Community Indicators	2009	2010	2012	2014	2015	% Change
Children Receiving TANF (Welfare)			3241	2868	2348	-28%
Children receiving NJ SNAP (formerly food stamps)			22622	24111	24516	8%
Child abuse/neglect substantiations		117	452	473		304%
Births to Teens (ages 10-19)	426	408	313			-27%

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

DIVERSION

(Law Enforcement, Family Crisis
Intervention Unit, and Family Court)

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DIVERSION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

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 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.

Diversion Process

In New Jersey, juveniles are dealt with informally through one or more of the following: Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments, Family Crisis Intervention Units (FCIU), Family Court Juvenile Conference Committees, or Family Court Intake Service Conferences.

Law enforcement officers might divert a youth suspected of a delinquent act if, in lieu of making an arrest, the officer chooses to dismiss the youth with a warning and reprimand, or to refer the youth to a social service agency. This process is known as a station house adjustment.

Youth who are accused of committing a delinquent act directly tied to family dysfunction may be diverted, with their families, to the Family Crisis Intervention Unit. The FCIU can provide services to youth and their families to resolve the immediate crisis leading to delinquency, thereby preventing the juvenile and his or her family from entering the formal court system.

Diversions within Family Court occur after a complaint has been filed, but prior to the case being formally heard by a judge. At this point, youth may be diverted to either a Juvenile Conference Committee (JCC) or to an Intake Service Conference (ISC). First and second time offenders charged with low level delinquent offenses may be diverted first to the JCC - a committee of volunteers from the community who attempt to settle the complaint. Complaints not resolved at the JCC level are referred to an Intake Service Conference. An ISC is a meeting between the youth and an intake officer who attempts to settle the case. Complaints not resolved at the ISC may be referred to a judge for formal disposition.

Diversion Programs

Diversion programs are the structured services and sanctions typically provided to youth and/or their families at any point in the Diversion process. A law enforcement agency or the court might operate a Diversion program directly or the youth might participate in a program operated by a contracted service provider.

Diversion data describe trends in the extent and nature of cases diverted in your County that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the volume of the existing types of diversion cases and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency,

Counties can more effectively plan the content and scope of Diversion programs. This information will help Counties make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Diversion programming, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (e.g., State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding, and Title II). Note, however, that the Diversion data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Diversion planning process.

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.

Between 2012 and 2015, the overall percentage change in the number of police dispositions of juveniles decreased by -12.2%. In 2012, the number of police disposition of juveniles was 1272 as compared to 1021 in 2014 and even lower in 2015 as 1117. The overall number of police dispositions decreased from 2012 to 2015. In 2012 it decreased by 251 but then from 2014 to 2015 increased by 96 juveniles.

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

Between 2012 & 2015, the total cases handled within the department and released showed a decrease of -21.2%. In 2012 the cases handled within the department and released were, 339 (26.7%); in 2014 312 (30.6%) and in 2015 267 (23.9%) reflecting a decrease in police diversion of juveniles in the same period.

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.

Between 2012 and 2015, the percentage change in FCIU total caseload showed a decrease of -32.6%; In 2012 the total caseload was 267; in 2014 it was 280; in 2015 it was 180, showing a decrease over the three years.

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	80
2	Truancy	41
3	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hrs.	23
4	Serious Threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	19
5	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	17
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	Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	70.0%	7
2	Truancy	24.2%	8
3	Other	-100%	-3
4	Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	-50.3%	-81
5	Serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile	-38.7%	-12
6	Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	-20.7%	-6

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?

In 2015, the information in the ranking charts above showed that serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile ranked the highest as compared to all other FCIU categories. During 2012-2015, the information in the ranking charts above showed a percentage change in serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juvenile ranked the highest as compared to all other FCIU categories. The County Case Management Organization (CMO) has been continuously collaborating with FCIU in Union County; the CMO has been having difficulty getting youth to comply with treatment services, especially in the area of drug treatment.

➤ **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.

During the period of 2012-2015 there was an increase in FCIU Petitions filed by 75%. In 2012 it was 4; in 2014 it was 6; and in 2015 it was 7. Showing an increase in petitions over the course of 3 years.

➤ **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.

Between the years 2012-2015 the overall change in FCIU referrals was 1.4%; referrals to DCP&P has increased in 2012 it was 4; in 2014 it was 6 and then 12 in 2015. Referrals made to substance abuse programs was 12 in 2012; and went down in 2014 to 14 and went up again to 26 in 2015. Same change was seen in referrals made to other outside agencies 182 in 2012 and 138 in 2014 and back up again in 2015 to 174.

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 made to Other Outside Agencies	174
2	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	26
3	Referrals Made to DCP&P	12

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 DCP&P	200.0%	8
2	Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	13.0%	3
3	Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	-4.4%	-8

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?

Referrals to DCP&P has increased in 2012 it was 4; in 2014 it was 6 and then 12 in 2015. Referrals made to substance abuse programs was 12 in 2012; and went down in 2014 to 14 and went up again to 26 in 2015. Same change was seen in referrals made to other outside agencies 182 in 2012 and 138 in 2014 and back up again in 2015 to 174. There was an increase in referrals made to DCP&P 200.0% change. In 2012 it was 4 and in 2015 it was 12. Substance abuse programs also increased by 13.0%; in 2012 it was 23 and in 2015 it was 26.

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.

Between the years 2012 and 2015, the overall percentage change in the referrals to juvenile court by race/ethnicity showed a total decrease of -26.8%. There was a decrease in 2012 from 304 to 187 in 2015; Black was 471 in 2012 and 384 in 2015 and for Hispanic it was 165 in 2012 and 107 in 2015. The increase was seen in the other category in 2012 it was 13 and in 2015 it was 20.

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	Black	384
2	White	187
3	Hispanic	107
4	Other	20

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

Ranking of Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity, 2012 and 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	53.8%
2	White	-38.5%
3	Hispanic	-35.2%
4	Black	-18.5%

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 is an overall decrease in all race/ethnicity categories; Blacks are consistently the highest number of referrals to juvenile court with white ranking second and Hispanic ranking third. Other

had the highest percentage change of 53.8%. Between the years 2012-2015 the total number of referrals have decreased in this category for all race/ethnicity categories. In 2012 new filings white was 304 and 187 was in 2015; black in 2012 was 471 and 384 in 2015; Hispanic was 472 in 2012 and 384 in 2015; other was an increase in 2012 was 13 and in 2015 was 20, a -26.8% change.

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.

Total Referrals to Juvenile Court compared to Juvenile Arrest by Race/Ethnicity in 2012-2015, Blacks accounted for the largest number of juvenile arrests 673 and 618 respectively. Although a decrease still the highest rate of juvenile arrests. White was 595 and 490 respectively, second highest arrest rate. Hispanic was 268 with an increase to 291, the only one with an increase. And other was 4 in 2012 and 9 in 2015. Blacks and whites showed a decrease in both years but were still the highest arrest rates. The numbers of referrals to court have also decreased. In 2012 referrals to court for black were 471 and in 2015 went lower to 384. White was 304 and 2015 was 187. Hispanic was 165 and 2015 was 107. Other was 13 and 2015 it went up to 9. Comparing Juvenile arrests to Referrals to court shows diversion working. The only one that remained the same when comparing the two was other.

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.

There was a -21.7% total diverted cases from 2012-2015. Black, White and Hispanic showed a decrease in youth showing diversion and other showed an increase in the number of cases diverted by 4 cases.

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

Whites accounted for the highest in overall percentage change -28.2% and the highest number of juvenile cases diverted by race and ethnicity in 2012 and 2015. The category of Hispanic has the second highest percentage of change at -27.3%, also showing a decrease. Black also went down by -13.8%, -19. All categories show an increase in diversion except for other which has a 66.7% increase with a number of 4 more youth.

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	140
2	Black	119
3	Hispanic	48
4	Other	10

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, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	% Change
1	Other	66.7%
2	White	-28.2%
3	Hispanic	-27.3%
4	Black	-13.8%

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 categories of Other and White had the largest percentage change between 2012-2015, followed by the categories of Hispanic and Black. There was a 66.7% change for other and -28.2% change in white and -27.3% change in Hispanic and -13.8% change in Black for the years 2012-2015.

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 juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity decreased for all race categories except for Other which increased by 4 cases or 66.7%.

IMPLICATIONS FOR DIVERSION PLAN

Extent of Need – Law Enforcement Station House Adjustments

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

Based on the data, there continues to be a need for stationhouse adjustment programs with increased collaborations between law enforcement and county to ensure that the programs are best suited and adhere to the criteria outlined by the Attorney General's directives. Although, there was a decrease in the number of stationhouse adjustment programming in Union County, at minimum community service.

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 regarding station house adjustment program or disproportionate minority contact or racial and ethnic disparities(although some data that may be related was used for the Prevention section) for this section of the JJC points of Continuum.

Extent of Need - Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

Based on the data reviewed, there continues to be a need for the FCIU program services; other system entities have been utilizing Family Crisis Intervention Unit (FCIU) to jointly deal with, parent/child conflict threats to safety concerns and more specifically substance abuse treatment services. FCIU played a vital role in facilitating the process of linking families to key service agencies who can help to divert families from further involvement in the juvenile justice system as evidenced by the low number of petitions. Although petitions increased in 2012; was 4 and in 2014 was 6 and in 2015 was 7, numbers are still relatively low for petition filing showing interventions and services linkage working.

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?

The types of crises that seem reasonable to address serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile, truancy, and serious threat to the well-being/physical safety of juveniles. It is evident that the county must continue to fund programs and work collaboratively with other system partners to divert youth by creating programs to include, but not limited to personal development that will improve emotional intelligence and positive emotional learning.

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?

No additional data was used to determine the overall need for FCIU programming. Discussions were had with FCIU supervisor and the new Union County Youth Services Director on how FCIU can improve its services to reach youth and families and link them to the services they need in Union County. Truancy has increased from 33 in 2012 to 41 in 2015 as shown in the data by the FCIU caseload. Discussions must continue on Truancy as it appears to be increasing.

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?

Total number of police disposition of juveniles in 2012 was 1272 and in 2014 decreased to 1021; but then again rose in 2015 to 117 showing a total -12.2% change, shows that all youth will continue to benefit a court diversion program.

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

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

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

There was no additional data used to review the Extent of Nature of Need for Family Court Diversions, but the working group did receive stationhouse adjustment data.

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

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

White was the highest number of cases diverted by race/ethnicity in 2012 and also in 2015; the percentage change was also higher for diverted white cases. The decrease in White was -28.2% , decrease by 55 youth. Black also showed a decrease of -13.8% in 2012 there was 138 and in 2015 it was 119 a -19 decrease in youth.

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 pertaining to the Extent and Nature of Need-Juvenile Court Diversions.

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
It is needed to maintain and make efforts to improve the community service diversion programs to benefit law enforcement county wide and reduce youth from going into the formal court system with the assistance stationhouse adjustments and of Family Crisis Intervention Unit.	Station House Adjustment Data for 2013 & 2015 & 2016 was provided by the Prosecutor's office. In 2013, 75 stationhouse adjustments were processed showing a gap for minor offenses. In 2016 there were 137 youth who successfully completed a stationhouse adjustment. And in 2015 it was 125.	Law Enforcement to collaborate with school based programs and/or agencies in the utilization of community service program types as an option for both positive and negative sanctions.

Comments:

Family Crisis Intervention Units

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

State need and/or service gap to be addressed	Cite the data that indicates the need and/or service gap exists	Recommended service/program activity to address the need and/or service gap
Expand FCIU Program to improve social competence by including program components that address emotional learning, personal growth and emotional intelligence to alleviate early signs of anti-social or increased violent behavior.	Question 25; Table 2	Mandate 3-6 sessions if petitions are filed and parent/guardian refuse to participate in FCIU programming

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
We need Substance Abuse Program Services to include bilingual therapists as a component of FCIU or related programs available to meet the needs of the changing county demographics.	Table 4a 2012-2015 Incidents of referrals made to substance abuse programs to FCIU has increased from 2012-2015 by 13.0%.	Increase substance abuse programs to deal with diverse county population

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?

Although the highest number of cases that were diverted were while in both 2012 and 2015 and the number of black youth also showed a decrease, a need is still shown.

It is important to re-engage the police departments and the court diversion entities to promote services to reduce further involvement in the juvenile justice system for Union County youth. No additional county data available.

Comments:

DIVERSION DATA WORKSHEETS

NATURE & EXTENT OF DIVERTED CASES

LAW ENFORCEMENT

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

Disposition Type	2012		2014		2015		% Change in Number of Dispositions 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	Number	% of Total Disposition	
Cases Handled Within Department & Released	339	26.7%	312	30.6%	267	23.9%	-21.2%
Referred to Juvenile Court or Probation Department	915	71.9%	700	68.6%	844	75.6%	-7.8%
Referred to Welfare Agency	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	1	0.1%	100.0%
Referred to Other Police Agency	1	0.1%	6	0.6%	2	0.2%	100.0%
Referred to Criminal or Adult Court	17	1.3%	2	0.2%	3	0.3%	-82.4%
TOTAL POLICE DISPOSITION OF JUVENILES	1272	100%	1021	100%	1117	100%	-12.2%

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	31	11.6%	30	10.7%	19	10.6%	-38.7%
Serious conflict between parent/guardian and juvenile	161	60.3%	135	48.2%	80	44.4%	-50.3%
Unauthorized absence by a juvenile for more than 24 hours	29	10.9%	36	12.9%	23	12.8%	-20.7%
Truancy	33	12.4%	35	12.5%	41	22.8%	24.2%
Disorderly/Petty Disorderly Persons offense diverted to FCIU	10	3.7%	13	4.6%	17	9.4%	70.0%
Other	3	1.1%	31	11.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
TOTAL CASELOAD	267	100%	280	100%	180	100%	-32.6%

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	2	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	85.7%	200.0%
Out-of-Home	2	50.0%	3	50.0%	1	14.3%	-50.0%
TOTAL PETITIONS FILED	4	100%	6	100%	7	100%	75.0%

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	4	1.9%	6	3.8%	12	5.7%	200.0%
Referrals made to Substance Abuse Program	23	11.0%	14	8.9%	26	12.3%	13.0%
Referrals made to Other Outside Agencies	182	87.1%	138	87.3%	174	82.1%	-4.4%
TOTAL REFERRALS	209	100%	158	100%	212	100%	1.4%

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	304	%	187	26.8%	-38.5%
Black	471	49.4%	384	55.0%	-18.5%
Hispanic	165	17.3%	107	15.3%	-35.2%
Other*	13	1.4%	20	2.9%	53.8%
Total Referrals	953	100.0%	698	100.0%	-26.8%

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	595	304	51.1%	490	187	38.2%	-17.6%
Black	673	471	70.0%	618	384	62.1%	-8.2%
Hispanic	268	165	61.6%	291	107	36.8%	8.6%
Other*	4	11	275.0%	9	9	100.0%	125.0%
Total	1,272	953	74.9%	1,117	687	61.5%	-12.2%

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	195	48.1%	140	44.2%	-28.2%
Black	138	34.1%	119	37.5%	-13.8%
Hispanic	66	16.3%	48	15.1%	-27.3%
Other*	6	1.5%	10	3.2%	66.7%
Total Cases	405	100.0%	317	100.0%	-21.7%

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

*See required Data and Methodology

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change 2012-2015	
	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted	% of Arrests Diverted	Juvenile Arrests**	Cases Diverted
White	595	195	32.8%	490	140	28.6%	-17.6%	-28.2%
Black	673	138	20.5%	618	119	19.3%	-8.2%	-13.8%
Hispanic	268	66	24.6%	291	48	16.5%	8.6%	-27.3%
Other*	4	6	150.0%	9	10	111.1%	125.0%	66.7%
Total	1,272	405	31.8%	1,117	317	28.4%	-12.2%	-21.7%

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

**See required Data and Methodology

DETENTION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DETENTION/DETENTION ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION & RATIONALE

The Detention phase/component of juvenile justice includes detention, the temporary care of juveniles and the provision of Detention Alternative Programs.

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 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 (typically 30 – 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 data describe the number of juveniles placed in detention, the characteristics of those juveniles, and the types of offenses for which they are detained. By understanding the nature and extent of the detained population and the extent to which detention is used and the characteristics of the youth, planners can better identify the content and scope of Detention Alternative Programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Detention Alternative Programs, including those disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) – Innovations Funding, and Title IIB). It should be noted, however, that the Detention data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Detention Alternative Program planning process. Counties involved in the JDAI are encouraged to incorporate any information gathered through the work of their local steering committees and subcommittees.

DETENTION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DETENTION

Required Data	➤ Number of juveniles admitted to the county detention center in 2012 and 2015, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age. ➤ Number of referrals to juvenile court (new complaints docketed) in 2012 and 2015, by race/ethnicity. ➤ Average daily population in detention in 2012 and 2015. ➤ Most serious current offense for juveniles admitted to detention in 2012, by type and by degree (see note below under Sources). ➤ Municipality of residence for juveniles admitted to detention in 2012 (see note below under Sources). ➤ Age of juveniles admitted to detention in 2012 (see note below under Sources). ➤ Juveniles admitted to YSC-funded detention alternatives, by gender, race/ethnicity, and age (2015), and also problem areas, service interventions needed, and service interventions provided (2012 and 2015).
Sources	Juvenile Justice Commission: <i>New Jersey Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) 2015 Annual Data Report</i> Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System. Juvenile Justice Commission: JAMS Data Packet. Data collected locally (non-JDAI sites). ➤ NOTE: Counties not active in JDAI in 2015 will need to work with the detention center housing their youth to obtain data on all youth admitted to detention in 2015, in terms of offense (by type), municipality of residence, and age. The figures should not include youth admitted to commitment program status, in counties where this distinction is applicable. For offense type, use the following categories:

**Sources
(Cont.)**

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ○ Homicide | ○ Theft |
| ○ Kidnapping | ○ Resisting Arrest/Hindering Apprehension |
| ○ Carjacking | ○ CDS/Drug Offenses |
| ○ Sex Offense | ○ Other Persons Offenses |
| ○ Robbery | ○ Other Property Offenses |
| ○ Assault | ○ Other Public Order Offenses |
| ○ Arson | ○ Violation of Probation (VOP) |
| ○ Weapons | ○ Failure to Appear (FTA) |
| ○ Terroristic Threats | ○ Violation of a Detention Alternative |
| ○ Eluding | ○ Violation of Other Court Order (VOCO)/ |
| ○ Burglary | Other Violation |

Methods

Table 1. Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Male (Columns A, D).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the number of male admissions by race for each year.
- *Female (Columns B, E).* From the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report, insert the number of female admissions by race for each year.
- *Total (Columns C, F).* Add the number of male and female admissions to get the total number of admissions by race for each year; totals can also be found in the JJC source report provided.
- *Percent Change (Column G, H, I).* Calculate the percent change for each race by gender and the overall total percentage change by race from 2012 to 2016 using Formula 1.

Formula 1.

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2015)} - \text{Prior Year \# (2012)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2012)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \text{\% Change } 2012\text{-}2015$$

Table 2. Juvenile Detention Admissions compared to Referrals to Juvenile Court by Race/Ethnicity

- *Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court (Columns A and D).* Using the AOC report provided, insert the number of referrals to juvenile court for 2012 and 2015. *Note for “Other”, add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Detention Admissions (Columns B and E).* Using the JJC “Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan” report (or referring back to Table 1), insert the number of detention admissions for each race/ethnicity for 2012 and 2015.

Methods
(Cont.)

- *Percent of Referrals (New Complaints Docketed) to Juvenile Court Admitted to Detention (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court that were admitted to detention by race/ethnicity for each year using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change for referrals (new complaints docketed) to juvenile court and detention admissions between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 1.

Formula 2.

$$\frac{\text{White Juveniles Admitted to Detention 2015 (B1)}}{\text{White Juveniles Referred to Court 2015 (A1)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Referrals Admitted to Detention (C1)}$$

Table 3. Juvenile Detention Length of Stay, Daily Population and Capacity Utilization

- *Number (Columns A, B).* From the JJC "Data for Detention Section of Comprehensive Plan" report, insert the average daily population in detention for 2012 and 2015.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in average daily population from 2012 to 2015 using Formula 1.

Data
Checks

In Table 1, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the three years. For example, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

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.

In 2012, the total admission was 196 and in 2015, the total admission was 146. Between 2012 and 2015, the overall percentage change in total admissions showed a decrease of -25.5%.

Male admissions decreased -24.7% as compared to female admissions who showed a slightly higher decrease -33.3% during the same period. In 2012-2015, there was a decrease for males in overall detention admissions. In 2012 there were 178 males, in 2014 there were 150 males and in 2015 there were 134 males. This shows a decrease of 28 males between 2012-2014 and a decrease of 16 males between 2014-2015. In 2012-2015, the overall detention admissions fluctuated for females. In 2012 there were 18 females, in 2014 there were 21 females and in 2015 there were 12 females. This shows an increase of 3 females between 2012-2014 and a decrease of 9 females between 2014-2015.

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

Ranking of Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity for 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	100
2	Hispanic	42
3	White	4
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	134
2	Female	12

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	-27%	100
2	Hispanic	-4.5%	42
3	White	-66.7%	4
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?

Based on the above ranking charts, the juvenile detention admissions by race/ethnicity and gender in 2015, there was an overall decrease. Black males reflected a decrease of 32 males, Hispanic males – a decrease of 1 male, White males – a decrease of 8 males, Other males – a decrease of 3 males. The percentage change showed a decrease overall for both males and females. There was a decrease of -27% for Blacks, a decrease of -4.5% for Hispanics, a decrease of -66.7% for Whites, and a -100% decrease for the category Other. The percentage change in admissions by race/gender between 2012 and 2015 reflected a decrease for the total county of -25.5% with males accounting for -24.7% and females accounting for -33.3%. Overall in 2012 and 2015, Black and Hispanic accounted for the largest number of detention admissions.

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).

There was a decrease in referral to court and detention admissions by race/ethnicity between 2012-2015. Based on the information in Table 2, there were 953 referrals to juvenile court in 2012 and 698 referrals in 2015 showing a decrease of 255 juveniles, -26.8%. Based on the Race/Ethnicity, a decrease in Whites by 117, -38.5%; a decrease in Blacks by 87, -18.5%; a decrease in Hispanics by 58, -35.2%, and an increase in Other by 7, 53.8%.

Based on the information in Table 2, there were 196 detention admissions in 2012 and 146 in 2015 showing a decrease of 50 juveniles, -25.5%. Based on the Race/Ethnicity, a decrease in Whites by 8, -66.7%; a decrease in Blacks by 37, -27%; a decrease in Hispanics by 2, -4.5%; and a decrease in Other by 3, -100%.

The data/information shows that overall referrals to juvenile court have decreased by race/ethnicity for all groups except for Other which shows an increase.

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.

Based on the information in Table 3, the length of stay has decreased between 2012 and 2015 and reflected a percentage change of -10.7%. The length of stay in 2012 was 64.3 days, in 2014 was 62.4 days and in 2015 was 57.4 days reflecting an overall decrease in 6.9 days between 2012 and 2015. The average daily population has fluctuated between 2012 and 2015 and reflected a percentage change of -17.7%. The average daily population in 2012 was 54.1, in 2014 was 26 and in 2015 was 44.5 reflecting a decrease of 28.1 days and then an increase of 18.5 days. The approved capacity of the Union County Juvenile Detention Center is 76 and there was a percentage change of -17.7%. This showed a significant decrease between 2012 and 2014 with the approved capacity utilization being 71.2% in 2012 and 41.1% in 2014 and a slight increase in 2015 with the approved capacity utilization being 58.6%.

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	Elizabeth	63	48.6%
2	Plainfield	13	82.9%
3	Linden	13	61.6%

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

The youth admitted to detention in 2015 range from 13-20 years. The age category with the most youth was 17 years and this category accounted for 33.6%; the next highest age category was 16 accounting for 25.3%; age 15 accounted for 19.9%; age 18 accounted for 8.9%; age 14 accounted for 6.2%; age 19 accounted for 4.1%; age 20 accounted for 1.4%; and age 13 accounted for 0.7%. The average age for 2015 was 16.8.

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	48	32.9%
2	VOP	35	24.0%
3	Weapons	10	6.8%
4	Assault	9	6.2%
5	FTA	7	4.8%
6	Sex Offense	6	4.1%
7	Violation of Court Order/Other Violation	5	3.4%
8	Burglary; Carjacking	4	2.7%

9	Eluding; Drugs/CDS Offense; Other Persons Offenses	3	2.1 %
10	Murder, Attempted Murder, Conspiracy to Commit Murder; Theft;	2	1.4%

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	59	40.4%
2	N/A – No Delinquency Charges (Violation, etc.)	49	33.6%
3	1 st	26	17.8%
4	3 rd	8	5.5%
5	4 th	2	1.4%
6	DP/PDP	2	1.4%

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 typical youth in detention are 16 year old African-American Males residing in Elizabeth who have charges ranging from Robbery to Weapons offenses with the degree of the charges between 2nd degree, No delinquency Charges (Violation, etc.), and 1st degree. Even though there was a decrease of African American male admissions throughout the years; this race and gender is the most populated in the detention center.

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.

Based on the data retrieved from the Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS), the total number of intakes by program in the detention alternative category reported 30 intakes for 2012 and 19 intakes for 2015. The gender total for 2012 was 28 males and 2 females and in 2015, the males decreased to 17 and females remained the same at 2. The race total for 2012 was as follows:

18 African Americans; 6 Hispanics; 3 Inter-racial and 3 White, not of Hispanic Origin. The race total for 2015 was as follows: 11 African Americans; 6 Hispanics and 2 White, not of Hispanic Origin. There was a decrease of 7 African Americans admitted to the detention alternative program between 2012 & 2015. The Hispanic juveniles neither decreased nor increased remaining at 6 Hispanics being admitted. Inter-Racial youth decreased to having no Inter-racial youth admitted. White, not of Hispanic Origin decreased by 1 youth. This overall shows a decrease across all races of youth being admitted to the detention alternative program.

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 intake by gender for the detention alternative program was 17 male and 2 female. The total intakes by race were 11 African Americans; 6 Hispanics and 2 White, not of Hispanic Origin. The total intake by gender for the juvenile detention center was 134 male and 12 female. The total intakes by race were 100 African Americans (black); 42 Hispanics, and 4 White. Males have predominantly been admitted to both the detention alternative program as well as the juvenile detention center as compared to females. Similarly, African Americans have accounted for a large number in juvenile detention center as well as the detention alternative program. Hispanics accounted for the second largest number followed by whites with the lowest number of youth in both programs.

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 by program in 2015 was 16: The Detention Alternative Program was 16 years of age. The average age for all programs was 14-17 years. In terms of admission and average age by programs the information seems to be consistent with most youth in secure detention.

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	Personality Behavior	65	1	Family Circumstances/Parenting	3

2	Peer Relations	56	2	Peer Relations	1
3	Family Circumstances/Parenting	37	3		
4	Education	30	4		
5	Vocational Skills/Employment	16	5		
6	Attitudes/Orientation	6	6		
7	Medical Problems; Substance Abuse	1	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.

In 2012, the problem areas ranked 1. Personality Behavior; 2. Peer Relations; 3. Family Circumstances/Parenting; 4. Education; 5. Vocational Skills/Parenting; 6. Attitudes/Orientation; 7. Medical Problems/Substance Use. In 2015, the problem areas ranked 1. Family Circumstances/Parenting; 2. Peer Relations. In 2012, there were 7 problem areas and in 2015, there were just 2 problem areas. Family Circumstances/Parenting has moved up in rank from being 3rd in 2012 to being the number 1 problem in 2015. Peer Relations has remained the same being the 2nd problem both years.

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	Counseling/Family	1	1	<i>No ranking comparison can be made in this category. In 2012, there was only one service intervention listed and in 2015 there is no listed service intervention.</i>	
2			2		
3			3		
4			4		

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

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

No ranking comparison can be made in this category. In 2012, there was only one service intervention needed and in 2015 there is no listed service intervention.

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/Individual	24	1	Anger Management Training	1
2	Academic Education	15	2	Counseling/Group	1
3	Electronic Monitoring; Life Skills Training; Transportation	14	3	Counseling/Individual	1
4	Counseling/Family	12	4	Crisis Intervention Services	1
5	Case Management Services; Recreational/Socialization	11	5		
6	Role Model/Mentor; Supervision	10	6		
7	Cultural Enrichment; Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	9	7		
8	Independent Living Program	6	8		
9	After School Program	6	9		
10	GED Preparation	4	10		

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

Between 2012 and 2015, the Service Intervention Provided has varied. 10 Services were listed in 2012 and in 2015, there were just 4 services provided. There was only one service provided both years which was Counseling/Individual and this moved down in ranking from being #1 in 2012 to #3 in 2015.

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?

The data shows that the detention population, the length of stay, the average daily population and the admission to detention alternative programs has all decreased in recent years, so there was no need to increase secure detention beds.

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 characteristics of the youth and service needs for Union County should focus on African American Males age 16 charged with 1st or 2nd Robbery or Weapons Offenses and No Delinquency Charges (Violation, etc). It should also focus on Family Circumstances/Parenting, Peer Relations, Anger Management Training, Counseling/Individual and Group, and Crisis Intervention Services. Average age by program for Detention Alternative is also 16, therefore service needs to be addressed for that age range of youth.

24. L 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?

This information tells you that there has been a significant decrease in contact, however, there continues to be an over-representation across the continuum in Union County.

Other Data Regarding Extent and Nature of Need

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

No additional data was used in the planning process.

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
There is a need for Electronic Monitoring to be maintained with case management, advocacy and a mentoring component to ensure referrals can be made while awaiting disposition for chronic cases and/or recidivists.	Ranking Service Intervention Provided Per Union County Youth Services data In 2016 there were 27 youth placed on the UC EM Det. Alternative. Of those youth only one youth committed another offense and was placed back in detention.	Maintain Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Program. Maintain the UC Shelter as an alternative to detention. Also through HDAL Family Engagement and Career Exploration and Job Readiness are programs that are to continue/start in 2018 to help with detention alternative programming.

Comments:

Electronic Monitoring is one of the key elements utilized in Union County while supplemental services are provided by other entities in the JJC Points of Continuum.

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?

Union County continues to utilize the risk screening tool through the Juvenile Detention Alternative Program (JDAI), therefore all youth should be placed in detention and/or an alternative in alignment with the tool regardless of race, gender and/or ethnicity.

Comments:

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	4	2	6	4		4	-66.7%	#DIV/0!	-66.7%
Black	122	15	137	105	13	118	90	10	100	-26.2%	-33.3%	-27.0%
Hispanic	41	3	44	40	6	46	40	2	42	-2.4%	-33.3%	-4.5%
Other	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Admissions	178	18	196	150	21	171	134	12	146	-24.7%	-33.3%	-25.5%

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	304	12	3.9%	187	4	2.1%	-38.5%	-66.7%		
Black	471	137	29.1%	384	100	26.0%	-18.5%	-27.0%		
Hispanic	165	44	26.7%	107	42	39.3%	-35.2%	-4.5%		
Other*	13	3	23.1%	20	-	0.0%	53.8%	-100.0%		
Total	953	196	20.6%	698	146	20.9%	-26.8%	-25.5%		

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	64.3	62.4	57.4	-10.7%
Average Daily Population	54.1	26	44.5	-17.7%
Approved Capacity	76	76	76	0.0%
Percent of Approved Capacity	71.2	41.1	58.6	-17.7%

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

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
Electronic Monitoring should be maintained with a case management , advocacy and a mentoring component to ensure referrals can be made while awaiting disposition for chronic cases and/or recidivists.	Ranking Service Intervention Provided	Maintain Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Program

Comments:

Electronic Monitoring is one of the key elements utilized in Union County while supplemental services are provided by other entities in the JJC Points of Continuum.

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:

Union County continues to utilize the risk screening tool through the Juvenile Detention Alternative Program(JDAI), therefore all yhouth should be placed in detention and/or an alternative in alignment with the tool regardless of race, gender and/or ethnicity.

DISPOSITION

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

DISPOSITION DEFINITION & RATIONALE

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.

When determining the appropriate disposition in a given case, the court faces the complex task of considering multiple goals, including promoting public safety, ensuring offender accountability, and providing juveniles with opportunities for personal growth and skill development through rehabilitative efforts. By developing and enhancing local Dispositional Option Programs, Counties can facilitate the achievement of these goals by providing the court with the range of options that matches best the supervision and service needs of youth in their communities. Research and experience indicate that well developed community-based Dispositional Option Programs can effectively reduce the likelihood of continued delinquency, improving the lives of the youth they serve, and the quality and safety of the local community and its citizens.

Disposition data describe the number of youth adjudicated delinquent and disposed by the court, as well as the characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the juvenile population facing disposition and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Dispositional Option Programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Dispositional Option Programs, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding, and Title IIB). Note, however, that the disposition data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Dispositional Option Programs planning process.

DISPOSITION REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

DISPOSITION

Required Data	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent for calendar years 2012 and 2015 by: • Gender • Lead Disposition • Race / Ethnicity • Age Group • Probation Placements
Source	Juvenile arrests by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2012 and 2015. Secure Placements (Youth committed to the JJC) by race/ethnicity for calendar years 2012 and 2015. Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Tracking System, 2012 and 2015 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties). Uniform Crime Report 2012 and 2015, located at www.njsp.org/info/stats.html (JJC will provide these data to the Counties). Juvenile Justice Commission, Research and Evaluation Unit. (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).
Methods	<u>Table 1. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Gender</u> ➤ <i>Number (Columns A and C).</i> Insert the number of adjudicated males and females for each year. ➤ <i>Percent of Total (Columns B and D).</i> Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles that was male and the percent that was female for each year (use Formula 1). To obtain the percent, divide the number of each gender by the total number of juveniles and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the total juveniles adjudicated in 2015 that was male.

Methods
(cont.)

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of Males 2015 (A1)}}{\text{Total Juveniles 2015 (A3)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total (B1)}$$

- Percent Change (Column E). Calculate the percent change for each gender and for the total juveniles between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2015) - Prior Year \# (2012)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2012)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2012-2015}$$

Table 2. Juvenile Cases Adjudicated Delinquent with Probation & Incarceration Dispositions

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the total number of juveniles for each year that were disposed to the following dispositions: JJC Committed (refers to those youth that have been incarcerated) and Short-Term Commitments. *For "Probation", add dispositions 03 through 14 (Residential Program JJC, DYFS Residential, DMH-H/DHS, Other Residential, Non-Residential Program JJC, DYFS Non-Residential, Division of Mental Retardation, Other Remedial Non-Residential, DYFS (Unspecified), JJC Incarceration Suspended, Probation and Probation Suspended) then insert the total number for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of dispositions by type between 2012 and 2015 and in the total number of disposition types between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 3. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of White, Black, and Hispanic juveniles for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian Pacific Island, American Indian, Alaskan Native, and Other, and insert the total number of these juveniles for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles that was male and the percent that was female for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of each gender by the total number of juveniles and multiply by 100 (Use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each race and the total number of juveniles between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent compared to Juvenile Arrests by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juvenile Arrests (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total number of juvenile arrests by Race/Ethnicity for 2012 and 2015. **Note: The total number for juvenile arrests (A5 and D5) does not include the number of Hispanics because the UCR data identifies Hispanic as an ethnic origin not a Race category.
- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns B and E).* Insert your County's total number of adjudications by Race/Ethnicity for 2012 and 2015.
- *Percent of Arrests Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of the arrests adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3. Formula 3 is an example of how to calculate the percent of white youth population arrested that were adjudicated delinquent.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in juvenile arrest and juveniles adjudicated delinquency for each Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Formula 3.

$$\frac{\text{White Juvenile Adjudicated Delinquent 2015 (B1)}}{\text{White Juvenile Arrests 2015 (A1)}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \times 100 = \text{\% of White Youth Arrested Adjudicated Delinquent (C1)}$$

Table 5. Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of juveniles in each age group in the appropriate cell for each year. *Note: "18 and over" refers to those youth that are in the "out of range" column in the data.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles each year that were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number of juveniles in each age group by the total number and multiply by 100. (Use Formula 1)
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles from each age group and the total number of juveniles between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

**Data
Checks**

In *Table 1*, the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 2*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 3 should add up to the figure in Row 4 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 4*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). The same pattern will occur for Tables 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

**Methods
(cont.)**

Table 6. Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C)*. Insert the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Percent of Total Probation Placements (Columns B and D)*. Calculate the percent of the total number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E)*. Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles placed on probation by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 7. Juvenile Probation Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns A and D)*. Insert your County's total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2012 and 2015.
- *Probation Placements (Columns B and E)*. Insert the number of White, Black, and Hispanic juveniles for each year. *Note: For "Other", add Asian Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native and Other, then insert the total number of these youth for each year.
- *Percent of Adjudicated Placed on Probation (Columns C and F)*. Calculate the percent of juveniles adjudicated placed on Probation by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H)*. Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and probation placements by race/ethnicity between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 8. Secure Placements by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Total Secure Placements (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 9. Secure Placements compared to Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Race/Ethnicity

- *Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent (Columns A and D).* Insert your County's total number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by Race/Ethnicity for 2012 and 2015.
- *Secure Placements (Columns B and E).* Insert the number secure placements by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Adjudications Resulted in Secure Placement (Columns C and F).* Calculate the percent of adjudications that resulted in secure placement by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 3.
- *Percent Change (Column G and H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent and secure placements by Race/Ethnicity between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS (JAMS)

Required Data	Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following required data reflects the total population of youth served in Dispositional Option Programs in 2009: - Total Intakes by Program - Total Intakes by Gender - Total Intakes by Race - Average Age of Intake Population - Problem Areas by Program - Service Intervention Provided to Youth - Service Intervention Needed but not Available
Source	Juvenile Justice Commission, Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS)
Methods	➤ Each County Youth Services Commission enters the required data into JAMS. The data is then accessed by the Juvenile Justice Commission for analysis. Once analysis is complete, aggregate data is returned to the County to be included in their Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. This data will produce a "picture" of youth in Dispositional Option Programs.

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.

In 2015 the overall number of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender and juvenile cases totaled 312 and adjudicated delinquent with probation and incarceration dispositions was 17 for committed youth.

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.

In 2015, juvenile adjudicated by gender was 245 males and 67 females.

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	Black	191	61.2%
2	White	60	19.2%
3	Hispanic	54	17.3%

4	Other	7	2.2%
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4. Insert into the chart below Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age (Table 5, Columns C and D), beginning with the group that had the greatest number of adjudications in 2015.

Ranking of Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent by Age Group for 2015			
Rank	Age Group	Number	Percent
1	15-16	138	44.2%
2	17	100	32.1%
3	13-14	39	12.5%
4	18 and over	31	9.9%
5	11-12	4	1.3%
6	6-10	0	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.

In 2015, the nature of the juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender were primarily males, and by race primarily Black as compared to other race categories i.e. white, Hispanic and other. In addition, the prevalent age of juveniles adjudicated delinquent with probation or incarceration dispositions were between 15-16 years.

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 overall change in juveniles adjudicated by gender was -44.0%. During the period of 2012-2015, the percentage change in female population was -27.2% and male was -47.3%. Between the years 2012-2015, the percentage change in disposition based on cases adjudicated based on the JJC commitment showed a decrease of -46.9%. Short term commitment showed no change in the same period. Probation dispositions showed a large decrease -54.4%. In 2012, probation totaled 557 juvenile cases as compared to 2015 with 256 cases showing a decrease of 301 cases by juveniles adjudicated with probation and incarceration dispositions. In 2012, JJC Commitment disposition totaled 32 juvenile cases as compared to 2015, which was 17 cases showing a decrease of 15 cases referred to the JJC. Between 2012 and 2015, total number of juveniles decreased for both males and females as well as there was a decrease in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent with Probation and incarceration dispositions.

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.

In 2012, 90 females were adjudicated delinquent as compared to 67 females in 2015, showing a decrease of 23. Additionally, 465 males were adjudicated delinquent in 2012 as compared to 245 males in 2015 showing a decrease of 220. Between 2012 and 2015 the percentage change in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender showed an overall decrease of -44.0%.

- 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	-54.5%	72
2	Hispanic	-42.6%	40
3	Black	-41.0%	133
4	Other	0.0%	0

- 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	6-10	-100.0%	-2
2	11-12	-69.2%	-9
3	13-14	-56.2%	-50
4	17	-52.6%	-111
5	15-16	-43.0%	-104
6	18 and Over	9.9%	31

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.

Between 2012-2015, the total number of juveniles decreased for both males and females as well as there was a decrease in the number of cases adjudicated delinquent with Probation and incarceration dispositions.

Disproportionate Minority Contact And Racial And Ethnic Disparities

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

Between 2012 & 2015, all race categories showed a decrease of -12.2%. Juvenile arrests for White youth went from 595 arrests in 2012 to 490 in 2015. Black youth went from 673 in 2012 to 618 in 2015. Hispanic was 268 in 2012 and 291 a slight increase in 2015. Other also showed a small increase from 2012 it was 4 and in 2015 it was 9. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent between those years also decreased by -44.0% in 2012 white was 132 and in 2015 it was down to 60. Black youth adjudicated delinquent were 324 in 2012 and down to 191 in 2015. Hispanic was 94 down to 54 in 2015. Other remained unchanged at 7 in 2012 to 7 in 2015.

Probation Placements

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

Between 2012 & 2015, race categories white, black and Hispanic showed a decrease. And other remained the same. The overall percentage change in probation placements from 2012-2015 is -44.0%.

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

Ranking of Probation Placements by Race/Ethnicity, 2015		
Rank	Race/Ethnicity	Number
1	Black	191
2	White	60
3	Hispanic	54
4	Other	7

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	-54.5%
2	Hispanic	-42.6%
3	Black	-41.0%
4	Other	0.0%

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

Between 2012 & 2015, Probation Placement by Race/Ethnicity have decreased for White, Black and Hispanic, other has remained the same. Black and White accounted for the higher number of probation placements by Race/Ethnicity.

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.

Black, White and Hispanic showed a decrease in juvenile adjudications as compared to probation placements. Other remained the same form 2012 to 2015.

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

Secure Placements

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

Secure placements decreased from 2012 to 2015. White went from 2 in 2012 to 0 in 2015, Black went from 25 in 2012 to 13 in 2015 and Hispanic went from 5 in 2012 to 3 in 2015. There was no secure placement by race/ethnicity for the Other category during this time period.

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	13
2	Hispanic	3
3	White	0

4	Other	0
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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	White	-100.0%
2	Black	-48.0%
3	Hispanic	-40.0%
4	Other	0.0%

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?

The information shows that all categories were reduced in the number of secure placements by race/ethnicity. Blacks still account for the highest number of secure placements.

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.

For all categories juveniles adjudicated delinquent and the number of secure placements by race/ethnicity has decreased. White and Other had no secure placements at all. Blacks still has the highest number of secure placements as compared to 2012.

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.

In 2015, the total adjudicated males were 245, as compared to 53 males that were in a dispositional program. 67 Females were adjudicated 17 females were in a dispositional option program. Males accounted for the majority of juveniles adjudicated delinquent by gender as well as youth placed in a dispositional option program.

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.

According to the data sheets, there were more male participants as compared to female participants in the dispositional option program which was consistent with the data, since there were more juveniles adjudicated delinquent i.e. males versus females.

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.

In 2015, Blacks and Hispanics accounted for the highest number of participants in disposition programs i.e. 32 Black and 19 Hispanic. Based on Table 3, Black and White accounted for the highest number of juvenile adjudicated by race i.e. 191 were black in 2015 and 60 were white in 2015. Other were least represented in table 3-Juveniles adjudicated by race.

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.

In 2015, Blacks and Hispanics accounted for the highest number of participants in disposition programs i.e. 32 Black and 19 Hispanic. Based on Table 3, Black and White accounted for the highest number of juvenile adjudicated by race i.e. 191 were black in 2015 and 60 were white in 2015. Other were least represented in table 3-Juveniles adjudicated by race.

White youth were the second largest adjudicated population with 60 in 2015 however only 5 were served in the dispositional category. Based on the five programs that were funded in Union County under Dispositional Option program, the results were by race/ethnicity total 53 males and 17 females per Jams. More males than females both in the adjudicated category and in the dispositional category.

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.

The JAMS data showed that the average age of intake population is 16.6 years that the age of juvenile's adjudicated delinquent which is 15-16 years of age.

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.

The average age in the JAMS Data is higher than the juvenile adjudicated by age in table 5.

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	Personality/Behavior	186	1	No Data Provided in JAMS PLANNING REPORT For UNION COUNTY	
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	145	2		
3	Peer Relations	92	3		
4	Education	91	4		
5	Attitudes/Orientation	63	5		
6	Vocational Skills/Employment	60	6		
7	Substance Abuse	9	7		
8	Medical Problems	3	8		
9	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	1	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	42	1	Anger Management	1
2	Anger Management Training; Case Management Services	23	2	Counseling/Group	1
3	Decision making Skills Training; Interpersonal Skills Training; and	20	3	Counseling/Individual	1

	Life Skills Training				
4	Academic Education; Counseling/Family	18	4	Crisis Intervention	1
5	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	15	5	Data Provided for only 1 program in JAMS PLANNING REPORT For UNION COUNTY	
6	Advocacy ;Role Model/Mentor	12	6		
7	Independent Living Program	11	7		
8	Job Placement/Referral Services	10	8		
9	GED Preparation; Specialized Sex Offender Services	9	9		
10	Day Program; Recreation/Socialization	8	10		

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

*No data was provided from the State regarding the Jams reports for UNION COUNTY.
However services that were provided in 2012 are still being provided in 2015.*

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	42	1	No Data Provided in JAMS PLANNING REPORT For UNION COUNTY	
2	Anger Management Training; Case Management Services	23	2		
3	Decision making Skills Training; Interpersonal Skills Training; and Life Skills Training	20	3		
4	Academic Education; Counseling/Family	18	4		
5	Vocational/Job Readiness/Job Skills	15	5		
6	Advocacy ;Role Model/Mentor	12	6		
7	Independent Living Program	11	7		
8	Job Placement/Referral Services	10	8		

9	GED Preparation; Specialized Sex Offender Services	9	9		
10	Day Program; Recreation/Socialization	8	10		

IMPLICATIONS FOR DISPOSITIONAL OPTIONS PLAN

Extent of Need

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

Despite the decrease in overall change in the disposed population, the overall need for disposition programmatic services remain, as there are continued service needs for this target population in JJC's points of continuum for dispositional option services.

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 characteristics of youth that seem reasonable to address programmatically would be Black males between the ages of 15-17.5 years with personality and behavioral, family circumstances and peer relations issues should be the primary focus when developing the County's dispositional options.

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?

Blacks continue to be overrepresented across the continuum within Union County.

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 utilized for this portion of the plan.

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
There is a need to continue to address trauma, mental Health Counseling, Individual Counseling, Family Counseling, and substance abuse counseling services	Data is in Jams , Dispositional Data Packet There is an overall decrease in juveniles adjudicated delinquent by race between 2012 and 2015. However ranking of service interventions needed for 2012 shows counseling, anger management and case management as the top services needed.	Broaden the scope RFP so that we can solicit agencies that will work collaboratively with the county
A need exists for Juvenile Justice Evidence Based Trauma Training for all agency providers dealing with system involved youth	Data is in JAMS, Dispositional Data Packet Youth who are serving a term of probation, require continuous support based on their behavioral issues, to address trauma to reduce recidivism, there was a decrease for all races, adjudicated delinquent, -54.5% white, -42.6% Hispanic and -41.0% black.	Increase county efforts to address personality related behavioral issues dealing with trauma etiology when juveniles' experience community violence and/or the death of a relative/friend Community programs must deal with the impact of community violence that has couased trauma and impacted the emotional well-being of young children/adults who did not receive bereavement counseling services to deal with emotional effects and aftermath of witnessing crimes or death of a family member or friend.

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?

In 2016-2017, Union County created a Family Engagement Initiative Program to assist families with Juvenile Justice involved youth to reduce barriers families face in successfully supporting their child toward positive outcomes. The goal is to increase positive outcomes for youth involved in the Juvenile Justice System by engaging parents as leaders and decision makers in the Juvenile Justice system while building family strengths and a sense of empowerment. Union County has applied to renew these funds for 2018 and do add an additional program called Career Readiness Program to expose youth to different career options.

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	465	83.5%	245	78.5%	-47.3%
Female	92	16.5%	67	21.5%	-27.2%
Total Juveniles	557	100%	312	100%	-44.0%

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 Number	2015 Number	% Change in Dispositions 2012-2015
01 - JJC Committed	32	17	-46.9%
02 - Short-Term Commitment	0	0	#DIV/0!
03 - 14 - Probation*	557	256	-54.0%
Total	589	273	-53.7%

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	132	23.7%	60	19.2%	-54.5%
Black	324	58.2%	191	61.2%	-41.0%
Hispanic	94	16.9%	54	17.3%	-42.6%
Other *	7	1.3%	7	2.2%	0.0%
Total	557	100.0%	312	100.0%	-44.0%

Source: Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACCTS), 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	595	132	22.2%	490	60	12.2%			-17.6%	-54.5%
Black	673	324	48.1%	618	191	30.9%			-8.2%	-41.0%
Hispanic	268	94	35.1%	291	54	18.6%			8.6%	-42.6%
Other*	4	7	175.0%	9	7	77.8%			125.0%	0.0%
Total	1,272	557	43.8%	1,117	312	27.9%			-12.2%	-44.0%

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

Administrative Office of the Courts, Family Automated Case Tracking System (FACCTS), 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	2	0.4%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
11 - 12	13	2.3%	4	1.3%	-69.2%
13 - 14	89	16.0%	39	12.5%	-56.2%
15 - 16	242	43.4%	138	44.2%	-43.0%
17	211	37.9%	100	32.1%	-52.6%
18 and over*	0	0.0%	31	9.9%	#DIV/0!
Total	557	100%	312	100%	-44.0%

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012		2015		% Change in Probation Placements, 2012-2015
	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	Number	% of Total Probation Placements	
White	132	23.7%	60	19.2%	-54.5%
Black	324	58.2%	191	61.2%	-41.0%
Hispanic	94	16.9%	54	17.3%	-42.6%
Other *	7	1.3%	7	2.2%	0.0%
Total	557	100.0%	312	100.0%	-44.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, Relative Race 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	132	132	100.0%	60	60	100.0%	-54.5%	-54.5%		
Black	324	324	100.0%	191	191	100.0%	-41.0%	-41.0%		
Hispanic	94	94	100.0%	54	54	100.0%	-42.6%	-42.6%		
Other*	7	7	100.0%	7	7	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%		
Total	557	557	100.0%	312	312	100.0%	-44.0%	-44.0%		

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012			2015			% Change in Secure Placements 2012-2015	
	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements	Number	% of Total Secure Placements		
White	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-100.0%	
Black	25	78.1%	13	81.3%	13	81.3%	-48.0%	
Hispanic	5	15.6%	3	18.8%	3	18.8%	-40.0%	
Other*	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!	
Total	32	100.0%	16	100.0%	16	100.0%	-50.0%	

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

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

Race/Ethnicity	2012				2015				% Change 2012-2015	
	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements	% of Adjudications resulted in Secure Confinement	Juveniles Adjudicated Delinquent	Secure Placements		
White	132	2	1.5%	60	-	0.0%	-54.5%	-100.0%		
Black	324	25	7.7%	191	13	6.8%	-41.0%	-48.0%		
Hispanic	94	5	5.3%	54	3	5.6%	-42.6%	-40.0%		
Other*	7	-	0.0%	7	-	0.0%	0.0%	#DIV/0!		
Total	557	32	5.7%	312	16	5.1%	-44.0%	-50.0%		

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

* See Required Data & Methodology Section

REENTRY

- Definition & Rationale
- Required Data & Methodology
- Data Worksheets
- Analysis Questions

REENTRY DEFINITION & RATIONALE

In the juvenile justice system Reentry generally refers to the period of community-based supervision and services that follows a juvenile's release from a secure facility, residential program, or other structured dispositional placement.

However, 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 the additional support during this transitional period that is necessary 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.

By developing Reentry services that compliment the supervision provided by the JJC and Probation, Counties can increase the likelihood that juveniles returning to their communities will reintegrate successfully. This type of cooperative effort in the delivery of Reentry services and supervision improves each youth's chance of becoming productive, law-abiding citizens, which in turn enhances the safety and quality of the local communities in which these juveniles reside.

Reentry data describe the number of committed youth and probationers returning to the community from JJC facilities and programs, as well as the demographic and offense characteristics of these juveniles that reflect the causes and correlates of delinquent activity. By understanding the nature and extent of the population released to Reentry and the factors associated with involvement in delinquency, planners can better identify the content and scope of Reentry services and programs needed in their Counties. As such, Counties will be better equipped to make informed decisions regarding the allocation of resources to Reentry services, including those resources disseminated by the Juvenile Justice Commission (State/Community Partnership, Family Court Services, and Title II). Note, however, that the Reentry data collected through this Comprehensive Plan represent only a portion of the data that a County might collect as part of the overall Reentry services planning process.

REENTRY REQUIRED DATA & METHODOLOGY

- All data are county-specific unless otherwise indicated.
- Round all percentages to one decimal place.
- Cells in the data tables are identified with a letter/number combination, where the letter identifies the column and the number identifies the row (e.g., A1 = Column A, Row 1).

PROBATIONERS

Required Data "Probationers" refers to youth ordered by the court to attend a JJC residential or day program as a condition of their probation.

Table 1 required data is probationers admitted to JJC Residential Programs

Tables 2, 3, 4, and 6 are based on the number of probationers completing a JJC residential or day programs in calendar years 2012 and 2015. Required data include probationers released by program type, race, gender and age, and probationers released from specialized programs.

Table 5 is based on the number of probationers admitted to JJC residential programs in calendar years 2012 and 2015. Required data include the most severe current offense for residentially placed juvenile probationers by offense type and offense degree. NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses

Source New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods Table 1. Juvenile Probationers Admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity

- Number (Columns A and C). Insert the number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- Percent of Total Probationers Admitted to JJC (Columns B and D). Calculate the percent of the total number of probationers admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers admitted for each Race/Ethnicity by the total number of probationers admitted and multiply by 100. Formula 1 is an example of how to calculate the percent of the total number of White probationers admitted in 2015.
- Percent Change (Column E). Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers admitted to the JJC between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 2. Juvenile Probationers Released by Program Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of probationers released from each type of program in the appropriate cells for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of probationers released in each year from each type of program (day and residential) using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of new probationers released from day programs, the number of probationers released from residential programs, and the total number of probationers released between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Formula 1

$$\frac{\text{Number of White Youth Admitted 2015 (A1)}}{\text{Total Youth Admitted 2015 (A5)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ of Total White Probationer Admitted (B1)}$$

Formula 2

$$\frac{\text{Most Recent Year \# (2015) - Prior Year \# (2012)}}{\text{Prior Year \# (2012)}} = \frac{\quad}{\quad} \times 100 = \% \text{ Change 2012-2015}$$

Methods
(cont.)

Table 3. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns A and D).* Insert the number of males of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs and the total number of males released for each year.
- *Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of females of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs and the total number of females released for each year.
- *Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns C and F).* Insert the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs in each year, and the grand total of all probationers released in each year (Cells C5 and F5).
- *Percent Change - Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of males released between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity released and the total number of females released between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change – Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of probationers of each race/ethnicity between 2012 and 2015, and in the grand total of all probationers released between 2012 and 2015 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 4. Juvenile Probationers Released from JJC Residential & Day Programs by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Add the number of probationers ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of probationers in each age group in the appropriate cell for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of probationers released in each year were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers in each age group by the total number of probationers released and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each age group and the total number of probationers released between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 5. Offenses of Residentially Placed Juvenile Probationers by Type

- **Number (Columns A and C).** Insert the number of probationers in each year with an Offense of a the particular type listed.
- **Percent of Total (Columns B and D).** Calculate what percent of the total number of probationers with an Offense of a particular type listed. To obtain the percent, divide the number of probationers with a particular offense type by the total number of residentially placed probationers and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- **Percent Change (Column E).** Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of residentially placed probationers between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 6. Juvenile Probationers Released from Specialized Programs

- **Number (Columns A and B).** Insert the number of probationers released from each type of specialized program for each year.
- **Percent Change (Column C).** Calculate the percent change in the number of probationers released from each type of specialized program between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

*Please note that Drug Treatment Programs include those programs operated by the JJC and programs that contract with the JJC for services/beds.

Data
Checks

In *Table 1*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 2*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 3 and 4*, the figures in Row 1 and Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 5 and 6*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the two years (but not for percent change).

For example *Table 1*, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

COMMITTED JUVENILES

Required Data "Committed Juveniles" refers to youth committed by the court to the custody of the Juvenile Justice Commission.

Table 7 required data is committed juveniles admitted to JJC.

Tables 8, 9, and 10 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC, who in calendar years 2012 and 2015 were either released to a period of parole supervision or recalled to probation. Required data include committed juveniles released by departure type, race, gender, and age, and the average length of stay of committed juveniles.

Tables 11, 12 and 13 are based on the number of juveniles committed to the custody of the JJC during calendar years 2012 and 2015. Required data include the committed juveniles by offense type and committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in their history. NOTE: Juveniles may have multiple offenses

Source New Jersey Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015 (JJC will provide these data to the Counties).

Methods Table 7. Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC by Race/Ethnicity

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year.
- *Percent of Total Committed Juveniles Admitted to JJC (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC by Race/Ethnicity for each year using Formula 1.
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles admitted to the JJC between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Methods
(cont.)

Table 8. Committed Juveniles Released by Departure Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles released from JJC custody via each departure type in 2012 and 2015. Add the number of committed youth paroled and the number who maxed out and insert the combined number for each year in the row labeled “Released to Parole Supervision.” Note that while “maxed out” refers to youth who complete their entire term of commitment while in JJC custody (i.e. are not granted parole by the State Parole Board), these youth are required by legislation to serve an additional 1/3 of their term of commitment under parole supervision following release.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate the percent of the total number of committed juveniles released by departure type for each year. To obtain the percent, divide the number of committed juveniles released by each departure type by the total number of releases and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change for each program type and the overall total percent change between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 9. Average Length of Stay (LOS) of Committed Juveniles Released

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the average length of stay for committed juveniles for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the average length of stay between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Methods
cont.

Table 10. Committed Juveniles Released by Race/Ethnicity and Gender

- *Males by Race (Columns A and D).* Insert the number of committed males of each race/ethnicity and the total number of males released for each year.
- *Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns B and E).* Insert the number of committed females of each race/ethnicity and the total number of females released for each year.
- *Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns C and F).* Insert the total number of committed juveniles of each race/ethnicity released from JJC programs in each year, and the grand total of all committed juveniles released in each year (Cells C5 and F5).
- *Percent Change - Males by Race/Ethnicity (Columns G).* Calculate the percent change in the number of males of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of males committed between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Females by Race/Ethnicity (Columns H).* Calculate the percent change in the number of females of each race/ethnicity committed and the total number of females committed between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.
- *Percent Change - Total by Race/Ethnicity (Columns I).* Calculate the percent change in the total number of juveniles committed of each race/ethnicity between 2012 and 2015, and in the grand total of all committed juveniles between 2012 and 2015 (Cell I5) using Formula 2.

Table 11. Committed Juveniles Released by Age

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Add the number of committed juveniles ages 14 and under, 15-16, 17-18, and 19 and over, and then insert the number of probationers in each age group in the appropriate cells for each year.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of committed juveniles in each year were in each age group. To obtain the percent, divide the number committed juveniles in each age group by the total number of committed juveniles and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles from each age group and the total number of committed juveniles between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

Table 12. Offenses of Committed Juveniles by Type

- *Number (Columns A and C).* Insert the number of committed juveniles in each year with an offense of the particular type listed.
- *Percent of Total (Columns B and D).* Calculate what percent of the total number of committed juveniles had an offense of the particular type listed. To obtain the percent, divide the number of committed juveniles with a particular offense type by the total number of committed juveniles and multiply by 100 (use Formula 1).
- *Percent Change (Column E).* Calculate the percent change in each of the offense types and in the total number of committed juveniles between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

NOTE: * Juveniles may have multiple offenses

Table 13. Committed Juveniles with a Sex Offense Charge in their Court History

- *Number (Columns A and B).* Insert the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge in the appropriate cell for each year.
- *Percent Change (Column C).* Calculate the percent change in the number of committed juveniles with a sex offense charge between 2012 and 2015 using Formula 2.

*Please note that the data includes charges that have been sustained, amended or dismissed.

**Data
Checks**

In *Tables 8, 11 and 12* the figures in Row 1 through Row 4 should add up to the figure in Row 5 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 9* the figures in Row 1 and Row 2 should add up to the figure in Row 3 for each of the two years (but not for percent change). In *Table 13 and 14*, the figures in Row 1 through Row 6 should add up to the figure in Row 7 for each of the two years (but not for percent change).

For example *Table 8*, A1 (White) + A2 (Black) + A3 (Hispanic) + A4 (Other) = A5 (Total Admissions).

JUVENILE AUTOMATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (JAMS)

Required Data	Each State Community Partnership funded program collects data regarding each youth in the program. The following required data reflects the total population of youth served in Reentry/Aftercare Programs in 2016: - Total Intakes by Program - Total Intakes by Gender - Total Intakes by Race - Average Age of Intake Population - Problem Areas by Program - Service Intervention Provided to Youth - Service Intervention Needed for Youth but not Available
Source	Juvenile Justice Commission's Juvenile Automated Management System (JAMS)
Methods	➤ Each County Youth Services Commission enters the required data into JAMS. The data is then accessed by the Juvenile Justice Commission for analysis. Once analysis is complete, aggregate data is returned to the County to be included in their Comprehensive County Youth Services Plan. This data will produce a "picture" of youth in Reentry/Aftercare Programs.

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.

Between 2012-2015, the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers admitted to the JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity showed a decrease of -65.9%. In 2012 44 probationers were admitted to JJC as compared to 2015 only 15 juvenile probationers were admitted to JJC residential.

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	12
2	Hispanic	2
3	White	1
4	Other	0

- 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	Other	-100.0%	-1
2	Hispanic	-77.8%	-7
3	Black	-63.6%	-21
4	White	0.0%	0

- 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?

Based on the ranking tables, Other had the highest percentage of change however Black had the highest ranking decrease in the number of probationers admitted to JJC. In 2012 black was 33 and in 2015 Black was decreased to 12 admissions to JJC. White stayed the same from 2012-2015 at one. Hispanic was also decreased from 9 in 2012 to 2 in 2015.

JUVENILES RELEASED TO PROBATION REENTRY SUPERVISION

PROBATIONERS RELEASED IN 2015

- 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, the overall number of juvenile probationers released from the day program was 3 representing 37.5% and 5 were released from the JJC Residential programs representing 62.5%.

- 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, 4 Black (3 male and 1 female); 4 Hispanic (2 male and 2 female); Zero White and Zero Other were released from the JJC Residential and Day Programs based on their gender and race (total males across gender was 5 and total females across gender was 3; the total juvenile probationers released by Residential and Day programs was 8. Juvenile Probationers released by Residential and Day programs by age showed age 14 and under was zero; 15-16 was 3; 17-18 was

5 and 19 and over was zero; total for all released in 2015 was 8 compared to 64 in 2012. The age range with the highest released was 17-18 years of age followed by 15-16 years. One black female was released and 2 Hispanic females.

- 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	Property	16	33.3%
2	Persons	13	27.1%
3	VOP	8	16.7%
4	CDS	7	14.6%
5	Public Order	3	6.3%
6	Weapons	1	2.1%

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, 2 probationers were released from Pinelands and 3 probationers were released from 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.

The information tells the nature of juveniles released to Probation in 2015, the overall number of juvenile probationers released from the day program was 3 representing 37.5% and 5 were released from the JJC Residential programs representing 62.5%. In 2015, 2 probationers were released from Pinelands and 3 probationers were released from Drug Treatment.

CHANGE IN PROBATIONERS RELEASED BETWEEN 2012 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.

Between 2012 & 2015, the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released showed a decrease in the day program by -87.0% and the residential program also a decrease by -87.5%. In 2012, 23 or 35.9% were released by program type day program. Showing a decrease as in 2015 3 were released 37.5%. For program type residential 41 or 64.1% were released in 2012 and in 2015 again showing a large decrease was 5 or 62.5%.

- 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%	0
2	Black	-91.8%	-45
3	Hispanic	-69.2%	-9
4	Other	0.0%	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%	-7

2	14 and under	-100.0%	-2
3	17-18	-87.2%	-34
4	15-16	-81.3%	-13

- 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	Property	128.6%	9
2	Persons	18.2%	2
3	Weapons	-66.7%	-2
4	Public Order	-50.0%	-3
5	VOP	-20.0%	-2
6	CDS	0.0%	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.

Between 2012 and 2015 for Juvenile Probationers released from Specialized Programs there were changes in both categories. In 2012 Pinelands had 0 and in 2015 it went up to 2; a 200% change. In 2012 and 2015 for drug treatment there was a decrease from 5 in 2012 to 3 in 2015; a -40% change.

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.

Between 2012 & 2015, the overall change in the number of juvenile probationers released showed a decrease in the day program by -87.0% and the residential program also a decrease by -87.5%. In 2012, 23 or 35.9% were released by program type day program. Showing a decrease as in 2015

3 were released 37.5%. For program type residential 41 or 64.1% were released in 2012 and in 2015 again showing a large decrease was 5 or 62.5%. Males show a decrease in releases while females show an increase of releases by 1.

Between 2012 and 2015 for Juvenile Probationers released from Specialized Programs there were changes in both categories. In 2012 Pinelands had 0 and in 2015 it went up to 2; a 200% change. In 2012 and 2015 for drug treatment there was a decrease from 5 in 2012 to 3 in 2015; a -40% change. Pinelands had an increase of released by 2 while Drug treatment showed a decrease of releases by 2.

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.

Between 2012 and 2015, the overall change in committed Juveniles by race/ethnicity released percentage was 106.3%. There was a decrease in white by the number 2. And an increase in Black by the number 44, which is a percentage change of 880.0% per the data. Hispanic has decreased from the number 25 to 17. Other remains unchanged at 0.

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.

In 2015, the overall of committed juveniles released by departure type totaled 25 juveniles i.e. committed juveniles released by departure under parole supervision totaled 13 and committed juveniles released by probation by departure on recalls to probation totaled 12 which is an increase of 7.

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).

Based on Table 11, in 2015 the total number of committed juveniles released by race was Black 20; Hispanic 5; Other and white were 0. Based on committed youth by gender in 2015; 23 males and 2 females. In 2015 14 and under was 0 and 15-16 was 0. 17-18 accounted for 9 or 36.0% and 19 and over was 16 or 64.0%.

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	22	32.8%
2	Weapons	22	32.8%
3	Property	8	11.9%
4	Public Order	6	9.0%
5	VOP	6	9.0%
6	CDS	3	4.5%

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.

Based on Table 13, in 2015 there were 2 youth committed with a sex offense charge in their history. There was no change as in 2012 there were also 2 youth committed with a sex offense charge in their court history.

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

Based on table 9, in 2015 the average length of stay (ALOS) of committed juveniles released was 23.76.

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, the overall of committed juveniles released by departure type totaled 25 juveniles i.e. committed juveniles released by departure under parole supervision totaled 13 and committed juveniles released by probation by departure on recalls to probation totaled 12 which is an increase of 7. There is an increase in juveniles released on parole.

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.

Based on Table 8, there was no change in youth released to parole supervision went from 13 to 13; 0.0% change from 2012 to 2015. Also for committed juveniles released recalled to probation 2012 was 5 or 27.8% and in 2015 was an increase to 12 at a percentage of 48.0%. Showing an overall change to release by departure for recalled to probation to be 140.0%.

➤ 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	Hispanic	500.0%	1
2	Black	66.7%	8
3	White	-100.0%	-1
4	Other	-100.0%	-1

➤ 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	17-18	80.0%	4
2	19 and over	23.1%	3
3	15-16	0.0%	0
4	14 and under	0.0%	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	Public Order	500.0%	5
2	Weapons	340.0%	17
3	CDS	200.0%	2
4	Property	100.0%	4
5	Persons	69.2%	9
6	VOP	-25.0%	2

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.

Based on Table 13, in 2015 there were 2 youth committed with a sex offense charge in their history. There was no change as in 2012 there were also 2 youth committed 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 ALOS increased from 2012 to 2015. It was 21.3 in 2012 and 23.76 in 2015. Showing a percentage change of 11.5% change between those years.

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.

From 2012-2015 Hispanic committed increased by 500.0% or 1 juvenile. In 2012 was 4 and increased to 5 in 2015. Black increased by 10 ; in 2012 it was 12 and in 2015 was 20. Going from o

females in 2012 to 2 in 2015. A total of 66.7% change. White and other increased 2012-2015 going in both categories from 1 in 2012 to 0 in 2015. A -100.0% percent change.

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.

Total juvenile probationers admitted to JJC Residential by Race/Ethnicity in 2015 was 15 as shown in Table 1. In question 5 the overall number of probationers released was 8. More probationers were admitted to JJC facilities than the number of those that were released.. The difference is 15 youth were committed to residential programs. A total of 48 youth participated in the reentry category as reported in Jams. There is a need for reentry services for UC youth.

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.

In Jams total number of intakes for re-entry programs for 2015 is 71, 61 male and 10 female. Intakes by race was 50 African American, 13 Hispanic, 2 inter-racial, African American youth represented the largest population of youth receiving services as well as those released from day programs. Hispanic followed by having 13 youth represented in the re-entry category in Jams.

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	Personality/Behavior	186	1	Personality/Behavior	96
2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	145	2	Family Circumstances/Parenting	79
3	Peer Relations	92	3	Peer Relations	51
4	Education	91	4	Education	42
5	Attitudes/Orientation	63	5	Attitudes/Orientation	41
6	Vocational Skills/Employment	60	6	Substance Abuse	23
7	Substance Abuse	9	7	Vocational Skills/Employment	19
8	Medical Problems	3	8	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	11
9	Teen Pregnancy/Parenting	1	9	Medical Problems	5
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.

In Jams the total there were 71 intakes in the re-entry category showing the need for re-entry services. In 2012, ranking of problem areas was 186 in personality and behavior which was also the highest in 2009, family circumstances/Parenting was also 145. And peer relations was 92, education was 91, attitudes was 63. All programs are encouraged to include family components and have shown to do so. From 2012-2015 the Top 5 problem areas remained the same from highest concern personality/behavior, family circumstances/parenting, peer relation, education and attitudes/orientation.

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	Counseling & Individual	11	1	Counseling/Individual	15
2	Anger Management	8	2	Anger management	11

3	Counseling/Family	3	3	Counseling Family	5
4	Specialized Outpatient Sex Offender; Counseling, Group	1	4	Counseling/Group	3
5			5	Urine Monitoring	3
6			6	Life Skills Training	2
7			7	MICA Treatment	2
8			8	Day Program	1
9			9	Decision Making Skills Training	1
10			10	Intensive Supervision	1
			11	Interpersonal Skills Training	1
			12	Job Placement/Referral Services	1
			13	Legal Services	1
			14	Medication Monitoring	1
			15	Recreational /Socialization	1
			16	Specialized Outpatient Sex Offender Services	1
			17	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling (inpt.)	1
			18	Substance Abuse Treatment/Counseling (outpt.)	1
			19	Supervision	1

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.

In Jams for 2012 the total there were 71 intakes in the re-entry category showing the need for re-entry services. In 2012 Counseling and Individual was 11, anger management training was 8, and counseling/family was 3 and specialized outpatient sex offender counseling was 1. Top 3 areas of service intervention needed are Individual Counseling, Anger Management and Family Counseling, that remains unchanged from 2012-2015.

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	Counseling/Individual	11	1	Counseling/Individual	15
2	Anger Management Training	8	2	Anger Management Training	11
3	Counseling/Family	3	3	Counseling/Family	5
4	Counseling/Group;Specialized Outpatient Sex Offender Services		4	Counseling/Group	3
5			5	Urine Monitoring	3
6			6	Life Skills Training	2
7			7	MICA Treatment	2
8			8	Substance Abuse Treatment	2
9			9	Decision Making Skills Training	1
10			10	Intensive Supervision	1
			11	Interpersonal Skills Training	1
			12	Job Placement/Referral Service	1
			13	Legal Services	1
			14	Medication Monitoring	1
			15	Recreation/Socialization	1
			16	Specialized Outpatient Sex Offender	1
			17	Day Program	1
			18	Supervision	1
			19	Urine Monitoring	1

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.

in Jams the total there were 71 intakes in the re-entry category showing the need for re-entry services. In 2012 Counseling and Individual was 11, anger management training was 8, and counseling/family was 3 and specialized outpatient sec offender counseling was 1. In comparing both 2012 and 2015 the top 3 areas of service intervention have not changed. Therefore showing the need for Individual Counseling, anger management and Family counseling.

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.

Based on the information, in 2015 71 youth have needed re-entry programs and have benefitted from them in 2015. Showing a need for re-entry services.

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?

Based on data Black and Hispanic ages 17 and over committed violation of probation persons and drug offenses should be addressed in the reentry plan with emphasis on the following problem areas; personality and behavior, peer relation and family circumstances/parenting. In addition other focus areas, which are considered important employment, substance abuse, vocational skills and education.

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?

There was no additional data in reentry.

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
There is a need to address VOP with the knowledge of technical violation nature of offense that led to the VOP	Table 5; question 14 Probationers ranking by offenses by type show a ranking of 3, 16, 7%.	Explore nature of VOPs and provide intensive services at initial VOP while increasing information available to agency services providers relating to past history at the time of referral.
There is a need to design entrepreneurial program (CDL, Plumbing) or enroll in Job Corp with specific emphasis on dealing with Black males	Table 6, question 36 Vocational skills/employment are problem areas that changed in ranking between 2012-2015, in 201 total 60 and in 2015 total of 19.	Mentoring program with strong male role models with on minorities to assist decision making and life skills training.
There is a need to focus on problem areas personality and behavior.	Service Needs-JAMS-Table 6 Personality/Behavior ranked the highest problem in 2012 and 2015. Total 186 in 2012 and 96 in 2015.	Evidence based cognitive behavioral therapy that focuses on evaluating core beliefs and relationship between thinking, feelings, behaviors and outcomes.

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:

Programs must design effective strategy that deal with cultural competency and address the diversity of Union County.

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	1	2.3%	1	6.7%	0.0%
Black	33	75.0%	12	80.0%	-63.6%
Hispanic	9	20.5%	2	13.3%	-77.8%
Other *	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	44	100.0%	15	100.0%	-65.9%

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	23	35.9%	3	37.5%	-87.0%
Residential	41	64.1%	5	62.5%	-87.8%
Total Releases	64	100.0%	8	100.0%	-87.5%

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	2	0	2	0	0	0	-100.0%	#DIV/0!	-100.0%
Black	48	1	49	3	1	4	-93.8%	0.0%	-91.8%
Hispanic	12	1	13	2	2	4	-83.3%	100.0%	-69.2%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!
Total Releases	62	2	64	5	3	8	-91.9%	50.0%	-87.5%

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	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
15 - 16	16	25.0%	3	37.5%	-81.3%
17 - 18	39	60.9%	5	62.5%	-87.2%
19 and over	7	10.9%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Total	64	100%	8	100%	-87.5%

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	11	25.0%	13	27.1%	18.2%
Weapons	3	6.8%	1	2.1%	-66.7%
Property	7	15.9%	16	33.3%	128.6%
CDS	7	15.9%	7	14.6%	0.0%
Public Order	6	13.6%	3	6.3%	-50.0%
VOP	10	22.7%	8	16.7%	-20.0%
Total	44	100.0%	48	100.0%	9.1%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Program Type	2012	2015	% Change in Probationers Released from Specialized Programs 2012-2015
	Number	Number	
Pinelands	0	2	200%
Drug Treatment *	5	3	-40%

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	2	6.3%	0	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	5	15.6%	49	74.2%	880.0%
Hispanic	25	78.1%	17	25.8%	-32.0%
Other	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	#DIV/0!
Total	32	100.0%	66	100.0%	106.3%

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*	13	72.2%	13	52.0%	0.0%
Recalled to Probation	5	27.8%	12	48.0%	140.0%
Total Releases	18	100.0%	25	100.0%	38.9%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* See Required Data & Methodology

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

	2012		2015		% Change in Average Length of Stay 2012-2015
	Number		Number		
Average LOS in Months	21.3		23.76		11.5%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

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

Race	2012			2015			% Change in Committed Juveniles Released by Race and Gender 2012-2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
White	1		1	0	0	0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Black	12		12	18	2	20	50.0%	200.0%	66.7%
Hispanic	4		0	5	0	5	25.0%	0.0%	500.0%
Other	1		1	0		0	-100.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
Total Releases	18	0	14	23	2	25	27.8%	200.0%	78.6%

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%	0.0%
15 - 16	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
17 - 18	5	27.8%	9	36.0%	80.0%
19 and over	13	72.2%	16	64.0%	23.1%
Total Releases	18	100.0%	25	100.0%	38.9%

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	13	40.6%	22	32.8%	69.2%
Weapons	5	15.6%	22	32.8%	340.0%
Property	4	12.5%	8	11.9%	100.0%
CDS	1	3.1%	3	4.5%	200.0%
Public Order	1	3.1%	6	9.0%	500.0%
VOP	8	25.0%	6	9.0%	-25.0%
Total	32	100.0%	67	100.0%	109.4%

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*	2	2	0.0%

Source: Juvenile Justice Commission, 2012 and 2015

* Data Required Data & Methodology

COUNTY VISION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE CONTINUUM

Introduction

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

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

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

Process

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

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

- Looking at the Recommendation Pages of each point on the continuum, complete the Vision chart. For planning purposes, the Vision chart will include programs and services already in existence, as well as identify gaps in programs and services. Note that the programs and services listed on the Vision Chart should represent a reasonable vision for the county's juvenile justice system.

Vision Chart

- For each point of the continuum, the County should list in order of highest need each program and/or service needed to complete the County's ideal Continuum of Care.
- For each program and/or service listed, the County should indicate, with a Yes or No, if the program/service currently exists, is currently being funded by the County, and/or if it is not meeting the need therefore is a gap in service. Multiple columns could have a Yes or No if applicable.

CYSCs should use their completed Vision as the basis for completing the Comprehensive Application. Counties apply for the State/Community Partnership Grant Program, the Family Court Services Grant Program and the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative – Innovations Funding through one Comprehensive Application. Required in the application is a continuum that represents the types of programs and services the county anticipates funding through a combination of these funding sources, administered through the JJC. Statewide gaps in services will be identified through a comparison of the Vision.

VISION

Delinquency Prevention Programs	Low Enforcement Diversion Programs	Family Crisis Intervention Unit
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____

Family Court Diversion Programs	Detention Alternative Programs (Pre-Adjudicated Youth)
1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____

Community Based Disposition Options (Post-Adjudicated Youth)	Reentry Programs	Other: _____
1 _____	1 _____	1 _____
2 _____	2 _____	2 _____
3 _____	3 _____	3 _____
4 _____	4 _____	4 _____

VISION

UNION 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.

P R E V E N T I O N				
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	Youth Enrichment Services – Social Competencies, Ethnic and Cultural Diversity, Arts & Hobbies Exploration, Media, Computer Skills Development, Communications and Interpersonal Skills Development	Yes	Yes	Existing
2	Youth Interventions and Development Services – Mentoring, Asset Building Workshops, Academic Tutoring, Social and Character Building Skills Development	Yes	Yes	Existing
3	Family Counseling Services – Trauma & Mental Health Counseling and Strengthening Families	No	No	Yes
4	After School Programming – Homework Assistance and Test Preparation, School Based Engagement to provide academic support for students to provide additional support for parent/caregivers	No	No	Yes
5	Service Learning Initiatives for Middle School Students – civic responsibility and volunteerism to build positive communities	No	No	Yes

DIVERSION

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

LAW ENFORCEMENT				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Community Service Diversion Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Counseling Services	Yes	Yes	Existing
3	Truancy Program Services	No	No	Yes
4	Shoplifting Program	No	No	No
5	Juvenile Outpatient Early Intervention and Sexual Offender Program – to comply with sexting laws.	Yes	Yes	Existing

FAMILY CRISIS INTERVENTION UNIT (FCIU)				
Rank Order	Type of Program and/or Service Need	Program / Service Currently Exists	Program / Service Currently Funded by County	Program / Service is not meeting need therefore is a Gap
1	Family Crisis Intervention Unit Services	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Counseling Services – Bi-lingual Therapists to meet the needs of the Hispanic/Latino and Creole population	Yes	Yes	No
3	Short-Term Counseling Services to address Trauma and community violence	No	No	Yes
4	Truancy Program Services	No	No	Yes
5	Case Management Services – advocacy and handle referrals	No	No	Yes

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	Union County Guide to Juvenile Justice – outline judicial process and collateral consequences to	No	No	Yes

	reduce engagement in the juvenile justice system			
2	Substance Abuse Treatment Services	Yes	No	Yes
3	Counseling Support Services – address traumatic issues with children/families who have experience community violence and related activities	No	No	Yes
4				
5				

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	N/A			
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	Union County Detention Alternative Electronic Monitoring Program	Yes	Yes	Existing
2	Case Management Advocacy & Wraparound support services	No	No	Yes
3	Union County Youth Engagement Resource Center – provides services for out-of-school youth at Probation Offices	No	No	Yes
4	Conflict Resolution & Media Services	No	No	Yes
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 Disposition Option Program. The structure of these Disposition 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	Outpatient Sex Offender Treatment Services	Yes	Yes	Existing
2	Counseling & Case Management Services	Yes	Yes	Existing
3	UC Youth Engagement Resource Center	No	No	Yes
4	Juvenile Intensive Supervision & Community Opportunity Program	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment Services – Level 1	Yes	Yes	Yes

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	Substance Abuse Relapse Prevention and Intervention Services	No	No	Yes
2	Family Link Support Services	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	Reentry Mentoring, Family Engagement & Case Management Services	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	Counseling Services	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	Outpatient Sex Offender Reentry Relapse & Intervention Services	Yes	Yes	Yes